1559. 16. 6. 18

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CLARISSIMO

VIRO GVALTERO HADDONO REGINAE ELISABETHAE A LIBELLIS

Tho. Cooperus Oxonienſes.

S. D. P.

VT SEMPER MIHI PERSVAſi (vir ornatiſsime) fruſtra ſuſcipi noſtra conſilia, niſi deus eiſdem annuat & ſucceſſum addat: ita nunq̃ verius in meis rebus comprobaui, quam cum nuper cogitarem Eliotæ Bibliothecam, quantum vires paterentur, ita perfectam & abſolutam reddere, vt poſthac opera & labore meo non indigeret. Cum enim hoc opus viderem deſcriptionibus virorum & fæminarum illuſtrium, montium, vrbium, regionum, in tantam amplitudinem creuiſſe, vt hac ſola ratione coactus antea fuerim plurima & vtiliſsima prætermittere: ſtatui hoc tempore id omne genus propriorum vocabulorum in priuatum librum coniicere, & eius loco huic volumini adiicere omnes illas phraſes & loquendi formulas ex quibus multiplex verborum natura & vſus varius facilius poſſet a ſtudioſis intelligi. Sed cum hanc rem in me ſuſcepiſſem, & in eandem totis iam viribus incumberē, tanta priſtinæ valetudinis incidit perturbatio: vt neceſſario mihi vel in medio itinere fuerit cum ignominia deficiendum, vel cum certiſsimō incolumitatis & vitæ periculo quo cæpi progrediendum. Hac itaq; neceſſitate commotus ceſsi propoſito & conſilio meo, & tamdiu cedam neceſſum eſt, quoad ſuperis viſum fuerit, vel imbecillam et labentem valetudinem confirmare, vel eam vitæ rationem concedere, qua liber a docendi munere tempeſtiuas queam horas in huiuſmodi literaria exercitia conferre. Quicquid enim hactenus a me in his rebus factum eſt: id nocturnis lucubrationibus & intempeſtiuis ſtudiis debebatur: nunc verō cum tenuis & incommoda valetudo nocturnum tempus ad quietem poſtulet, diurnum autem totum ſit in diſcipulis inſtitu-

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ſtituendis tranſigendum : æqui boniq; conſulent ſtudioſi, cùm intelligent hanc æditionem non tanta perfectam induſtria, quanta fuit a me inſtituta et inchoata. Hanc ego rationem deſerti a me conſilii tuæ prudentiæ non ignotam eſſe volui, ne ſocordiæ fortaſſis & ignauiæ tribuendum putares, quod ab illo propoſito defecerim, quod perſequi ſine maximo valetudinis incommodo non potui. Neque tamen ita velim accipias, quaſi nihil haberet hæc æditio, quod ſuperiores non ſunt complexæ. Nam & ſuſceptum inſtitutum magna ex parte ſum perſequutus et in reliquo operis curſu multa adieci plurimum ad vſum latinæ orationis facientia. Hoc quicquid eſt laboris & induſtriæ (clariſsime Haddone) tibi in præſentia nuncupandum cenſeo : vt propter ſingularem tuam in me humanitatem qualemcunq; grati et memoris animi ſignificationem haberes : quam ſi in bonam partem accipies ſatis amplum me fructum arbitrabor ex hac re conſequutum.

Vale.

EXIMIO VIRO D.
HADDONO MVSAEI MAGDALE
NENSIS APVD OXONIENSES, PRAESIDI:
& cæteris eiusdem collegii sociis, ac bonarum literarum studiosis, Cooperus ibidem ludi literarii professor.
S. D.

I QVID EST IN ME sedulitatis & industriæ (viri doctissimi) quam, pro viribus, semper studui in rebus agendis adhibere: Si quid ingenii, vel eruditionis: quod nunq̃ mihi satis amplum visum est, ad amicorum merita prædicanda: id iure debeo, quantulumcunque est: in laudis et existimationis vestræ ornamentum conuertere. Cum enim prima studiorũ meorum incunabula: et quicquid est ex eo tempore in literis a me positum, cogitatione et memoria complector: facile intelligo me vestra omnium singulari vsum beneuolentia et benignitate: tantisque sæpe cumulatũ beneficiis: quanta tenuis hæc facultas mea verbis consequi nunquàm potest. Nam et tuum in me (Haddone præstantissime) animum, licet nuper admodum notitia sit inter nos, mirifice propensum intelligo: et cũ cæteris eiusdem Gymnasii commilitonibus meis: tanta non studiorum modo, sed animorum etiam coniunctione vixi: vt nihil promptius habuerim aut paratius: quam illorum operam, curam, diligentiam, studium, in omnibus rebus: quæ ad meam vtilitatem pertinere videbantur. Quamobrem vehementer essem ingratus: si non cogitationes meas et ingenii neruos contenderem: vt, cum meritorum amplitudinem pari nequeam officio exæquare) aliquam uobis darem mutuæ voluntatis significationem. Itaq;, superioribus non multis abhinc mensibus: cum Eliotæ Bibliothecam in manus, hoc consilio, resumerem: vt compluribus in locis castigatior, et non contemnenda

 verbo,

verborum ſupellectili ditior, in vulgus exiret: nihil videbam, nec meo in vos officio conuenientius, nec ſtudio in me veſtro dignius: q̄ vt hos labores meos, ſucciſiuis horis abſolutos, nomini veſtro conſecrarem. Studium tamen hoc, et conſilium meum nonnihil remorata eſt ſuſpicienda nominis Regii maieſtas: cui, multorum iudicio, quantum in me eſſet, viderer detrahere: ſi, poſt illam, meis lucubrationibus alios vellem patronos ambire: præſertim cum, huius reuerentia, ſatis ab omnium iniuriis munita noſtra videatur induſtria. Huius rei cogitatio, licet aliquantiſper animum in diuerſas partes trahebat: non potuit tamen ab inſtituto penitus auocare. Nam vt primas officii mei partes Regię Maieſtati debitas fuiſſe plane cõfiteor, et libenter agnoſco: ita ſecundas Gymnaſium Magdalenenſe, quaſi iure ſuo, videtur vendicare. Huius enim beneficio in artium liberaliſsimarum ſtudiis educatus: eidem acceptam referre debeo qualemcunq; ſum conſequutus vel ingenii vel eruditionis cõmendationem. Huc prętereà accedit: quod animo et cogitatione ſemper in hanc ſententiam, fui propenſior: vt exiſtimarem: hoc opus, tam ſpiſſũ et varium, non modo imperatoriis egêre viribus ad cohercendam inuidorum petulantiam: ſed etiam hominum iudicio, in doctrinarum orbe vniuerſo, conſultiſsimorum: qui errata, quę me ſubterfugerent: et propter eximiam rerum cognitionem facillime poſſent deprehendere: et propter ſingularem humanitatem libentiſsime vellent adnotare. Cuius notę, cum viderem hoc veſtrum Muſęum nonnullos alere: & te in primis Haddone doctiſsime (qui propter ſingularem virtutis, ingenii, eruditionis pręſtantiam: pręfectus eidem es cõſtitutus) decretum mihi cum animo & conſtitutum erat: hoc quicquid eſt elucubrationis, ſub veſtro titulo in manus hominum emittere. Quid autem ſim his nouis laboribus cõſequutus: quod prior editio complexa non ſit: malim vſu ſtudioſos lectores experiri: quàm mea prædicatione, quaſi præconis voce, innoteſcere. Videar enim fortaſſe quibuſdam, tanquàm negotiator auarus, inutiles merces in ipſo ſtatim ingreſſu oſtentare. Vos autem ſi hanc qualemcunq; ſignificationem animi erga vos mei benigne acceperitis: ſtimulos addetis vehementiſsimos, ad ea perficienda: quę, et reip. non minus vtilia ſint: et vobis multo magis iucunda. Valete.

LECTORI

IOHERONVS LVDIMAGISTER ROFFENSIS IN RENOVATAM Eliotæ Bibliothecam.

COmmoda si quis aues, operis nouisse recentis:
Cooperi illa tibi tradet epistolion.
Sin cupis et sentire labor sit quantus in illis:
Quæ huc congesta vides perlege, deinde scies.
Hæc qui contulerant, omnes voluisse videntur
Angligenas pueros reddere Timotheos.
Et plane fœlix puer est, cui tot documenta
Sint veluti in cunis tradita molliculis.
Anglia nunc dicat, fœlix ætas Edoardi,
Quo puero, pueris optima quæq; cadunt.

NICOLAVS CRIMOALDVS ad lectorem.

MEssibus, eccè, nouis iterum sunt horrea plena:
Vsibus vt promas, o philomuse, tuis.
Seq; adeò victos duri fateantur agrestes.
Rustica res tanti nulla laboris eget.
Quid non expugnat vigilans industria? Quid non
Mens, ardore, potest? sedulitate, manus?
Scriptores recitant quę multa vocabula multi:
Omnia sunt vno dinumerata libro.
Hic, patrias voces omnes, formasque loquendi:
Romanasq; omnes, vnicus Anglus habet.
Verba, notę rerum, sic ordine cuncta notantur:
Vno vt contuitu, singula nosse queas.
Queis caruere patres, tantoque feruntur honore:
His operis fretus, tu mihi quantus eris?

THOMAS BICLEVS MAGdalenensis.

ESt aliquid verbis Anglos formare latinis:
Plus tamen est linguam his arte polire suam.
Hoc vtrunq; tibi Cooperus præstitit, vno
Has linguas libro, tradidit ipse duas.
Tradidit vt cunctis studiosis vtilis esset,
Artifici, docta, qua potuit q; manu.

Ergo discе puer, iuuenis, vir, discе senexq;,
Hic omnem fœdam pellere barbariem.
Quisquis es hic discas, vnoq; volumine, docta
Anglis & Latiis arte referre sonos.
Nec pigeat grates, quas gratas reddere possis
Authori, gratus qui dedit ista tibi.
Vt daret hæc gratus tibi curas atque labores
Cooperus vigiles nocte dieq; tulit.

Nicolaus Grimoaldus, ad Thomam Cooperum.

VT viam longam, peregrè profectus,
Ac iter longum cupit expeditè
Confici: nullas remoras nec optat
Esse viator,
Sed dari certos petit, atque claros
Indices: qui se temerè vagantem
Retrahant: dempto scrupulo, monentes,
Quà sit eundum:
Sic amor si quem tenet: experitq;:
Ter trium sedes nitidas Dearum
Possit: et sacros, aditu recluso,
Scandere montes:
Te, ducem primum, Coopere, captet:
Te sibi iungat, teneris ab annis:
Te legat, voluat, recolat, reuisat,
Laudet, ametq;.

To the moſt puiſant and mightie prince Edward the.vi.

by the grace of god kyng of Englande, France and Irelande, defender of the faith, and of the churche of Englande, and alſo of Irelande in earth the ſupreme head: your moſt humble and obedient ſubiecte Thomas Cooper hertily wyſſheth all grace and peace from god with long reygne, honour, helth and proſperitee.

When I had atchieued my labours (ſuche as they be) in caſtigatyng and augmentyng this Dictionarie, in time paſt compiled by Sir Thomas Eliote, and dedicated to the moſt renoumed prynce your deare and louynge father: I longe doubted with my ſelfe (moſt gracious ſoueraygne lorde) whether I nowe in lyke maner might be ſo bolde, as to exhibite the ſame to your Imperiall maieſtee. My lowe eſtate and baſe condicion a longe tyme did beare me backe, and greatly abaſhe me. For in deede I thought it a thyng verie vnſemely, and a great preſumpcion in me ſo ſimple a perſon, to ſet abrode the caſtigacion of ſuche a worke vnder the name, title, and protection of ſo noble and great a prince: Yet conſiderynge and weighynge in my mynde, the benynge Clemencie, that ſo bryghtly ſhyneth in your moſt gracious countinance, and the excellent towardneſſe of vertue, godly zele and feruent deſyre of good learnynge, that already appeareth in your hyghneſſe, I was wonderfully encouraged, and conceyued a great boldneſſe hardily to aduenture the ſame. And this alſo did comforte and put me forth greatly, that your highneſſe (as all noble prynces are wont) not onely in the gyftes and preſentes, but alſo in other woorkes and enterpryſes of your faithfull ſubiectes, doth vndoubtedly more weyghe and conſyder the herte, true meanyng, and honeſt endeuoir, than the power or woorthyneſſe of the perſon: the benefyte and profyte that maie growe therby to your realmes and dominions, than any other cauſe or qualitee, that can be imagined to commende and ſette forth the thyng. So that nowe (by conſyderation of theſe thynges) I am throughly perſwaded, that I can not accompliſſhe the dutee of a kynde and louynge ſubiecte, vnleſſe I dooe with this ſimple token or poore earneſt peanie geue due teſtimonie of my good hert toward your maieſtee, and glad mind for the wonderfull grace and towardneſſe that dooeth ſo abundantly ſhewe and declare it ſelfe in your highneſſe minoritee and childhode. For what ſubiecte indued with common ſenſe and reaſon, doeth not euen now in theſe your tender yeres clerely perceiue your godly inclinacion, diſpoſed ſo to rule and gouerne vs in vertue and true religion, that of all nacions we maie iudge our ſelfes to be moſt happye and fortunate? For this thyng, chefely, we are bounde daiely on our knees with lowly hertes, to geue moſte humble thankes to god, who pitying our eſtate, of a ſyngular fauour and mercie towarde this realme of Englande, ſent you to reygne ouer vs. Secondly we ought to loue and honourably fauour in our hertes your moſt noble and deare vncle Edwarde Duke of Somerſet, who, beſydes the protection of all your realmes and louyng ſubiectes, is not onely ſtyll carefull to preſerue your royall perſon from all maner perylles and ieoperdies, but alſo that you be in ſuche wiſe and ſo godly traded vp in all kindes of vertuous doctrine, as you maie be moſte woorthy and hable to haue the gouernance of your moſt noble realmes and dominions. And for this cauſe were right prudently prouided for your highneſſe, ſuche and ſo excellent inſtructours, as ſcantly the lyke in vertue and learnyng maie in any place be founden. Whoſe godly inſtructions and vertuous counſayles, how effectually they take place in your ſacred maieſtees breaſt, it dooeth ryght well appeare to all theim that attende

vpon your royall person, by the sage and godly talke that proceedeth from your most gracious mouth. We here abrode, and by your most godly procedynges euidently perceiue, howe your grace willeth, that your deare vncle and other most honourable counsaylours and ministers, shulde endeuoir and applie theim selfes, first, to set vp true religion, to goddes honour and glorie, to abolyshe idolatrie and superfition: and than consequently to procede forth to the aduauncement of the common weale, that is, truely to minyster iustice, to restreigne extorcion and oppression: to set vp tyllage and good husbandry, wherby the people maie encrease and be maintcined. Your godly herte wolde not haue wilde beastes increase, and menne decaie: grounde so enclosed vp, that your people shoulde lacke foode and sustinaunce: one man by shutyng in of fieldes and pastures, to be made, and an hundred therby to be destroyed. O godly herte, O prince most worthy to reigne, not ouer two or three realmes, but ouer the whole worlde. Such talke hath seldome bene heard of pryntes of full age, perfyte discretion and longe reigne. Wherfore the inestimable comfort and hope that all your louyng subiectes do take at this your wise and discrete deuising and communing, and many other lyuely sparkes and certayne tokens of vertue and christian regyment, can not be sufficiently expressed: Yea vndoubtedly many englyshe hertes haue conceyued an vnfeigned hope, that your maiestee, shewyng your selfe so sage, so graue, so prudent, in your tender youth, shoulde as very Salomon by wisedome bryng the worlde from tumultie and ruffelyng, to restfull quietnesse: from warre, to peace: from hatred and discorde to loue and amitee: from contencious sectes and opynions, to one christian vnitee and true religion. Surely I say many are fully perswaded, that the eternall wisedome and secrete counsayle of God, hath ordeyned your highnesse this to dor, to his greate honour, your immortall prayse, and the weale and profyte of all your louynge subiectes. Some perchaunce will meruayle why I speake not of your high magnificence, of your great and large gyftes of fortune, realmes, dominions, palaices most richely adorned, treasure, precious stones and iewels: for whiche kynges are wonte to be highly magnified and praysed. These (moste benigne and gracious souerayne) shine not so bryght, ne are so beautifull in mine eies, nor yet to be so greatly esteemed of any christian hert, as are the dyuyne gyftes, with the whiche your moste royall breast is indued: The precious Margarite Sapience, whom you so louyngly embrace, whiche shall make your kyngdome stronge for euer: Science of gods worde most gracious, that you so earnestly fauour, which shall cause you euer to loue and dreade hym, and know stylll whose minister ye be: Loue so great to god and your commons, that shall alwaie kepe and surely defende you: Iustice, so vprightly weighyng as well the cause of the poore as the ryche, whiche shall alwaie fortifie and establishe your moste noble kyngdomes. These thynges do most adourne the maiestee of great monarkes, and rulers of the worlde, these thynges (moste gracious prince) doo more magnifie and sette forth your royall name a thousande folde, than all the rychesse of the worlde and gyftes of fortune. Whiche, not withstandynge, your highnesse hath in great aboundance: wherto, our contynuall prayer is, that the almightie lorde will vouchesafe to graunt, yet still more and more encrease of all grace, long lyfe, welth and condigne felicitee, and finally make perfyte in you that excellent image of a christian gouernour, that his wisedome and gracious hande hath already wonderfully framed and begunne, to our great comforte. Amen.

The profyte and commoditee of these my labours, and the maner of the whole worke, that I haue so boldly enterprised to publishe in your maiesties name, is sufficiently described and sette forth in a latine epistole here folowyng, for that onely purpose, made and entitled to the indifferent reader: which I thought not conuenient here to repete.

God saue your maiestee.

THO. COOPERVS CANDIDO LECTORI SALVTEM.

ELIOTA, VIR INPRIMIS BONARUM literarum ſtudioſus, & multis nominibus optime de republica meritus: cum Bibliothecam ſuam aggrederetur: maleuolorum calumnias, & reprehenſiones ſe plurimum vereri: et hanc operam Criticorum dentibus eſſe valde obnoxiam prædicabat. Solent enim huiuſmodi homines, in alienis laboribus, non quæ vtilia videantur obſeruare: ſed quæ imprudentia præterlapſa ſint, ſummo ſtudio notare et carpere: adeoq; ſingulos conuellere literarum apices: vt, ſi quid paulum modo retortum ſit: id ſuo more conuitiis exagitent. Cui, mens quàm vera præſagiebat: vel hinc ſatis perſpicuum eſt: quod Dictionarium huius Latino-anglicum, mirifico ſtudioſæ iuuentutis amore exceptum, poſtquàm errata quædam eſſent in eodem deprehenſa: ita cæpit maledictis figi: acſi Eliota nullam fuiſſet induſtria ſua laudem meritus: nec tantis quicquàm laboribus doctrinæ et literarum ſtudioſis profuiſſet. Quamobrem et mihi ſimile quiddam in huius operis caſtigatione euenturum opinor. Nam iſtius ingratitudinis metus, animum mihi iam aggreſſuro, diu perplexum atque ſuſpenſum tenebat, et ab inſtituto penitus auocaſſet: niſi Bertheletus, ſingulari vir in bonas literas amore præditus, haud mediocriter animum aduerſus huiuſmodi Sycophantas confirmaſſet: ſeq;, tanquàm alterum Theſeum, in his laboribus exantlandis adiunxiſſet. Huius tamen ſententiæ (vltra quàm mihi per officium licebat) reſtiti, et operam meam hac in re conſtanter negaui. Tum, quod iſtam prouinciam vti dignum erat exornare, longe ſupra vires eſſe crederem, videreturq; res ipſa in linguis multo exercitatiorem, et per omnia eruditiorem poſcere: tum, quod ætas hæc noſtra plurima haberet ingenia egregiè ad res agendas nata, à quibus hoc ſperandum atque expectandum putaui. Obiiciebam præterea, non mediocriter tantum doctorum iudicium nobis metuendum, cui fortaſſe diligentia noſtra et induſtria ſatisfieri poſſet, ſed peritiſsimorum etiam et doctiſſimorum quorundam: quibus, nihil fere, niſi quod ipſi faciunt, placere ſolet: et quibus nihil ſatis doctum, maturum, expenſum, elegans, exornatum, ſublime denique et omnibus numeris abſolutum vide-

videtur. Quibus omnibus sic breuiter ab illo responsum est: Neminem vnum omnia posse: nemini concessa esse omnia: neq; expectandum cuiquàm dum absolutus reddatur artifex: donis præsentibus ad aliorum vtilitatem & commodum reipu. vtendum. Esse onus hoc magnum fortasse, & nobis propter inuidorum maleuolentiam periculosum: dignum tamen in quo omnes neruos ætatis & industriæ nostræ contenderemus. Adhæc, florere quidem hodie multa ingenia præstantissima: quæ, si vellent & hac in re & in aliis, plurimum præstare possent: sed in tanta peritissimorum hominum multitudine, et studiorum varietate, alios aliis rebus ita intentos, vt vix sperandum sit eorum quenquam (nisi insigni proposito præmio) munus hoc susceperturum: in quo, voluptatis et delectationis minimum, laboris autem, studii, et difficultatis plurimum existat. Deniq; doctos, qui malignè carpunt aliorum piè susceptos labores, non plus metuendos, quam indoctos non intellecti operis contemptores: quum, vtrosq; constet affectibus non sana duci ratione. Studiosos forsitan et recte animatos hoc opere excitari posse: vt, et ipsi ingenii sui faciant periculum: et, hoc quod Eliota fœliciter incæpit, nos studiose promouimus, illi deniq; absoluant et summam operi manum imponant. His ego persuasus delegatam mihi ab homine amantissimo prouinciam amplius recusandam non putaui. Eisdem rationibus, causam *nostram* studiosis omnibus et equis lectoribus satis probari magnopere confido. Quibus si nobis satisfacete contigerit, magnorum laborum, multarumq; vigiliarum, fructum nos susceperturos amplissimum putabimus. Illis enim scripsimus: illis solummodo studuimus placere. Alios vero qui hoc genus exercitationis in vniuersum imbrobant, vsq; adeo vt confici vocabularia cum latinæ linguæ idiomatum interpretatione grauiter et molestè ferant: nec ipsi magnifacimus, nec a studiosis hominibus audiēdos iudicamus. Hi tamen, si qui sunt, (sunt autem plurimi, temerè in his suggeri iuuenibus calumniantes, quæ alioqui cum magno cognitionis fructu ex bonorum authorum lectione discere oportuisset) hoc sibi responsum auferant: Varronis, F. Pompei, Perotti, Am. Calepini, et nostra item memoria, Nizolii, Riccii, Bas. Zanchi, Step. Doleti, Roberti Stephani, aliorumq; doctissimorum hominum industriam nos imitari. qui, cum magna laude immortalique nominis memoria, in hoc scripti genere ante nos laborarunt: Quorum authoritas & exemplum tantum apud nos valet, vt cum illis decipi & errare honestius multo, & laudabilius fore putemus, quàm istis magistris erudiri & instrui. Quid enim habent, cur non illos eodem condemnent crimine,

ne, si modo nos hac in re voluerint reprehendere? verè enim si existimabunt, sic constituent: in simili causa versari nos, atque nobis eandem cum illis rationem esse: Nisi fortasse laudant eos, quod obscura & difficilia (vt erant doctissimi) summa diligentia enucliarunt: nos autem ideo non probant, quod ista rectius quàm illi præstare non potuimus. Quum iure potius optimo laudi nobis tribui oporterat: quod summis laboribus, atque vigiliis, eorum opera peruoluentes, sententias & interpretationes conferentes, hic cum vernacula interpretatione congessimus: quicquid ex his omnibus vtilitatis studiosa iuuentus exhaurire posset. Neque hic velim quisquam labores nostros eleuet, & Eliotæ primum, nostramq; deinde industriam derideat, nimis fastidiose iactitans: Vni duntaxat nationi scripsisse nos: nimis breuiter omnia tradidisse: tyrunculis atq; adeo puellis nosmet solum accommodasse: facilem ac nullius negotii operam præstitisse: quum ea modo in patrium sermonem transfuderimus, quæ nobis alii latinè copiosius exposuerunt. Anglis solum scripsisse nos fatemur certe libenter, atque id inprimis gloriamur, vel ex hoc satis perspicuum esse, nos, singulari quodam in patriam amore, non externa gloriolæ fama adductos, hanc suscepisse prouinciam. Breuiter omnia tradere, nec integris authorum exemplis phrases vbiq; illustrare, & operis commoditas suasit, et necessitas impulit: ne in immensum excresceret volumen: quod vnum incommodum aureum illud opus Thesauri habet. Ad tyrunculorum sane captum nosmet submisimus, sed ita, vt exercitatissimi hic reperiant, quo sua studia iuuare possent. Nullius autem difficultatis esse, quod, ex aliorum lucubrationibus, quæ ad nostrum vsum essent, transtulimus, cur magnopere dicant nihil video. Nam & ipsi, quorum subsidio nostra maxime leuata est industria: ab aliis, qui ante eos in eodem stadio desudarunt, se nonnihil adiutos vbique fatentur: nec tamen ideo nihil eos fecisse credendum est: quum ab omnibus in cælum iustissimis & verissimis laudibns efferantur. Denique, quod ad vernaculam interpretationem attinet, quid alii sentiant nescio: nos certe, qui iam experti sumus quanti laboris studiiq; sit, persancte vobis confirmare audemus, longe hoc difficilius nobis fuisse, quàm si idem latinè præstandum foret. Huius rei quæ fidem vobis faciunt, vt alia multa prętermittam: sexcenta nobis occurrebant vocabula ex Columella, Catone, Varrone, Plinio, & aliis, peregrina & rara, vel arti alicui propria: nec vlla vel ipsius authoris vel alterius interpretatione illustrata: quæ transire facile potuissemus, si aliorum exemplo licuisset, integra ex authore subscripta sententia, verbi significationem lectoris iudi-

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ciō relinquere. Verum nos operis ſuſcepti ratio cogebat, vel propriam rei cuiuſq; appellationem addere, vel paucis vernaculè ita deſcribere, vt etiam pueri vim ipſius vocabuli poſſent intelligere. Sed altius paulo & penitius huius operis difficultates introſpiciamus. Vocabulorum quæ in Dictionaria plęrunque conferuntur, quædam communia ſunt & familiaria: quædam certis artibus & ſcientiis deſtinata. Familiarium certe verborum interpretationes aliquot vernaculè reddere, haud magni fortaſſe laboris eſt, quum omnibus nota ſint, & quotidiano ſermone protrita, obuia, & vbique occurrentia. Ago, fero, facio, duco, quid ſignificent, nemo non nouit: verum iſtorum, & ſimilium, varium apud authores vſum obſeruare, & pro immenſa hac varietate, diuerſas, aptas tamen & conuenientes ſignificationes apponere, vel quum vſus vocabuli verbo vnico ſatis indicari non poteſt, breuiter ex probato authore phraſim & modum locutionis ita cum vernacula interpretatione ſubnectere, vt interim ſeruetur vtriuſq; linguæ idiotiſmus et gratia: hoc opus, hic labor eſt, hæ ſunt de quibus tantopere quærimur difficultates. Hoc autem quanti ſit, et quantum nos hac in parte ſtudii et laboris poſuerimus, aliorumq; induſtriam adiuuerimus: illi deniq; ſcient, qui, vel infinitas Romani ſermonis diuitias et elegantias (quas Cicero ne Græcorū opibus cedere exiſtimabat) cum noſtrę linguæ penuria tenuiq; ſupellectili conferre: vel, ex Cicerone, Liuio, Tacito, Cæſare, alicue ſcriptore claſsico quicq̄ Anglico ſermoni tradere voluerint. Et vt ſint fortaſſe nonnulli, qui hoc totum nullius momenti fecerint, quod illis vix vllum operæ pretium videatur eſſe, ſi quis latina apte in maternum vertere ſermonem calleat: Quando tamen M. Tullius, ſine cōtrouerſia totius eloquentiæ fons, nonnuſquàm gloriatur ſe latine interpretando philoſophiam patriæ familiarem reddidiſſe: et quædam ex græcis tam poētis quàm oratoribus in ſuum vſum tranſferendo egregiam nauaſſe operam credebat. Qui minus noſtra laudetur induſtria, qui ſummo ſtudio, ſummaq; diligentia ſic latina vbiq; Anglicè interpretati ſumus, vt vel pueri quoq; latina vernaculè, vel è contrario vernacula latinè, nullo fere negotio et cum aliqua ratione et gratia, nec ineptis et abſurdis, ſed appoſitis et accommodatis verbis reddere addiſcant. Sed iam ad eorum verborum contemplationem veniamus, quæ artibus quibuſdam et ſcientiis propria diximus: Quorum tanta varietas eſt, tamq; difficilis cognitio: vt nemini vnquàm vni quantumuis πολυμαθει, et multifaria rerum experientia doctiſsimo, eorum omnium vernaculam cognouiſſe nomenclaturā arbitrer contigiſſe. Huius generis ſunt omnia inſtrumenta mechanica, vt fabri-

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lia, tonsoria, rustica, nautica, textoria, bellica. &c. quæ propria sua habent vocabula, vix illis nota, quorum manibus quotidie teruntur. Idem etiam sentiendum de singulis operum partibus, quæ eisdem subiiciuntur artificiis. Quot res in ædificio sunt? quibus si à fabris sua nomina reddi poscerem: magis mutos reperires quam pisces? Prętereo hic præcipuos illos loquendi modos, quos singuli opifices in propriis artibus sibi peculiares habent. In vna re nautica, quanta rerum varietas? quot locutionum formulæ? quot instrumenta nautarū vsui accommodata? quot nauis ipsius partes? quot nauigiorum genera? vt, quæ ad hoc vnum spectent negotium exactè didicisse, non minimi laboris esse videatur. Eos ergo qui lexicō ex omni parte perfectum, & in quo nihil desyderetur, sibi conficiendum proponunt: omnes simul artifices in consiliū adhibere oportet: vt ab illis rerū nomina discant, quibus singuli artificia sua tuentur. Quemadmodum & nos frequenter ad materiarios fabros, ad olitores, ad textores, ad agricolas, ad rusticam turbam de nomenclaturis retulimus: & ab illis sumpsimus etiam, quæ rei congruerent propositæ. Iam vero herbis sua vocabula, quibus vulgo nuncupentur subscribere, quàm sit arduū, medicorum inconstantia, (qui in hac sola re multorum annorum studium posuere) satis probat. Apud illos enim hodie, in plerisq; doctissimi viri argumentū habetur, non herbam digito monstrare, nomine indicare, vel quæ sit breuiter definire: sed authorum qui de ea scripserunt pugnantes sententias numerare. Siquidem & Theophrastus, & cunctis in re herbaria a Galeno prælatus Dioscorides, neque non apud latinos Plinius, tam diuersi plerunq; abeunt, vt in gratiam nulla possint orationis persuasione reuocari: & nonnunquàm in herbulę cuiusdam facie repręsentanda, noras tam varie deliniant: vt quidnis potius quàm stirpem ipsam demonstrare videantur, vel certe eandem multiplici prorsus & varia effigie. Huc adde, quod vnaquęque regio suas habeat stirpes, sibi peculiares, qui nec vsquàm alibi reperiantur, nec (cum in nullo vnq̄ vsu apud nostrates fuerint) Anglica nomenclatione reddi possint. Quid hic tēpus tererē in recensendis innumeris piscium, volatilium, serpentum, insectorum, gemmarum generibus? quorū omnium naturę perscrutandę, & nomina ediscenda sunt eis, qui nihil in Dictionario vernaculo deesse cupiunt. Quum ergo tantæ difficultatis, tantiq; studii res existat, quo quidq; certo et proprio vocabulo appelletur pernoscere: ne mox terrę cælū misceāt nimium seueri alienorum operum censores, si quod forte verbum, parum apte materno sermone redditum, inuenerint. Sciant in opere tam spisso et varię, facilem esse lapsum: Imo non labi difficillimum:

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et per omnia, omniũ opinioni ſatiſfacere, nemini vnquàm cõceſſum. Simul etiam memores ſint, ſatis eſſe homines imprudentia lapſos non erigere: vrgere vero iacentes et non potius in pedes rurſũ ſtatuere, nimis eſſe inhumanum. Sed merces iam vobis coram ſine fraude expònam: vt intelligatis quid, a nobis, in hoc opere præſtitum, expectari debeat. Digeſsimus ordine alphabetico, quàm fieri potuit commodiſsime ac diligentiſsime, latinas dictiones omnes, et peregrinas duntaxat eas, quæ a latinis vſurpatæ ſunt authoribus. Multas vero, quæ nullo latinorum vſu probari poſſent, ideoq; meram ſapere barbariem viderentur, reiecimus. Vocabula nonnulla, et plumas locutionum formnlas, quæ ſæpiſsime ſine vllo ordine, cum maximo lectorum incommodo, temere ſpargebantur: vt in ſuas ſedes fideliter reſtituerentur, ſtudioſè laborauimus. Annotauimus præterea in nominibus genus & inflectionem. Verborum etiam præterita, quę priori editione corruptiſsime legebantur, hic caſtigatiora reperies. Accentuum item ratio, non vbiq; a nobis prætermiſſa. Adhæc, Vocabulorum aliquot millia adiecimus, & verborum ſignificationes innumeras: quæ non modo in ſcriptoribus latinæ linguę probatiſsimis, ſed in quotidiano etiam ſermone vſum habent ampliſsimũ. Vnicuiq; dictioni vernacula vocabula accommodata & conuenientia, quaſi vno aceruo congeſta, tanta varietate ſubtexuimus: vt hic noſter labor non tam ad expeditam Romani ſermonis notitiam, quàm ad noſtræ linguæ ornatum, & elegantiã plurimum conferat. Phraſes etiam & formulas locutionum, vſum verborum aptiſsime demonſtrantes, ex Cicerone & aliis latini eloquii principibus, vbiq; ſubſcripſimus: quibus interpretandis, non verbum pro verbo anxie reddere, vt ſyllabas numerare videremur: ſed vim vocibus ſubiectam pro viribus exprimentes, vtriuſq; linguæ gratiam et elegantiam ſeruare, præcipuè ſtudebamus. Prętera, propria nomina deorum, virorum, regionum, fluminum, oppidorum, quę prius magna ex parte neglecta erant, item adiectiua & patronymica, ad poëtarum lectionem maxime neceſſaria, tum ex Stephano, tum ex aliis, qui de eis ſcripſerunt, in hanc editionem tranſtulimus. Deniq;, vix credas quàm varia & corrupta vbiq; eſſet, tum propriorum nominum, tum etiam vocabulorum latinorum orthográphia, aliis aliter ſcribentibus: ita vt eædem dictiones diuerſis ſępe locis repeterentur. huic etiam vitio noſtra diligentia ſuccurrimus: & vbi probari poſsit varia verbi alicuius ſcriptio, lectorem ex vno loco in alium mittimus, ne fruſtra eadẽ repetęre cogeremur. Poſtremo, errata, non in propriis ſolum, ſed et iam in latinis innumera, caſtigauimus: quę Eliota vel impreſſorum errore deceptus, aliis falſo

falso asscripsit: vel imprudentia et nimia festinatione lapsus, ipse designauit. In re herbaria (vbi plurima, nec immerito, nostri temporis medici desyderant) multa restituimus, aliqua adiecimus: Quum principio tamen animus esset, nihil quod ad herbas & frutices attineret, attingere: ne committeremus, vt audacter verius quàm prudenter ea res a nobis traderetur: in qua, nunquàm singulare aliquod & præcipuum studium posuissemus: præsertim quum medici quidam, quos initio consuluimus, tam fastidiose vota nostra reiecerint. Optauimus ergo magis, vt tam inconstans & varia fruticum et stirpium nomenclatura, a perito aliquo & exercitato viro describeretur: qui bonam ętatis suę partem posuisset, in disquirendis et inuestigandis herbarum naturis. Pollicitus hoc est Turnerus, vir sane doctus & pius, cuius industriam omnes artis medicę studiosi, auidissime expectant. Habes iam (lector humanissime) bona fide tibi expositа, quę nos postrema hac æditione prętitimus. Quę non ideo velim hic a me adscripta putes, vt vel Eliotę viro ornatissimo (quemq; propter singulare in bonis literis promouendis studium, semper amaui plurimum) tanquàm negligenti atque oscitanti insultare, vel meritas eius laudes imminuere videar: sed potius vt tibi, amice lector, hoc pactò labores nostros vtcunq; ob oculos proponam, atque apud te aliquod nõstrę industriæ specimem ederem. Nunc ergo si studia tua quicquàm a nobis iuuari putabis, sudoribus nostris & vigiliis fruere non ingratus: & Vdallo viro doctissimo, cuius eruditissimus annotationibus multis locis leuati sumus, dignas laudes gratiasque tribue.

Vale.

, IN THE ende of a woꝛde is alwaies long, except Ita, quia, puta, and the nominatiue, accusatiue, and vocatiue cases of nownes declined, sauing the vocatiue case of the nominatiue in, as.

A, and Ab, signifieth, of, and from. A, is sette before such woꝛdes onely, as doe begynne with a consenante. Ab and Abs are vsed as well before woꝛdes that beginne with vowels, as with consonantes, onelesse the rought and vnpleasante sounde of the woꝛde be a lette therto.

A, and Ab, ioygned with passiues doe note the doear oꝛ cause efficient: as, victus est à Scipione: Scipio ouercame hym.

A meis ciuibus res mihi honori fuit: my cytizens dyd greatly honour me foꝛ that thinge.

A nobilitate magis infestus ager fuit. &c. the noble men dyd moꝛe vexe & hurt that countrey. &c.

A and Ab, signifie mouing from a place: as, A villa redeo, I returne from my ferme.

A and Ab, be sometyme interpreted by, Cum, and serue to note the time: as, A paruo te noui: id est, cum adhuc esses paruus: I knewe the when thou was but a lytle one. Ab adolescentulo: when thou was but a ponge man. Ab infante. when thou was but a childe.

A and Ab, note the terme of tyme, and then foꝛ monly foloweth, Ad, oꝛ vsqꝫ ad: as, A principio ad finem: from the beginning to the ende.

A sole orto vsqꝫ ad multum diei: from the sonne risinge vntil a great parte of the daye was paste. A capite ad calcem: from the toppe to the toe.

Ab imis vnguibus vsqꝫ ad sūmum verticem: from the toes to the crowne of the heade.

A mane vsqꝫ ad vesperum: from early in the moꝛning vntyll the euenynge.

A media nocte togatus ero: id est statim post.

Ab oro vsqꝫ ad mala: from the beginninge of the feaste vntyll the ende.

Ab omni æternitate vixit animus: id est, ab æterno: the soule of man had no beginning but was euer.

Ceremoniæ ab omni vetustate acceptæ: ceremonies receyued of our auncetours longe sence, tyme out of mynde.

A pridie idus Septembris: from the day beꝛe the Ides of September.

Ab Sylla & Pompeio consulibus: sence the tyme that Sylla and Pompey were consulls.

A and Ab, note seperation: as, Longissime ab occasu: a great way from the weaste.

A and Ab, foꝛ contra: as defendit a frigore myrtos: it kepeth the mirtells against the coulde.

Vestes à tineis defendit: it kepeth garmentes from the mothes.

A and Ab, foꝛ Præter oꝛ contra: as, Id annotasse non ab re fuerit: it wyll not be vnpꝛofitable, oꝛ it shalbe nothinge againste our purpose to note that. Quidnis, dum ab re nequid ores, faciam: I wyll doe what so euer you wyll so you desyꝛe me nothing against honestie.

A re tua, foꝛ A tuis negotiis: from your owne busines.

Non ab re fuerit subtexere. &c. It shalbe nothing from our purpose to adde. &c.

Non ab re, sometyme foꝛ, non sine causa.

A and Ab, foꝛ, post, Statim, Continuo post: A ientalo: after breakefaste. A somno: by and by after sleape.

A and Ab, foꝛ Pro, with these verbes Sum, Sto, Facio, Dico, Ago, and other lyke: as Stare ab Senatu: to take parte with the Senate. Non modo dicendi ab reo sed ne surgendi quidem potestas fuit: wee hadde no licence not only to speake any thing foꝛ the partie accused, but not so muche as to rise vp in his behalfe. Vide ne totum hoc sit a me: Looke well whether all these doe not make with me. Nihil magis a nobis quam ab aduersariis facit: it maketh no moꝛe with vs then with our aduersaries: In the same signification we vse. Cum aliquo facere, Cum aliquo stare: Pro aliquo esse. A testibus, contra testes: foꝛ wytnes against witnesses: A rumoribus, contra rumores: foꝛ rumour, and to pꝛoue theim to be beleued: against rumours and to pꝛoue theim not to be beleued. Nostri illi à Platone & Aristotele moderati homines: those moderate men that be of our soꝛt followers of Plato and Tristotle.

A and Ab, foꝛ quod pertinet ad: as, Sumus imparati tum a militibus tum a pecunia: wee are vnpꝛouided as well of souldiours as of money. A morbo valui, ab animo ager fui: as touching my disease I was whole, as touchinge my mynde I was syche, I was hoole from my disease, and syche in my minde. Tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit: she is as chaste and vndefiled foꝛ me, as yf she were my owne syster. Bis perit amator, ab re et ab animo: He that is in loue is dubble caste away and vndone, both as touching his goodes as also his minde. Tam inops eram ab amicis: I was so vtterly destitute of frendes. Securos vos ab hac parte reddam: as touchinge this matters I wyll make you secure.

A and Ab, foꝛ per, vt ibi Iunius mensis consumatur velim tranquille a Parthis, id est, vel vt per parthos liceat mihi tranquille consumere Iunium.

A foꝛ De, as aforis, foꝛ deforis. A via salutes foꝛ de via: salute him in the waye oꝛ streate as thou goest.

A and Ab, foꝛ versus, as, Quod a sole melius quam quod a terra: better that was towarde

, IN THE ende of a worde is alwaies long, except Ita, quia, puta, and the nominatiue, accusatiue, and vocatiue cases of nownes declined, saiing the vocatiue case of the nominatiue in, as.

A, and Ab, signifieth, of, and from. A, is sette before such wordes onely, as doe begynne with a consonante. Ab and Abs are vsed as well before woordes that beginne with vowels, as with consonantes, onelesse the roughe and vnpleasante sounde of the worde be a lette therto.

A, and Ab, ioyned with passiues doe note the doear or cause efficient: as, victus est à Scipione: Scipio ouercame hym.

A meis ciuibus res mihi honori fuit: my cytizens dyd greatly honour me for that thinge.

A nobilitate magis infestus: ager fuit. &c. the noble men dyd more vexe & hurt that contrey. &c.

A and Ab, signifie mouing from a place: as, A villa redeo, I returne from my ferme.

A and Ab, be sometyme interpreted by, Cum, and serue to note the time: as, A paruo te noui: id est, cum adhuc esses paruus: I knewe the when thou was but a lytle one. Ab adolescentulo: when thou was but a ponge man. Ab infante. when thou was but a childe.

A and Ab, note the terme of tyme, and then formonly followeth, Ad, or vsq; ad: as, A principio ad finem: from the beginning to the ende.

A sole orto vsq; ad multum diei: from the sonne risinge vntil a great parte of the dape was paste. A capite ad calcem: from the toppe to the toe.

Ab imis vnguibus vsq; ad sūmum verticem: from the toes to the crowne of the heade.

A mane vsq; ad vesperum: from early in the morning vntyll the euenynge.

A media nocte togatus ero: id est statim post.

Ab oro vsq; ad mala: from the beginninge of the feaste vntyll the ende.

Ab omni æternitate vixit animus: id est, ab æterno: the soule of man had no beginning but was euer.

Ceremoniæ ab omni vetustate acceptæ: ceremonies receyued of our auncetours longe sence, tyme out of mynde.

A pridie idus Septembris: from the day before the Ides of September.

Ab Sylla & Pompeio consulibus: sence the tyme that Sylla and Pompey were consulls.

A and Ab, note seperation: as, Longissime ab occasu: a great way from the weaste.

A and Ab, for contra: as defendit a frigore myrtos: it keepeth the mirtells against the coulde. Vestes à tineis defendit: it keepeth garmentes from the mothes.

A and Ab, for Præter or contra: as, Id annotasse non ab re fuerit: it wyll not be vnprofitable, or it shalbe nothinge against our purpose to note that. Quidnis, dum ab re nequid ores, faciam: I wyll doe what so euer you wyll so you desyre me nothing against honestie.

A re tua, for A tuis negotiis: from your owne busines.

Non ab re fuerit subtexere. &c. It shalbe nothing from our purpose to adde. &c.

Non ab re, sometyme for, non sine causa.

A and Ab, for, post, Statim, Continuo post: A ientalo: after breakefaste. A somno: by and by after sleape.

A and Ab, for Pro, with these verbes Sum, Sto, Facio, Dico, Ago, and other lyke: as Stare ab Senatu: to take parte with the Senate. Non modo dicendi ab reo sed ne surgendi quidem potestas fuit: wee hadde no licence not only to speake any thing for the partie accused, but not so muche as to rise vp in his behalfe. Videne totum hoc sit a me: Looke well whether all these doe not make with me. Nihil magis a nobis quam ab aduersariis facit: it maketh no more with vs then with our aduersaries: In the same signification we vse. Cum aliquo facere, Cum aliquo stare: Pro aliquo esse. A testibus, contra testes: for wytnes against witnesses: A rumoribus, contra rumores: for rumour, and to proue theim to be beleued: against rumours and to proue theim not to be beleued. Nostri illi à Platone & Aristotele moderati homines: these moderate men that be of our sort folowers of Plato and Aristotle.

A and Ab, for quod pertinet ad: as, Sumus imparati tum a militibus tum a pecunia: wee are vnprouided as well of souldiours as of money. A morbo valui, ab animo ager fui: as touching my disease I was whole, as touchinge my mynde I was sycke, I was hoole from my distrate, and sycke in my minde. Tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit: she is as chaste and vndefiled for me, as yf she were my owne syster. Bis perit amator, ab re et ab animo: he that is in loue is dubble caste away and vndone, both as touching his goodes as also his minde. Tam in ops eram ab amicis: I was so vtterly destitute of frendes. Securos vos ab hac parte reddam: as touchinge this matters I wyll make you secure.

A and Ab, for per, vt ibi Iunius mensis consumatur velim tranquille a Parthis, id est, velut per parthos liceat mihi tranquille consumere Iunium.

A for De, as aforis, for deforis. A via salutes for de via: salute him in the waye or streate as thou gost.

A and Ab, for versus, as, Quod a sole melius quam quod a terra: better that was towarde

the ſon, then towarde the earthe.

A parte Aquilonis: on the noꝛthe ſyde.

A contraria aure inſtilla: put it in at the contrary eare.

A and Ab, ioyned with the ablatiue of the perſon, noteth the houſe oꝛ dwellynge place: as, A iudice venit: he commeth from the iudges houſe. A vobis: from your houſe. Ab ſe egreditur: he commeth out of his owne houſe. item A patre milite, ſene. &c.

A and Ab ſometyme ſignifie at, oꝛ with: as, A frigore incipit febris: the feuer beginneth with a colde. A potu prandium incipiunt: they begynne their diner with dꝛynke at the cuppe.

A fronte & a tergo: both behinde and befoꝛe.

A verecundia: id eſt, præ vel propter: A verecundia memoriaq; meritorum haud ſecus q̃ ducem ſuum attollunt: foꝛ ſhame and remembꝛance of his merites, & Friget ab illo: i. illius comparatione,

A foꝛ propter, as, Auidior erat certaminis a ſpe quam ſucceſſus rerum augebat: becauſe of the hope whiche his pꝛoſperous ſucceſſe did encreaſe.

A recenti memoria perfidiæ aliquanto minore cum miſericordia auditi, becauſe of the freſh remembꝛance of. &c.

Caput meum a ſole dolet, my head aketh with the heate of the ſunne.

A and Ab foꝛ ex parte, A Sabinis Metius. ab Romanis Hoſtilius.

Ab aliqno legare: as, Ei teſtamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, a ſecundo hæredе nihil legat, by teſtament he bequeathed to him a gret ſomme of money to be deliuered oꝛ payed to him of his ſonne whom he lefte his chiefe heyꝛe: but if his ſonne died he appointed the ſeconde heyꝛe to geue him nothing.

A and Ab proximitatem loci notat: as Venerat a Roma pridia veſperi: he came from Rome the day befoꝛe in the euenyng. from Rome, that is, not out of the very citie, but from the countrey about oꝛ nigh to the citee. otherwyſe it ſhoulde haue bene in the ablatiue without a pꝛepoſition. Supplementum ab Roma abduxerat. i. de locis vrbi propinquis.

A and Ab, haue this difference from E and Ex. A theatro, from the theatre oꝛ from the place hard by the theatre: Ex theatro: out of the very theatre it ſelfe.

A and Ab ioyned with certayne nownes ſignifye officers oꝛ miniſters: as, Ab accidentibus qui preeſt nuntijs afferendis. Ab aure, a ſecretary oꝛ one to whom a pꝛynce reuealeth his pꝛiuie counſayle. A commentarijs: he that regiſtreth oꝛ cronacleth notable actes doone of a pꝛince. A latere: a great friend of a pꝛince, alway about him. A libellis: maiſter of requeſtes. A manu: a clerke oꝛ ſecretarie. A memoria: he that is the pꝛinces remembꝛaunce. A pedibus: a foote man oꝛ lachey. A ſecretis: one that the pꝛince appointeth to patens oꝛ warrant. A ſtudijs: a pꝛinces inſtructour oꝛ ouerſeer of his ſtudies. A rationibus: maiſter of accomptes, maiſter coffoꝛar. Ab epiſtolis, a ſecretarie oꝛ clerke of the ſignet. A batis: ouerſeear of the meaſures: clerke of the markette.

Theſe names of offices be vſed vndeclined in all numbers and caſes: as, Quid agunt a pedib', oꝛ quid agit a pedibus. Miſi a pedibus: I haue ſent my footeman. Dedi a pedibus meis, I deliuered it to my footeman.

A is ſometime put in Cæſars commentaries foꝛ in teruallo: A millibus paſſuum circiter duobus aduentum expectant, aboute two miles of &c. Poſitis caſtris a millibus paſſuum. 15. fiftin miles of &c.

We ſay elegantly: A me tibi ſoluã: i. de meo velde mea pecunia, I wyll pay the of myne owne purſe. Viaticum dabo ab trapezita tibi, I wil take money of the banker, and geue it you foꝛ your ſpendynge. Frater laborat vt tibi q̃ debet, ab Egnatio ſoluat: my bꝛother endeuoꝛeth to gette money of Egnatius that he may pay his debtes to you.

A ſuis fratribus dicit ſe dediſſe, he ſaieth he boꝛoweth money of his bꝛother and gaue it him. Suppeditat ſumptum a ſocijs, he boꝛoweth money of his felowes to maintaine his charges. Repreſentabo tibi a fratre, I will take money of my bꝛother, and pay you out of hande.

A cauda de ouo exeunt, they come out of the egge with their tayles foꝛwarde: oꝛ their tayles come out of the egge firſt.

A matre pulli non exiguis hodie pretijs vꝛeniunt, ponge chickens euen from the damme. &c.

Qui a philoſophia, a iure ciuili ab hiſtoria fuerit inſtructior, he that ſhall be well fourniſhed with the knowlage of philoſophie, of the law. &c.

Inuictus a labore, that can bee ouercome with no labour.

Tam prope ab exule fuit q̃ poſtea a principe, he was almoſt as nye to be a baniſhed man, as he was after to be a pꝛince.

Ab ſingulari amore & beneuolentia hæc ad te ſcripſi: I haue wꝛitten vnto you foꝛ a ſingular loue and good will.

Significant ſe ate illum librum deſcripſiſſe: that he had the copie of you to wꝛite out that boke.

A me ſalutem dic Ciceroni, haue me commẽded to Cicero.

Saluebis a meo Cicerone, my loonne Cicero ſendeth cõmendations vnto you, oꝛ greteth you.

A puppi Religatus, foꝛ ad puppim.

Hec primum ab illo iniuria animaduertenda ab illo iniuria .i. eius iniuria, oꝛ iniuria quam ille feeit, theſe his iniuries firſt to be puniſhed.

A me, foꝛ meus, as Quis a me pepulit fores.

A and Ab, ſeme ſometyme to lacke: as, Donec deſertus ſuis caderet .i. a ſuis.

Accita vitelio auxilia: i. a vitelio, they ſent foꝛ pade from vitellius.

A and Ab are prtely vsed with vsq, and prope, as Vsq a Romulo, euen fens Romulus tyme. Tam prope a muris, so little a waie from our waules, or so nye to our waules.

Abaces, dumme, that can not speake, also certaine cases, wherin plate is kepte.

Abacti, officers deposed, or suche as be constreigned to resigne their auctoritee.

Abactor, oris, m. g. a stealer of cattell.

Abactus, us, theft of cattell.

Abactus, a, um, driuen awai:

Abacta nox, the night past.

Abactus magistratus, deprined of office.

Abaculus, abaculi, a litle coūtour that auditours doe vse, called also Calculus.

Abacus, abaci, m. g. was in olde tyme a playne place made in a buildynge of stone to sette on a state or bence of marble. it is also a square table of stone in building set vpon the chapiters of pillers. Also a countyng table, suche as Arithmetricians or auditours doe vse, or suche as Astronomers deserue their figures in. Also a chest bende or playyng tables, and a cupbourde to set plate on.

Totos dies abaco & latrunculis conterunt, they spende whole daies in playyng at tables or chestes.

Abacus, is sometyme taken for a shelfe in a hous, and by a metaphor, for a bar or shelfe in the sea.

Abacus solis, amonge Astronomers is taken for the compasse or breadth of the body in the sonne. as it appereth to our sight.

Abagio, ônis, fœ.ge. signifieth the same that adagio, and adagium doe, a prouerbe.

Abalienātio, tionis, fœ. g. an alienacion.

Abalienator, ôris, m. ge. he that doeth aliene or put away a thyng, or that altereth the possession thereof, and is of lawiers called an alienour.

Abalienatus, nāta, um, is he, whom a man putteth away from him.

Abalienatus iure ciuium, outlawed out of the liberteres of a citee.

Abalienata morbis membra, membres mortified by sickenesse.

Abaliēno, ēnas, aui, are, to alienate, to geue ouer to an other, to put or tourne away, to make strāge, or to withdraw a mans mind from one.

Abalienauit a me patrem, he hath tourned my fathers mynde from me.

Totum se a me abalienauit, he hath withdrawē him selfe wholly from me.

Crucior a viro me tuli abalienari, it greueth me ꝓ I am separated from such a man as he is.

Abambulo, bulas, aui, are, to walke away.

Abambulantes, they that walke awaie.

Abamita, abamitæ, fœ.ge. my great graundfathers sister,

Abanec, a girdle, whiche prestes did weare, so wrought with colours of scarlette and purple, that there semed to be set in it, flowers and precious stones in order.

Abanniti, those that be banished out of their countrey for a pere space.

Abania, is interpreted the father, vnto god acceptable, or gratifiyng vnto god.

Abaphus, a, um, vndied, vncoloured.

Abaptistus, a, um, that which can not be drowned as corne.

Abaptistum, i, an instrument which surgeons vse.

Abarceo, or abarceo, ui, ere, to prohibite, or put of from a thynge.

Abauia, uiæ, f.g. my great grandames mother.

Abauus, i, m. g. my great graundfathers father.

Abauūculus, i, my great graundfathers brother.

Abax, abacis, m.g. a cupboorde or dresser.

Abazea, orum, certaine ordinaunces or lawes made by Dionisius.

Abba, a worde of the language of Syria, and signifieth father.

Abbas, abbatis, an abbot.

Abbatissa, an abbesse.

Abbreuio, aui, are, to abbreuiate or make shorte.

Abbreuiatura, æ, f.g. an instrument of a notary, or a lawier briefly drawen.

Abdico, abdicas, aui, are, to reiect, to refuse, to forsake, to expell or put out of fauour, or to resygne an office.

Abdicauit filium, he forsoke or refused him for his sonne.

Abdicauit se magistratu, he hath resigned his office or dignitee.

Abdicauit se libertate, he bereefte him selfe of his libertee.

Vtinam possit è vita in totum abdicari aurū, I wolde golde might cleane be taken out of the vse of mans lyfe.

Laurus manifesto abdicat ignes crepitu .i. auersatur, the baie tree with the crackynge of the leaues. sheweth that of nature it is against fyre.

Abdicare cibi aliquem, to prohibite the vse of any meate.

Abdicare legem, to forbode a lawe.

Abdicatio, ônis, a resignacion, or the acte of a father, whā he excludeth his sonne and heire from the inheritaunce of his possessions.

Abditamentum, contrary to additamentum, a diminucion.

Abdicatus, a, um, forsaken or reiected.

Abdico, dixi, ĕre, to deny or forsake, to forspeke, to cast of or renounce.

Abdicere amores suos, for Abdicare.

Abdite, secretely.

Abditamentū, deduction of money in comptinge.

Abditus, abdita, um, hydd secretely.

Abditum, a secrete place.

Abdo, abdis, abdidi, ere, to hyde or kepe close.

Abdere se ex conspectu heri, to kepe him away, that his maister see him not.

Abdere se in aliquem locum: as, Abdidi me in bibliothecam, I shutte my selfe vp into my libzary because I woulde not be troubled.

Se in proximas syluas abdiderunt, they hydde

theim in the nexte woodde.
Abdiderat sese, for Absconditerat.
Neq; se in occultum abdiderat, he did not hide him selfe in any priuie place.
Abdidit intra vestem, or, sub veste ferrum, she hidde the knife vnder hir garmente.
Se in suis quisq; tectis abdiderunt, they hidde them selfe euery man in his owne house.
Speluncis abdidit atris .i. in speluncis.
In insulam abdita est, id est, relegatu, she was banished.
Abduntur, the passiue.
Abdere se literis, or in literas, to liue vnknowē in continuall studie.
Me totum in literas abdam.
Abdidit se rus, he hidde him selfe in the countrey.
Abdidit se domum, he hidde himselfe at home
Abdōmen, abdominis, n.g. that which is vnder the mouth of the stomacke, where it apereth outward vnder the gristle of the brest bone, the vtter and former part of the bealy, that is betwene the nauill and the priuie members. This is also cald Hypocondria, it is sometyme taken for the fatte about the kydneis. Also for the pappes of a sow with hir mylke, cut of from hir bealy the date after she hath farowed.
Abdomen in saturabile, an vnsaciate gutte, spoken of one that is neuer satisfied in eatynge and drynkyng.
Abdomini indulgere, abdomini inseruire, abdomini operam dare, to geue hym selfe to beastly chere.
Abdūco, abducis, ūxi, ere, to leade awaie or leade out, to leade aside, to pulle away, or take with.
Abduce, for Abduc, leade or haue away.
Abducere a fide, to cause a man to breake his promyse.
Abducimus aliquando per vim, aliquando sine vim.
Abductum in secretū Masinissam sic alloquitur, he leadyng Masinissam aside into a secrete place. &c.
Abductum in ganeum credo, I thinke he is led into some brothell house.
Donec in diuersum abducat a nidis, vntill she hath led them cleane a nother way from hir nest.
Abducere in seruitutem, to leade awaye into bondage.
Ne discipulum abducam times .i. ne auertam a sententia tua, lest I shoulde turne him from your opinion.
Abducere iuuenes ad nequitiam: to leade ponge men to lewdnes.
Abducere se a republica, to withdrawe him selfe from the busines of the common weale.
A studijs ad lasciuiā abducere, to withdrawe from study and learnyng to wantonnes.
Abducere caput ab ictu, to bend his head from the stroke.
Abduxi clauem, I toke out the key.

Animum à cogitacionibus abducere, to withdrawe the mynde from meditacion.
Abducere gradum, to steppe backe.
Abducere animum à solicitudine, to withdrawe the mynde from pensiue carefulnesse.
Abecedarium, the order of the letters, or the crosse rowe.
Abecedarius, he that setteth any thyng in order by letter, or he that teacheth children their crosserow, or he that learneth his crosse row.
Abedo, dis, or abedo, abes, abedi, to consume or eate vp.
Abellina, æ, or auellana, æ, a filberde of the towne of Abella.
Abemo, abemis, to take away.
Abemito vestem, take away his coate.
Abeo, iui, veli, ire, to departe or goe away.
Abire, a, ab, or de loco aliquo.
Abijt, hinc, illinc, istinc. &c.
Abire ex oculis è cōspectu, to go out of sight.
Nimium istuc abijsti, thou wenste to farre this way. Longe abijt, he is gone a great way hence.
Peregre abijt, he went into straunge countreis.
Abijt obuiam, he went forth to mete him.
Impune abijt, he skaped vnpunished.
Cum prio resupino, Abijt exulatum, he went into banishement.
Non totum ferrum in corpus abijt, al the dagger entred not into his body.
Abijt memoria, it is out of my remembraunce.
Vt reditus agrorum, sic etiam pretium retro abijt, i. imminutum est, is diminished.
Sed ab hoc parum per abeamus: let vs leaue this matter a little while.
Abitum est a priore emptione, they went from their first bargayne.
Abire è medio, or è vita, to die.
Nunc abeo ad vulgi opinionē, now I condescend to the common peoples opinion.
Quod presens fuit in diem abijt, is deferred.
Ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, that men might not talke and geste at it.
In quos sumptus abierunt fructus prediorū: where vpon is the reuenewes of my landes and manours spent or consumed.
Abire in ventos, to vanishe away.
Abijt hora, the tyme is passed.
Abijt sol, the sonne is downe.
Abijt oppidum in villas, the towne is tourned into fermes.
Abijt in vulnus, he fell downe on the syde, wheron he was wounded.
Abijt è medio, he vanished away, he was neuer more seene.
Abijt incepto, he left of his enterprise.
Abijt in salem, it was turned into salt.
Abibitur, he or I will depart or goe away.
Abi in malam rem, go hense with a mischiefe.
Abi tu sane superior, spite thou hyther, goe vpper.
Abire pessum, to ren hedlynge, to come to a mischiefe,

mischiefe, to decaie or goe to naught.
Abire à iure, to doe wronge.
Abire, to ceasse, to vanish, or to be appeased, to slippe awaie.
Mirabar hoc si sic abiret, I mervaile yt this matter should so passe.
Quid ad istas ineptias abis? What medlest thou with these fantasies? Why dost thou beginne to speake of these trifles.
Abequito, aui, are, to ride awaie.
Abérceo, aberces, act. to forbid.
Eã abercet domo, he forbiddeth her his howse.
Abérro, aberras, aui, are, neu, to erre, or to wander abrode, to goe out of the right waie, to departe farre of, or a sonder.
Aberrare a proposito, to leaue or goe from the matter in communication.
Ne longius aberret oratio, that my oration wander not to farre from the purpose.
Aberrauit a communi vtilitate: he went from the profite of the comon weale.
Non multum ab Herilli leuitate aberrabimus we shall be almoste of as little costancie and gravitee as Herillus.
Nullo alio modo a miseria quasi aberrare possum: id est, a miseria cogitationem auertere, withdrawe my mynde from cogitacion of my miserie.
At ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil Leuor, sed tamen aberro: subaudi, a dolore, & molestia: but yet my minde is withdrawen from sorow and miserie therby.
Aberrare, for errare, Quamque vereor ne nihil coniectura aberrem, id est, ne coniectura non fallat.
Aberrátio, aberrationis. f. g. a wandringe, or a recreacion that withdraweth the minde from heuinesse.
Aberratio a molestiis.
Aberuncasso, scere, to tourne vp.
Aberúnco, runcas, aui, are, loke in auerrunco.
Aberuncare iram deorum, to withdrawe the vengeance of god.
Abfŏre, to be awaie.
Abgrego, ábgregas, áui, are, to sever or take out of the flocke, to drawe shepe.
Abhinc, before this tyme. Abhinc triennium, with an accusatiue. three yeres hense.
Abhinc annis quindecim: with an ablatiue. fiftene yere hense.
Abhórreo, abhorrui, ere, neut. to abhorre, to hate, to despise, to flee fro, to be unlyke, or to disorder.
Abhorreo ab vrbe relinquenda, I haue no minde to forsake the citee.
Abhorret á fide, it is incredible.
Abhorret ab illo mea sententia, mine opinion is contrary to his, or repugnant against his.
Abhorret á suspicione, it is contrary to my supposell.
Abhorrens ab auribus vulgi: that doeth not agre to the eares of the comon people.
Ab his talibus vitiis abhorrent: pro a talibus. as
Abhorrere cum accusatiuo, pro, detestari,
Pumilos tanquã ludibria naturæ abhorruit:
Nec abutilitate audientium, nec ab officio nostro abhorrebit oratio mea, my oracion shal be neither against the profite of the hearers, nor contrarie to our dutie.
Abhorrere á nuptiis, to hate mariage.
Abhorret a charitate vulgi, he tendreth not or passeth nothyng on the poore people.
Nõ abhorret á vero, it is not vnlike to be trew.
Abhorréco, abhorrescis, neu, to feare to beholde.
Abiecte: basely, vilely.
Abiectio, abiectiónis, for. g. vilitee, low estate, baseness of courage.
Abiecto, áui, áre, to cast away often.
Abiectus, a vile person.
Abiectus, a, um, base of courage, almoste in despaire, naught set by, vexed with aduersitee, cast of, laied aside, prostrate.
Pari fortuna abiectus: cast downe in lyke aduersitee.
Abiectior animi, of baser courage.
Abiegnus, a, um, made of firre.
Abies, abietis, f. g. a tree called a firre. it is sometyme vsed for ship boordes.
Abietarius, rii, m. g. a carpenter.
Abietarius, a, um, & abiegnus, a, um, of firre.
Abiga, an herbe called puie, looke Camæpitis.
Abigeâtus, abigatus, m. g. felonie, or the act in stealyng of cattell.
Abigenabos, was amonge the diuinours. called Augures, the ore, whiche was to be sacrified, aboute whom the other beastes were set in order.
Abigeus, abigei, m. g. a steler of cattell.
Abigas, the thirde shinne that the ponge one wrapped in the wombe.
Abigo, ábigis, égi, ere, act. to drive awaie any thinge that is ivell or noisome, as flies from our face, or birdes from fruite. also to drive away cattell by theft, or discrete. as, Abigere pecus pro agere.
Abigere ex ædibus to drive out of the house.
Abigunt nubes venti, the wyndes drive away the cloudes.
Abigere lassitudinem, to drive awaie werynesse.
Abigere partum, whan a woman forceth her selfe to travaile before her tyme.
Abiicio, ábiicis, iéci, ere, act. to caste awaie, to renounce, to make base or vile, to despise, to poure out. sometime to geve awaie.
Abiicere se, to sette little by him selfe to debase hym selfe.
Abiicere spem, to dispaire.
Abiicere arma: to leave of warre.
Abiecit se in herbam: he laide him selfe downe on the grasse.
Abiiciunt se humi, thei laye downe on the grounde.

Se ad patris pedes abiecit: he did prostrate him selfe at his fathers feete.
Ego me pluribus pro te supplicem abieci: I became suter for thee to very many.
Omnem se amorem dixit abiecisse illinc: he sayde he tourned all his loue cleane from hir.
Senat⁹ autoritatē abiecit.i.abiectū reddidit.
Consilium faciendi belli abiecit .i. repudiauit voluntatem discendi abjcere: to cast of the will to learne.
Abiectio animi, a desperation.
Abiecto animo homo, a man of a desperate, fayntt, or base corage.
Abiectē, desperately, faintly.
Abin, or abis, a worde of the language of Syria, signifying frowarde, ouerthwarte.
Abintegro, a freshe, a new, from the beginnynge agayne.
Abintestato, without testament.
Abitio, abitiônis, f. g. a departure or goynge awaie, olde writers tooke it for death, as we maie call it the decease of one.
Abitus, us, m. g. a departing or away to passe by.
Omnē abitum custode coronant, thei sette about euerie place where any passage was.
Circumiecta vehicula sepserant abitus, the wagons closed it all the wayes that thei shoulde passe bye.
Abiudico, abiudicas, aui, are, act. to take awaie by iudgement from one, and geue to an nother by the same sentence.
Id ab eo contra ius æquitatémq; abiudicauit, He tooke that away from hym by iudgement against all law and reason. Abiudico, is also to taste awaie by iudgement.
Abiudicare à vita, to put to deathe.
Abiudicabit nunquam à suo triobulum, He will neuer iudge from his seruaunt the worth of three halfe pens.
Abiudicatum, geuen by iudgement from one to an other.
Abiugo, abiugas, aui, are, act. to vnyoke, discharge, or putte a sunder.
Abiungo, abiungis, xi, ere, act. to seuer or put a sunder.
Abiuratio, a forswearyng, an abiuration.
Abiuratus, a, um, withholden wrongefully, or by vntruthe.
Abiûro, abiuras, âui, are, act. to denye by an oth, or to kepe a thyng wrongfully. also to abiure.
Abiurare creditum, to forswearc money that is lente one.
Abiurasso, idem.
Ablâcto, ablactas, aui, are, act. to weane.
Ablaqueo, làqueas, âui, are, neu. g. to rydde the earthe from trees and vynes, and cutte awaye the vpper rootes.
Ablaqueatio, ônis, f. g. the dwyng therof.
Ablaqueatus, a, um, rydde or purged after that maner.
Ablâtus, a, um, taken away.

Ablectæ ædes, houses well garnysshed to styre men to bye them.
Ablegatio, ônis, f. g. a sendyng awaie.
Ablegmina, orum, n. g. parties of the intraples, which in olde time were offered to the goddis.
Ablêgo, ablegas, âui, are, act. to send awaie one that we be werie of, or whom we wolde not haue in our company.
Ablegare pecora, to remoue cattall from one pasture to an other further of.
Puerum venatum ablegauit, he sent the boye out of the way a huntinge.
Hic à fratris aduentu me ablegauit, he sente me foorth, that I shoulde not be present at my brothers commyng.
Ablepsia, æ, fœ. ge. blyndenesse of mynde, vnadvysednes.
Abligurio, abligûris, iui, ire, to consume goodes in banketyng and faryng delicately.
Abloco, ablocas, aui, are, act. to sette or let to an other. to take from one and lette to an other.
Abludo, si, ere, act. signifieth contrary to alludo.
Hæc à te non multum abludit imago, This example is not much vnlike thy condicions.
Abluo, abluis, ui, ere, act. to washe of, to washe awaye.
Abluere se, to purge or purifie them selfe, as the pagans dyd.
Terra pluuiũ non abluitur: id est, rigatur.
Ablutio, ônis, f. g. a washyng.
Ablûtus, a, um, washed awaie.
Abluuium, for Diluuium, ân vniuersall fludde, wherwith a contrey is drowned.
Abmatérnera, æ, f. g. my great graundames mothers syster.
Abmitto, si, ere, act. to sende awaie.
Abnato, abnatas, aui, are, to swymme awaie.
Abneco, abnecas, ui, are, act. to slea or kyll.
Abnego, abnegas, âui, are, act. to deny or refuse.
Abnepos, ôtis, m. g. a sonne in the fourth degree in lineall descent.
Abneptis, tis, f. g. a doughter in the same degree.
Abnocto, aui, are, to be from home all the nyght.
Abnodo, abnódas, aui, are, act. to pryne or cut awaie knottes from trees.
Abnormis, out of rule.
Abnuo, abnui, ere, act. to deny or refuse, proprely with countenance or becke, to becke awaie, to forbydde.
Abnuere imperium, to refuse to bee vnder a mans dominion.
Abnuere iussa ducis, to disobeie the capitaines commaundement.
Non abnuimus sementem sic fieri: id est, non negamus.
Nihil vnq̃ abnuit studiis meis voluntas tua: id est, negauit.
Abnueram bello Italiam cõcurrere Teucris, I forbadde that Italie shoulde make warre against the Troianes.

Abnuendus, a, um, to be refused.
Abnûto, aui, are, signifieth to beche awaie often tymes.
Aboleo, aboles, éui, êre, act. to put out, to rase out, to anull, to vndoe for euer.
Abolere conscientiam generis humani, To make men forget, or to put out of the remembrance of men.
Abolere vndis, to washe or pourge with water.
Abolere corpus igni: id est, cremare.
Magistratum aboleuit: id est, abrogauit.
Abolere sterilitatem fœminarum, to put away, &c.
Aboleſco, ui, ere, to be brought to nought, or to be abolished.
Abolitio, abolitionis, f. ge. a destroying or putting out of memory.
Abolitus, abólita, um, rased out, put out of remembraunce, destroied or abolished.
Abolla, læ, f. g. a Senatours habite, or a souldiours cloke, or such a garment as philosophiers vsed in olde tyme.
Aboloes, olde writers vsed for, ab illis.
Abolus, a horse that hath not lost those teeth, wherby his age maie be discerned.
Abominor, ãtus sum, ãri, depo. to hate a thyng as a token of ill luche, to detest, or to haue in detestation, or to desyre the contrary.
Abominandus, a, um, woorthy to be detested, hated or abhorred.
Abominatio, onis, a detestation.
Abominãtus, a, um, detested, execrated, or excommunicated.
Aborior, abóreris, vel aboriris, abórtus sum, aboriri, dep. to be borne before y natural tyme.
Aborsus, sus, m. g. an vntymely byrthe, nighe vnto the conception, which maie be called abortion.
Abortio, ônis, f. g. & abortiuum, the byrth that is destroied by some hurt, or other miladuenture or medecin.
Aborto, áui, are, or Abortio, tiui, ire, neu. to bringe foorth a childe ere it be perfect.
Abortiuus, tiua, um, that thinge that is brought foorth before the tyme, or that whiche procureth the said vntymly byrth to be brought forth.
Abortus, or Abortium, an vntymely byrth, nygh to the iust time of deliueraunce, wherby the child dieth.
Abortum facere, to trauaple before tyme.
Tronitus solitarijs ouibus abortus inferunt: thunder doth make sheepe bringe alone to pene before their tyme.
Abpatruus, my fathers great vncle.
Abra, æ, a lyttle gyrle or handmayde, that neuer goeth from hir maistres.
Abrado, rãdis, rãsi, ere, act. to pare or scrape, to to cutte or shaue awaie.
Abradere aliquid, by a metophore, is to take awaie a thyng by force or violence, to wrest away by craft and gyle.
Abrãsus, a, um, pared, cutte, or shaued awaie.

Abratana, a part of Mysia.
Abrenuncio, aui, are, to renounce or forsake.
Abreptus, a, um, taken from one by violence.
Abrincatui, people of the countrey of Lyons, in Fraunce.
Abripio, ábripis, ripui, ere, act. to take fro, or to take by force.
Abripuit repente sese, he went away sodeinly.
Abripere ad quæstionem, vel in cruciatum, to draw foorth to punishment, or examination by tourmentes.
Abripi à parentis similitudine, to be made vnlyke his father in maners.
Abrodiæton, a delicate or deintee lyke.
Abrodiætus, a delicate person, a minion.
Abrodo, abrôdis, rósi, ere, act. to gnawe or byte of.
Abrogo, ábrogas, áui, áre, act. by a publyke consent to disanull, to foordoe, to take awaie, or to make of none effect.
Marcum Lepidum priuatus Italia abrogauit, he beynge a pryuate person, expelled Marcus Lepidus out of Italy.
Abrogare fidem, to bryng out of credence.
Abrogare legem, to dissolue or repelle a lawe.
Fidem homini abrogare, to beleue a man no more, to haue one out of credence.
Vires beneficiis abrogare, to esteeme the benefite of no value.
Abrogati, they, whiche beynge at libertee, submitte theim selues to an other manners rule by their owne consent.
Abrogatio, ônis, f. g. the resolupnge or repellyng of a lawe.
Abronis vita, a sumptuous and delicate life.
Abrotonites, tæ, mas. ge. a wyne made with southernwodde.
Abrotonum, abrótoni, n. g. an herbe called southernwood, it is hote & drie in the thirde degre.
Abrumpo, abrúmpis, rúpi, ere, act. to breake of, to cutte of, or plucke vp.
Abrumpere rem inceptam, to breake vp or leaue of an enterprise.
Abrumpere patientiam, to breake patience, to ware angry.
Abrumpere lucem vel vitam, to dye.
Abrumpere somnum, to awake from slepe.
Fidem abrumpere, to breake promisse.
Abrumpe moras, put away delay.
Abrumpere studia, to breake of studie.
Aether obrumpitur ignibus, it lighteneth.
Abrúptio, ônis, f. g. a burstyng or breakyng.
Abrupta loca, rockes and hilles here & there broken or dygged, so that one maye vnneth go or creepe vp on theim.
Abrupte, out of frame, not agreynge with the begynnyng.
Abruptum, that which hath suche a falle or steepenesse downe, that no man maye passe by it, but onely fall downe.
Ex abrupto, sodainly, without any occasion.

Abruptus, abrupta. um, broken here and there, as rockes and great hilles, stipe downe.
Abruptus sermo, a tale that hangeth not together.
Abrupta contumacia, a frowarde stubburnes.
Abruptum ingenium, a rashe brayne that dooeth all thinges on head.
Abs, of or from, lyke Ab.
Abscedo, cēdis, cēssi, ere, neut. to go away from, also to gather to an impostume.
Abscessit incepto, he hathe lefte of his enterpryse.
Abscedo hac: goe this waye.
Abscedere in altitudinem, to ascende or goe upwarde.
Supprimit omne quod abscedit: it stoppeth what so ever is gatheringe to an impostume.
Abscessus, cessus, ma. ge. & abscessio, ōnis, f. g. a departing fro.
Abscessus, is of phisitions taken for an impostume or botche, or for a course of euyll humours to som part of the bodye, whereby matter putrified is ingendred.
Abscido, or abscindo, abscidi, scindere, to cut of.
Abscisse, or abscise, is the same that Fixe, firmely determinatly.
Abscissus, abscissa, um, broken, sharpe, or cut of.
Abscisior iusticia, sharpe iustice.
Abscissus locus, a place troublous, roughe, and harde to come to.
Quamquam abscissa res erat, althoughe there was no hope to bringe the matter to effect.
Abscissa castigatio, an harde, rigorouse, and sharpe correction.
Abscio, iui, ire, to go out of remembrance.
Absconditē, couertly, priuily, darkely.
Absconditus, cōndita, um, hydden.
Abscondo, cōndi, ere, act, to hyde.
Abscondere fugam furto, to flee or steale away priuely.
Abscōnsio, ōnis, f. g. an hiding.
Absens, entis, omnis ge. absent or awaye.
Absentaneus, a, um, that which is done in absence.
Absentia, entiæ, f. g absence.
Absentio, si, ire, to thinke contrary.
Absento, sentas, aui, are, act. to sende awaye, or cause to be absent.
Absilio, absilis, to leape away.
Absimilis, absimile, muche unlyke.
Absis, absidis, for. gen. the strake of a cart whele, wherin the spokes bee sette.
Absisto, absistis, abstiti, ere, neu. to depart from a place, or to be farre of, contrarye to Assistere. sometyme it signifyeth to absteyne or leaue of.
Absistere incepto, to breake or leaue of his purpose.
Absistere bello, to cease from warre.
Si furore absistere vellēt, yf they would leaue their madnesse.
Absoleo, absoles, absolui, ēre, to be out of use.
Absoletus locus, a place vnoccupied or neglected, after Calepine, without auctorytie.
Absoluo, soluis, solui, ere, act. to lose that whiche was bounden: also to perfourme or make perfect, to accomplyshe, to spare, to forgeue, to pardone, to dispatche, to absolue, to quite, or deliuer one out of all daunger of iudgement.
Absoluere, to dispatche of businesse.
Absoluere creditorem, to pape that he oweth
Absoluere, to fynyshe, to ende.
Absoluere pensum, to worke out his tasshe.
Absoluere suspitione, to discharge or putte out of all suspicion.
Absoluere vno verbo, to make an ende shortely, to tell at one woorde.
Absoluere reum, to discharge, quitte, or set at libertee, one that is accused.
Omnium sententiis absoluitur: he was quitte by all mens sentences.
Is annus Romanos longo bello absoluit: that yere dispatched the Romaines of a longe warre.
Hunc hominem veneri absoluit sibi condemnat: as touching his offence to Venus he quitteth him, but for that was doone to him selfe, he condemneth him.
A Fannio iuditio se absoluit: he dispatcheth him selfe from Fanius accusation in iudgement.
Promissum absoluere: to fulfyll his promisse.
Quid totū absoluitis orbē: id est, consumilis.
Paucis absoluam: I will make an ende in fewe woordes.
Absolutorium, rii, n. g. that whiche deliuereth or dischargeth a man.
Absolutorius, ria, um, that which dooth appertayne vnto the discharginge or dyspatchynge of any man.
Absolutē, perfectly, absolutely.
Absolutio, ōnis, f. g. a discharge, or dyspatching, also a perfection.
Absolutus, luta, um, dyscharged, dyspatched. Also perfect, absolute, or without faute.
Absono, absonas, aui, are, neut. to dyscorde or sounde euyll.
Absonus, absona, um, that whyche soundeth not well, or discordeth, or that maye scantely bee hearde, or by a metaphore, dysagreynge.
Absonum fidei, not credible.
Absonus voce, he that hathe an vntunable voyce.
Absorbeo, sorbes, sorbui, vel psi, ere, act. to swalowe or suppe vp.
Absque, without. Nam absq; eo esset, For yf he had not been.
Abstemius, stemia, um, that drinketh no wyne.
Abstemiū prandium, a dinner without wine.
Abstentus, accursed out of the churche.
Abstergeo, and Abstergo, si, gēre, and gere, act. to wype awaye.
Absterge calceos, wype thy shoes.
Absterge equos, rubbe the horses.
Abstergere dolorem, to put awaye sorowe.

Item

Item luctum, metum, moleſtias.

Abſterreo, ſterrui, ére, act. to prohibite, to lette or put fro, to feare awaye, or dryue awaye wyth feare.

Abſterrere, a, ab, vel de re aliqua.

Abſterrere auctum, to lette the increace of a thynge.

Abſterres te adiri, thou maheſt men afrayde to come to the.

Abſterritus, a, um, feared awaye.

Abſtinentia, néntiæ, f. g. abſtinence, a bertue in forbearing to take an other mannes goodes.

Abſtinenter, with abſtinence.

Abſtineo, abſtines, ui, ere, n. to abſteine, to forbeare or temper, not to meddle with, ſometyme to forbyd or let, and alſo to excommunicate.

Non abſtines manum maſtigia? Wylte thou not holde of thy handes, villayne knaue?

Aſtinuere ignem ab æde, they dyd not ſet fyre on the temple.

Abſtinere vino, to forbeare wyne, lykewyſe, cibo carne, armis, iurgiis. &c.

Abſtinere manum in iudicio, to refraine from geuing byrdes to iudges.

Abſtinere alieno, vel ab alieno ſub audi ſe, not to meddle with other mennes goodes, to forbeare extorcion.

Abſtineas à me manum, take hede that thou ſtrike me not.

Abſtinuit diu publico, it was longe or he came abrode.

Abſtineus alieni, he that medleth not with other mennes goodes.

Abſtinendus, a, um, to be letted or kept from.

Primo die abſtinendus à cibo, the fyrſt daye he muſte be kept from meate.

Abſto, ſtiti, are, to ſtande farre of.

Abſtorqueo, ſi, ere, to gette or wreſte awaye by force or tormentes.

Abſtraho, abſtrahis, áxi, ere, act. to take by force or by craftе to take awaye, to pull awaye, to ſeparate, or to withdrawe.

Abſtrahere ſe à ſolicitudine, to withdrawe his mynde from care.

Abſtraxi me illinc, I gat me thence.

Abſtractus, a, um, drawen awaye by force.

Abſtringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi, ere, to louſe that, whiche was bounden.

Abſtrudo, ſtrûdis, ſi, ere, act. to hyde.

Abſtrudere triſtitiam, to put awaye ſadneſſe or heuineſſe of mynde.

Abſtruſus, ſtrúſa, um, hydde or ſhutte vp.

Abſtruſus homo, a cloſe felowe that wyll not open his mynde.

Abſtruſior diſputatio, a ſubtyll or darke diſputacion.

Abſum, fui, eſſe, to be awaye, or farre of, to fayle a man in tyme of neede, to be diſtant or abſent, to lacke or wante.

Abeſſe vrbe vel ab vrbe.

Abeſſe abſolute poſitum: as, abſit: let him be awaye from me.

Curandum ne milites abſint a ſignis: heede muſte be taken that the ſouldiours wander not from their ſtanderde.

Abeſſe a periculo: to be furre from dangier.

Abfuiſſe me in altercationibus fero non moleſte: that I was not preſent at that altercation.

Bidui abfuit: he was two dayes iourney of, from that place.

Viginti millium ſpatio aberat: he was .xx. myles of.

Quot millia fundus tuus abeſt ab vrbe: howe many myles of is your lande.

Abfuit aliquot dierum viam: he was certaine dayes iourney of.

Abeſſe, longe, procul, multum, paulum. &c.

Tu propius abes: thou arte not ſo farre from hym: or thou arte leſſe waye of from him.

Multum ab iis aberat. L. Furius: he was farre inferiour to them.

Nummus abeſſe hinc non poteſt: there can not lacke on penye.

Quid huic abeſſe poteſt de maximarum rerũ ſcientia: id eſt, de eſſe.

Abſint iſta a noſtris literis: god forbydde that ſuche thinges ſhould be in our letters.

Cum procul abeſſet a ſpe conſulatus.

Non longe abfuit, vt huic perſuationi crederem: he was almoſt brought that he did beleue. &c.

Nec multum abfuit, quin iurarent. &c. there lacked not muche, but that they woulde haue ſworne.

Miror quod amico in difficili eius tempore abfueris: I merueyle that you dyd not helpe your frinde in his neceſſitee.

Abeſſe, for alienum eſſe: as, Abeſt à cõtentione, he delyteth not in debate ſtrife or contencion.

Abeſt à culpa, he is not fauty.

Abeſt à reprehentione, he is not blamed.

Abeſt mihi animus, I haue no courage.

Abſente nobis, while I was awaye.

Abſit, god forbyd.

Abſit verbo inuidia, a forme of ſpeaking, whan one wold not be ſuſpected of arrogancie in ſome thynge that he will ſpeake.

Abſumo, ſũmis, ſumpſi, ere, act. to ſpende, to conſume or waſte awaie.

Abſumere animam lætho, to ſlea or kill.

Abſumere, vinum, diem, tempus, argẽtũ. &c.

Abſumi fame, to be ſterued, or famiſhed.

Abſumi ferro, to be ſlayne.

Abſumi cura: to be pyned with care.

Sin abſumpta ſalus: yf all hope of ſaluegarde be paſte.

Abſumẽdo, inis, diſpenſe, waſte of money or other ſuche thing.

Abſumptio, ônis, f. g. a waſting, or waſte.

Abſumpti ſumus, we are vndone.

Abſurdè, without purpoſe of reaſon, to no purpoſe.

Abſurdus, ſúrda, dum, inconuenient, foolyſhe diſorys

distroubyng, dishoneste, abhorrynge, odiouse, against all reason and reason.

Absus, lyke abis.

Absynthites, æ, wyne wherein wormewood hath ben infused or sodden.

Absynthium, synthij, ne. ge. is commonly called wormewood: how be it there be therof three kyndes: Seriphiū, which seemeth to bee our wormewood: Santonicum, wherof cometh wormseede, and may be called frenche wormwood: Pōticum, or Romanum, which hath a lesse leafe than our wormwood, and hath a sweeter odour, it may be called wormwod gentle, our cōmon wormwod is called in latin Absynthium rusticum.

Abuerto, ti, ere, to tourne awaye or from a place.

Abdiacum, a towne in Germany.

Abundans, a riche man.

Abundanter, abundantly.

Abundantia, dātiæ, f. ge. abondance or plentye of any thyng.

Abundantia fœminarum, the naturall flixe of women, their termes.

Abundātio, ōnis, f. g. an ouerflowyng.

Abundē, abundantly, plentuously enough.

Abundē est, it is enough.

Fraudis illi abunde est, he hath fraude or deceit enough.

Abunde potentiæ adeptus est:

Abunde est alterum efficere: pro, satis est.

Abunde, p̄mittere, to make a boūtifull p̄mysse.

Abunde tibi adsunt omnia: Abunde parentum, pro satis.

Abundo, būdas, dui, are, neu. to abounde, to haue aboundance and plentie of any thyng, what so euer it be. also to be ryche.

Abundare ingenio, to haue a great wytte.

Abundare opibus fandi, to flowe in eloquēce.

Hic solœcismis abundat, this felow rolleth in his incongruities or false latine.

Si quando abundare cœpero, if I shal beginne to be riche.

Quarum rerum abundemus, sometime with a genitiue.

Abundare audatia, to be verie bolde.

Abundans corporis, bygge of body.

Abuolo, abuolas, dui, are, act. to flee awaie.

Abutonon, idem quod Abrotonum.

Abusiuē, unpropirly, against nature or custom.

Abusq; mane ad vesperā, from morning to night.

Abusum, worne out.

Abusus, us, & abusio, abuse, euyll vse.

Abutor, ūsus sum, abūti, dep. to abuse, to vse a thinge dishonestly, vncomly, straye ẏ it serueth for, out of order, or in vayn. also to weare out.

Otio & litteris abuti, to employe his time and learnyng euill.

Abuti legibus ad quæstum, to abuse the lawes to his owne profite and gayne.

Operam abutitur, he abuseth his labour.

Abydena, orum, n. g. trifles, thinges of small estimation, wanton toies, vnsemely for men to vse.

Abydenus, a, um, of Abydus.

Abydochomæ, they that boste their vntruthe or falsehode.

Abyrtace, was a kynde of meate made of leekes, cresses, garlike, the kernels of pomegranades, mustard seede, and such other like.

Abyssus, bysi, fœm. gen. is a depenesse without bottome.

A. ANTE C.

AC, is a coniunction copulatiue, and signifieth sometyme, and: as Doctus ac iustus es, Thou art counnyng and iuste. Sometime it is taken for than: as, Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, They doo none otherwise than they be commanded. Somtime it signifieth as: then commonly is sette after this wordes, æque, aliter, cōtra, iuxta, perinde, pro eo, secus, &c. as, Superbis perinde ac si rex esses, Thou art as proude as if thou were a kynge. somtime, and that, & truely: as, Aliquid boni tibi pro ista re faciam, ac lubens, I will dooe the some good tourne for this thing, & that with all myn herte.

Ac non, pro, Nec,

Ac non quia ades dico. i. nec.

Ac potius, yea rather.

Acacalis, the seede of an herbe growynge in Egypte, whiche toke that name of the nymphe Acacalis, who beyng defloured of Apollo, was deliuered of two children, named Philacides and Philandrus.

Acacia, æ, a kynde of thorne, the sede wherof is like vnto chittes. it is also the iuice of the same fruite.

Acacia, the iuyce of a fruite in Aegypte, but in stede therof, men take nowe the iuyce of sloes, which like to the other, dooe refrigerate bynde and strike heate backewarde.

Acacia, æ, innocencie, simplicitee, sincerite,

Acacus, ci, a simple and playne person, without gyle or fraude.

Acadæmia, æ, an vniuersitee, whiche tooke that name of a place nigh vnto Athens, where Plato (the great philosophier) taught philosophie. it may also be vsed for any great or noumbla schoole.

Acadæmici, were a sect of philosophiers, whiche foloweth and taught the doctrine of Plato.

Acæda, æ, a gode, also a rodde of. x. foote longe, wherwith men dyd vse to measure landes.

Acalanthis, some suppose to be a dogge, some thinke it a byrde. like Acanthis.

Acanthia cicada, a prouerbe spoken of vnlerned and rude persons, or suche as be ignorant in musike.

Acanthia, æ, like Acanthus.

Acantinus, a, um, of Acanthus, or like to it.

Acanthis, or Acalanthis, and Acanthulus, idis, a byrde that fedeth on thystles, and maketh her nestes with claie, like ligurinus.

Acan-

Acanthion, or acanthium, is a bushe, lyke vnto a white thorne, with lesse leaues, mosye, and prickynge. It may be called in Englisshe otethistle, because ỹ sedes are like to otes, or gum thistle, or cotten thistle, because it is gummie, & the leaues haue in them a thing like cotten.

Acanthion, onis, a hedgehogge as Galene declareth De compos. medi. i.

Acánthus, acánthi, m. g. or Acanthes, as Dioscorides saith, is an herbe, that groweth in stony and moyst grounde, and hath leaues longer and broder than lettise, in fourme like to rocket, somwhat blache, in bruisynge sofke and sattie, hauynge a stalke of .ii. cubites high, of the thinknesse of a mans fynger, garnysshed vnder the toppe with little longe leaues, and prickyng, wheron groweth a white flower. It is supposed to be Branca vrsina, in englysshe Brankvrsine, and not bearefote, as some take it, because of the likenes of the name.

Acapna, orum, n. g. dry wood that smoketh not.

Acapna thysia, sacrifices without smoke, spoken of a simple feast, wherin is neither bake, roste, nor sodde.

Acar, & acarus, ri, m. g. a littell worme that breedeth in ware, & is the least of al vermines, a mite.

Acarne, nes, a fysshe of the sea.

Acaron, a wylde myrtle tree.

Acarpia, cárpiæ, f. g. lacke of fruite.

Acarpus, a, um, vnfruitfull, vnprofitable.

Acarus, loke Acar.

Acatalécticus versus, a verse that hath nothynge to much or to lytle. Contrariwyse Catalécticus, wanteth a sillable.

Acatalepton, that can not be comprehended.

Acaralis, a little iuniper.

Acatia, loke Acacia.

Acátium, acáti, n. g. the greattest sayle in a ship, also a bote.

Acaustus, a, um, not bourned.

Accanto, aui, are, to synge by.

Accedo, céssi, ere, neu. to come or go to, to approche, to assent or agree, to be increased, augmented, or added to a thynge. Sometyme it signifieth a lykenesse to be in a thyng: as Eorum potestas proximé ad deorum immortalium accedit, Their power is moste lyke vnto the immortall goddes.

Accede adiutare, come helpe me.

Accedere ad amicitiam alicuius, to aly hym selfe with one.

Accedere alicui, to graunt or agre to an other, or to be of an other mans opinion.

Accedere ad causam, to take on him to pleade a mattier.

Ipse in opidum accedere noluit: he woulde not come in to the towne.

Obstitit ne in ædes accederet, that he shoulde not come into the house.

Accedere ad rem publicam, to geue him selfe to beare office in the common weale, or to be occupied in common affaires.

Accedere alicui ad aurem, to come and whisper one in the eare.

Accedere obuiam, to mete with.

Accedere periculũ, vel ad periculum, to put him selfe in daunger, to come to daunger.

Accedit huc, moreouer then that.

Accedit plurimum precio, the price encreaseth much.

Huc accedit summus timor, moreouer than that, the feare is wonderfull great.

Accessit illi animus, his courage is increased.

Accessit operi manus extrema, the worke is perfectly fynysshed.

Accessit tertius annus, was added.

Accessit, he came to.

Accessit illis animº, their courage is encreased.

Accit illi ætas, he is become olde, his age is encreased.

Robur illi accessit, his strength is encreased.

Accessit ea res in cumulum, that thinge more ouer was therunto added.

Accelero, célleras, áui, are, neu. to haste or spede, actiuely and neutrally.

Accelerare gradum, to go apace.

Accelerate viam, dispache your iourneyquicly.

Acceleratio, ônis, f. g. haste or spedinesse.

Accendo, accéndi, ere, act. to kendle, inflame, prouoke, or geue boldnesse, also to encourage.

Accendere offensiones, to encrease malyce, or hatrede.

Accendere sitim, to increase thyrst.

Accendere mentes in prælia, to encourage mens hertes to battayle.

Accensi, were souldiours appointed to be about great officers for defence of their persons. Festus saieth, that it were they, that after the death of souldiours were put in their places, or that accompany or go before souldiours, that be ryche redy to be in their place and do their duitie. Varro affirmeth that they were ministers alwaies ready at the commandment of principal officers.

Accensi, wer also called Decuriones, and Centuriones, according to the nũbre of souldiours, whiche they gouerned: they were also officers like anto our criers, which by the commandemẽt of the Consull, called the people to assemblees.

Accensus, male now bee right well vsed for him that the lawiers call barbarously adiunctum.

Accensus, cénsa. um, set on fyre, kendled or inflamed. Accensus in irã, inflamed with anger.

Accentus, céntus, m. g. an accent or tune, wherby a sillable is pronounced.

Accepso, in stede of acceperim, I haue taken.

Acceptabulum, loke Acetabulum.

Acceptilacio, ônis, f. g. a quittance of an obligacion made by mouthe, whan the dettour demandeth of the creditour, whether he be content of that whiche he hath promised him: and the creditour answereth, yea as though he sayd, I do accept it as if it were payed.

Acceptio,

Acceptio, ônis, f. g. a receiuing.
Accepto, áui, áre, to receiue.
Acceptare iugum, to submitte him selfe as a subiecte or bondman.
Accęptor, óris, m. g. he that taketh, or receiueth.
Acceptum, thankefull, pleasant, allowable. also any thinge that a man hath receiued, or by gifte, or lone, or otherwise.
Accepto ferre, to accompte that thynge paied and deliuered to vs that was promised vppon couenante, although it were neuer payed nor we neuer receiued it, and therby acquite him of that whiche by promise he shoulde haue geuen vs. as it shall appere in these wordes folowynge: one asked me. xx. s. and I promised hym. xx. s. afterwarde I desyryng to be delyuered of my promes layd thus, Quod tibi promisi accepto fers mihi? he answereth: accepto fero. I compted as deliuered, wherby I am quitte of my promise.
And we saie: Accepto ferre, acceptum ferre. and Accepte facere or acceptum facere. item, habere acceptum: all of one signification. Thei vse also the same speakynges passiuely.
Accepto mihi fertur, quod promisi: that whiche I promised is compted as perfourmed, and I quitte of my promise.
Accepto rogat promissor: he that promised desireth to bequitte of his promise.
Pecuniam acceptã facere, ferre, vel habere: to make a quittance for money as though he had receiued it.
Acceptum habere, to allow or accompte thanke worthy.
Acceptum in vulgus, acceptable to the comon people.
Acceptum referre, to kepe a recheneng of that whiche is receiued. contrary Expensum ferre, is to register what a man hath laide out.
Accepti & expensi ratio, an accompte of receipte and expenses.
Eam pecuniam mihi retulit acceptam, he hath put in his booke that he receiued so muche money of me.
Eam pecuniam mihi expensam tulit, he put in his booke that he deliuered that money vnto me.
Vitam meam tibi acceptam refero: I acknowlage that I owe my lyfe vnto you: or that I am bounde vnto you for my lyfe.
Acceptrica, æ, f. g. she that vseth to receiue any thinge.
Acceptus, receiued, entertained.
Acceptus, a, um, accepted, acceptable.
Accersio, iui, ire, idem quod accerso.
Accersitus, a, um, called for, or sent for.
Accersitus situs, m. g. a calling or sendynge for.
Accerso, cęrcis, sui, ere, act. tertiæ coniuga, to call forth, or sende for, to goe to call or fetche, to accuse, and as it were to adde or bringe to any thynge that whiche it hath not.
Accerci iube filiam, commaunde thy doughter to be sent for, or called for.

Accercere orationi splendorem, to make the oration more eloquente, pleasaunte, or beautyfull.
Accersire vel accercere capitis, to accuse one of a deadly offence.
Accercitus domo huc sũ, I was sent for from home to come hither.
Accerci ad aliquod negotium, to be called to doe some businesse.
Quando vis, accerse me, when ye wyl, sende for me.
Accercere mercede, to hyre for money.
Accercere auxilia ex aliquo, to sende for aide out of some place.
Accercitum dictum, an oration to muche affectate, or as we saie, to farre fet.
Accersita descriptio, a straunge or vnmete description, not agreynge with the nature of the thynge.
Accercita sacra, straunge kyndes of religion, that began in an other countrey.
Accercitor, óris, m. g. he that goth to call or seeke an other.
Accessio, ónis, fœ. ge. an augmentacion. also a going or comyng.
Accessionem adiungere ædibus, to make an house larger.
Accessio febris, the course of the feuer.
Accessio morbi, the beginnynge of a sickenes.
Accessus, céssus, ma. gen. the approchyng or comynge to.
Accessus maris, the flowyng of the sea.
Accidens, déntis, neu. ge. is an accidente, which maie be or not bee, without the corruption of that wherin it maie be.
Accidens, déntis, om. ge. that chanseth.
Accidentia, thinges that chaunce or happen to a man, and properly myscortunes.
Accidentia, æ, f. g. chaunce.
Accidit nuper, there hapned, it is chaunced.
Accidere, in the thyrde persone, is to happen or chaunce to, and properly of euyll thynges.
Vbi ad aures accidit regis, whan it came to the kinges eares.
Si quid illi accidat, If he chaunce to die, or yf it happen to hym otherwyse than well.
Fama accidit, a bruite or rumour was spred.
Hoc mihi voluntatis accidit, I am of thys mynde.
Accidit ad animum tuum, it hath chaunced as ye woulde haue it.
Istud verbum vere in te accidit, thys woorde agreeth right well vnto the: or it maye bee ryght well spoken of the.
Timeo quorsum accidat, I feare to what ende it will come.
Accidit diuinitus, it was the hande of god.
Accido, accidis, cidi, idere, act. to extenuate or make feble, to afflict or to destroye.
Accisi crines, heares cleane cut of.
Accisæ dapes, meates cleane consumed or eate vp.

Accisæ

Accisæ res, whan the strengthe or power of any part is afflicted, broken, and greatly appayred by misfortune and aduersitee.

Accido, accidis, accidi, ere, neu. to fall down in doyng reuerence.

Accidere ad genua, accidere ad pedes, lowly and reuerently to fal downe at a mans feete.

Quos accidam? to whom should I make humble intercession?

Acciendus, a, um, to be called or sent for.

Accieo, accies, ciui, ère, accitum sup. idē quod Actio, iui, ire.

Accino, accinis, cinui, nere, to synge to an instrument, or to synge a parte, as a treble to a tenour, or a destant to a playne songe.

Accingo, cinxi, ere, act. to gyrde, to prepare, to make ready to do some thing.

Accingere se alicui rei, to make him selfe redy to an enterprise.

In hoc discrimen accingere, prepare the to this perillous enterprise.

Accingi armis, to bee armed.

Accingi ad spem maiorem, to loke for higher auauncement.

Accingi ira, to be wood angry.

Accio, accis, iui, ire, act. accitum sup. to call to, to send for one to come.

Ni voluptatem acciret, except it dyd bryng a pleasure with it.

Accipenser, looke acipenser.

Accipio, accipis, cepi, ere, act. to take, to heare, to suppose, to knowe, to vnderstand, to admitte, to receyue, to intreate, or entertayne, to pledge one in drynkyng.

Accipere auribus, to heare.

Accipere ad verbum, to take a thynge as it is spoken.

Accipere auditionem, to heare by reporte.

Accipere aliorsum, to take it other wise than it was spoken.

Accipere causā, or excusationē, to hold excused

Accipere cladem, to lose the bataile, or to haue the ouerthrowe, or to be discomfited.

Accipere conditionem, to take the offer.

Accipere corde, to perceiue well.

Pol haud satis meo corde accepi tuas querelas, In good faith I do not wel perceiue the cause of thy greefe. a poeticall phrase.

Accipere æquis auribus, to heare indifferently or patiently.

Accipere durius, to take it displeasantly.

Accipere dictis, aut verbis, to chide.

Accipere dolorē, to take thought, to be heauy.

Accipere fiduciam, to be incoraged.

Accipere grauiter, to take it heauily.

Accipere in ciuitatem, to make one a citisen. Also to open the towne gates against one that besegeth it, to yelde it vp.

Accipere moderatē, to take it patiently.

Accipere mandata, to take charge by cōmissiō.

Accipere rationes, to take accoumpte.

Accipere oculis & animo, to see and remēbre.

Accipere potestatem, to haue leaue.

Accipere verberibus, to beate one.

Accipere vulnus, to be wounded.

Accipe ad omnia, take this answere for all.

Ego à maioribus memoria sic accepi, I remember that I herde myne elders so reporte.

Accepit fidem fabula, the tale was beleued.

Accipere frenum, to yelde hym selfe subiect.

Accipere imperium, to obeie.

Accipere metum, to feare.

Accipere præcepta, to be taught.

Rem publicam accipere, to take the gouernāce of a publike weale.

Accipere societatem, to make aliaunce.

In eam partem accipio, I doe so take it, or I doe so interpret it.

In aliam partem accipis ac dictum est, thou dorst take it other wayes, then it is spoken.

In solutum accipere, to compte a thing a paied.

Silentium ipsius in superbiam accipiebatur, was interpreted to come of a pryde.

Accipere sententiam, to ratifie a sentence.

Si tempus debitum accipiat, if it male be done in due tyme.

Vitam deorum accipere, to be made a god.

Accipere aliquid in munerib⁹, to take bribes.

Accipere, male be oftentymes resolued by this worde Afficior, as Accepit lætitiam, he was gladde, or affected with gladnesse.

Accipere iniuriam, to take wronge.

Accipere plagam, seu vulnus, by a metaphore, is to haue a great hurt or domage, which we call a corsey to the herte.

Accipies à Pollione, ye shal know it of Pollio.

Si te æquo animo ferre accipiet, if he shal perceiue, that ye take it well in worthe.

Parum accipere, not to vnderstande.

Accipere in maius, to suppose a thyng to bee more than it is.

Regiè acceptus, entertained lyke a kynge.

Accipere ampliter, to intreate, or entertaine noblye.

Accipere, pro, tractare in malā partē: as, nisi sic Accipiūtur verberibus, they be so beaten.

Quo te modo accepissem, nisi iratus essem? Howe wolde I haue handled the, if I had not been angry?

Accipiter, accipitris, m. g. an hauke.

Accipiter humipeta, a sparhauke.

Accipiter hierax, an hauke, called a saker.

Accipiter pecuniarum, a poller of the people or an extorcioner.

Accipitrārius, rij, m. g. a faulconer.

Accipitro, accipitras, aui, are, to catche. I word out of vse.

Accito, aui, are, to call, or sende for oftentymes to come.

Accitus, accita, um, called for, called to come.

Accitus, us, m. g. a callyng or sendyng for.

Acclamo, acclāmas, aui, are, act. to crie with reioysyng,

ſoyſinge, and ſometime contrary, to crie againſt a thyng.

Acclamátio, onis, f. g. a ſhowte, or crie.

Acclámito, clámitas, áui, are, to crie to ofte tymes.

Acclino, clinas, áui, are, act. to encline or bende to, and by a metaphor, to fauour, to conſent or agree to.

Acclinatus, acclinâta, um, leanyng or bendynge to a thyng.

Accliue, ſtiepe wiſe, bendyng wiſe.

Accliuis, cliue, ſine accliuus, a, um, ryſinge vpwarde to a ſmall toppe, leanynge towarde a thynge.

Accliuis arbori, leanyng to a tree.

Accliuis falſis animus, a mynde prone to lewdeneſſe.

Acclíuitas, tâtis, f. g. a ryſing vp of an hyll.

Accludo, ſi, ere, to ſhut to.

Accola, áccolæ, com. ge. the next inhabitant called a borderar. Alſo he that cometh out of one countrey, and dwelleth in an other countrey or towne.

Accola campi, he that dwelleth next the field.

Accolo, áccolis, cólui, ere, neu. to dwell by or nighe, ſpecially hilles, waters, or woodes.

Accolit propinquus noſtris ædibus, he dwelleth nighe to our houſe.

Accommodo, commodas, aui, are, to accommodate, to appropre, to apply, make apt, fit, like, or agreynge to an other thynge, to ſet in order: to gene or encline, to lende, to conforme.

Accommodare enſem lateri, to girde a ſworde about one.

Accommodauit orationem ad gratiam, he qualified his talke to pleaſe.

Accommodatius, to better purpoſe.

Accommodare curam auribus, to heare diligently.

Accommodare ſe ad rem publicam, to gene him ſelfe to the publike affaires.

Accommodare animum literis, to applye his mynde to learnyng.

Illud ſi ſciſſem, ad id meas literas accommodaſſem, If I had knowen that, I would haue written my letters therafter.

Teſtes ad crimen accommodare, to bringe forth witneſſe accordyng to the accuſation.

Accommodare ſe ad nutum alicuius, to make him ſelfe to ones becke.

Accommodatio, onis, f. g. an applyng.

Accommodus, a, um, apte, mete, conuenient.

Accommodatè, aptely, conuenientlp, to the purpoſe, hanſomely.

Accommodate, aduerbium, aptly, very well.

Accommodatus, a, um, applied to a thynge, beſeeming, conuenable, inclined, or diſpoſed.

Accommodatus ad flagitia, diſpoſed to miſchiefe.

Accredo, or adcredo, didi, ere, to geue credence, to aſſent a worde ſeldome vſed.

Accréduo, is, ui, ûere, idem quod accredo.

Accreſco, ſui, ere, to growe, to encreaſe, to be augmented.

Vt accreſcat fides, that it maie be the more beleeued.

Flumen ſubito accreuit, the riuer roſe ſodenly.

Accretio, ônis, fœ. ge. & accrementum, ti, n. g. an increaſyng, the encreaſe.

Accubatio, ônis, f. ge. a ſittyng at the table. alſo the lyng in of a woman with childe, ſometyme the ſittyng abrode of brydes and foules.

Accubitóres, they that ſitte at the table.

Accubitum, cúbiti, n. g. a bed or cowche to lye on by daye tyme, as it was the maner of the olde Romaines to eate lyng on their beddes.

Accubitus, cúbitus, maſ. g. the lyng in the ſaid maner.

Accubo, áccubas, cúbui, are, neu. to lye by, to ſit or lye downe to eate: and by a metaphore, to butte vpon.

Accubat mecum, he lieth with me.

Accubare alicui in conuiuio, to ſit by one at a feaſt.

Theatrum Tarpeio monti accubat, the Theatre butteth vpon the hill Tarpei.

Accûdo, di, ere, to beate a thing on an anuille, to forge, to hammer, or to coyne more to that which is alredy coyned.

Accudere tres minas, by a metaphore, is to make fiftie to adde. iii. pounders more to a ſumme.

Accumbo, cúbui, ere, neu. to lie downe, to lie by. to lie or ſit downe at feaſtes or banquettes.

Accumbere menſam, to ſit at one table.

Accumbere alicui, to ſit by one at the table.

Accumbere ſuperior, to ſitte in the higher place.

Accumulo, cúmulas, aui, are, act. to accumulate, to gather on heapes, to encreaſe.

Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue gyftes plentifully vnto one.

Accumulare arborem, contrarye to Ablaqueare, to heape yerthe aboute the rootes of trees, to kepe them from the parchynge heate of the ſonne.

Accumulatè, plentifully, liberally, bountifully.

Accumulatio, ônis, f. g. an heappng vp.

Accuro, cúras, aui, are, act. to take good hede, or to care for. Alſo to do a thyng diligently.

Accurare prandium, to puide and make ready the diner.

Accurare hoſpites, to entertrine gueſtes.

Accuratè, diligently, curiouſly, exactely, ſtudiouſly, earneſtly.

Accuratio, ônis, f. g. earneſt diligence.

Accurâtus, a, um, wherin is muche diligence, curiouſe, exacte, well handled, done ſtudiouſly.

Accurata malicia, malice prepenſed.

Accuratum habere, to prepenſe, or forecaſt a thyng curiouſly.

Accurata

Accurata commendatio, an ernest commendation.

Abcurro, cúrri, ere, to renne to, to speede thither.

Accurro, vt sciam quid velit, I ren to knowe what he woulde haue.

Accurritur ab vniuersis, euery man renneth thither.

Accursus, us, ma. ge. an assemblyng or hasty gathering of people to a place.

Accusabilis, sábile, worthy to be blamed.

Accusatio, ônis, f. g. an accusacion or blampng.

Accusator, ôris, m. g. an accusour, or rebuker.

Accusatorius, a, um, pertrinpng to an accusacion.

Accusatorius liber, a bpll of complainte.

Accusatrix, icis, a woman accuser or rebuker.

Accuso, cúsas, áui, âre, act. to accuse, blame or reprehende.

Accusare crimine, to accuse, or charge one with an offence.

Accusare vitium, culpam, aut crimen, to rebuke a mans faulte or vice.

Accusare, and Excusare, are contrary.

Accusas id me, pe blame me for this thinge.

Ace, aces, a citee of Phœnicia.

Acedaria, corruptly vsed for acetaria, salettes or meates lightly prepared.

Acedia, acédiæ, f. g. falsly called accidia, slouthe, pensiuenesse, heauinesse of herte, idle werinesse, careleste, negligence.

Acedior, atus sum, to be wery, or ware slouthfull.

Acentra, & acentreta, thinges wherof the center or prche in the middes is not knowen.

Aceo, áces, ácui, êre, to be eger tart, or sharpe.

Acephalus, acéphala, um, without a head.

Acéphali versus, verses beginnpnge with a shorte syllabe.

Acéphala fabula, a tale without head or taple.

Acer, áceris, n. g. or aceris, ris, a tree, the wood wherof is moste gentle to worke in, it seemeth by the description therof, to be that, whiche is cald maple. Also bowes be made therof.

Acer, áceris, n. g. chaffe or mislcede.

Acer, cra, crum, & acer, acris, acre, eger, sharpe, fell, sowre as vineger swifte, cruell, valiant, vehement, diligent, circumspecte. sometime it betokeneth strong, sore, fierse or ernest.

Acre acetum, stronge or sharpe vineger.

Acer amator, a feruent louer.

Amor acer, ardent loue.

Acer animus, a great or lusty courage.

Acer equus, a contagiouse or swifte horse.

Flagitator acer, an importune nate suitour.

Acre iurgium, bitter chidyng.

Acer morbus, a greuouse sickenesse.

Acer armis, fierse in armes.

In rebus gerendis acer, ernest and diligente in his affaires.

Aduersarius acer, a cruel & deadly aduersary.

Ambitus acer, a verie ernest sute for office.

Arcus acer, a quiche castinge bow.

Aestus acer, a feruent heate.

Acer canis, a hownde of quiche sent.

Frigus acre, a sharpe colde.

Animaduersor acer, a seuere or rigorous punissher.

Homo acer, a diligent person.

Acres cibi, tarte, sharpe, or bitpng meates.

Dolor acer, greuouse sorowe.

Cedes acris, cruell slaughter.

Hyemps acris. a sharpe winter.

Acri sole siccantur, thei be in the sonne when it is feruent hote.

Ingenium acre, a sharpe quiche witte.

Odor acer, a stronge sauoure.

Visus acer, a quiche syght.

Aceratum, ti, neu. g. morter, or clape mixte with hey or strawe, wherwith walles be daubed.

Acerbe, bitterly, vnripely, cruelly, vehemently.

Acerbitas, âtis, f. ge. bitternesse of taste, sharpenesse of tyme, cruelte of man, heauines, griefe, peine, aduersitee, vexacion, affliction.

Acerbitatibus lacerari, to bee tourmẽted with afflictions.

Acerbo, áui, âre, to trouble, to make bitter, abhominable, more cruell, or rigorous.

Acerbare crimen, to augment a faulte, & make it more greuouse.

Acerbus, a, um, vnripe, sowre, displeasaunt, difficulte, harde, solepne, austere, and peinfull: as, Robustorum iuuenũ acerba mors: the deathe of ponge men is peinfull: as who saith, they die with great difficultee.

Acerba vita, a peinfull lyfe.

Homo acerbus, a sowre felowe.

Acerba sors, a sorowfull or heauy condition.

Acerbæ facetiæ, bytyng tauntes.

Acerbus dies, a heauy date.

Acerba, for acerbe.

Acerbum spectaculum, a cruel syght, horrible to beholde.

Acerbum, bi, neu. ge. sorowfulnes, greuousnes, painefulnesse.

Acernus, a, um, of the tree called Acer.

Acero, áceras, áui, áre, to mixe with chaffe.

Acerosus, a, um, mixt with chaffe.

Acerôsum frumentũ, vnclean wheate, wheate not well winnowed or fanned.

Acerôsus panis, browne breade not ranged.

Acerra, æ, f. g. a shyppe, wherin frankensense is put, some do name it an aultont, whiche was set before a dead corps, wheron insense was burned. some call it a cup, wherin thei did sacrifice wine.

Acerrimè, exceedynge sharply, or stifly, egerly, or rigorously.

Acérrima vxor, a verate shrewd wife.

Acérrimi inimici, mortall ennemies.

Acérrimi testes, witnesses, whiche do stifly abyde by the matter.

Acersecomes, he that neuer cutteth his heare.

Aceruatim, aduerb. on heapes, without order, in a mengle.

Acer-

Aceruátim dicere, to shewe, or speake confusely without order.

Acervalis, uále, a kynde of argument, called Sorites, whiche proceedeth by diuers probations, & in the ende, as it were after a heape of argumentes, is concluded of the fyrst and the laste.

Aceruatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a heappng or gatherynge together.

Aceruo, aceruas, áui, áre, act. to gether into heapes.

Aceruus, ui, m. g. a heape or gatherynge together, and specially of graine, or other smal thinges.

Acescо, sci, ere, to waxe sowre, eger, or tarte, specially in licoure.

* Acesei & Heliconis opera, a prouerbe spoken of such thinges as be cunningly wrought.

* Acesias, a sophiste and an vnlearned phisicion, of whom ryseth this prouerbe.

* Acesias medicatus est, spoken of a thyng that wareth worse and worse, and the more it is tended, the worse it is.

Acesis, an herbe whiche is yelowe in colour.

* Acesiæi luna, a prouerbe spoken of suche as driue forthe matters from date to date.

Acestides, greate fornaces of yron, wherein brasse is made.

Acetabulum, tabuli, n. g. a measure conteinyng in it of wine. ii. ounces and an halfe. it is also a little vessell, as a sawcer, or other like. It is a boxe or goblet, wherin iuggelars make their conueyance. It is a partition in the legge of a fysshe called Polipus, which is lyke vnto a little cuppe or goblet. It is also the holownesse, wherin the huckle bone turneth: and euery other thing lyke therto, and apte to receiue any thing.

Acetare, to moue or styrre. an olde worde.

Acetaria, orum, neu. g. meate minced and eaten lyke salettes with vineger.

Acetarium, rij, n. ge. a salette of herbes. it is also a gardeine, where salet herbes do growe.

Acetositas, átis, f. g. eigernesse, tartnes, sowrenes.

Acetosus, tósa, um, eiger, sowre, tarte.

Acetum, acéti, n. g. vineger.

Acétum in pectore,

Nunc experiar, siene acétum tibi cor acre in pectore, Nowe will I proue, if thou haste any thynge, that dothe pricke the in the stomache.

Aceto quempiam perfundere, to taunte one bytynglp.

Acharis, cháridis, com. g. with out grace.

Achâne, nes, fœ. ge. a corne measure among the Persians.

Achanna, æ, f. g. a fysshe, which some men do suppose to be thornbacke.

Achateon, the maine saile of a shyppe.

Acharistus, idem quod ingratus.

Achates, a precious stone, wherin are represented diuerse figures. for some haue had in them the images of the. ix. muses, some of Venus, some haue the colour of Corall, some are bryght as Cristall. It was one of the. xii. stones that god commaunded to bee put on the vestimentes of Aaron. It is supposed, that magicians, by burnynge that stone, & the smoke therof commynge: did put awaie tempestes and stormes. Also it is a ryuer in Sicill. It was the name of Eneas companion.

Achetæ, grasshoppers, whiche chirpe lowde and pleasauntly.

Achillea, léæ, f. g. an herbe called yarrow or rather milfoile.

Achilleias, iados, or Achilleis, leidos, a kynde of barley, peraduenture that whiche is called bere corne.

Achilleon, or achilleos, some doe suppose to bee milfoyle.

Achilleum, léi, n. g. a sponge, which is very soft, and hath small holes.

Achilus, la, lum, without lippes, without margét or brym. It is also a stone that hath no tast.

Achimenis, idis, f. g. an herbe, whiche is of suche force, (as inchaunters teache) that if in tyme of battayle it be cast into an armient will cause the souldiours to be in a great feare, & redy to flee.

Achne, nes, f. g. chaffe. also the fome of the sea: of Sophocles it is taken for dew. it maie bee vsed for the smallest and refuse of euery thyng.

Achne ignis, smoke.

Acholus, without gaile.

Achores, renning sores in the head, whiche be ingendred in the shyn, & breake out in smal holes, a common disease among children.

Achras, a wilde peare.

Achrestia, æ, vnthryftinesse, vnprofitablenes.

Achrestus, vnapt, vnhoneſt, vnprofitable.

Achriogelos, a fole that laugheth without cause.

Achyron, ri, n. g. chaffe.

Aciæris, éris, fœm. ge. a hatchet of brasse, which amonge the paynyms was vsed in sacrifice.

Aciale, or Aciare, harde yron.

Acicula, ciculæ, f. g. a pinne.

Acidula, peares that be sowre. also an herbe, called sorrell de bops.

Acidula aqua, water that maketh men dronke lyke wyne.

Acidulus, cidula, um, somewhat eger, or tart.

Acidus, ácida, um, eger, sowre, or sharpe.

Acidylus, a knotte in the gyrdle of Venus.

Acies, éi, f. g. betokeneth the edge of a knife, or other weapon or tole. Also the front of an host at the ioynyng of battaile. Moreouer that part of the eie, which is called the sight.

Acies animi, vel ingenij, the sharpenes or capacitee of the witte, which some call the spirite.

Aciē trahere, to set an edge, or to make sharpe.

Dirigere áciem oculorum in aliquem, to lohe vpon one.

Effugere áciem, to go out of syght.

Excitare áciem oculorum, to quicken the eie syghte.

Stricta ferri ácies, a naked swerde, a swerde drawen.

Haſtæ ácies, the ſpeare poynt.
Vinũ acinacium, ſmall houſholde wyne, made at the ſeconde preſſyng.
Acinaceus, a, um, of kernelles or graines.
Acinacis, cis, maſ. gen. a croked ſworde that the Perſians vſed.
Acinus, ácini, ma. g. & Acinum, ni, n. g. a litle kernelle, whiche is in grapes, reſins, pomegranates, and other bearies.
Acinoſus, nôſa, um, full of kernelles.
Acinos, or Acinus, f. g. ſmall baſill.
Acipenſer, or Aquipenſer, pénſeris, ma. ge. a kinde of fiſhe, whiche hath the ſcales turned towarde the head, & ſwymmeth againſt the water.
Aclanes, he that neuer crieth.
Aclaſsis, clásſis, fœ. g. a garment vnſowed from the ſhoulders.
Acleti, vnbyd, or vncalled.
Aclis, áclidis, fœ. g. a kynde of weapon, vſed in olde tyme, as it were an hurlebatte.
Acme, mes, it is taken for floriſſhyng youth, or luſty age.
Acmon, mônis, m. g. an anuille.
Acmotheton, thẽti, neu. gen. the ſtocke that the anuille ſtandeth on.
Acœtus, one that hath no bedde to lye in.
Acolaſtus, a prodigall, vnruly, and riottouſe perſonne.
Acolaſtus homo, a verraie vnthryfte.
Acoluthus, thi, m. g. a waityng ſeruaunt.
Acolytus, he that can with no terrour bee drawen from his purpoſe.
Acon, onis, a fyſhe, which after the deſcription of Paulus Iouius, I ſuppoſe to bee that, whiche at London is called a ſhadde.
Aconæ, rough rockes.
✣ Aconiti, a prouerbe, vſed whan a thing is eaſily obteyned without ſweatte or labour.
Aconitum, niti, neu. g. an herbe creepyng venomouſe, it hath leaues like a cucumbre, but ſomwhat leſſe, & rough: the ſtalke one hande bredth hyghe, the rote like the taple of a Scorpion, and is white as Alabaſter. ther is alſo an other kinde therof, whiche hath leaues like a plane tree, but the diuiſions are thycker, the leafe lenger, and more blacke. and hath a ſtalke like a ferne, one cubite in heyght, the ſeede beyng in a long codde, the rotes are blacke, & like to the heares, or hornes of a chymme. Turner ſaieth, that one kynde of Aconitum, maie bee called Libardbaine, an other woulfbayne, of the which is two kyndes, blew, and pealow woulfbayne.
Acontia, æ, fœ. ge. a certaine impreſſion lyke to a ſirpe darte, which ſeemeth to flee in the ayre.
Acontia, is alſo a ſerpent of the bygneſſe of. ii. cubites, great in the fore parte, and decreaſyng ſmall backwarde towarde the taple, of colour grene,
Acopa, orum, n. ge. medicines to remedy weryneſſe or labour.
Acopis, fœm. gen. a precious ſtone lyke a glaſſe, with ſmall golden droppes, wherewith yᵉ ayle bee heated, and the body therewith anoynted, it diſſolueth all weryneſſe.
Acopos, or Acopus, ácopi, fœ. g. an herbe, called alſo Anagyris, full of braunches, and hath floures lyke to colewortes, and hath an euill ſauoure, the ſeede of it is in long coddes, harde, and in facion lyke vnto kidneys.
Acor, ôris, m. g. a tartneſſe, lyke vnto ripe wine, or pomgranades, eigerneſſe.
Acorna, æ, f. g. a kynde of thiſtels.
Acorum, or Acorus, an herbe with longe leaues lyke the blade of a ſworde. Leonicenus and Antonius Muſa do ſuppoſe it to be great galyngale, and not that whiche is called Gladiolus, in Engliſhe, gladen. This rote is hot and drye in the thyrd degree.
Acoſmia, æ, f. g. a diſordered heape of thynges, diſworſhyp, diſhonour, and alſo an inordinate confuſion of matters in a common weale.
Acoſmus, one that is vndecked or vntrimmed, a ſlouen.
Acquieſco, ẽui, ere, neu. g. to be at reſt or quiete, alſo to recreate, delyte, or to take pleaſure in a thynge, or perſone. alſo to leane the head or armes vpon any thyng. It ſignifieth alſo to aſſent to other mens ſaiynges.
Lectis tuis literis aliquantulum acquieui, Whan I had readde your letters, my ſorowe was somewhat aſſwaged.
Habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquieſcamus, we haue none other thinge to delite our mynde with, or wherin we maie take pleaſure.
Acquiro, quiris, ſiui, ere, act. to gette, or obteine a thing that is ſought for.
Acquirere amicos, to winne frendes.
Acquirere beneuolentiam, to get the good will or fauour of men.
Acquirere dignitatem, to obteyne honour, or digniter.
Acratiſmus, i, m. g. & Acratiſma, tiſmatis, n. g. a breakefaſt.
Acraton, pure wyne without a laie, or vnmixt.
Acratophoron, tóphori, neu. ge. a littell water pitcher.
Acredo, inis, acritudo, dinis, acritas, tâtis, fœ. g. ſharpeneſſe or ſowreneſſe, that is in fruites, which be not rype.
Acrédula, æ, f. g. the wood larke.
Acrementum, ti, idem quod Acredo.
Acribodicæon, æi, the rigour of the lawe.
Acrifolium, loke Lotos.
Acrimonia, mónix, fœm. g. tartneſſe, which byteth the tunge, and pearceth the head, as in the taſt of garlike, oynyons, and other like thynges. It ſignifieth ſometyme ſharpeneſſe in ſpeakyng or mynde, ſometyme lyuelineſſe, and quickeneſſe of witte.
Acriſia, æ, f. g. lacke of iudgement.
Acritas, tâtis, fœm. ge. ſowreneſſe, crueltee, diligence, vehemencie.

A ANTE C.

Acriter, sharpely, sowerly, stiffely, swyftly, cruelly, vehemently, diligently.

Acriter animum intendere, to sette all his intent or study.

Acriter iudicare, to iudge with a great delibe-ration, and as nygh the truth as he can.

Acritudo, ínis, f. g. egernesse.

Acroama, ámatis, neu. gene. a subtyll sentence or lesson, requyryng muche study and serche. It is also taken for all thynges rehersed or doen, to delyte the audience, and also the person that recyteth theim.

Acroámata, were certayne lectures of Aristotle, whiche he redde to his scholers, wherin was the most counnyng and subtill part of philosophy.

Acroamaticus, mática, um, pertaynyng to those lectures.

Acrochórdon, chordónis, f. g. a kynde of warte, so smal at the rotes, that they seeme to hange by a sinew.

Acrocomus, crocomi, one haurng longe heares.

Acrodria, be al fruites, which haue an harde rynde or shale, as pomegranades, nuttes, chestins, pistaces, and other lyke.

Acrostólia, órum, n. g. a certayne garnysshynge of shyppes, both before and behynde, whiche may easily be taken away.

Acroteria, orum, neu. ge. the extreme partes of a mans body, as the fingers endes. also pinnacles, battilmentes, and images sette on buttresses to garnysshe buildynges. It is also the stemme decke-hynge or garnyshyng of shyppes.

Acrothorax, one halfe dzunke.

Acti, as if, as though. loke Ac.

Acta, æ, f. g. a water banke or stronde, wheron the water floweth.

Acta, orum, n. ge. plur. It is that we call actes, concernyng mens lyues, or priuate busyneste put in writyng. Also suche dedes as haue happened out of iudgement. And actitata be those thynges, whiche haue happened in iudgement, properly they that be in doyng.

In acta referre, to regester or cronicle.

Acta diurna, actes daily done.

Acta circumducere, to cancell a sentence ones determined.

Acte, tes, fœ. g. an elder tree.

Actæa, æ, fœ. g. called also Chamæacten, and Ebulum, an herbe called walwort.

Acteon, loke Actium.

Acteus, a, um, one of Athens.

Actia, orum, plaies made ones in v. yeres.

Actias, tiadis, one of Athens.

Actio, ónis, f. g. betoke neth sometyme pronunciation, sometyme an oracion writen, sometime an action in the law, sometime an history, sometyme a defence, other whyle a recompēce in wordes for a benefit receiued: as Gratiarum actio, for thankes. generally it is taken for the actuall dede in euery thyng.

Action, the beary of an elder.

Actiosus, a, um, busy.

Actitatio, ónis, fœ. g. a debatyng of a case in the law, a pleadyng.

Actitatus, determined by iudgement.

Actito, áui, áre, to practise, specially in ciuile matters, to doe often, to pleade a mattier.

Actius, loke Accius.

Actiuus, actiue.

Actor, óris, mas. gen. the doer of the deede. also in the law the plaintife, complainant, or demandant. also a player of enterludes, and a manner factour or baylyffe, that hath the charge of his busyneste.

Actor, the name of a certayn noble man.

Actualia nomina, names whiche doe procede of act: as Rex à regendo, of gouernyng: Dux à ducendo, of leadyng.

Actualis scientia, a scyence that declareth thinges by their operacion, of the whiche are three partes, morall, dispensatiue, and ciuile.

Actuarius, árij, m. ge. a substantiue, signifieth a Notary or scribe, or any other that wryteth spedily.

Actuarius, a, um, actiue.

Actuária nauis, or actuarium, rij, a row barge or other light shyppe, which is rowed.

Actuária minuta, or actuariola, small shyppes or botes.

Actuariolum, rioli, n. ge. a littell bote or barge.

Actuosé, braggyngly.

Actuosus, ósa, ósum, full of busyneste, alwaye occupied, both actiuely, and passiuely.

Actuósus ignis, fyre that burneth alwaie.

Actuósa vita, an actiue or worldly life.

Actus, a, um, perfourmed, also arriued, thrust in, brought to, feared, dispatched, driuen, vexed, tossed, constrayned.

Acti tempestate, driuen by force of wether.

Acti iucundi labores, a prouerbe, signifyng, that the memory of labours and trauailes passed, is pleasaunt.

Actus multis casibus, vexed and tossed with many mysfortunes.

Retro actus, driuen backe.

Mihi ætas acta est, I am olde.

Actum agere, to doe that whiche is all ready doen, to labour in vaine, or to do ouerthwartly.

Actum de me est, I am vndoen.

Actum est, the matter is past cure.

Actum est mecum præclare, I am right well delt withall.

Actum habere, to allow that whiche a man hath doen.

Actus, us, mas. ge. a deede, noble prowesse, the part of a comedie or plaie, the countenance and gesture of the same players, a daies worke in tillage, whiche was accounpted at. 120. foote square. Also the measure of grounde, conteynyng. 120. foote quare.

Actus hominis, the partes of mannes life, alludyng to the actes of comedies.

Actus

Actus rerum, the expedition or exployting of matters.

Acta diurna, luche thynge as be doen and registred daiely.

Actûtum, anone, without tariyng, by and by.

Acuale os, a parte of the bone aboute the temples of a mans heade.

Aculeatus, a, um, any thyng that pricheth. Also that greueth or troubleth the mynde.

Aculeus, cúlei, ma. ge. a pricke or stynge. also a bityng taunt, checke, or rebuke: and al thynges that doe pricke and greue the mynde, maye be called Aculei.

Aculei orationis, the affections and liuely vehemencie of an oration.

Aculeus sagittæ, an arrow head.

Aculeolus, léoli, m. g. a little pricke or stynge.

Acumen, cúminis, n. g. the sharpeneſſe, edge, or point of any thyng. Also subtilitee, wittineſſe, eyne iudgement, & sometyme sleightyneſſe, craftye wylineſſe.

Vbi est acûmen tuum? Where is thy witte?

Acûmen saporis, sharpeneſſe of taſt.

Acûmen ingenij, kineſſe of witte.

Acuminatus, a, um, that hath a sharpe point or edge.

Acumino, acúminas, áui, áre, act. to sharpen.

Acuncula, æ, a little nedell.

Acuo, ácuis, ácui, ere, act. to whette or make sharpe. By trãslatiõ it signifieth to pricke forth or stirre one to do a thing, to puoke, to quicken.

Acúere ingenium, to quicken the witte.

Quam Iuno his accuit verbis, egged, stired, sette a fyer.

Acuere linguam, to make the tungue to pronounce perfectly.

Acuere stilum, to write sharpely or curiously.

Acuere animos, to make fierce or courageouſe.

Acuere iuuentam ad bonas artes, to stirre youth to the study of good letters.

Acuere industriam, to make more diligent.

Acupedius, pédia, um, he that hath an apte or quicke foote to renne with all.

Acupictores, imbroderers.

Acupingere, to imbroder.

Acus, áceris, neu. g. chaffe.

Acus, us, fœ. g. a needell. Also chaffe of corne, an order in battayle, and a pinne, wherwith women doe trymme vp their heares.

Rem acu tetigisti, thou haſt hitte the nayle on the head.

Acus, áci, maſ. ge. a fyſshe of the sea, longe, small and smoth: on the backe he hath a colour betweene greene and blew, his beake is longe and sharpe. in some countreyes here it is called an hornebeake. In the time of spaunyng, the healy of this fyſshe openeth, and so the spaume issueth, and afterwarde the wounde is closed. This fyſshe is harde of digeſtion, but it is moyſt, and of good iuice in an wholl body.

Acuſtici, orum, m. ge. they whiche doe heare all, and speake nothyng them ſelfe.

Acutè, quickely, subtilly, wittyly.

Acutulus, he that hath a pretty witte.

Acutulus, a, um, somewhat subtile.

Acutus, a, um, sharpe edged or poynted, subtill, witty: but in voyce it betokeneth hygh or small, as a treble, shrill.

Acúte aures, eares quicke of hearyng.

Acúti oculi, clere eyes, quicke of syght.

Acúti cibi, sharpe meates.

Acûtum ingenium, a quicke or subtill witte.

Acûtus morbus, a vehement or sharpe diſeaſe.

Acûtum & triſte resonare, to make a shrylle and hydous noyſe.

Acylon, an holly beary.

Acyrologia, an vnproper kynd of speakyng either in woordes or ſence.

AD, by hym ſelfe, or ioygned to an nother woorde, signifieth, to, about, nere to, or at: as, Vado ad oppidum, I goe to the towne. Erat ad ripam fluminis arbor, There was at the riuers syde a tree. Ad, is sometyme vſed for In: as, Ad forum audiuit, for In foro. Sometyme it signifieth against: as, Ad illum mihi pugna est, Against hym is my warre. sometyme it betokeneth in comparyſon: sometyme cauſe: as Ad quid hoc feciſti? For what cauſe, or whereto dyddeſt thou this? sometyme about: as, Ad duo millia hominum occiſa sunt, There be slaine about. 2000. men. also after: as,

Ad hæc, after this.

Ad, is also sometime taken for, Quantum ad. Vidi simul cum populo Romano forum, comitiúmq; adornatum, ad speciem magnifico ornatu: ad ſenſum cogitationémq; acerbo & lugubri, I with the people of Rome beheld the places of iugement and common aſſemblies, as to the pleſure of the eie, sumptuouſly garnyſhed: but as to reſpect of witte and imagination, lamentably and heuily decked.

Ad annum, during an wholle yere, or for a peres space.

Ad aſſem, to the vttermoſt peny, euery farthynge.

Ad breuiſsimum tẽpus, for a very short time.

Ad cyathos stare, to awaite on the cuppe.

Ad decem annos, id est poſt, ten peres after.

Neſcio quid interſit, vtrum illuc nunc veniam, an ad decem annos, I wotte not what diuerſitee, whether I come nowe, or ten peres hereafter.

Ad, with an accuſatiue caſe, is sometyme vſed for a datiue: as, Ad carnificem te dabo, for carnifici.

Ad decimum ſextum calendas, about the. xvi. calendes.

Ad dextram, ad ſiniſtram, on the right hande,

on the left hande.

Ad diem, at the day appointed.

Ad desiderium, id est, propter.

Inde cum actæ boues quædam ad desiderium (vt fit) relictarum mugissent, Than whan some of the neate, whiche were driuen awaye, for the desyre they had of the other that remayned (as they vse to doe) dyd loow or bellowe.

Ad ducentos, about. 200.

Ad, for Circa: as, Ad quod tempus te expectabo, about what tyme. &c.

Ad extremũ, ad postremum, at the last, finally, in conclusion. Sometime at the last ende, contrary to Ab initio. Also in the hynder part.

Ad exemplũ, to the exãple or likenesse, wherat, Ad, is for Secundum, and noteth similitude or lyknes.

Ad hoc exemplum nunquam amaui, I neuer loued of that facion, or in that maner.

Ad hæc mala, hoc mihi accidit, besides these displeasures, this chaunced vnto me.

Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectaui, I late at anhor vntyl. ix. of the cloche.

Ad hunc modum, this waie, or in this maner, or after this sort.

Ad id tempus, at that time.

Ad illam faciem, ita vt illa est, vt emerem sibi mandauit mihi, He commaunded me to by for him one, that had suche a face as she hath.

Ad amussim, by rule or lyne. And by ãmes taphore, exquisitely, curiously, with great diligence.

Ad iudicẽ dicere. i. apũd iudicẽ, before a iudge.

Eius testis ad iudicem fidem informabit, his wytnesse before a iudge, shall proue the truth.

Ad, for ante, or coram.

Cunctantem ad limina expectant, they loke for him at the gate.

Ad limina, a porter.

Ad lucem, for vsq; ad lucem, vntyll daie lyght.

Ad marum seruus, he that is cerne to one, or wayteth for him.

Ad manus venire, to come to hand stroke, to cope together.

Ad me, pro apud me, with me.

Commodum ad te dederam literas, cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, I had scarsely sent my letters vnto the, whan Dionyse was with me verly in the morning.

Ad meridiem, vntyll none.

Ad meridiem spectat, aut vergit, it lyeth towarde the south.

Ad me domum, at home with me.

Ad me abducta est domum, id est, ad domũ meam, home to my house. Lyke wise wee saye:

Ad me Londinum veni.

Ad multam noctem, late in the nyght.

Ad nummum conuenit, it is the trew summe.

✠ Ad pedẽ, a prouerbe, which signifieth agreable, as it were, my shoe is meete for my foote. Accordyng to this prouerbe, is the sentence of

Paulus Æmilius, who hearyng his wife Papyria, cõmended for hir beautee, & diuerse other good qualitees, held vp his foote to the that pressed hir, and asked how thei liked his shoe. Thei saied it was a good shoe. Than saied Æmilius, ye bee see, that it is a new shoe, and well made, but none of you doeth know, where it wryngeth me, and yet I doe feele it.

Ad pedes, a lahap.

Ad pedes desilio, I lyght on my feete.

Ad pileum vocare, to styre men to sedycion vpon trust of libertee or other commodities.

Ad quindecim talenta, about. xv. talentes.

Ad rauim poscere, to aske tyll one be hoarse.

Ad rem facit, it maketh for the matter, or is conuenient, or it serueth for the purpose.

Ad rem pertinet, it belongeth to the purpose.

Ad rem suam sapere, to be wyse for his owne profite.

✠ Ad restẽ res rediit, the thing is in dispaire. Whiche prouerbe came of them that did hange them selues, because thei had not so good fortune as thei looked for, or that thynges happened not accordyng vnto their expectation.

Ad summum, at the most, or at the vttermost.

Ad, for præ, signifieth comparison: as.

Ad sapientiam huius nimius nugator fuit, in regarde of this mans wysdome, he was but a verie trifler.

Ad tempus, in season. Sometyme accordyng to the time, also for a tyme.

Ad verbum, worde for worde.

✠ Ad viuũ resecare, to touche it to ꝑ quicke. A prouerbe taken of paryng of nayles, vntill the bloud doeth appere. Which signifieth to touche a thyng neerer than nede requyreth.

Ad vnguem, exactly, absolutely, perfectly.

Ad vnum, not one left, at ones, vnto the last, euerychone.

Ad vnum idem sentiunt, thei be all of one opinion.

Ad calendas græcas. signifieth neuer. for in olde tyme the Grekes had no calendes.

Ad horam, at tyme appointed.

Ad exitam ætatem, for Ad vltimam ætatem.

Ad hæc, moreouer.

Ad hoc, furthermore.

Ad liquidum, eftsoone, euidently, plainly.

Ad manus, at hande, ready.

Ad modum, as it were.

Ad primus, chiefe of all.

Ad vrbem esse, to be in the citee.

Ad eum respice, looke towarde him.

Ad memoriam aliquid notare, to note a thing that it may be remembred.

Ad perpendiculum exigere, to trie a thynge by the plumbe rule.

Ad meum sensum, to my iudgement.

Ad cinerem ambustus, burned to asshes.

Ad omnia inutile, profitable for nothyng.

Ad bonitatẽ proficere, to waxe better & better.

Addi-

Ad digitos venire, to be cõpted on the fingers.
Ad febrem valet medicamen, the medicine is good against the feuer.
Valet ad caput, it is good for the head.
Ad ñdem affirmare, to affirme certainely.
Ad Apollinis, ad Monetæ, ad Saturni, ad Iunonis, at Apollos temple. ꝛc.
Ad lapidis iactum peruenire, to come within a stones cast.
Ad id, to that tyme.
Ad irritum cadit ſpes, our hope commeth to naught, or we be disapointed of ꝑ we loked for.
Ad portionẽ, id eſt, pro portione, accordyng to the proportion of the remnant.
Ad tertias decoquere, to seeth a thyng to the thyrde part.
Ad votum, euen as we wouldе wiſhe.
Studet ad lucernam, he studieth by candel light.
Ad tua verba reuixi, your woordes relieued me, or, with your woordes I was relieued.

Adactio, ónis, f. g. compulsion, or constreynt.
Adactus, a, um, compelled, put forth, forced, driuen in.
Adæque, semblably, so muche, as muche.
Adæque miſer, so muche or euen as muche a wretche.
Adæquo, áui, are, to make playne or lyke, to aduaunce it selfe, that it may be lyke or equall to an other.
Adæquare vrbem ſolo, to rase a citee to the earthe.
Adæquauit cum virtute fortunam, he was euen as fortunate as vertuous.
Adæquare aliquem ſibi, to make one equall to him selfe.

Adæro, æras, áui, are, act. to praise or value.
Adæſtuo, áui, âre, to ouerflow or boyle ouer.
Adággero, aui, are, to gather, heape, or lade together.
Adagia, adagiæ, f. ge. an olde wyfe, whiche had a childe but late.
Adagio, ónis, idem quod adagium.
Adagium, adágij, neu. ge. a prouerbe, or as I mought saie, an olde saied saw.
Adalligo, áui, âre, act. to bynde to.
Adamantæus, for Adamantinus, a, um, of or perteinyng to a diamonde: and by a metaphore, inuincible.
Adamantis, idis, fœm. ge. an herbe that the inchaunters doe vse.
Adamas, ántis, m. g. a diamonde, whereof bee diuerse kyndes: one is founde in India, and is lute, bryght, heauy, and so harde, that nothyng can breake it, excepte the bloud of a gote. Another is founde in Arabia, whiche is lesse than the other, and of colour more pale. some be foũd in Macedonia, and they haue more the colour of yron made bryght. other be founde in Ethiopia, and thei be most darke in colour. And some be founde in Cypres, and their colour drawyth toward the colour of apre, but thei are soft.

The vertues of this stone are these, to resiſt poyſon and witchecraft, it putteth away feare, it causeth him that weareth it, to vanquiſshe in contẽtion, it helpeth theim that be lunatike or phrenetike. I haue proued, that a diamonde layd by a nedel, ꝑ lode stone might not draw it vp to him.

Adamo, ádamas, áui, âre, act. to loue very wel, to desire feruently, and somtime to loue wantonly.
Adaperio, áperis, perui, ire, act. to sette open a thyng.
Adapertilis, le, for apertum, open, or easy to be opened.
Adapto, áui, âre, to ioyne to, to make fitte or euen with.
Adaquatio, ónis, f. g. watryng of cattall.
Adaquo, ádaquas, áui, are, to water horſe or cattall. also to water herbes or trees.
Adarca, called also Adarchia, adarces, adarcion, adarcos, and Calomochnus, a saire some, which commeth of the rindes of canes or reedes growyng in fennes.
Adareo, adáres, ui, ére, to be drie. I woorde seldome vsed.
Adaſia, an olde prew, whiche hath lately peaned or had a lambe.
Adaſſo, olde writers vsed for Adigo, to compell.
Adaſus, a facion of coates not shewed on the shoulders.
Adaúcto, áui, âre, to increase or augment.
Adaúctus, a, um, augmented or increased.
Adaúctus, us, m. g. the increase or augmẽtation.
Adaugeo, áuges, áuxi, ére, act. idẽ qd adaúcto.
Adaugeſco, auxi, ere, to increase, to grow bigger or greatter.
Adaxint, for adegerint, lette theim compelle or constreigne.
Adbibo, ádbibis, ádbibi, ere, neu. ge. to drinke. somtyme to drynke much: And by a metaphore, for imbibere, to receyue into the mind precepts or counsayles,
Adcenſi, for Accenſi.
Adcorporo, áui, are, to ryngle or ioyne to, so to cleaue and ioygne to, that it is one body.
Adcredo, crédis, crédidi, ere, idem quod credo.
Adcreſco, éui, ere, to be added to.
Addax, acis, m. ge. a beast in Affrike, which hath crooked hornes.
Addecet, for Decet, it becometh.
Addecimo, décimas, áui, âre, to take tenthes.
Addenſeo, uſi, ere, to make thicke, or close to gether, as whan many bee assembled in a small roume.
Addenſo, áui, âre, idem quod addenſeo. also to make thicke, as ipcour is made thicke.
Addico, addicis, ixi, ere, act. to delyuer, to sell, or to appoint gooddes to be solde openly, to alienate a thyng from ones selfe, or from any other man: and permitte, graunte, and appoynt the same to some other persone, to saie, to auow, geue, or addict hym selfe to any thynge or persone, to appoynt, iudge, or depute. Also

Addicere quempiam pro debito, is to delyuer the debtour to his creditours, to doe with him what they lyst.

Antonius regna addixit pecunia, appointed out and solde kingdomes for money.

Nummo addicere, to sell for a small trifell and almost for nothinge.

Fundus addicitur Ebutio, the lande is permitted and graunted by iudgement to Ebutius.

Addicere ad iusiurandum, to forse one to sweare.

Addicere aues, was amonge the Augurians, to approue or allow a thynge to be doen.

Nisi aues addixissent, id, est, approbassent, excepte the byrdes by their tokens had allowed the thynge.

Addicere sanguinem alicuius, or Addicere morti, to appoynt one to dye, or bee put to death.

Addicere bona in publicum, to confiscate goodes, or lease them as forfaite.

Addictam precio habere ndē, to haue his credyte and truthe ready to be solde for money.

Addicere corpus turpissimæ cupiditati, to geue or abandone his body to most filthy lust.

Addicere in seruitutē, to iudge one to be bōde.

Addicere se alicui, vel homini vel rei. i. se illi deuouere. Senatus cui me semper addixi, to the maintenance or folowing wherof I haue addicted and as it were bequethed my selfe.

Addicere opus aliquod: pro, locare faciendum, to sette out a worke to be done a great, or for a certain price.

Addictus feris & alitibus, layd to bee deuoured of wylde beastes and foules.

Addicere animū, to geue or apply his mynde.

Addictio, ônis, fœ. g. deliuerance of goodes to thē possession of an other.

Addictus, he that is iudged, appoynted, deputed or bounden.

Addictus, a um, openly solde.

Addisco, didici, ere, to learne, to learne well to adde to in learnyng.

Addiscere tubas, to learne to blow the trūpette.

Additamentum, menti, n. ge. a thing added to, an augmentacion.

Additio, ônis, f. g. an addition.

Additus, a, um, added or put to.

Additus, is also vsed for an enemy.

Nec Teucris addita Iuno vsque aberit, Neyther Juno, enemy to the Troianes, shall lacke or be away.

Addiuino, uinas, aui, are, idem quod diuino.

Addo, ĕdi, are, to geue to one.

Addo, addidi, ere, to adde, to ioyne or put to.

Addit equos: Ad hāc rem additit: In illā oratiōnē quædā addidi. Quāobrē in sententiā nō addidisti: pro, sententiæ: In potu vnguētum addunt. Aliquid de suo addit. In collyria additur. Adde huc. Adde quod. Exemplis melioribus se addere, to folow the better exāples.

Addere, for Dare: as Natura quam Iupiter apibus addidit.

Addebat hoc, he layed moreouer.

Addere animum, to geue courage.

Addere gradum, to make hym goe faster.

Huc adde, or adde quod, moreouer then this, furthermore.

Addere calcar alicui, to stirre or pricke one forwarde.

Addere aliquem astris, to make one a god.

Addere in nares, to put into the nose.

Addere facta policitis, to doe or accomplishe that whiche is promised.

Addere fidem, to confirme.

Addere finem, to make an ende.

Addere operam, doe thy diligence.

Addidit multum reipublicæ, he profited much the publike weale.

Addito tempore, in processe of tyme.

Addere alacritatem scribendi, to geue one a pleasure or comfort to write.

Addoceo, addoces, cui, ēre, to teache muche.

Addormio, ui, ire, to sleepe.

Addormisco, miscis, mui, ere, idem.

Addubitatus, a, um, doubted of.

Addubito, addubitas, aui, āre, to doubt, or to be somewhat in doubt.

Adduco, dūcis, uxi, ere, to bring to, or bring forth, sometyme to drawe or plucke together, to bende or drawe vp, as a bowe, a synge, or any other ingyn. also to woue or perswade.

Adducit tuam Bacchidem, Adhuc huc, Adduxit intro in ædes, Adduxit ad prandium, Puero nutricē adduxit, for the childe. Adducere a foro, ex Italia. Quod ex Italia adduxerat. Adducere aliquē ad vel in rem aliquam.

Adducere alicui ante oculos, to bring before ones eies.

Adducit cutem macies, leaues maketh the skinne wrincled.

Adducere frontem, to froune.

Adduci mercede, metu, odio, precibus, &c. to be moued or perswaded.

Adduxit in suam opinionem, he hath perswaded me to agree to his mynde.

Adducere in cognitionem, to geue knowlage, or make to know.

Adducere ad cōcordiā, to bring to agreemēt.

Adducere ad consuetudinem, to bring to a custome.

Adducere in dubitationem, to bring one in doubte.

In honorem adducere, to make a thyng to be esteemed or honored.

Adducere in expectationem, to bring one in hope, or cause him to looke for a thyng.

Adducere arcum, to drawe or bende a bow.

Adducere habenas, to pull streite the reigne of the bridell.

Adducere ad mucrones, to bring a matter in sasse to be tried by dent of swoorde.

Addu-

Adducere in metum, to bryng one in feare.
Adduxisti me in eam necessitatem, thou hast brought me into such a strayte.
Adducere in negligentiam, to make one negligent.
Adducere in inuidiam, to make one enuied or hated.
Adducere sitim, to make a man thirstie.
Adducere ad prandium, to byd to dyner.
Adduci non possum vt credam, I can not be perswadded to beleue it.
Adducere tædium alicuius rei, to make a mã weery of any thyng.
Adducere vultum ad tristitiam, to looke sadly.
Adduci, to be meoued, or perswaded.
Adductus, a, um, brought, drawen together, crounke, bended as a bow is.
Adducta frons, a frownyng forhead.
Adducto constitit arcu, he stode with his bow bent.
Addues, pro addideris, a worde out of vse.
Adduplico, áu, âre, to double any thyng.
Adedo, ádes, or ádedis, édi, adesse, or adédere, to deuoure or consume.
Adechastus, ti, f. g. a vnclene persone, that neither for meede nor dreede will doe against iustice.
Adelphi, brethrne. it is also the name of a comedie in Terence.
Adelus, a, um, vncertayne, vnknowen.
Ademptio ciuitatis, banyshement.
Ademptus, a, um, taken awaie.
Lubrico itinerum abémpta equorum pernicitas est, the horsemen coulde make no speede for the slipperneese of the waie.
Virilitatis adémptæ homo, a gelded man.
Adenes, is, a disease in the throte and mouth like little kirnelles.
Adeo, so much, moreouer, surely, without doubt. Sometime it signifieth euen: as, Tute adeo iam eius verba audies, Euen you your selfe shall heare him speke by and by. Sometime it is vsed for Etiam, and addeth a vehemency: as, Intra mœnia, atq; adeó in senatu videtis, You see him in the cittee, and that more is, in the senate. Sometime for Certé: as, Nihil hercle, aut si adeo bidui est aut tridui hæc solicitudo, Nothyng in good faith, or trewly if he be, the sorow is but for two or three daies. Sometyme for Valdé, or multum: as, Is adeo dissimili studio est, he is of farre vnlike disposition. Sometyme for Etiam, without vehemency: as, Atque adeo longum est nos illum expectare, And moreouer, it woulde be very longe for vs to tary and looke for him. Sometime Adeó non, for tantũ abest: as, Vt ne filum quidem desuper pendentis aranex rumpere, adeó fugere non queat, That he coulde not so muche as breake the threede of the spyder, hangyng ouer him, much lesse flee awaie: sometime for Eo, as, Adeó res reddit, The matter came to this poynte: Sometime it hath no proper signification, but doth either fulfil or adorne a sentence.
Adeo, iui, ire, act. to go or come to, to demande, to attempte, to make assaute, to set vpon or encounter.
Adi huc, come hither.
Adire aliquem, si quid velit, to go to a man, and enquire whether he will haue any thing.
Adire contra, to go to mete.
Adi actutum ad fores, go quickly to the doore.
Adire aliquem scripto, to goe to a prince and offer him the declaration of his mynd in writing as the maner was to the emperours of Rome.
Adi ad me vicissim, pro veni ad me.
Tum primum ad causas orandas adire cœpimus, then I first began to take vpon me pleading of causes.
Adire in ius de re aliqua, to go before a iudge for any matter.
Nunc prior adito tu, Nowe do thou set vpon him firste.
Adire omnem fortunam, to proue and aduenture all chaunce, good or euill.
Adire rem publicam, to take in hande the gouernance of the publike weale.
Adire aliquem blandis verbis, to talke gentilly with a man.
Adire aliquem de re aliqua.
Adi te heri de filia, I cam perfordaie to talke with thee, concernyng thy daughter.
Adire discrimen, to put him selfe in perill.
Adire hæreditatem, to enter into his inheritaunce.
Adire inimicitias, to enter into displeasure, or enmitie.
Adire ad pactionem, to come to a poynte concernyng the bargeine.
Adire periculum, to take a daungerouse thing in hande.
Adeor, the passiue of Adeo.
Adeousque, vntyll that.
Adeps, ádipis, ma. & fœ. g. the fatte of all thing.
Adipes tenuare, to make leane.
Adeptio, ônis, f. g. obteinyng or gettyng.
Adeptus, a, um, obteined, gotten or founde.
Rerum adeptus est, he hath obteined the dominion.
Adequito, áui, âre, n. g. to ryde by or nere to.
Adesdum, come hither.
Adespotus, a, um, one that is subiect to no man, or a boke that beareth no mans name or title.
Adespota fama, a rumoure spreade without any certaine authoure.
Adespota, goodes taken to the kynges vse, because no man claymeth them.
Adesurio, ésuris, iui, ire, to be verye hungrye.
Adesus, a, um, deuoured, or by a metaphore, consumed and wasted.
Adesa pecunia, money spente in vyotlouse báketyngе.
Adfabrum, well wrought.
Adfremo, ádfremis, fremui, ere, n. g. to grone,

or murmure at a thynge, as men do, whan they heare that displeaseth them.

Adfrango, égi, ere act. to breake, as one doeth pot or other thing agaynst a stone or wall.

Adgemo, ádgemis, gémui, ere, neu. to waple or lament.

Adgrego, ádgregas, áui, áre, loke Aggrego.

Adgretus, for Aggressus.

Adgretus fari, aboute to speake.

Adhabito, ádhabitas, aui, áre, neu. to dwell by.

Adhæreo, hæres, hæsi, rère, neu. to cleaue faste, to stycke to, to sytte sure, to ioyne to, to holde or to take to any thynge.

Adhærere lateri, to be next to a man either in goyng or sytting.

Adhesit mihi ad infimum ventrem fames, I was meruaylously an hungred.

Adhæresco, hési, cere, idem quod Adhæreo.

Adhæresceret iusticiæ & honestati, He wyll cleaue or sticke vnto iustice and honestie.

Adhæsé. Neque adhæsé locutus est, he mumbled not, but spake out.

Adhæsio, ônis, f. g. adhærentia, æ, f. g. adhæsus, us, m. g. a stickyng, cleauyng. or fastnyng to a thyng.

Adhæsus a, um, cleaued to.

Adhalo, hálas, áui, áre, to blowe or breathe vpon a thyng.

Adnámo, hámas, áui, áre, to bynde to. to tie or grapple, or rather (by the wordes of Cicero) Adhamare honores, should signify, to alyre to honours, by a metaphore taken of angilynge.

Adhibeo, ádhibes, hibui, ére, act. to moue or put to, to applie, to admitte or call to, to take to, to ioyne or ad to, to call vpon, to shewe: and oftentimes it is expounded by this worde Vtor, to vse or exercise.

Adhibere animum, to take hede what is spoke.

Adhibere aures, to herken diligently, to geue an eare.

Adhibere in consilium aliquem, to consult or take counsayle without one.

Adhibere parsimoniam, to spare.

Adhibere testes, to take witnesse in a matter.

Adhibere vim, to doe a thynge by violence, to inforce.

Celeritatem adhibere, to make haste, or to vse diligence.

Cœnæ aliquem adhibere, to byd one to supper whiche is inferiour to him.

Delectum adhibere, to put a difference, to discerne betwene thinges, whiche is the better.

Religionem adhibere, to make conscience of a thynge.

Adhiberi cæpta est ad ornamentum etiã corporis, it began to be applied. also to the fresh aparaylyng of the body.

Adhibere ad deliberationes principes ciuitatis, to call or admytte to his consultations the chiefe men of the cite.

Ad partus adhibetur Iuno Lucina, in tyme of womens trauaile Juno Lucina is called vpon.

Arbitrum adhibere, to calle or take one for an arbitrour.

Adhibere artem, to vse arte or counnyng.

Adhibere authoritatem ad aliquid agendum, to haue or bryng with him authorite or maiestie to the dooyng of a thyng.

Calcaria equo adhibere, to thurste the spurres to the horse: and by a metaphor, to stryre or pryck forwarde. Wherunto Adhibere frenos, to hold backe or restreigne, is contrary.

Adhibere cautionem, to be ware and take good hede, to be prouident and circumspect.

Adhibere deum, to call to god for helpe.

Adhibere doctrinam, to adde learnynge or knowlage to a thyng or persone.

Tantum adhibe in te diligentiæ, so muche diligence imploy vpon your selfe.

Ne quis dolus adhibeatur, that no discrete dee vsed.

Adhibere fidem alicui, to beleue or geue credence to one.

Adhibere fidem in amicorum periculis, to shewe him selfe faithfull and trusty, whan his frende is in daunger.

Adhibere lumen rebus, to make matters plain and easy to vnderstande.

Vt omnes adhibeam machinas, that I maye vse all the meanes that maie be.

Adhibere misericordiam, to shewe mercy.

Adhibe te in consilium, vse thine own counsel.

Adhibere necessitatem, to constreigne.

Adhibere preces deo, to pray to god.

Adhibere remedium vulneri, to lay a plaister to a wound.

Adhibenda est quædam reuerentia aduersus homines, There muste be a certayne reuerence vsed towardes men.

Sic se adhibere, to behaue hym selfe after suche sorte.

Adhibere manus, to put his hand to a thynge.

Adhibere solatium, to comforte.

Adhibere studium ad aliquid, to implope his study vpon a thyng.

Adhibere supplicium, to punysshe.

Adhibere deum testem, to take god to witnes.

Huc adhibe vultus, tourne thy face to me, loke vpon me.

Adhinnio, hínnis, iui, ire, n. to neie as an horse doeth after a mare. Cicero, by a metaphore, maketh it to signify, to reioyce, or wantonly to desyre.

Adhorresco, hórui, ére, to feare greatly.

Adhortator, óris, m. g. he that exhorteth or counsayleth.

Adhortatio, ônis, f. g. an exhortation.

Adhortor, átus sum, ári, to exhort or counsaile, to stryre, to prouoke, or perswade to the doynge of a thynge.

Adhuc, yet hitherto.

Adhuc locorum, for adhuc.

Ego pro te, ſicut adhuc feci, ſupplicabo, I will make ſupplication for thee, as I haue done hitherto.

Eſt adhuc alia in reſpondendo figura, there is furthermore an other figure in anſwerynge.

Adhuc tranquilla res eſt, yet the matter is in good quiete.

Adiaceo, ádiaces, iácui, ére, n. to lye by or nere to, to bounde or border vpon, to be adiacent.

Adianoeta, ôrum, n. g. miſteries, thinges ſecrete, and hid in wordes.

Adiantum, ti, neu. ge. an herbe growynge about ſpringes of water, hauinge ſmall leaues lyke a Coriander, called of apothecaries Capillus veneris, and groweth not in England, although ſome take it for maiden heare, it maye be called Venus heare or Colonder maiden heare, and is in a meane temper betwene hote and colde, other name it to be well kerne.

Adiaphoria, æ, indifferencie, wherin is no preferment of one thyng before an other.

Adiaphoron, indifferent.

Adides, ſhorte battes of a cubite and a halfe long, haupng pickes of iron in theim, and were tyed to a lyne, that whan thei were thrownе, he that did caſt them, might pluche them againe to him: hurlebattes.

Adiectio, ônis, f. ge. and Adiectus, us, ma. ge. an addyng or caſtyng to.

Adiectus, a, um, added or caſt to.

Adigo, ádigis, egi, ére, act. to procure or ſtyre, to bynde by othe or promiſe, to bryng or dryue to, to faſten or ioyne to, ſometyme to cõpell or dryue one to do a thynge, to dryue in, as a wedge or pinne, or naple, or other like thyng.

Si in arborem clauus ferreus adigatur, If the iron pinne be dryuen into the tree.

Adigere enſem in pectus, to thruſte a ſworde to ones herte.

Adiges me ad inſaniam, thou wylte make me madde.

Adigere naues, id eſt agere.

Adigere ad arbitrum, to conſtreigne a man to come and pleade before the arbitrour.

Prouintiam oẽm in Pompei verba adigebat, he compelled the whole puince to ſweare as Põpei would haue theim.

Adigere ſacramento, iureiurando, or ad iuſiurandũ, to forze one to ſwere after a preſcripte and appointed facion.

Vulnus per galeam adegit, he wounded hym thrugh his helmet.

Adigere pecus, to dryue cattell.

Adiciales, or Adipales cœnæ, the feaſtes of the pagane prieſtes in olde time.

Adiicio, ádiicis, iéci, ere, act. to caſt to, to adde or put to, to increaſe.

Idem humor clyſtere intus adiicietur, ſhall be caſt in.

Si calculum noſtro errori adieceris, If thou ſhalte alow our errour.

Aeſtas febres adiicit, addeth feuers.

Adiicere album calculum, to approue a thing.

Adiicere animum, to ſet his mynde or loue on one, to caſte fauour to one.

Adiicere oculum hæreditati. Planè videbant adiectum eſſe oculum hæreditati, They ſaw plainely, that he was deſyrous to obteyne the inheritaunce.

Adiecit animum nouo conſilio, He began to caſt or imagine in hys mynde a new deuiſe or counſayle.

Adiicitur celeritati ſic, by this meanes it wyl be dooen the ſooner.

Adiicere authoritatem, to adde auctorite to a thyng, or to make it more eſtemed.

Ter centum adiiciunt, ſubaudi animum, three hundred agreed.

Adiicere expectationem, to make one looke more for a thyng.

Si modus adiiceretur, if moderation or meaſure were kepte.

Adiicere oculos in aliquem, to loke vpon one.

Adiicere oculorum imprudentiam, to lowe on a thyng vnware, or by chaunce.

Adiicere vires, to make ſtronger.

Adiicere aliquid potioni, to ſuffre one to drynke a littel more.

Adiicere intus, to caſt or poure in.

Adimo, ádimis, émi, ere, act. to take awaie or diminiſhe.

Adimere animam alicui, to ſlea one.

Adimere ius, to prohibite.

Adimere ſuum alteri, to take an other mans goodes from hym.

Adimere veſtem, to pull of his garment.

Adimere ciuitatem, to banyſhe or expoulſe one out of the citee.

Adimere curam alicui, to put one out of care.

Adimere aliquem læto, to delyuer one from death, or to ſaue ones lyfe.

Adimere nomen virgineum, to defloure a virgin or mayden.

Adimere vocem alicui, to make one that he can not ſpeake, or to take ones ſpeeche frõ him.

Adimere metum, to put out of feare.

Adimere lumen, to put out ones eie.

Adimpleo, imples, éui, ére, act. to ſupply.

Adimplere oculorum vicem, to bee in ſtede of eyes.

Adindo, indis, indidi, ere, act. to put in.

Adineo, iui, ire, as Calepine ſaieth, is to put in or nere to. but the place that he citeth of Columella hath nothyng ſo.

Adinſtar, like to.

Adinuenio, inuenis, éni, íre, act. to inuent a thyng ſubtilly.

Adinuentum, ti, n. g. an inuention.

Adipales, lyke Adiciales.

Adipalis, pále, om. g. fatte: and by a metaphore, groſſe, barbarouſe, or rude.

Adipatum, ti, n. ge. fatte meate.

Adiparatus, a, um, larded, basted.
Adipiscor, pisceris, eptus sum, sci, dep. to gette or obtayne, ioyned with a persone, it signifieth to ouertake.
Adipisci senectutem, to come to age.
Adipisci gloriam, diuitias, laudem, sapientiam, to atchiefe or gette glory, richesse, prayse, wysedome.
Adipisci palmã, to obteine or get the victory.
Medio itinere cum adeptus sum, I ouertoke hym in the middes of his iourney.
Adipiscor is vsed of Plautus somtyme passiuely.
Non ætate adipiscitur prudentia.
Adiposus, rche.
Adipsateon, a kynd of thorne, called also Erysisceptrum, Dipsacon, and Diacheton.
Adipson, a drynke that quencheth the thyrst.
Adipsos, called commonly Rigolicia, a sweete roote called licorisse. also a certain date tree growyng in Aegypt, the fruite wherof hath no stone Plinius calleth it Myrobalanum.
Aditiculus, li, m. g. a little entree.
Aditio, ônis, f. g. an accesse or repayre.
Quid tibi hanc aditio est? why comest thou to this woman.
Adito, áditas, áui, are, neu. to go to.
Aditus, ádita, um, gone to.
Aditus, áditus, m. g. accesse, commyng to, or entrie, a way to passe or go in.
Aditum littoris illi ademerunt, they prohybited or letted him to lande.
Aditus ei preclusus est, the waie or passage is stopte or closed agaynst him.
Dare alicui áditum ad cœlum, to bryng one to heauen.
Aditus omnes firmare, to fortify all places where enimies may entre.
Aditum habere, to haue accesse or entraunce.
Aditu illũ prohibet, he wil not let him come in.
Aditum sibi reperire, to fynde a way to enter.
Rumpere áditum, to breake in.
Tentare áditum, to assay to entre.
Aditus ad honorem, by a metaphore, a waye or meane to attaine to honour.
Aditus obstructus est, the way is stopped.
Aditum facere ad aliquid, to begynne to make way or meane to a thyng.
Adiudico, iudicas, áui, áre, act. to iudge, and by a metophore, to attribute any thinge to a man
Adiudicáre in seruitutem, to iudge one to bõdage, or to be a seruaunt.
Italis adiudicat armis, he doth attribute to the warre of the Italians.
Adiudicauit mihi salutem orbis terrarum, he attributed to me the sauegarde of the worlde.
Adiugo, ádiugas, aui, âre, act. to poke or iopgne to.
Adiugare vitem, to fasten the vyne to the raile.
Adiumentum, ti, n. g. helpe.
Adiumento esse alicui, to helpe.
Adiumento esse ad victoriam.
Adiumento esse in causis.
Adiumento esse vel importare.
Nihil erat adiumenti ad pulchritudinem: she dyd nothyng to encreace or set forth hir beautie.
Adiungo, iunxi, ere, act. to ioyne to, adde or geue to, to set to a thynge, to take to, to applie, to wynne or obteyne, to knitte, couple or associate in friendshyp, or otherwyse. Errat longé, mea quidem sententia, qui imperium credat grauius esse aut stabilius, vi quod fit, quam id quod amicitia adiungitur, He is as foule deceiued, in myne opinion, that thinketh, that rule to be more syrme and stable, which is gotten by violence, than that whiche is obteyned by friendshyp.
Hic dies me valdè Crasso adiunxit, This day hath reconciled me to Crassus, and made me his verey frende.
Adiungere se ad aliquem, to enter familiarys tee with a man.
Adiungere animum ad aliquid, to applie his mynde to any thyng.
Animum ad aliquod studium adiungere, to set the mynde on some thyng, that one hath a fantasie to.
Accessionem ædibus adiunxit, he hath enlarged his house. and taken more roome to it.
Hac in re mihi vestra diligentia adiungenda est, I must haue your diligence in this matter.
Adiungere sibi auxilium, to gette him ayde or succour.
Adiungere sibi aliquem beneficio, to make one his friende by some good tourne.
Adiungere sibi beneuolentiam hominum, to wynne or obteyne the fauour of men.
Adiungere tauros aratro, to poke oxen to the plough.
Adiungere se ad causam alicuius, to take part with a man, or fauour his cause.
Adiungere fidem alicui rei, to beleue a thyng.
Adiungere ciuitatem aliquam in societatem, to make aliannce with a citee.
Me ad eius rationes adiungo, I associate my selfe to him in all his affaires, or in all that he hath to doo.
Adiungere sibi socium, to take to him a companion, or to associate him with one.
Adiunctio, ônis, f. g. a ioynyng to, or addition, a knitting or coupling together in frendshippe.
Adiunctor, oris, mas. g. one that addeth or ioyneth to.
Adiunctus, a, um, ioyned or added.
Adiurati, confederate or allied together by othe.
Adiuratio, ônis, f. g. a coniuryng.
Adiurgium, debate, variaunce.
Adiurgo, áui, are, to rebuke.
Adiuro, iúras, áui, âre, act. to sweare earnestly, to denie, with an othe, to coniure, to requyre or inforce an other man to sweare.
Adiuto, iútas, áui, âre, act, to helpe.
Adiutor, deponent. idem quod adiuto.

Adiutor, the passiue.
Adiutor, ôris, m.g. adiutrix, tricis, f.g. an helper, a furtherar.
Adiutôrem alicui venire, to come to helpe one.
Eius honori semper adiûtor fuit, he did alwai further his honour.
Adiutôrem se profitetur ad eam rem, he promysed his helpe in that matter,
Adiutorium, tórij, n.g. healpe.
Adiutus, iúta, um, holpen.
Adiuuamen, uámiuis, n.g. helpe.
Adiuuo, adiuuas, iúui, âre, act. to helpe, to aide, to succeour, to fauour, to further, to do good to.
Ad bellum adiuuare: vt me adiuues in hac re.
Si quid tu adiuuas. Aliquò auxilio vt adiuuet
Adiuuat incubare.
Adiuuâre facultates alicuius, to augment a mans substance, or make him richer.
Fortes fortuna adiuuat, fortune fauoureth bolde aduenturers.
Adiuuâre ignem, to amende the fyre, and make it bourne.
Ignem adiuua, mend the fyre.
Adiuuare auiditatem ad cibos, to make one to haue stomache to his meate,
Adiuuare formam cura, to set foorth fauour with acurious trymmyng.
Adlaboro, bóras, áui, âre, neu. to labour diligently.
Adlino, adlínis, lini, liui, léui, ere, act. to anoynt or rubbe with any thing liquide.
Adlubesco, lubui, scere, ueu. to please or content one.
Adluceo, xi, ére. lohe Alluceo.
Admando, aui, are, to sende to, to deliuer any thyng to one to bryng to an other.
Admetior, tíris, énsus sum, íri, dep. to measure.
Adminiculatus, a, um, shored, stayed, vnderset, or propped vp.
Adminiculo, niculas, áui, âre, & Adminiculor, âris, to ayde or succour.
Adminiculum, niculi, n.g. properly is a shore, a prop, or other ighe, wherwith ruynous houses, trees, or other thinges be shored, vnderset, and helde vp, and by a metaphore, ayde, or supportation.
Adminicula vitæ, all thynges necessary to the lyfe of man.
Administer, istri, masc. gen. a seruaunt, a minister, a truche man or enterpretour, a stewarde of houshoulde.
Administratio, ônis, fœ. ge. the exploytyng or doyng of a thyng, scruice.
Administratiuus, a, um, of or pertaynyng to the administracion or exploytyng of matters.
Administrator, óris, m. g. he that ministreth or exploiteth.
Administrator belli, a sourraigne capitaine of warres.
Administro, áui, âre, act. to do seruice, to exploite, to sourny she, to geue, to minister to, to rule, to gouerne.
Administrare bellum, to be capitaine in war.
Administrare iudicia, to decyde controuersies in iudgement.
Administrare remfamiliarem, to haue the ouersyght and gouernaunce of matters pertaynyng to houshoulde. to husband matters.
Administrare rem publicam, to gouerne the common weale.
Administrâre prouinciam, to rule a prouince.
Administrare negotium, to exploite a matter.
Administrare pocula, to attend vpon a mans suppe.
Admirabilitas, âtis, f.g. idem quod Admiratio.
Admirabilis, le. Admirandus, a, um, meruaylous, to be wondred at.
Admirabiliter, wounderfully, meruaylously, excellently, passyngly well, honourably.
Nos Asia accepit admirabiliter, The countrey of Asia receiued vs honourably.
Admirabundus, a, um, he that doth wounder, or meruayle at a thynge.
Admirandus, a, um, meruaylous, to bee wondered at.
Admiratio, ônis, fœ. gen. a wounderynge, or meruaylyng.
Admiratiône affici, to be meruayled at, or honored.
Admiratiónes efficere in aliquibus, to make men wonder at.
Adm rationem habere, to haue any thynge in it, that may be wondred at.
Admirator oris, ma. ge. a meruayler, or one that doth greatly esteeme a thynge, or persone.
Admiror, âtus sum, âri, to wonder, to meruayle at, to honour or reuerence, to esteeme greatly, to be in loue with, to haue in high regarde.
Admirari aliquem. Admirari de aliquo.
In ea re Platonem admirabar. In vobis hoc admiror.
Admirâtus sum de illo, I had great meruaile of him.
Admirari aliquem ex ore alterius, to esteeme one greatlye, for the commendation and reporte of an other man.
Admisceo, misces, miscui, ére, act. to mingle, or mixte one thyng with an other.
Hoc cum alys rebus admisceri nolo.
Admiscére se alicui negotio, to entermeddle in a mattier.
Admissárius, sárij, m.g. a nowne of the participle admissus, as, admissarius equus, a station horse. it is also a man outragiously geuen to the fylthy luste of the body.
Admissio, ônis, fœm. gene, nighnesse aboute a prynce, as admitted to bee of his priuie counsaile, or priuie chambre. It also signifieth the acte of puttyng the male to the female, or contrariwyse.
Admissionales, vshers of the chambre.
Admissum, si, n.g. signifieth a thyng committed, or

or done.

Admissura suræ, f.g. the act or tyme whan beastes do their kynd in generacion, seasoning of a cow, and coueryng of a mare.

Admiste, an aduerbe signifiyng one mixt with an other.

Admistio, ônis, f.g. a mingling or mixture.

Admistura, ræ, idem.

Admistus, a, um, put vnto a thyng, or mingled with it.

Admitto, mittis, misi, ere act. to admitte, to put to, to bryng in, to suffre, to susteine, to let into a place. Also to offend.

Quid tandem admisi in te? what haue I offended thee?

Culpam in se admisit castigabilem, he hath committed an offence worthy punishment.

Noxiam admittere, to committe a faute. also Noxiam alicui admittere, dooeth signifie to pardonne or forgeue.

Admittere diem, to open the wyndow that the light may come in. Ipsewyse, solem admittere.

Admittere equum, to put the spurres to the horse, and let him renne.

Cum se deououeret, & equo admisso in mediam aciem Latinorum irruebat, whan he had made his vowe, he tooke his horse with the spurres, and russhed foorthe into the middes of the hoste of the latines.

Considius equo admisso ad eũ accurrit, Considius, thrustyng the spurres to his horse, ranne against him.

Admittere marem fœminæ, to put the male to the female.

Admittere noxam, to do an offence.

Admittere sumptum, to dooe great coste, to suffre great expenses.

Salutatũ veniebant, admissus est nemo, They came to salute him, but none was let in.

Fac vt ad illam admittar, helpe that I may be let in to hir.

In cubiculum admisit, he lette him come into the chamber.

Admitti per tegulas, to be lette in by the roofe of the house.

Per quæ admittimur in animum iudicis, wher by we be in fauour with the iudge, or haue him fauourable towarde vs.

Admittere aliquem arcanis, to make one pryuie to our secreates.

Admittere consilium auribus, to heare aduyse or counsayle.

Neutrum in cibos, vel ad cibos admittendũ, neither is to be alowed for meate.

Facile curationem admittunt, they be easily healed.

Medicinam non admittit, he will not abyde any cure.

Sed tu quod cauere possis, stultum est admittere, but it were very folysshnes to suffre that to be done, whiche thou maist let.

Admittere aues, amonge the augurians, was to approue a thyng,

Admittere idem, to beleue.

Admittere iocos, to take bourdyng.

Admittere solem, to lette the sonne shine vpon a thyng.

Admitto, is sometyme vsed to graffe.

Admodulor, admódulor, ãtus sum, ari, idem quod modulor.

Admodum, verey muche, somewhat, reasonably. sometyme it is vsed for Etiam, yea, as, Aedes ab eo accepisti? Resp. Admodum. Admodum with a genitiue case. Admodum exigui puluꝛis vimradici subiecimus, i. pauxillum puluꝛis.

Nuper admodum, very lately.

Admodum incerto scio, I am very vncertaine

Admodum nihil, nothyng at all.

Admœnio, ĩui, ire, to besiege.

Admolior, iris, itus sum, iri, to put or moue to.

Admoneo, admones, mónui, ére, act. to warne, to exhort, to monisshe or put one in remembrance to doo, to witte, to aduertise, to rebuke, to shew one of his faute, to aduise.

Ad scribendum admonebatur, he was admonished to write.

Me tuis verbis admonuit, he warned me in your name.

De hac re te admonui. Eam rem nos locus admonet. Huius te rei admonebam. Admoneo te vt &c. Decedere campis admonuit.

Admonêre aliquem ad aurem, to admonisshe one in his care.

Admonere flagello, to whyp or dryue foorthe, as they dooe horses.

Locus ipse me admonet, the place it selfe putteth me in remembrance therof.

Illud te admonitum volo, This thyng I would well you should knowe.

Admonitor, oris, m.g. one that counsayleth or putteth in mynde.

Admonitio, ónis, fœm. gene. an admonicion, a warnyng.

Nullum admonitionibus locum reliquit, he was so ready that he neded no admonition.

Sentire admonitionem morbi, to feele the grudgyng of the disease that one had.

Admónitum, ti, n.g. aduertisement, a counsaile, an aduisement, an instruction.

Admonitus, mónita, um, warned. admonished, put in mynde, put in remembrance.

Admónitus, us, m.g. admonitio, onis, fœ. gen. a warnyng or admonicion.

Admonitio morbi, the grudgeing of a disease or sickenes that is paste, whiche is commonly called Reliquiæ morbi.

Admordeo, admórdi, dére, act. to byte fore, to knawe, and by a metaphore, to endamage or hurte a man, to wreste somwhat from him.

Admorsus, a, um, bitten, knawen.

Admoueo, ádmoues, ui, ére, act. to moue or put to,

to, to ſet or bryngе to.
Admoue ſcalam, ſet a ladder to the walle.
Ad id ſe admouet, he ſetteth forth or applieth him ſelfe to that.
Manus vectigalibus admouent, they take by violence the reuenue of the common weale.
Ad vrbem admouere exercitum, to leade or bryng an army to the entre.
Admouere aures, to herken.
Admouere blanditias, to flatter, or ſpeake fayre.
Admouere calcar æquo, to ſpur the horſe, and by a metaphore to prouoke or ſtyre forwarde.
Admouere ſtimulos, idem.
Admouere occaſionem, to geue an occaſion.
Admouere fabricas, to attap by crafty meanes.
Admouere faces doloris, to kendle greatte occaſion of ſorowe.
Admouere terrorem, to put in feare.
Admouere manum nocentibus, to punyſſhe wicked perſonnes.
Admotus, a, um, moued, or put to.
Admotus, us, ma. g. and Admotio, ônis, fœ. g. a mouyng or puttyng to.
Admugio, iui, ire. neu. to loowe or belloowe to.
Admurmuratio, ônis, f. g. a ſofte noyſe of a cõpany of men, ſhewyng a conſente to a thynge ſpoken or doone.
Admurmuro, âui, âre, neut. is properly, where men at that thynge, whiche is doone or ſpoken, do murmure, blamyng, or reproouyng the thyng. ſometyme it ſignifieth in the good parte, to allowe ſecretly.
Admutilo, mutilas, âui, âre, act. to torment or beate verey ſore.
Adnaſcor, naſceris, âtus ſum, aſci, dep. to grow ſuperfluouſly, as gumme dothe on trees.
Adnato, ãdnatas, âui, âre, neu. to ſwimme to a place.
Admauigo, nauigas, âui, âre, a. loke Annauigo.
Adnecto, adnéxi, or néxui, ere, act. to knytte a thynge.
Adnectio, ônis, f. g. a knyttyng, or faſtnyng to of a thynge.
Adnicto, nixi, nictere, neu. to wynke on one.
Adnitor, niteris, nixus ſum, niti, dep. to leane to a thynge, to endeuoure, to geue diligence, and ſometyme to helpe.
Adniti omni opera, to endeuoure with all diligence.
Adnixus, vel Adniſus, a, um, leanynge, cleauyng, or hopyng faſte to a thynge.
Adno, âui, âre, neu. to ſwymme to.
Adnotatio, ônis, f. g. a tytlynge, or worde noteynge of that we reade, or heare.
Adnoto, ãdnotas, âui, âre, act. loke Annoto.
Adnubilo, nubilas, âui, âre, act. to make clowdy.
Adnumero, numeras, âui, âre, act. to adde to, to numbre to.
Adnutrio, ndnis, iui, ire, act. to nourylſhe by or nygh to an other thynge.

Adobruo, óbrui, ere, act. to couer with earthe or other thynge.
Adolabilis, le, without greefe or ſorow.
Adoleo, ãdoles, ólui, & oléui, ére, adultum, to begynne to growe, to doo ſacrifice with inſence or other fumes, to bourne, to bourne ſweete thynges.
Adoléri, the paſſue, is ſometime vſed.
Adoleſcens, éntis, om. g. a yong man, whiche is yet growynge vnto. xxi. yeres.
Adoleſcens moribus, lighte and vnconſtante of behauiour.
Adoleſcentia, æ, f. ge. is the age betweene childhoode and mans age, whiche is betwene. 14. and. 21.
Adoleſcentior, áris, átus ſum ári, dep. to be wanton or full of youth, to play the ponker.
Adoleſcentula, æ, fœ. ge. a yong woman, a yong damoyſell.
Adoleſcentulus, li, ma. g. a ladde.
Adoleſcenturio, iui, ire, to play the boy.
Adoleſchos, a bablar, a chatter, a ioly talker.
Adoleſcho, léui, ére, neu. to grow, to encreaſe in age, properly ſpoken of men. but applyed alſo to beaſtes, trees, herbes, and all other thinges.
Quum matura adoleuerit ætas, whan he ſhall come to rype age.
Poſtq̃ adoleuit ad eam ætatem, after he came to that age.
Donec ver adoleſceret, vntill ſpryngе tyme was well gone on.
Adoleſcere in tria cubita triennio, to growe to the height of. iii. cubites in three yeres.
Adoleſcit ratio, reaſon waxeth rype.
Adoleſcunt opes, ryches increaſe.
Adoleſcebat lex, the lawe began to bee of more force.
Adoleſcere in ſacrificijs, to burne.
Adonai, the name of god amonge the Iewes, whiche ſignifieth, our lorde.
Adonia, feaſtiuall daies, whiche were kepte in the honour of Adonis. the dalyng of Venus.
Adoniſmus, mi, m. g. the lamentyng of Adonis.
Adoperio, adóperis, perui, ire, act. to couer or hyde.
Adoptnor, ãtus ſum, idem quod opinor.
Adoptatiſsimus, verey gladly deſired,
Adoptatitius, the ſonne of one that is adopted, or the perſon ſelfe that is adopted, or taken in ſtede of a ſonne.
Adoptatiuus, a, um, he whom a man ordeineth to be his heire, and taketh vnto him in ſtede of his ſonne.
Adoptatus, a, um, choſen, adopted.
Adoptio, and Adoptatio, onis, f. ge. an election of an heyre out of the courſe of inheritaunce, as by wyll, or gyfte. Adoptio is ſometyme taken for graffyng.
Adoptiuus filius, a ſonne by adoption.
Adopto, âui, âre, act. to chooſe, or take to, to call for, to electe or appoynt an heyre.

Minorem

Minorem Scipionem à Paulo adoptauit, he chose by adoption out of Paulus Aemilius famille, him that was called the ponger Scipio.
Herbam adoptare, to name an herbe after his owne name: as Artemisia: Mansolus wyfe did.
Ego quem potius adoptem aut inuocem, quàm illum, quo defendente vincere didici? Whom shulde I rather chose for mine aduocate or call vpon, than hym, who defending my cause I learned to vanquysshe? Adoptare in diuitias, to chose one to possesse his ryches.
Adoptare sibi nomen, to chose, or take vpon him an other mans name.
In adoptionem dare filium, to geue his sonne to be adopted.
Adoptare se alicui ordini. i. immiscere semet ipsum & sibi ordinem aliquem vendicare.

Ador, n. g. indeclin. & Adoreum, rei, n. ge. a kynde of pure wheate. called also Far, whiche in olde tyme was vsed in sacrifices.

Adoratio, ônis, f. g. is an expresse motion, or acte of reuerence, done with the bodie inclined, worshyppyng, sometyme prayers.

✠ Adoraturi sedeant, a prouerbe signifiyng, that men in tyme of prayer shoulde haue their mindes attent and fixed onely vpon that, and perfeuer continually therin.

Adorea, & Adoreola, æ, f. g. weate in olde tyme taken for laude, prayse, and renoume. Also a cake of fyne wheate, which they vsed in sacrifice.

Adoreus, orea, um, of pure wheate.

Adorior, oriris, vel ôreris, ortus sum, iri, depo. to assaute, to inuade, or set vpon by treason or other wyse, to endeuour or go aboute a thynge.
Si conuellere adoriâmur ea, quæ non possunt commoueri, If we should go about to pluche and stere those thinges, whiche can with no strength be meued.
Adoriri aliquem gladio.
Adoriri iurgio, to chyde.
Occasio idonea ad rem adoriendam, I meete occasion to go about the matter.
A tergo hostes adoriri iubet, He bad theim to set on their ennemies at their backes.

Adorno, áui, áre, act. to apparaile, to prepare, to prayse, to aduaunce, to honour, to adorne, to fournyshe, to go aboute.
Adornare benefacta verbis, to augment and set forth benefites with wordes.
Tragulam in te inijcire adornat, He gothe aboute to deceiue thee.
Adornare bellum, to prepare for warre.

Adoro, ôras, aui, are, act. to honour with inclination of the body, to beseche, to worshippe and reuerence.

Adortus, ta, tum, inuaded, set vpon.

Adoxia, æ, f. g. ignominy, shlaunder.

Adoxius, a, um, infamous, without renoume and glorie, absurde.

Adpeto, ádpetis, pétij, ere, lowe Appeto.

Adposco, sci, ere, idem quod posco.

Adprecor, idem quod precor.

Adprobo, and Adprobus, lowe Approbo.

Adpromissor, lowe Appromissor.

Adpropero, lowe appropero.

Adpropinquo, lowe appropinquo.

Adpugno, aui, are, to assaute, to fyght agaynste.

Adpulsio, ônis. f. g. and Adpulsus, us, ma. ge. the dypte of sherpe to the water.

Adquiro, lowe Acquiro.

Adquo, for quousq;, vntil, and for Quantum.

Adrado, idem quod Rado.

Adrepo, répis, répsi, ere, neu. to crepe to.
Adrepere in amicitiam alicuius, to crepe into ones frendshyp by lyttle and little.

Adria, æ, masc. gen. venice sea. Adria is also the name of two cities in Italy, of whom that sea was so named.

Adrôdo, lowe Arrodo.

Adrudus, rude, not polished, not garnyshed.

Adrumo, áui, áre, to grudge, or make rumour. an olde worde out of vse.

Adruo, adruis, ere, to turne the ground in tillage. after Calepine.

Adsciſco, sciui, ere, to ioyne or take to, as when one ioyneth an other with him in auctoryte, or taketh one to ayde him in his office.

Adscire, to ioyne, or put to.

Adscriptitij, were menne of warre, whiche were taken into an armie, to supply the places of them that were slayne, or otherwyse lacked.

Adscriptiui, idem.

Adscriptor, lowe Asscriptor.

Adscriptio, lowe Asscriptio.

Adsector, ôris, m. g. lowe assector.

Adsentio, si, ire, and Adsentior, lowe Assentio, and Assentior.

Adsequor, utus sum, lowe Assequor.

Adsero, ui. ere, lowe Assero.

Adseruo, áui, áre, lowe Asseruo.

Adsestrix, icis, for. g. a woman messenger, that is sent to call one.

Adseuero, aui, are, lowe Asseuero.

Adsicco, aui, are, lowe Asicco.

Adsideo, ádsides, ére, lowe Asideo.

Adsignifico, áui, áre, lowe Asignifico.

Adsigno, aui, are, lowe Asigno.

Adsilio, ádsilis, ui, ire, neu. lowe Assilio.

Adsimilis, lowe Assimilis.

Adsimulo, aui, are, lowe Assimulo.

Adsipere, a worde out of vse, whiche commeth of Sapere.

Adsisto, stiti, ere, lowe Assisto.

Adsitus, ta, tum, set or grafted by.

Adsolet, lowe Assolet.

Adspuo, ádspui, adspuere, to spet on, to spet to.

Adstrepo, ui, ere, lowe Astrepo.

Adstruo, xi, ere, lowe Astruo.

Adsum, ádes, ádfui, esse, futurus, I am here, or present, or at hand.
Adsitus domi facito, Se that ye be bothe at home.

Adſum, ſignifyeth, ſometime to be preſent, ſome tyme to ayde, ſometyme to fauour.
Vbi imperator non adeſt ad exercitum, when the capitayne is not preſent at the armie.
Eum decreto ſcribendo video adfuiſſe, I ſee he was preſent at the writyng of that decree.
Adfuit fortuna incœpto, fortune fauored my enterpryce.
Adeſſe alicui contra alium, to helpe a man agaynſt an other.
In omnibus rebus mihi adfuit, he dyd ayde me or helpe me.
Adeſſe animo, to haue his mynde at libertee, to take a good hert to him, to be of good courage. alſo for intentum eſſe & fauere, as, Adeſſe æquo animo.
Adeſſe præſens, to be preſent.
Ad tempus conſtitutum aderit, he will be preſent at the tyme appointed.
Adeſſe coram, idem.
Adeſſe coram præſentem. Coram aderit præſens tibi, He ſhall come before the.
Adeſſe adiudicium, to appere in iudgemente.
Adeſſe for ineſſe: Omnia adſunt bona quem penes eſt virtus, all good thinges be in him in whom vertue is.
Adſit modus amori, let there bee a meaſure in loue.
Adeſſe iudici, to be aſſociate in commiſſion.
Adeſt, he is at hand.
Adeſt ei animus, he hath a good courage.
Adſum, vſed with aduerbes, as, Hic adſum.
Adeſto iſtic, tary here .i. mane.
Adſum, is vſed ſometyme for Accedo, as, Huc ades, come hyther. ſometyme for Aduenio, as, Hi ex Affrica adfuturi videntur, It ſemeth, they will come hither out of Affrike.
Aderat promiſſa dies, the day appointed was come. ſometyme for Paratum eſſe, as, Ad defendendam cauſam ad eſt, He is ready to defende the matter. Mihi quoq; adſunt teſtes, id eſt, in promptum ſunt.
Adeſſe alicui, to fauour or helpe one. Alſo to defend, as the aduocate defendeth his client.
Adſunt pugnantibus fœminæ, The women helpe the ſouldiours.
Adtexo, texui, ere, act. to ſowne or adde to, and as it were to weaue to a thynge.
Adtubernales, is a dweller in a litle cottage made of bourdes, or ſuche lyke thyng, where many of them be ſituate together, as it were bouthes in a fayre.
Adtondeo, tóndes, tóndi, êre, act. lyke Tondeo,
Aduectio, ônis, f.g. and Aduectus, us, m.g. a carryage ouer to a place.
Aduecto, áui, are, act. to cary often to a place.
Aduecho, aduehis, uéxi, ere, act. to bryng or cary to in a ſhyppe, wayne, or other lyke thynge.
Aduehit auſter imbres, the ſouth wynde bringeth ſhowres.
Aduehi aliquem, to be caried to one.
Aduehere equo, to cary on horſbacke.
Aduelitatio onis, f.g. A mutuall reyochynge, contention in wordes, brawlyng or chydyng.
Aduelo, aui, are, idem quod velo.
Aduena, áduenæ, com.ge. A ſtraunger.
Aduenerari, to worſhip with great reuerence.
Aduenio, áduenis, uéni, ire, neu. to come, to come to, to approche, to chaunce to.
A portu aduenit: Ex Hyperboreis aduenit: Quum ex templo ad forum aduenero, Tyriam aduenit vrbem. Si in prouinciam aduenerit, Properantibus illis aduenit. Me accuſatum áduenit. In theſe it ſignifieth nothynge but to come.
Propterea pace aduenio: for pacifice venio.
In tempore, per tempus aduenire.
Aduenit ſenectus, olde age draweth nere.
Per me quanta aduenient calamitas hodie ad hunc lenonem? Howe greatte myſerie ſhall chaunce this daie to that baude through my meanes?
Per tempus aduenit, he came in ſeaſon.
Aduentitius, a, um, that comethe by chaunce, that one hath not of him ſelfe, but of other.
Aduentitium auxilium querere, to ſeke ayde of forayners,
Aduentitia dos, A dowrie geuen by an other frende, and not by the parentes.
Aduentitia bona, goodes that doo come vnlooked for.
Aduentitius morbus, ſyckenes that commeth without our defaute, and of ſome men is called an vncome.
Aduentitium donum, a gyfte geuen to a prynce at his fyrſte entrie into a citee.
Aduentito, áui, áre, neu. to come often.
Aduento, áui, áre, neu. to come nighe.
Aduentores. common reſorters, or haunters to a place.
Aduentorius, a, um, that is proffered or geuen to a man at his commyng.
Aduentus, us, m.g. A commyng to.
Aduerbero, áui, áre, act. to beate ſore.
Aduerbialiter. like an aduerbe.
Aduerſaria, órum, neu.g. A reckenyng' boke of expenſes, writte afore the boke of accompt be made
Aduerſarius, rij, m.g. An aduerſary.
Aduerſator, óris, m.g. idem.
Aduerſatus, a, um, againſt or contrary.
Aduerſio, ônis. f. g. of this woorde ryſeth diuers phraſes: as, In aduerſione emere, In aduerſione venire, Per aduerſionem vendere, is whan the perill or hepyng of the thyng bought is turned from the ſeller to the byer.
Aduerſitas, átis, f. g. contrarietee, repugnancie, aduerſitee, ſometyme enmitee.
Aduerſitor, óris, m.g. A ſeruant that ſeketh for his maiſter, or that doth fetche him home after dinner and ſupper.
Aduerſo, áui, áre, is of olde writers vſed for, Aduerſor, átus ſum, to repugne, to be contrary, or

to refuse.
Infense aduersari alicui, to bee extreamely against a man.
Aduersari rem aliquam, to be against a matter
Aduersante natura quicquam facere, to do a thyng against naturall inclination.
Aduersum, si, n. g. Aduersitee.
Aduersum, and Aduersus, prepositions signifyyng agaynste, towarde, face to face, somtyme it is vsed for Erga, somtyme for the Aduerbes Contra & obuiam. Quis est hic, qui aduersum mihi fit? who is he that cometh agaynste me. or marcheth towarde me.
Aduersus, a, um, that wherof the forepart onely is seene: as Auersus, that wherof onely the hinder part is seene. sometyme Aduersus, is euill, vnfortunate. also forth right agaynste. also one that hath his face toward vs. also Aduersus nemini, striuyng or wrangling with no body.
Aduersa ærumna, Aduersitee, domage.
Aduersa valetudo, sickenesse.
Aduerso flumine, agaynste the streame.
Aduersis vulneribus, with wunders in the fore parte, ouerthwarte the breaste or face.
Aduersis frontibus concurrunt arietes, wea thers, dooe butte or runne with their foreheades, one agaynst an other.
Aduersarium se intendere, to be againste one in his proceedynges.
Aduersus gratiæ homo, A rude or frowarde felowe nothyng fauored.
Aduersum clivum, streight vp against the hill.
Aduerso animo, agaynst thy will, my will, his will, against his herte.
Aduersa, absolutely for aduersitee: Premi aduersis. s. rebus.
Aduersi dentes, the fore teeth.
Aduersum solem intueri nequitis, ye can not loke against the sunne.
Aqua aduersa vehi, to bee caried againste the streame.
Aduersa via, a contrary way.
Aduersis austris ætatem ducere, to leade our life in great aduersitee and wretchednesse.
Aduersus homo, an enemie.
Scandere in aduersum, to clyme agaynste the hyll.
Aduerso rumore esse, to be euel spoken of.
Aduerto, uérti, ere, act. to perceiue, to turne to, to attende, obserue, and take hede, to consider, to punyshe.
Aduertebatur, it was noted.
Aduertere animum, to take heede, or harken.
Aduertere oculos, to perceiue, to see, to beeholde, to consider.
Aduertere vibi agmen, to turne or bende the hoste against the citee.
Vt multos aduerto credisse, as I perceiue that many haue beleued.
Aduertere aurem, to harken diligently.
Aduertere aliquid grauiter, to marke or note a thynge displeasantly or with greefe of mynde.
Aduertere in aliquem, to punishe one.
Aduertere durius parsimoniæ, to plaie the nigarde.
Res insigniores hominem aduertunt, thinges that be notable make one attentiue.
Aduesperascit nuper, it waxeth late, or it is night, the euenyng, or euentyde is come.
Adnigilo, uigilas, áui, áre, neu. to watche, or take good heede.
Aduiuo, uiuis, uixi, ere, neu. to liue, a worde bee ray seldome vsed.
Adulas, antis, an hill called saincte Gotharde, entring into Lumbardy.
Adulatio, ónis, f. g. properly is the faunynge of a dogge, and by a metaphore flatterie. sometyme a flatterynge tale.
Adulator, óris, m. g. a flatterar.
Adulatórius, a, um, of, or perteinyng to flattery, or lyke to it.
Adulatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that flattereth.
Adulo, aui, are, of olde writers was vsed for Adulor, to flatter.
Adúlor, laris, átus sum, ari, is whan a man either with voice or gesture of bodie, endeuoureth him selfe, serusable to winne a mans fauoure, to flatter.
Adulari alicui, and Adulari aliquem, to flatter one.
Adulter, últeri, m. g. adúltera, æ, f. ge. a man or woman aduoutrer. it is also applied to beastes.
Adulter sororis, one that hath committed aduoutrie with his sister.
Adulterinus, a, um, and Adulteratus, a, um, counterfaited, forged, corrupted, and sometime that is begotten in aduoutrie.
Adulterinum signum, a counterfaite seale.
Adulterinus nummus, a counterfaite coyne.
Adulterine claues, counterfaite keys.
Adulterata mulier, a woman abused in aduoutery.
Adulterium, térij, n. g. aduoutery.
Adultéria arborum, graffyng of trees.
Adulteria naturæ, suche thinges as nature dothe alter or mingle.
Adultéria mercis, the alteryng and counterfaityng of wares.
Adultero, áui, áre, act, to counterfaite or forge. also to corrupt, & to commit aduoutry withone.
Adulterare iudicium to corrupt iudgement.
Adulteror, deponent, and Adulteror, a passiue.
Adultus, a, um, full growen, sometyme burned.
Adúlta vrbs, a citee whiche in processe of tyme is waxen stronge and puissant.
Adúlta pestis, a great mischiefe that hath by longe continuaunce taken roote.
Adúltum ver, the middle part of springe time, likewise adulta æstas, adulta hyemps, adultus autumnus.
Adulta authoritas, authoritee by continuance, growen to estimation.

Adumbra-

Adumbratim, somewhat obscurely, not plainly.
Adumbratio, ônis, f. ge. a shadowynge, also an imitacoin or expressyng of an other thyng, somewhat to the likenesse and nature of the same.
Adumbrâtus, a, um, shadowed, done couertly.
Adumbrata lætitia, counterfaite, or feigned gladnesse.
Adumbrata opinio, a false opinion.
Adumbro, âui, âre, act. to make or geue shadowe, to represent or expresse, as peynters doe, that shadow images in playne tables to make them shewe imbored or rounde. Some suppose, that it signifieth to triche a thynge, or drawe it grosse, as peynters do at the begynnyng. It signifieth also to feigne, or dissemble a thynge. Also to imitate or folow.
Id ipsum sumus in eorũ sermone adumbrare conati, that same we haue endeuored to imitate and expresse in their talkyng.
Adumbrare morem alicuius, to counterfayte ones factions.
Aduncitas, âtis, f. g. crokednesse, hookednesse.
Aduncо, âui, âre, act. to make crooked or hooked.
Aduncus, a, um, crooked or hooked.
✣ Aduncо naso suspendere, a prouerbe sygnifiyng with pryuy mockes to scorne and deride a man.
Aduno, ûnas, âui, âre, act, to gether or heape to gether a worde verap fitdome in vse.
Aduocatio, ônis, f. g. a pleadyng. also assistance. And sometyme consultacion of men assembled to gether.
Aduocatus, câti, m. s. g. an aduocate, he that defendeth an other mannes cause: or one that for frendship assisteth a man in a matter.
Aduocito, âui, âre, act. to call for one often.
Aduocо, âduocas, âui, âre, act. to call to, to calle to helpe, to chose for an aduocate or patron, to entice or allure.
Aduocâre sacramentum in alicuius nomen, to take an othe him selfe, and cause other also to swere to be obedient to a man.
Aduolatus, tus, m. g. a flyeng to.
Aduolо, âduolas, âui, âre, n. to flye to, or nyghe a place: to go or come quickly.
Aduola obsecro, come quickly I pray the.
Aduolâre in auxilium, to make speede to helpe one.
Aduoluo, uôlui, ere, act. to wrappe rounde together, to tumble or rolle.
Aduolutus genibus, fallen downe at his knees.
Aduorsum, for Aduersum, and Aduortor, for Aduertor.
Adurgeo, for Vrgeo.
Aduro, ssi, ere, act, to roste, or bourne.
Adustio, ônis, f. g. burnyng, or rostyng.
Adustus, a, um, rosted or burned.
Adusque, vntill, euen to.
Adynamum vinum, small wyne.
Adyticulum, a diminutiue of Adytum.
Adytum, âdyti, n. ge. the chauncell, or other secrete place of the temple, where none came but priestes, or persons sanctified.

AEa, the name of a mayden, whiche (as the poetes feigne) flyeng from the ryuer Fasis, was turned into an Ilande of the same name. It is also a citee of Colchis, an other of Thessalia.
Aedepol, an othe amonge the gentiles, signifiyng, by Pollux house.
Aedes, or, ædis, dis, f. g. an house, and if therunto be ioyned the name of god or of a saynct, it signifieth a churche or a temple, as: Aedes saluatoris, sayncte sauyours churche. It is also a chãbre, sometyme a sepulchre, sometyme a bee hyue.
Aedicula, diculæ, for. ge. an oratory, chappell or place, where images were kept. also a litle chambre in an house, also a sale, coueryng, or tabernacle, wherin images do stand.
Aediculæ, ârum, a litle house.
Aedificatio, ônis, f. g. a buyldyng.
Aedificatiuncula, læ, f. g. a litle buyldyng.
Aedificator, ôris, m. g. a buylder.
Aedificium, fiĉi, n, g. all the whole buildynge of an house.
Aedificо, dificas, âui, âre, act. to buylde, properly houses: but it is applyed to all other thinges, as. Aedificare carcerem, casas, muros, porticum. &c.
Aedificare classem, to make a naup of shyps.
Aedificare rem publicam, to ground and stablyshe a common weale with honest maners, lawes, and ordinaunces.
Aedificare hortos, to make gardeins, garnyshed with sayre and beutifull buildinges.
Aedificauit deus mundum, God made the worlde.
Aedilatus, us, idem quod ædilitas, secundum Calepinum.
Aedilis, lis, m. g. an officer, whose charge was to see the keppng vp and maiteignynge of the temples and pryuate houses, and to make prouision for solemne plates. Of them some were called Aediles curules, of a chayre with crooked feete wherin they did sytte. Other called Aediles plebis, because they were chosen out of the people or commons. loke more of these officers, in Alexandro Neopolitano, li. genialium dierum. 4. cap. 4.
Aedilitas, atis, f. g. and Aedilatus, m. g. the office of the Aediles.
✣ Aedilitatem gerit sine populi suffragio, A prouerbe, whiche maie bee saide vnto him that meddleth in other mens matters, or commaundeth in an othre mans hous or office.
Aedilitius, litĉi, ma. ge. he that had bene ones in that office or auctorite.
Aedilitius, litia, um, perteinyng to Edyles.
Aeditimus, idem quod Aedituus.

Aedititius iudex, a iudge or arbitratour chosen of the one part.

Aedituor, and æditimur, aris, atus sum, ari, to rule ouer the temple or house.

Aeditus, æditа, um, high and stronge.

Aedituus, tui, ma. ge. the prelate of the temple or churche, and maie be now called the personne, the parysshe preste, or sextene, some vse it for a clarke.

Aedituentes, for Aeditui.

Aedo, ĕdidi, ere, act. to sette foorth or publysshe, also it signifieth to bryng foorth by generacion, lyke Edo, with single E.

Aedere scriptum, to shew foorth writyng.

Aedere spiritum, to yelde vp the goost.

Aedere facinus, to doe an euill dede.

Aedere stragem, to make a slaughter of men,

Aedere nomina, to tel the names to be written

Aedere prælium, to make a battayle.

Aedœica vlcera, sores about the priuie membres.

Aëdon, ónis, f. g. a nightingale.

Aeger, aegra, aegrum, sicke, sorowfull, pensyfe or heaup.

Aeger amore, loue sicke.

Aeger consilij, penyue, and halfe desperate, so that he can scant tell what to doe.

Aeger delicti, sorowfull for his faute or offence.

Aeger pedes, and pedib⁹, diseased in the feete, sicke of the goute.

Comperit, cuius morbi æger esset, he perceiued, wherof he was sicke, or what disease he had.

Aeger fluore, one that hath the flixe.

Aegram ponere animam, to dye.

Aeger morbo graui, sicke of a sore disease.

Aeger valetudine, diseased.

Grauiter ægrum reliqui, I left him sore sicke.

Aegra res publica, a feble common weale, a common weale in a very euill estate.

Aegialus, a sea banke.

Aegilips, ipis, a very high place that so muche as goates can not come vnto.

Aegilops, pis, a kynd of trees that beareth maste. also wylde otes, and a roote, whiche is rounde lyke garlyke and oynons.

Aegilops, m. g. and ægilopa, æ, f. g. is the disease in the eie called a fistula.

Aeginea, órum, neu. gen. great packes, wherein be diuers kyndes of wares.

Aeginópolæ, they that sell diuers wares in great packes.

Aegipanes, beastes like vnto men, haupnge feete like vnto gotes.

Aegirinon, ni, n. g. an oyntment made of the bearies of Poplars.

Aegiros, the blacke poplar tree.

Aegis, idis, f. g. of some is cald a garmente made of beastes skinnes, vsed in Aphryke. Also the rageyng waues of the sea, or an hurlynge tempest of wynde. Other take it to bee a certayne

thinge made of garland: some take it for a preest that caried the goddesse Aegis at Athenes and went into their house that were new maryed at whiche ceremonie muche wantonnes was vsed. It is also the targate of Iupiter and Pallas. It is moreouer an habergeon. wherwith the goddes onely were peincted. It is also the female of the tree called Larix.

Aegithus, a little bryde, whiche feareth the asse so muche, that whan she heareth him braye, she casteth her egges out of the nest, and the ponge fall to the ground for feare.

Aegloga, lyke Ecloga.

Aegocephalus, a bryde, whiche is without a splene.

Aegoceras, an herbe called fengreeke.

Aegoceros, rôtis, mas. ge. idem quod Capricornus.

Aegon, a stable for gotes, it is also vsed for the sea Aegeum.

Aegonomus, mas. ge. a gotehearde or keper of gotes.

Aegonycon, ci, n. g. an herbe called also Lithospermon, and some cal it Semen leoninum, but most commonly Milium solis, lyke Lithospermum.

Aegopthalmos, a precious stone, so named after a gotes eie.

Aegre, with great peyne or difficultee, greuously, heauyly, also hardly, against his will.

Aegre fero, I am sory.

Aegrè est, for Molestum est, as, Quid tibi ægrè est? what thyng greueth thee?

Aegre nimis risum continui, I had very much adoe to forbeare laughynge.

Aegrè alicui facere, to do a thyng that shall be displeasant and greuous vnto a man.

Aegrè id mihi confessit, he graunted it to me very hardly, and almost against his will.

Aegresco, scere, neu. to be sicke, to bee heauie, or take a matter greuously, to waxe more sicke, and is referred properly to the mynde.

Aegrimonia, móniæ, f. g. sykenesse, great heupnesse.

Aegritudo, inis, f. g. greefe of mynde or sorowe, sometyme sickenesse of the body.

Crucians ægritudo, veracion of mynde.

Flebilis ægritudo, mournyng and sorow.

Leuatio vel sedatio ægritudinis.

Criminis ægritudo, the weakenes or feeblenesse of an accusation.

Aegritudinem leuare, to ease or helpe the sicknesse or heauinesse.

Aegrius, more sorowfully, more displeasantly.

Aegrotatio, ónis, f. g. sykenesse of body, and sometyme of mynde.

Aegroto, áui, áre, neu. to be sicke, to faple, or be feeble of courage.

Aegrôtat fama, his good name decaieth.

Aegroto, is sometyme applied to fruite.

Aegro-

Aegrotus, a, um, sicke, feeble of courage.
Aegrum, idem quod ægretudo, sorow, displeasure, sickenesse of the mynde, feebleneſſe.
Aegula, a kynde of braunstone, wherewith in some places they doe perfume woll, to make it white.
Aegylops, loone Aegilops.
Aelurus, ri, m.g. a catte.
Aemidum, swollen.
Aemoniæ artes, sorcerie.
Aemulatio, ônis, f.g. enuy, emulation, imitation with desyre to excell.
Aemulator, oris, m.g. he that doeth enuy, or imitate any person.
Aemulatus, us, m.g. idem quod æmulatio.
Aemulor, áris, átus sum, ari, dep. with a certaine enuy and ambition, to endeuour, to passe or excell an other man, to folowe or studie to be like an other.
Aemulari aliquem, alicui, cum aliquo.
Aemulari, absolutely, to contende.
Aemulus, la, lum, that foloweth, or enuieth an other onely for desyre of glory, a louer or folower of the same thyng, or person, and sometyme an enemy.
Fama æmula Herculei laboris, no lesse fame then was spredde of Hercules trauailes.
Aemulus alicatus de re aliqua, One that contendeth with an other for any thynge. as, Carthago æmula vrbis de terrarum orbe.
Labia æmula rosis, lyppes in maner as ruddy as roses.
Ficus quædam pyris magnitudine æmulæ, Figges in greatneſſe like vnto peares.
Aeneatôres, blowers in trumpets.
Aeneides, dæ, patronimicam.
Aeneidomastix, a booke written againſte Uergyle.
Aéneus, a, um, brasen.
Aenigma, ngmatis, n.g. a darke question, harde to be vnderstande or assoyled, a riddle.
Aenigmatistes, tistæ, vel tistis, m.g. he that proposeth harde questions.
Aenum, ni, n.g. a caudron. It is also a ryuer in Germany.
Aeneus, aëna, num, idem quod æreus.
Aepolium, polij, n.g. a gote market.
Aepolus, æpoli, m.g. a gotehorde, or seller of gotes.
Aequabilis, quábile, equal, also iuſt, indifferent, moderate, constant, and alwaie like to it selfe, exceedyng in no degree.
Nihil æquabile inter omnes esse potest, nothinge can be indifferent to all.
Aequabilem se præbere, to shew him selfe moderate, constant, and not wauerynge.
Aequabilitas, tátis, f.g. an honeſt moderation of mynde, wherein is no varietee or trouble. also idem quod æqualitas.
Aequabiliter, equally, moderately, vnuariably, in euen partes.
Aequæuus, a, um, of one age.

Aequalis, le, equall, playne, of lyke age or continuaunce of tyme.
Aequalis, of like age and peres. Coætaneus, of one tyme, although of diuers ages.
Aequalis meus, tuus, illius &c.
Sæpe interfui quærelis meorum æqualium, of them that were of one tyme or age with me.
Eius in te beneuolentia est ipsius ætati æqualis: ab ipsis cunábulis amicus tibi fuit.
☞ Aequalis æqualem, like wil to lyke: one thyng loueth to matche with an other: or contrary.
☞ Aequales calculi, euen iudgementes, Whose verdicte applied vnto them, whiche lacked but litell that they were not condemned. For as muche as in olde tyme the Iudges gaue not sentence openly, but bestynge in diuers opinions, they did put into a pote litle stones of diuers colours, and the moste in noumbre preuayled: and if they were equall in noumbre, he that was accused was acquited. Which thynge stode with good reason, as Aristotle sheweth in his politiques.
Aequale vbi sacrificium, a sacrifice that hath continued as long as the ciue.
Aequalis æqualem delectat, lyke wyll to like.
Aequalitas, átis, f.g. equalitee, likeneſſe.
Ad æqualitatem redigere, to make equall.
Aequaliter, likewise, equally.
Aequamentum, ti, indifferency. also the tounge of a balance.
Aequamentum capillorum, the toppe of the heade, where the heares doe diuyde, the shedde of the heare.
Aequanimis, me. and æquanimus, a um, of a quiete, indifferent, and gentyll mynde: he that is neyther extolled in prosperitee, nor discomfited in aduersitee.
Aequanimitas, tátis, f.g. a quiete moderation of mynde, takynge all thynges in good parte. also fauour and good will.
Aequanimitas populi, the fauour and good will of the people.
Aequanimiter, moderately, patiently, coldely.
Aequatio, ônis, fœm. ge. the equall diuision of a thinge, or where one thyng is made equall to an other.
Aequator, ôris, m.g. a lyne that diuideth the heauen in the middle, called also the Equinoctiall lyne, into whiche whan the sunne cometh, the daies and nightes ben of one length.
Aequatus, a, um. myde equall, or euen.
Aequata nox diei, the night beynge made euen with the day.
Aquato oim periculo, all beyng in lyke daunger.
Aequé, aduer. iuſtly, as well, euen as well, somestyme willyngly, so, equally, a lyke.
Aequé ambo pares, all of one greatneſſe.
Aequé pauci, euen as few.
Aequé vtriusque necessarius, as much freende to the one as the other.

Nihil eſt æque quod faciam lubens, There is nothyng that I wolde doe ſo gladly.

Aeque ac, æque atque, æque vt æque quàm, euen as, as muche as, lyke as, or euen as well.

Aeque ach, euen as though.

Aeque ſtudium eſt, they haue lyke endeuour.

Aeque miſer atque ego, euen as myſerable ſtate as I.

Iuxta tecum æqueſcio, I know it in a maner as well as thou.

Aeque noctibus quàm die cernit, He ſeeth as well in the night as in the day.

Non æque omnes egent, al haue not like nede.

Aequidiale, âlis, ne. ge. the tyme whan the daies and the nyghtes bee of one length, the leuell of the pere.

Aequidies, ei, the equall length of the daie and nyght.

Aequidiam, idem quod æquinoctium.

Aequilanium, lânij, ne. ge. the halfe deale of the whole.

Aequilatio, ônis, f. g. euen largeneſſe.

Aequilibris, libre, om. g. of the ſame weight.

Aequilibritas, tâtis, f. g. equalitee, or likneſſe of weight.

Aequilibrium, librij, n. g. euen weyght or poyſe, ſometyme it is vſed for the tonge of a balance.

Aequimanus, quimani, m. g. he that vſeth the one hande as well as the other.

Aequimentum, ti, n. g. or æquimenium, the hire of an hoyſe or other beaſt.

Aequinoctialis, ctiâle, om. ge. the adiectiue of Aequinoctium.

Aequinoctium, nóctij, n. g. the time of the pere, whan the daie is as longe as the nyght, whiche is twyſe in the pere. In ſpryng tyme aboute the eyght Calendes of Apryl. And in Autūne, about the eight Calendes of October.

Aequiparabilis, râbile, om. gen. worthy to bee compared, and equalled.

Aequiparatio, ônis, f. g. lykeneſſe, and equalitee.

Aequiparo, quiparas, âui, âre, to compare or make equall, ſometyme to bee lyke.

Aequipollentia, lentiæ, f. g. equalitee in eſtimacion or valewe.

Aequipolleo, pólles, pollui, êre, to haue lyke power, or to be of like eſtimacion.

Aequipondium, pondij, n. g. equalitee, or lykeneſſe of weyght.

Aequitas, âtis, f. g. equitee, iuſtice, or euenneſſe, likeneſſe of facion.

Aequitas animi, an honeſte, quiete, and indifferent affection of the minde, without indignacion or grudge, in which ſignification æquitas is often vſed alone.

Quam æquitatem habet? What right is it?

Aequiter, iuſtly.

Aequivallentia, æ, f. g. equall value.

Aequivaleo, æquivales, uâlui, êre, to be equivalente, or of lyke valour.

Aequivocatio, ônis, f. g. diuers ſygnifications to one woorde.

Aequivocè, diuerſly ſignifyng in one woorde or terme.

Aequivocum, quivoci, n. g. one worde haupng diuers ſignifications.

Aequo, æquas, âui, âre, act. to make euē or plaine, equall, or lyke.

Illum vadentem æquat, he goeth euen as faſte as he.

Laborem operum æquare iuſtis partibus. i. æqualiter inter omnes partiri.

Aequare ſe cum inferioribus, to make him ſelfe equall to his inferiours.

Aequare ſolo, to beate downe to the grounde.

Aequare ſolo dictaturam, by a metaphoze, to diſanull and abrogate the dict atour ſhyp.

Aequat nomen virtutibus, He is euen as vertuous, as highly renoumed.

Aequare quempiam in re aliqua, to ſhew ones ſelfe equall to an other in any thyng.

Aequare aliquem alicui, to compare one man to an other.

Aequor, æquoris, n. g. the ſea. ſometyme other waters and ryuers. ſometyme lande, fielde, and the vppermoſte plannelle of any thyng.

Aequore aperto, in plaine fielde.

Aequor maris, the vppermoſte, or euen part of the ſea.

Aequora Actoa, the Scythian ſea.

Aequor Athlanticum, the ocean ſea.

Aequor patulum, the plaine feelde.

Aequoreus, a, um, of the ſea.

Aequum Tuticum, a towne of Puell.

Aequum. i. idem quod æquitas.

Aequi bonique facimus, we take it well in woorth, or we bee not diſpleaſed with it.

Nunqā quicquam æqui boniue impetrauit, He dyd neuer obteine any parte of his right.

Aequi bonique facio, I take it in good parte, I recke not, I care not.

Aequus, æqui, maſ. gen. a iuſte and indifferente perſone, that inclineth no more to one than to an other.

Aequus, a, um, euen or playne, equall. ſometyme good and fauourable.

Aequus animus, a moderate, quiet, and patient mynde, not whynyng nor grudgeyng at any thyng. alſo gentill, not rigorous.

Aequo animo ferre, to take it in woorth, or patiently.

Ex æquo loco dicere, is whan the ſpeaker is of equall ſtate with the heerers.

Aequum eſt, it is but reaſon.

Aequum eſſe alicui, to be content with one.

Aequum & bonum, is a diſcretion or moderacion of right without rigour or extremitee of the law, conſionable, or reaſonable dealynge.

Aequum certamen, where one hath no more aduauntage than an other.

Aequum te mihi præbere debes, Thou oughteſt to ſhewe thy ſelfe fauorable vnto me.

Aequus animus est, I passe not, I care not.
Aequa lance, a prouerbe signifiyng indifferently, without fauour or respecte of persone.
Aer, aëris, aëri, aerẽ, or aera, aere, sine plu. m. g. the ayre, sometyme winde, blast, breath or sound.
Aëra summum arboris, virgill vseth, for Altitudinem arboris. Aere fulua, saith Ennius in the femmine gender for fuluo. Aeres in the plurall numbre is vsed of Vitruuius and Lucretius.
Vitium aeris, the corruptnes of the ayre.
Apertus aer, the open ayre.
Aer crassus & densus, a grosse thicke ayre.
Aer pestifer, an infectious ayre.
Liquidus & tenuis aer.
Aera, ræ, f. g. moneie numbred. sometyme pmages of mettall. also darnell, whiche groweth amonge corne, or after other cockle.
Aeramentum, menti, ne. ge. any thynge made of copper or brasse.
Aeranthemis, or after some Anthemis, an herbe called Camomill.
Aeraria, æ, f. g, a myne of brasse.
Aerarium, rij, n. g. a treasory, where a common treasure of a citee or countrey is kept. And some tyme the treasure it selfe.
Ad ærarium rationes referunt, they bringe in the accompte to the eschecker.
Aerárij præfectus, hygh treasorer.
Aerarij tribuni, were treasourers whiche paied wages to the souldiours. And may be vsed now for generall receiuours.
Aerárij quæstores, may bee taken nowe for the collectours of fynes and amerciamentes.
Aerarius, rij, ma. g. he that was by punishment of the Censors put from his freedome of a citesen, and payed tribute as a straunger.
Aerarium facere, siue in ærarios referre, to make a man one of that number, or so to punish a citesen.
Exærario eripere, vel ex ærarijs eximere, to deliuer one from that rebuke and punishment.
Aerárius, a, um, belongyng to brasse, or money.
Aerarius, rij, m. g. he that worketh in brasse.
Aerárij milites, souldiours waged.
Aerarius scriba, a clerke that writeth, and is accomptant for suche thinges as are receiued and layde out.
Aerarius lapis, the ore, wherof brasse is made.
Aerarius faber, a smith, a copper smith.
Aeraria fabrica, smithes crafte or worhinge in brasse.
Aeraria officina, a smithes shoppe or wooxhe house.
Aeratus, a, um, myred or couered with brasse.
Aeratus homo, a man indebted. it is vsed of Plautus cleane contrary, for a ryche manne wel moneyed.
Aereolum, vel Chalcus, the. rrrvi. parte of Drasgma, by estimacion the weight of two barley cornes.
Aereus, a, um, of brasse or copper, and by a metaphore, stronge.
Aerica, cæ, a ryuer fysshe, that deuoureth fleshe, and spauneth thryse a yere.
Aerides, a kynde of precious stones.
Aerifer, that beareth brasse.
Aerificium, ficij, n. g. the crafte to worhe any thynge in brasse or copper.
Aerineus, a, um, of darnell.
Aeripes, æripedis, com. ge. with brasen feete.
Aëripes, æripedis, com. gen. that is as swifte as the wynde.
Aerisonus, na, num, that soundeth with the noise of brasse, basons, or any other like thinge.
Aërius, aëria, um, of the ayre, or lyke the ayre.
Aerizusa, a iasper stone lyke to the ayre.
Aero, æras, áui, áre, act. to dresse, mingle, or counterfaite with copper or brasse,
Aëromantia, aëromantiæ, fœ. ge. diuination or coniecture of thinges to come by the ayre.
Aerosus, ærosa, um, that wherin is brasse or copper. or wherof it is made.
Aerugo, ærúginis, fœ. ge. rust or canker in mettall, specially in copper or siluer. It is taken in Horace and Iuuenale for money. also for sclander, mistrust, spitefull enuie.
Aeruginosus, nósa, um. rusty or cankred.
Aeruginosæ segetes, corne corrupted with mildew, as it were blasted.
Aerumna, næ, fœ. ge. peynefull labour, care of mynde with heauinesse, infelicitee.
Aerúmnæ omnes te præmunt, all miseries dooe ouerwhelme thee.
Aerumnabilis, le, full of miserie and peyne.
Aerumnalis, le, wherein is greatte peyne and labour.
Aerumnatus, a, um, brought to miserie.
Aerumnósus, a, um, miserable, full of peyne or trauayle.
Aerumnulæ, árum, lyttle croked staues, wherewith men doe cary fardelles and trusses on their backes.
Aeruscator, óris, m. ge. one that scratcheth togeather money by all vnlaufull meanes.
Aeruscо, áui, áre, to gette money by falsehode, or vayne promisses.
Aes, eris, n. g, is properly copper or brasse. It is oftentymes taken for monete. Sometyme for trumpettes. sometyme also for pyon. sometyme for an helmette. Also for the stemme of a shyppe. and for any thynge that is made of brasse, namely among poetes.
Aes graue, golde or siluer before it is coyned. bolion.
Aes signatum; money redy coygned.
Aere diruti milites, souldyours, whiche for some defaute were putte out of wages, and may ber applyed to ryottous persones, that haue spent all awaie.
Aere meo. Multi. n. anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est, It is longe tyme passed, that I accompted him in the numbre of my frendes, or

for one of mine.
In ære meo est, he is in my debt or daunger.
Aes caldarium, copper.
Aes coronarium, latyne mettall.
Aes circumforaneum, money borowed of them, whiche are named bankers, and do lende money by exchaunge.
Aes conflare, to cast mettall.
Aes ducere, to melt mettall.
Aes alienum, money that is borowed. also det.
Aes ductile, mettall that will be soone molten.
Aes alienum afferre, to be indetted.
Aes alienum habere, idem.
Aes alienum cogere, conflare, contrahere, to be endebted.
Aes alienum dissoluere, exire, to paie debtes and be quitte.
Aes alienum exonerare, to discharge the dette.
Aes alienum facere, to borow money.
Aes suum, money that other men do owe vnto him that we speake of.
Aes meum alienum, debt that I owe.
Aes alienum tuum, debte that thou dooest owe.
Deuouere se pro ære alieno, to make ones selfe bounde by reason of debt.
Crescit tibi æs alienum, thy debte dooeth encrease.
Aes alieno exire. to come out of debte.
Aere alieno obrui, to bee ouercharged with dettes.
Aere alieno obstringere aliquem, to cause an other man to be bounde or indebted for him.
Aere alieno premi, to be greuously endebted.
Aes alienum alicuius suscipere, to take on one to discharge an other mans debte.
Aere meo me lacessis, thou greuest me scolde for scolde, or as we saie, thou paiest me home.
Aes militare, money appointed to paie souls dpours.
Aera lupinis quid distent, non ignorat, he knoweth good from badde.
Ex ære aliquem ducere, to cast the image of a man in brasse.
Aesalon, ônis, m. g. a little bryde, whiche breaketh the crowes egges. also a kynde of haukes moste like to be a merline.
Aesculetum, ti, n. g. the place where the tree called Esculus, groweth.
Aesculeus, a, um, of that tree.
Aesculus, li, f. g. a tree that beareth mast greatter than any other nere the chesten, and the leafe broder than the chesten.
Aestas, âtis, f. g. sommer.
Non semper erit æstas, it will not alway bee sommer. take time whan time cometh, for occasion wil not alway serue: when the pron is whot we must strike, lest it be colde agayne.
Aestas adulta, the middle part of sommer.
Aestas noua, beginnyng of sommer.
Aestas præceps, sommer towarde the ende.

Aestimabilis, mâbile, omnis, ge. that may bee valued.
Aestimatio, ônis, f. g. a peyne sette, a valuation, consideration, or weiyng of a matter.
Aestimator, ôris, m. g. he that valueth or setteth the price on a thing, a prysour, or one that ponderyth a matter.
Aestimatus, mâta, tum, valued, prysed.
Aestimata pœna, a penalter appointed or set.
Aestimare litem, to taxe the damages, costes, and charges that a man sustayneth by suite in the lawe.
Aestimo, æstimas, âui, âre, act. to esteeme, to value, to prayse. Also to regarde or sette by, to ponder, wey, and consyder.
Aestimare pecuniâ, to prayse, to set the prys.
Aestimare harum rerum omnium precia, consyder you, of what value or importaunce all these thynges bee.
Valde care æstimas, thou dooest sette the price very deere.
Aestimare bene de aliquo, to haue a good opinion of one.
Magni or magno æstimare, to set much by.
Flocci æstimare, to set light by.
Aestimare tanti, quanti, tandidem, pluris, minoris.
Aestimare aliquem ex re aliqua.
Aestimare hæc, atque expédite, Consider you these thinges, and wey them well.
Aestimauit tribus denarijs, he valewed it at iii. penee.
Pœnam suam honoribus summis æstimabat, he esteemed that punishment to be to him in stede of great honour.
Aestimare litem alicui, to geue sentence that one beyng caste shall pay a certayne summe of money for the damage and costes.
Decem sesterijs lis ei æstimata est, he was condemned to pay towarde damages and cost a hundred pounde.
Aestifer, stifera, rum, that bryngeth or suffereth heate.
Aestiua, ôrum, n. g. plu. places to bein for shadowe in the sommer tyme, whyre vnto as well menne as beastes dooe withdrawe them selues for heate.
Aestiuatio, ônis, f. g. a dwellyng or beynge in a place in sommer tyme.
Aestiuo, stiuas, âui, âre, neu. to dwell or bee in a place duryng the sommer tyme.
Aestiuus, a, um, pertaynyng to sommer.
Aestuaria, ôrum, ne. ge. pl. places. whereunto the sea floweth and ebbeth, or meeres filled with salt water. Also chynkes or gapinges of the earthe, or pytes made with mens handes, whereby vapours issue out.
Aestuatio, ônis, f. g. a vehement motion, an vnquietnes of mynde.
Aestuo, æstuas, âui, âre, neu. to ware hotte, to bourne, to flow like the sea, to be in anguishe or

or trouble of minde, to be in a great fume. also to cast out hot vapours, as a pot doeth whan it seetheth, to boyle.

Aestuare desiderio, to be verye desirous of a thyng.

Aestuabat dubitatione, he was in doubt, and wyst not what to dooe.

Aestuare inuidia, to be very angry, or greatly displeased.

Aestuat dies, the daie is exceedynge whot.

Mare æstuat, the sea is troublous.

Aestuosus, a, um, hotte or feruent, stormy.

Aestuosissimi dies, feruent hotte daies.

Aestuosa & puluerulenta via iter faciebam, I iourneied in a whotte and a dusty way.

Aestus, us, ui, mas. gen. heate of the weather, or burnyng of the sunne. Also the troublous moction, rage, or violence of the sea. Sometyme doutfulnesse or flittyng of the mynde, a scruple, a vehement motion of the mynde. Also loue.

Aestus belli, the troubles of warre.

Aestus vlceris, the smartynge peyne of a sore or byle.

Erat hic quoq; æstus ante oculos, I had also this scruple or doubte in my minde.

Aetas, âtis, fœm. gen. age, otherwhyle tyme. also the space of a hundred peres, a mans life time. somewhyles one pere. It is applied also to wyne and fruite, wherof cometh Aetatem ferre, spoken of fruites or wyne that will continue longe.

Aetas acta est mihi, my time is passed.

Tertiam ætatem vixit, he liued three hundred pere.

Aetas bona, the flowre of youth.

Aetas grandis, auncientee, or olde age.

Aetas decrepita, age, wherin a man loseth the vse of his membres.

Aetas ingraueſcens, age increasyng.

Idem ætatis, for Eiusdem ætatis.

Aetas matura, rype age.

Aetas prima, youth.

Aetate adulta, of full age.

Aetate affecta, of olde age, auncient.

Aetate confecta, very aged, in extreame age.

Aetate exacta, idem.

Antecellere ætate vel ætate anteire, to bee elder.

Aetate integra, in the flowre of youth.

Aetate prouecta, aged, or of good age, verye auncient.

Aetate anteire, to be elder.

Flexus ætatis, the decaie or inclination of age, when one is paste the middes of his age.

Extremum ætatis tempus, the vttermost point of a mans lyfe.

Nostrum tempus ætatis, our life tyme.

Constans ætas, myddle age.

Accedit illi plus ætatis, he waxed elder.

Aetatem desidiosè agere, to liue idelly.

Aetatis fabulam peragere, to passe the whole course of the life.

Aetatem in aliquo conterere & consumere, to spend al ones time in a thynge.

Aetatem cum aliquo degere, id est, vitam, to liue with one.

Excesſit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo, I am no more vnder thy gouernaunce, I am past thy correction.

Aetas firmata, mans state, perfecte age.

Aetate professit vsq; ad adolescentiam meam, he liued tyll I was a ponge man.

Aetatem meam me viduam esse mauelim, quàm istæc flagitia tua pati, quæ tu facis, I had leuer be a widow all my lyfe, than to endure this trouble that I haue with the.

Aetatem velim seruire, Litanum modo vt conueniam, I woulde dooe seruice al the daies of my lyfe on the condition I mought mete with Litanus.

Nostra ætate, in our tyme.

Aetatis progressus, the course of age.

Aetatis satis habere, to be olde enough.

Aetatem vix decimam ingressus. 1. annum.

Aetatem, an aduerbe, signifyng long tyme.

Iam dudum ætatem lites sunt inter eos, there hath bene variance betwene them long tyme.

Aetatula, læ, f. g. childhode.

Aeternitas, âtis. f. g. euerlastyngnes, tyme without ende.

Ex omni æternitate, hauynge neuer any beginnyng.

In omni æternitate, for euer, continually.

Ad memoriam æternitatis, that it might alway be remembred.

Aeterno, and æternum, euerlastingly, for euer, alwaies.

Aeterno, áui, âre, act. to make perpetuall.

Aeternus, a, um. euerlastyng, without end, for euer, continuall.

Nullum æternius lignum, no woodde endureth longer.

Aether, ætheris, fine plur. m. g. the firmament. of some it is taken for the elemente of fyre, and for the ayre. also for Iupiter, sometyme for light and brightnesse, sometime for the goddes.

Aether often vsed for cœlum.

Vbi eos pater æther in gremium matris. &c. id est, Iupiter.

Raptim secat æthera pennis. i. aerem.

Aethera, or æthra, æ, f. g. the ayre.

Aethereus,, thérea, um, of the firmament.

Aethereum semen. i. diuinum, the seede of a god.

Aetherea aura vesci, to liue.

Aethiopis, pidis, fœm. ge. an herbe that inchanters vse, by force wherof tpuers be dyed vp, and locks opened.

Aetiologia, lógiæ, fœ. g. a shewinge of the cause or reason.

Aetites, a precious stone, founde in an Egles nest, whiche hath within it an other stone, as

it were with ponge, whiche maketh a sounde, if the stone be shaken. If the braly of a woman with childe doe fall downe low, this stone, beeyng hanged aboute the lefte arme, restreineth the childe. But if the womans tyme be come to trauaple: than beyng taken awaie, and bounde to hir thygh: she shall bee foorthwith deliuered without any peyne. Also, if a peece of this stone be put into bread, or into a puddyng, and geeuen vnto one: if he be a theefe, it shall neuer goe through him: likewyse the broth, wherin it is sodden, if a theefe, or they that bee of counsayle with him, do take it: he nor they may not swallowe it. Prepared with warre and oyle of Cypres, it helpeth againste the fallynge sickenesse, In Corolario Hermolaus Barbarus, saieth, that except this stone be taken out of the Egles neste: it hath no vertue in medicine.

Aetnæus, a, um, of Aetna.
Aetnæus deus, Vulcane.
Aetnæi fratres, the Cyclops.
Aetnæus pastor, Polyphemus.
Aetnæa tellus, Cicilie.

Aeuitas, tâtis, f. g. eternitee, age.

Aeuum, æui, n. g. longe, or euerlastynge tyme, also tyme, age, sometyme life.
Aeuo nostro accidit, it chanced in our tyme.
Viue memor q̃ sis æui breuis, liue haupnge in mynde howe shorte thy lyfe is here.
In æuum, for euer.
A condito æuo, from the begynnynge of the worlde.
Aeuum securum agere, to liue without care.

Aeuiternum, that is made eternall.

A. ANTE F.

Affabilis, le, a man easy to be spoken vnto, gracious in wordes, courteise and sweete in language.

Affabilitas, âtis, fœ. gen. gentilnes in hearynge, courtesy in talkyng.

Affabiliter, courtesly, gentilly.

Affabre, cunnyngly, craftely, workmanly.

Affabrum, cunningly or craftily wrought.

Affamiæ, arum, fœ. gen. trifles, thinges of small estymacion.

Affatim, abundantly, euen to the full.
Tibi diuitiarum affatim est, Thou hast abundance of ryches.

Affâtus, spoken vnto.

Affâtus, us, m. g. a talkyng or speakyng to.
Affatus alicuius petere, to desyre to speake with one.

Affectate, curiously, with to much diligence.

Affectatio, ônis, f. g. curiositee, affectation.

Affectator, ôris, m. g. one that doth effectate or counterfeyte a thynge to curiously.

Affectatus, a, um, affectate or to curiouse.
Affectâta oratio, a curious fourme of speaking.

Affectio, ônis, fœ. g. affection sometyme trouble of mynde.
Firma corporis affectio, a good and stronge disposicion of the body.
Astrorum affectio, the disposicion of the sterres.
Affectio cœli, the inclinacion or disposicion of the cœlestialls bodies.
Præcipuam habet erga fœtum affectionem, a singular affection.

Affecto, âui, âre, act. to seke effectually, to desyre or couete a thyng earnestly.
Affectare regnum, to aspyre to a kyngdome by ambicion.
Affectare cruorem alicuius, to seeke ones death.
Affectare diligentiam in nugis, to desyre to be diligent in trifles.
Quod iter affectet videtis, ye see what way he desyreth to take.
Affectare, is in Vlpian vsed for, consulte aliquid facere, to dooe a thinge of purpose.
Affectare aliquem damnis, for afficere.

Affector, âtus sum, âri, idem quod affecto.

Affectus, us, m. g. affection or naturall motion, as gladnesse, desyre, and suche lyke, sometyme sickenesse.

Affectus, a, um, troubled or vexed, afflicted, disposed, affectioned, mixed, affected, also feeble and sorowfull.
Affectus pena, punished.
Affectus præmio, rewarded.
Affecta, thinges almoste finissched or nighe at a poynt.
Affecta fides, credence almoste lost.
Affecta æstas, sommer well nigh passed.
Affectum bellum, warres nygh at a poynt.
Affectus morbo, vexed with sickenesse.
Affectus virgis, beaten with roddes.
Cum ita sis animo affectus, seyng that ye bee so minded, or so affectioned in your mynde.
Cum tantis à vobis beneficijs affectus sim, Seyng that I haue had so greatte benefites at your handes.
Affecta & prostrata respub. a common weale sore broken and almost cleane ouerthrowen.
Affecta ætas, olde age.
Animos affectos recreare, to refresshe mens mynd sore abasshed and discouraged.
Quomodo cœlum sit affectum, how the heauenly bodies are disposed.
Affectus desperatione, discouraged.
Affectum corpus, a body hurt or wexed, sometyme out of temper.
Affectæ opes, riches almost spent or wasted.
Grauiter affectus, grieuously meued.

Affero, affers, attuli, ferre, to bryng to, to profite or conduce, to shewe or bryngе euydences, to alege or bryngе forthe a reason, authoritee, or suche lyke.
Afferre constantiam, to make constant.
Pompeianis ea res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, that thynge made that it was verie harde

tie harde for Pompeis souldiours to retoile.
Magnas difficultates exercitui Cæsaris attulit. it brought Cesars armie in great distresse.
Afferre expectationē, to make me to loke for a thing at ones handes.
Solent etiam fastidia cibo afferre, they were wonte also to make men lothe their meate.
Afferre finem tributorum, to cause no more tribute to be payed.
Lachrymas afferre, to make one to wepe.
Bononius miros terrores ad me attulit, he tolde me of meruelous terrible matters.
Somnum afferre, to bring one a sleepe.
Affero ad te salutem, I come to salute the.
Afferre adiumentum alicui ad aliquam rem.
Afferre auxilium, to helpe, to aide.
Afferre dentes, to byte.
Afferre manus, to set violent handes on one.
Afferre molestiam, to do displeasure to one.
Afferre morbum, to make sicke.
Aes alienum mihi hæc res attulit, this thinge hath brought me in debte.
Afferre pedem, to come.
Abite vnde malum pedē attulistis, goe hense, from whens with a mischiefe ye came.
Afferre vim alicui, to make assaute on one.
Attuli hunc, for Adduxi, I haue brought this man.
Affero pro confero.
Eius iussu huc me affero, at his commaundement I come hither.
Afferam vnum antiquitatis exēplum, I will bringe forth one example of antiquitee.
Ad ea quæ dixi affer, si quid habes, if you haue any thynge to say to these thynges that I haue spoken, bring it forth.
Afferre in medium, to cōmunicate with other.
Afferre accessionem, to augment a thing.
Quam causam afferam? what cause or excuse shall I alleage?
Quidam compertum attulit, one brought certaine tydynges.
Afferre delectationem, to delite.
Afferre tædium alicui, to make one weerie.
Afferre fidem alicui rei, to make a thyng to be beleued.
Animi magnitudinem ad eius causam attulit, he defended the mans cause with a stoute courage.
Animum afferre alicui, to bring a courage to one.
Florem afferunt arbores, the trees bring forth blossoms.
Afferre inertiam, to make negligent or sluggishe.
Afferre manus sibi, to slea ones selfe.
Afferre memoriam, to put in remembrance.
Afferre odium alicui, to bringe one in hate or displeasure.
Opinionem populo afferunt, they bringe the people in this opinion.

Afferre causam mortis voluntariæ, id est, præbere causam mortis voluntari.
Afferre quæstionem, to moue a question.
Tibi nullam religionem attulit, it neuer pricked thy conscience.
Repulsam attulit hæc res, this thynge was cause of his denial.
Afferre sumptum alicui, to put one to coste.
Afferre vim virgini, to rauishe a maiden.
Affertur, tydynges is brought.
Afficio, afficis, ēci, ere, act. to moue affection or disposition, either to good or euill, so muche that reason is therwith troubled and disquieted.
Afficere bonis nuntiis, to bring good tydinges.
Vti bonis vos, vestrosq; omnes, nuntiis me afficere vultis, as ye wil, that I bring to you and yours good tydynges.
Aegritudine affici, to be moued with griefe of mynd, Aegritudine premi, conflictari, debilitari, to be sore vexed with sorow. Totum se dedit ægritudini, he gaue him selfe wholly to sorow and griefe of mynde. Aegritudinem leuare, extenuare, lenire, sedare, to diminish, swage, or mitigate, to ease or helpe. &c. Aegritudinem depellere, detrahere, eripere, tollere, to take away cleane the sorow or grife of mynd frō one.
Afficere cura, to bringe in care.
Afficere lucro, to make one wynne or gaine.
Afficere stipendio, to paie wages.
Affecit eum lætali vulnere, he gaue hym his deathes wounde.
Afficit me dolore, he maketh me sorie.
Afficit me gaudio, he maketh me gladde.
Affici, to be moued with affection.
Afficere corpus, to bring the body lowe, or to make it feble or weake.
Afficiunt corpus fames & sitis.
Afficere desiderio, to make desirous.
Affici exilio, to be banished.
Regis nomine afficere, to call one by the name of a kynge.
Afficere sepultura, to burye.
Affici admiratione, to be meruailed at, to be in admiration.
Affici honore, to be had in great honour.
Afficere ignominia, to slaunder.
Affici iniuria, to be wronged.
Afficere incommodo, to endomage, or hurt.
Affici difficultatibus, to be in great perplexitee or daunger.
Morte affici, to be slayne.
Afficere errore mentis, to bringe one into an errour.
Affici vulneribus, to be wounded.
Affigo, figis, fixi, ere, act. to naple to, to fasten.
Affigere literas pueris, to make childerne kunne by herte, or kepe in memorye.
Hanc literā ad caput affigent, they will set that letter one your heade.
Cuspide ad terram affixit, he fastened him to the grounde with his speare.

Affigere

Affigere cruci, to crucifie.
Affigere terræ radicem, to take roote.
Affigi noſtris animis, to bee rooted in our myndes.
Affixus, a, um, faſtned.
Affixus alicui tanquã magiſtro, cleauynge to one as to a maiſter.
Affixus lecto, ſore ſicke in his bedde.
Quibus in rebus me ſibi affixum habebit, in whiche mattiers I will not faile to ſticke to him, or be his companion.
Affictus, a, um, made, feigned, counterfaited.
Affictitius, a, um, idem.
Affingo, finxi, gere, act. to make, to fourme, to feigne, or in feignynge to adde or applye to a thyng, to deuiſe, to feigne for one. ſometyme to inuent a lye. ſometyme to counterfaite.
Sermones affingere perſonis fabuloſis, to deuiſe wordes, that perſons named in poetes fables ſhulde ſpeake.
Addunt & affingunt rumoribus, they adde and deuiſe ſomewhat to rumours, more then was ſpoken.
Affingere mores hominum, to counterfaite mens maners.
Affingere aliquid alicui, to lye, or make a lye on one, or ſpeake of him that is not true.
Affinis, ne, in fieldes betokeneth adioynynge, in men it betokeneth aliaunce by mariage. And by a metaphore, he that is parte taker of any thing, priuie to an offence, or acceſſary.
Affinis negotiis publicis, he that meddeleth with the affaires of a comminaltee.
Affinis rei capitalis, gyltie of a great offence, which deſerueth deathe.
Affinem eſſe culpæ, to begiltee.
Affinis ſceleris vel ſceleri, gylty of the treſpas.
Affines eſſe earum rerum, quas fert adoleſcentia, To be parte taker of thoſe thinges that youth deſyreth or deliteth in.
Affinitas, ãtis, f. g. affinitee. alyaunce.
Affinitate attingere, to be of alyaunce to one.
Affinitates iungere, to make alyaunce by mariage.
Affinitates dirimere, to breake alyaunces.
Affirmate, with affirmaunce.
Affirmatio, ônis, f. g. affirmaunce.
Affirmatum, ti, n. g. affirmed. ſomtime cõfirmed.
Affirmo, ãui, ãre, act. to affirme. ſomtime to confirme, or ſtabliſſhe.
Affirmare ſe animo, to take a good courage.
Certum affirmare, to affirme for a ſuretee.
Affirmare aſſeueratione, to affirme certainly.
Affirmare iureiurãdo, to affirme with an oth.
Afflatus, tus, m. g. a blaſte.
Afflatus ſpiritus, diuine inſpiration.
Affleo, ẽui, ẽre, n. to wepe and lament feignedly.
Afflictatio, ônis, fœ. ge. punyſhment of the bodie with ſickeneſſe.
Afflictio, ônis, fœ. ge. and Afflictus, tus, m. g. affliction, trouble, aduerſitee.

Affligto, ãui, ãre, act. to tourment ones ſelfe continually, to trouble, to vexe or greeue, to toſſe and tumble, to driue to gether: as, Naues tempeſtas afflictabat, the tempeſte toſſed and droue the ſhippes together.
De quibus acerbiſsimè affligor, for whiche thynges I am verye ſore troubled & diſquieted.
Afflictari morbo, to be greuouſly ſicke.
De noſtris rebus grauiſſimè affligor, I am ſore tourmented with cogitation of our affaires.
Affligor, ôris, m. ge. one that afflicteth or troubleth.
Afflictus, a, um, troubled, vexed, greeued, afflicted, oppreſſed, and as it were caſt to the ground with aduerſitee.
Afflicta fides, credence decayd and almoſt loſt.
Afflicta fortuna, aduerſitee, trouble.
Afflicta & proſtrata virtus, vertu neglected and caſt vnder foote.
Afflictis rebus, in aduerſitee.
Nauis afflicta ſcopulis, daſhed agaynſt the rockes.
Affligo, xi, ere, act. to throwe or beate downe to the grounde, to punyſhe, to afflicte, to vexe, to trouble, to tourment, to greeue.
Affligam te ad terram ſcelus, ſi me vno digitulo attigeris, I will beate the downe to the grounde wretche, if thou touche me with one fynger.
Affligere & debilitare animos metu, to trouble and diſcourage mens myndes with feare.
Affligit corpus ſenectus, olde age greeueth and weakeneth the body.
Affligere hominum mores, to impaire or corrupte the maners of men.
Affligere opes alterius, to ſpende and waſte an other mans goodes.
Affligere rem aliquam vituperando, by diſpraiſynge to make a thyng worſe than it is.
Affligere ſe, to vexe or tourment ones ſelfe.
Affligi frigoribus, to be greeued with colde.
Affio, affias, ãui, ãre, act. to blowe to, to blowe wynde, to blowe vpon. ſometyme to fyll with wynde.
Affiari, to be blowen vpon, to bee blaſted.
Affiari ſydere, to bee blaſted, as floures of trees and corne ſometyme bene.
Affiauerat neſcio quid rumoris, ſupple me, a certaine bruite or rumour came to mine eare.
Affiare alicui, to fauour.
Sperat ſibi aurem poſſe aliquam affiari in hoc crimine, he truſteth that by the fauour of ſome perſonne, he maye bee holpen in this crime, that he is charged with all.
Affiari fulmine, to be ſtriken with lightynng.
Affiari diuino ſpiritu, to be inſpired of god.
Affluens, tis, om. g. abundant.
Affluẽtibus vndiq; barbaris, whan the barbarous people came in great nũbres on euery ſide.
Bonitate affluens homo, a man of muche honeſtie and good behauiour.

Affluens

Affluens ſtudiis locus, a place where is much exercise of learnyng.
Affluenter, abundantly.
Affluentia, æ, f. g. abundaunce.
Affluo, áffluis, fluxi, ere, neu. ge. to flowe to, to ouerflowe, to abounde.
Affluit amor, loue crepeth, or ſlideth into a mã.
Nihil litterarum ex iſtis locis affluxit, there came no letters from thoſe parties.
Affluere diuitiis, to abounde in richeſſe.
Affodio, áffodis, fódi, fódere, act. to digge, or late more ground to that we haue.
Affor, áfus ſum, ári, dep. to ſpeake to, to talke to, to deſire or intreate, to geue thankes: ſeldome or neuer vſed in the firſte perſone.
Affore, to be here or preſent.
Hanc affore biduo, that ſhe be here within theſe .ii. daies.
Afforis, from without, ſom late it is no latin.
Afformido, formidas, áui, áre, act. to be ſore afraied.
Affrango, égi, ere, to breake by or nere to.
Africanæ gallinæ, ſhulde ſeme to be the ſame, which we call Turkey cockes.
Affrico, áfricas, fricui, áre, act. to rubbe againſt a thyng.
Affrictus, tus, m. g. a rubbyng againſt a thyng.
Affrictus, ta, tum, rubbed againſt a thyng.
Affricus, ci, called alſo Lybs, the wynde ſouth-weſt and by weſt.
Affrio, áffrias, ui, áre, to grate, or breake ſmáll one thyng with an other.
Affulgeo, fúlges, fulſi, ére, to ſhyne agaynſte a thyng. Alſo to happen with gladneſſe.
Sardiniæ recipiendæ repentina ſpes affulſit, a ſodein hope ſodenly hapned, that Sardinia ſhoulde be recouered.
Affundo, fúdi, ere, act. to ſhedde, or ſprincle lyc cour on a thynge, to flowe or renne by a place, as a ryuer nere to a towne. ſometime for Infundere, to powre in.
Frigida in aqua affunditur venenum.
Affuſus, a, um, proſtrate, lyng flatte on the earth, powred in, flowyng by, ſhedde or ſprincled vpó.
Affuſus tumulo, lyng proſtrate vppon the grounde by the graue.
Meander plurimis affuſus oppidis, Meander that renneth by many townes.
☞ A fronte & a tergo, before and behynde, ſometyme it is taken for a prouerbe applied to them, whiche do beholde thynges paſſed, with thoſe thynges which maie happen. Alſo the tyme paſſed with the time to come.

A ANTE C.

AGabus, an hebrue name, whiche ſignifieth in latine, Locuſta, a kynd that deſtroieth corne. Alſo Feſtiuitas patris, the pleaſant mirthe of the father. Of this name was a prophete in the tyme of the apoſtles, which prophecied of an vniuerſall famine to come, and that ſainct Paule ſhulde be bounden and put in gyues.
Agalma, gálmatis, n. g. an image.
Agalochum, mencioned by Dioſcorides, ſeemeth by the deſcripcion thereof to be the ſote wodde, called nowe Lignum aloes.
Agamus, ágami, ma. g. one that was neuer maried, a ſingle man, a bachelar.
Agape, ágapes, f. g. charite, mutuall loue.
Agapenor, the gouernour of Agamemnõs naule.
Agapis, is a ſtone of the coloure of Saffron, the vertu wherof is to cure the ſtyngyng of ſcorpiõs and ſerpentes, if it be layd to the wounde.
Agaricum, gárici, neu. g. a promontory, nere to Troie. it is alſo a kynde of muſhromes growing on trees about Boſphorus. it is hotte and clatereth humours.
Agaſſilis, the whole herbe and rote wherof Hammoniacum is made.
Agaſo, ônis, m. g. an horſkeper or muletour.
Agathites, maioram.
Agathallus, a byrde, that hath naturall enmites with an other byrde, called Acanthylis: ſo that if the bloud of them bee forcibly mixt together, they will after ſeuer eche from other.
Age, aduerb. go to, take hede.
Age age, well well. ſometyme of conſentinge.
Age age, vt lubet, well go to, as ye liſte. ſometyme an aduerbe of correctinge: as, Age, ſcis quid loquar? go to ſole. ii. ſomtyme of encouragynge: as, Nunc age, naturas apibus quas &c. Somtime it is ioyned with the plurall nũbre: as, Age igitur vos intro abite.
Age dicat, lette hym ſpeake on, let hym ſpeake hardily.
Age, & agite, go forth, forthe on, or tell on.
Age ſis, go to hardily.
Agé dum, go to yet.
Age porro, well go to: well, ſuppoſe it be ſo.
Age iam, age nunc, go to nowe.
Age ſane inquam, well, I am content.
Agite dum, idem quod agite.
Agea, éæ, f. g. a waie in a ſhyppe.
Agelaſtus, ti, m. g. he that doth neuer laughe. alſo ſad, ſoleine, wairarde.
Agellus, gelli, m. g. a litle fielde.
Agelæi panes, byroune breade.
Agêma, gématos, n. g. a cõpanie of ſouldiours.
Ager, ágri, m. g. a fielde. ſometyme it ſignifieth a territory, belongyng to a towne, wherin are included, fieldes, medowes, woodes, and waters. ſometyme a manour with the demeanes. ſometyme the arable fielde onely.
Ager Romanus, the territory or countrey about Rome.
Agricultio & cultura agrorum, the manuringe and tillage of the earth.
Fatigatio agrorum, wereinge of the grounde.
Agrorum ſationibus faciendis expediemus, wee will make our ſelfe in a readines to ſow our landes,

landes.
Ager benignus, a frutefull and fertile groũde.
Fertilis, ferax, idem.
Cretosus ager, a chalkye grounde.
Vliginosus ager.
Ieiunus atq; exilis ager, a leane and barrayne grounde.
Incultus ager, a wilde grounde vntilled.
Ager lapidosus, limosus, macer, a stonie slymie, leane grounde.
Agros occare.
Onerati agri messibus, loded with corne.
Stercorare agros, to dunge.
Vertere agrum, to turne the grounde.
Agricultio, and cultura, the tillyng of the earthe.
✠ Agros alienos irrigas, tuis sitiẽtibus, a prouerbe spoken of them that be diligent in other mens mattiers, and let theyr owne slepe. it is applied also to aduoutrers.
Ageraton, an herbe like to organie. ii. handefull highe: the sauoure whereof, whan it is broised, prouoketh vrine.
Aggemo, ui, ere, lohe Adgemo.
Agger, aggeris, m. g. a heape of stones or tourfe, also a bulwarke, or a contremure to a fortresse or campe in battaile. sometime it signifieth a causey, or the highe parte of the way lyke a causey. Also bankes to kepe in the water of ryuers. sometyme a diche.
Ager arenæ, a heape of sande.
Aggerem iacere, to caste a bulwarke.
Alpini aggeres: id est, Alpes.
Cingere locũ aggere, to trench a place about.
Aggero, aggeras, aui, are, act. to heape vp, and by a metaphore, to augment and aggrauate a mattier.
Aggero, aggeris, gessi, ere, act. to laye on an heape, also to bringe to one. sometyme to beare or carie.
Nãq; æastor, amor & melle & felle est fœcundissimus, gustu dat dulce, amarum visq; ad facietatem aggerit, For in good faith, loue hath aboundãce both of honie and galle, in taste it is pleasant, but it bringeth with it bitternesse, so much, that it becometh lothsome.
Aggestus, gestus, m. g. an heape.
Agglomero, glomeras, aui, are, act. to make vp on an heape, by adding to. sometyme to preasse and gather thicke to gether, as soudiours dwe in their araie in battaile.
Agglutino, aui, are, act. to ioyne together, to glue, also to soulder.
Aggrauatio, onis, f. g. a greke or burden.
Aggraueſco, scere, to waxe more greuouse or heaupe.
Aggrauo, aggrauas, aui, are, act. to be burdenous or chargeable. also to aggrauate, or make a thyng more greuouse.
Aggredior, gressus sum, edi, com. to go to, to come to, to inuade, to assaple, to begyn or enter into a matter, to attempte or set in hande with any thyng, to geue assaute.
Aggredi aliquem de re aliqua, to go to talke with one for any mattier.
Aggredi aliquem, to sette on one with purpose to begyle hym: as, Itane agitis mecum? satis astute aggredimini, dwe ye handle me after this sorte? ye assaile me craftily enough in deede.
Cum aggredior ancipitem causam, when I beginne or sette in hand with. &c.
Priusq; aggredimur ad singulas leges, before we enter to speake of euery law particularly.
Aggrediar ad crimen, I will begynne to speake of. &c.
Aggredi bellum: id est, suscipere.
Aggrego, aggregas, aui, are, act. to gather to gather.
Aggregare se ad amicitiam alterius, to associate him selfe to the frendship of some other.
Cum meam voluntatẽ ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, when I had bent my wyll to the maintenance of. &c.
Aggressio, onis, f. g. an assaute.
Aggressus, idem quod aggressus.
Aggigarton, a kind of grapes without kirnels.
Agidus, a tike.
Agilei, housholde loues.
Agilis, agile, om. g. nimble, light, lieger, quicker.
Agilitas, atis, f. g. nimblenesse, dexteritee.
Agiliter, nimbly, lyghtly, quickly, quickerly, liegerly.
Agilla, or Agylla, an olde towne in Tuscane.
Agina, ginæ, fœ. ge. that wherin the beame of a peyze of balance is hanged.
Aginator, oris, mas. gen. he that is meued with a little gayne.
Aginor, atus sum, ari, dep. to marchaundise vile thynges or of small value.
Agiographa, bokes of holy scripture.
Agipedes, is the same that Pedary we. lohe there.
Agitabilis, le, om. g. that may be eesaly meued, styred, or shaken.
Agitatio, onis, fœ. ge. meuyng, or styryng, also exercise.
Agitatio mentis, stirryng of the mynd.
Agitator, oris, masc. gen. a driuer of a cart, or of beastes.
Agitatus, a, um, meued, sterred, tossed, exercised, troubled, disquieted, vexed.
Agito, agitas, aui, are, act. to moue, to shake, to rolle, to gouerne or guide, to dwelle or liue in a place, to reuolue, imagine, or caste in ones mind, to intreate well, to go, to do often, to pricke, to compell, to trouble, to persecute, to vexe, to consider, to solicite.
Iam calcari quadrupedem agitabo aduersum cliuum, Nowe will I with the spurre make my horse renne vp the hill.
Agitare causam, to beate a matter, to debate the cause.
Agitare dies festos, to spende holye dayes in pastime and myrth.

Agitare,

Agitare conuiuia, to make feastes.
Agitare conuiuium, to banket or make good chere.
Age igitur, hoc agitemus conuiuium, vino & sermone suaui, therfore go to, lette vs banket, drinke, talke, and make good chere.
Agitare custodiam, to take good heede in kepyng of one.
Agitare cum animo, to reuolue in the mind.
Agitare diem, to passe forth the date.
Agitare feras, to course wylde beastes.
Agitare imperium, to gouerne.
In pace vero beneficiis magis quàm metu, imperium agitabant, In the time of peace they gouerned more by gentlenesse, than by feare.
Agitare iustitiam, to exercise iustice.
Agitare lætitiam, to make ioye.
Agitare mente, to conceiue in the mynde, to thynke.
Agitare præsidium, to be in garisone.
Agitare vigilias, to kepe watche.
Agitare vitam, to liue.
Agitare ævum, to liue.
Agitare cœtus noctu, to make vnlaufull assembles in the night.
Agitare consilia, to consulte.
Agitari diuersum, to be so troubled, that he is nowe in one mynde, and nowe in an other.
Agitare fugam, to flee.
Diuersus agitabatur, he was tossed hether and thether in diuers opinions.
Agitare ingenium, to exercise the witte.
Agitare moras, to dryue forthe the tyme.
Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus, to debate or talke of a mattier.
Aglaophotis, an herb, which for the beautifull colour therof was so called.
Aglaspis, glaspidis, f. ge. the name of a legion of souldiours amonge the Romaines.
Aglidia, idem quod Aglithes.
Aglithes, cloues of garlicke.
Aglyphos, phi, m. g. not grauen.
Agmen, inis, neu. ge. an hoste of men. sometime a violence, a course of water, sometime mouyng, also a multitude.
Agminalis, le, pertenyng to an hoste.
Agna, næ, fœ. g. a shee lamme. also a measure of grounde called also Actus. 120. foote euery way.
Agnascentia, & agnata membra, membres, which are superfluouse: as where one hath three legges, or. vi. fingers on one hand, and other lyke.
Agnascor, ātus sum, sci, dep. to bee borne after his fathers testament is made.
Agnati, orum, m. g. kynsmen of the fathers syde.
Ad agnatos & gentiles deduci, to bee cōmitted to his kinsfolke, as madde men were by the law ciuile: wherof was made a prouerbe, applied to them, that do all thynges madly and without circumspection.
✠ Ad agnatos, & gentiles deducantur.
Agnatio, ōnis, f. g. kynrede by the fathers syde.

Agnatus, a, um, that which is in byrthe more than the cōmon course of nature vseth to bring forth.
Agnellus, a ponge lambe.
Agninus, nina, um, of a lambe.
Agnitio, ōnis, f. g. knowlage.
Agnitus, agnita, um, knowen.
Agnomen, nóminis, n. ge. the surname that one obteyneth for any acte, or by other meanes.
Agnosco, nóui, scere, act. to knowe of olde, that is, to agnise & reknowlage a thing afore knowen to know by some token.
Agnóscere debitum, to acknowlage and take vpon hym the charge of an other mans dutie.
Agnoscere nomina, idem.
Agnósco ex me, I gather by my selfe.
Agnos, is a tree, which is a kynde of wyllow, and is commonly called Agnus castus, in englyshe parche leaues: it hath leaues like to willow, but that they be alwayes greene, & hath not so sweete a smell: and floures first purple, and after white, and a seede like pepper. There is an other kynde therof, which hath more braunches, and leaues whyter, and some what mosy, & the floure purple. Bothe of them do growe about riuers. It is called Agnos, which is in englishe chast, for it is saied, if a man or woman haue it about them, or vnder their beddes, it shal kepe them chaste.
Agnus, agni, m. g. a lambe.
Chordi agni, lames eaned after their tyme.
Expertes herbæ agni, that neuer dyd eate grasse.
Hornus agnus, this yeres lamme.
Sub rumi agni, suckynge lammes.
Admittere agnos, ad matres, to let them in to their dammes.
Depellere agnos a lacte, to weane lammes.
Agni depulsi a matribus, weaned.
Agnus æditus, a lamme eaned.
Emittendi é septo agni, let out of their folde.
Lasciuit agnus, the lamme playeth.
Subrumare agnos, to put the lammes to the teate.
Summittere agnum nutrici, to put the lamme to the ewe.
Summouere agnos, to take lammes from the flocke and sell them away.
Ago, égi, ere, act. to do, to accuse, to heare or geue eare, to dryue, to expel or put out, to gouerne, to moue or wagge, to speake, to vexe & disquiete, to force or pursue, to thrust or caste downe by violence, to prouoke or stere, to represent, to spreade a brode, to preuaile, to go or remeue, to treate of a thyng, to endeuoure or labour, to be attendant or diligent, or wholly bente or fixed to a thynge: as, Hoc age, take heede and lette thy mynde on this thing, or be wholly bent or fixed to it.
Alias res agit, his minde is on other mattiers.
Vnde agis te nunc Dorpale? From whense comest thou nowe Dorphalus,
Agere arbores ab alto ad terram, to pul down trees from on high to the grounde.

Id agere,

Id agere, to fynde meanes.
Ego semper id egi ne interessem, id est, curaui & annixus sum.
Annum agens vndeuigesimum, goynge in the.xix. yere.
Agere silentia, to bee all huisht and in peace.
Agere respectum, to haue a respect.
Agere ætatem, to liue.
Agere ad præscriptum, to do as he was appoynted.
Agere ambages, to go about the bushe, or to tell a longer tale than nedeth.
Agere aliquem, to pursue one.
Agere amicum, to do like a frende, or playe the parte of a frende. lyke wyse, Agere patrem, matrem, ciuem, iudicem, regem, consulem. &c.
Agere apologum, to telle a fable.
Agere animam, to be at the poynt of death.
Agere causam, to pleade.
Agere conuentus, to holde a parliament.
Agere cuniculos, to vndermine.
Cuniculos ad ærarium agebat, he vndermined the treasure house, or gotte in to the treasure house by mynynge.
Agere cum aliquo, to treat or speake with one.
Cum meeũ sæpe ageres, vt de amicitia scriberem, where oftentymes thou didst intreate, that I shoulde write of frendeshippe.
Illo præsente mecum agito, si quid voles, If thou wilte any thynge with me: speake it in the presence of this man.
Agere diris malis, to curse.
Agere de pace, to treate of peace.
Agere delectum, to chose men, as in musters for the warre,
Agere equum, to spurre the horse.
Agere insidiis, to do a thynge by treason or marciall policie.
Agere ex sponso vel ex sponsu, to bryng an action of couenant.
Agere ex syngrapha, to bryng an action of dette vpon an obligacion.
Agere fabulam, to playe in a comedie, tragedye, or enterlude.
Agere frondem, to put out leaues: spoken of a tree.
Agere furti, to appeale one of felonie.
Agere gemmas, to bourgen.
Agere inter homines, to liue.
Agere iniuriarum, to sue one for trespas or wronges done.
Agere pecuniariam litem aduersus aliquem, to sue one for a money matter.
Agere lege, to sue, to procede by the order of the lawe.
Agere mensuras fideliter, to measure thinges iustely.
Agere morem, to vse for a custome.
Agere nugas, to mocke, to trifle.
Agere orationem, to pronounce an oracion.
Extat oratio quam egit.
Agere pœnam ab aliquo, to punishe one.
Fœderum ruptorum pœnas ab se grauiores quam Pop. Rom. egerunt, id est, exegerunt.
Agere primas partes, to be the chiefe personage.
Agere radicem, to take rote.
Agere reum, to sue one in the lawe.
Agere summo iure, to procede with rigour.
Agere suo iure, to execute his auctorite.
Agere vineas, i. applicare, to approche to the walles of a towne, defended with the ordinance of warre by a similitude, called vines.
Agit vigesimum annum, he is. 20. yere holde.
Pectus meum nunc agit cubito, she hitteth me on the breast with her elbowe.
Membris agit atra venena, id est, fugat.
Agere caudam, to wagge the taple.
Tros Tyriusq; mihi nullo discrimine agetur, shall be gouerned.
Agit ipse furentem in somnis, id est, vexat, inquietat.
Quo hinc te agis? whyther wylte thou?
Agunt adolescentiam, they be in their youth.
Agis rem actam, thou leesest thy labour, the thyng is done to thy hande.
Agit rem suam, he goth about his owne businesse or profit.
Agit hic perpetuum diem sol, the sonne shyneth here all the daie longe.
Agitur de capite, aut de fama, he is in daunger of his lyfe or of his credence.
Bene mecũ agitur, I am well at ease, or I am in good condition, or I am well dette with all.
Agitur res capitis, the question or the matter in debate concerneth lyfe and deathe.
Hoccine agis an non? id est, audis, doest thou herken, or geue eare to me, or no?
Est ne ipsus de quo agebam? id est, loquebar, is this he that I spake of?
Ad omne scelus mentes illorum agit, he dothe incense and stere theyr myndes to all mischiefe and naughtinesse.
Egi omnes illos adolescentes, I represented all those youge men.
Agere pecora, to driue cattell.
Agere bellum, to make warre.
Bene agere cum aliquo, to handle or entreat a man honestly.
Apud illos qui tum agebant, id est, viuebãt.
Principis amicitia agunt feruntq; omnia, by the fauour of the prince they do what so euer they lust them selfes.
Agere circum, to turne rounde.
Agere contagia late, to spreade the infection farre abrode.
Nihil ago tecum, I haue nothynge to doo with the.
Agere hortatione, to exhort.
Agere precibus, to praie or intreate.
Agere seuere, grauiter, remisse, leniter, vrbane,

bane, securè. &c.
Agere curam, to care for.
Agi desiderio alicuius rei, to be stered with the desire of any thynge.
Agere diem festum, to kepe holy daie.
Agere forum, to decise matters.
Agere gradus tacitos, to go softly.
Dies agit in terra, in the daie time he is on the lande.
Agere in crucem, to crucifie or hange vp.
Agere in exilium, to banyshe.
Agit mecum fortuna, fortune fauoureth me.
Agitur mensis septimus, this is the seuenth monthe.
Non multũ egerit, he shal not much preuaile.
Agere secretum, to be alone.
Agere spumas ore, to frothe at the mouthe.
Agere silentium, to kepe silence.
Agitur gloria populi Romani. Agitur salus sociorum. Agũtur certissima vectigalia, hoc est, Agitur de gloria, de salute, de vectigalibus, The question, controuersie, or contencion is of or concernyng these thynges, or these thinges be in daungier.

Agogæ, pittes or dyches, where into water vpposeth.

Agolum, ágoli, n. g. a staffe to dryue cattel with.

Agon, agônis, or Agônos, góni, ma. ge. a contencion in fourme of battaile, or a wrastlyng. Also the place where it was exercised. Also the name of a man.

Agonalia, or Agonales dies, certaine festifal daies kepte amonge the Romaines.

Agônes, weraslometyme called hilles.

Agones, among the Romains were they that kylled the beastes to bee sacrificed, and maie be applied prouerbially to them which longe consulte, and yet enterprise nothynge.

Agonia, agóniæ, f. g. feare and heauinesse, or vexacion of mynde. Also sacrifise done on hilles.

Agonisma, atis, n. g. the rewarde of victorie.

Agonista, nistæ, m. g. a champion.

Agonizo, áui, áre, neu. ge. to contende, to fyght valyauntly.

Agonotheta, æ, or Agonothete, tes, mas. ge. he that maketh a common game, and paieth the rewarde to them that do winne it.

Agoræus, ræi, mas. ge. a market man, an haunter of markets or faires. it is in Gellie taken for an vnlearned man.
Agoræus panis, breadde solde in markettes, as carte bread in London. loke Agoræus, in proper names.

Agoranomus, rânomi, ma. g. he that setteth the price of vitayle, a taster, or a clerke of the market. the Romains call hym Aedilem.

Agraphus, pha, um, not writen, not peincted.

Agrarius, rij, ma. ge. a landed man. Also he that fauoureth suche lawes as be made for the orderyng of possessions.

Agrarius, a, um, pertaynynge to landes or possessions.

Agraria lex, a lawes made for the common distribution of landes, as our statutes bee of inclosures and decaping of husbandry. but amonge the Romaines they were suche lawes as dyd appoynt howe much land a senatour shoulde haue and not exceede, and how much shoulde be deuided amonge the people.

Agrestis, te, om. ge. wylde, growen without culture. Also he that is vngentle, rude, beastly, without gentyll maners, rusticall.
Agrestes mores, rude and cartely maners.

Agria, æ, fœm. gen. a hynde of stabbes, which of course breaketh out euery yere, and is verye harde to be healed. also a sore, which can not be cured by any surgery.

Agricantha, æ, or Agriacantha, a wylde thorne.

Agricola, gricolæ, com. ge. an husbande man.

Agricolator, ôris, m. g. the same.

Agricolatio, ônis, f. g. tyllage, or husbandry.

Agricultor, ôris, m. g. an husbande man.

Agricultura, husbandry.

Agrimonia, æ, an herbe called commonly in englyshe Egrimony, and is the right Eupatorij, as it appeareth as well by the description of Dioscorides, as by the affirmaunce of Maynardus, Antonius Musa, and other most excellent phisitions of this tyme. The decoction of this herbe, or the poulder thereof dryed, is an excellent remedy against the oppilations of the lyuer by reason of fleume. It is hotte in the fyrst degree, and drye in the seconde.

Agriocardamum, an herbe, called also Hiberis.

Agrium, idem quod nardum Creticum, some call it Phu. it hath a leafe lyke Alisander.

Agriophillum, idem quod Pencedanum.

Agrios, rude, wilde, of the filde.

Agrioselinon, idem quod Hipposelynon.

Agrionia, orum, the feastes of Dionysius, celebrate among the Bœtians.

Agripalma, æ, an herbe called also Galeopsis, in englyshe Archangell.

Agripera, tæ, com. ge. he that doeth aske his portion in diuision of landes.

Agrippæ, they whiche bee borne with theyr feete forwarde.

Agrippus, called of the Lacedemonians, a wilde olyue tree.

Agrisis, a verye pleasaunt and holsome herbe vsed much amonge the Egyptians.

Agrostis, latinis gramen, semeth by Fuschius to be stichwurt.

A ANTE H.

AH, a voyce of lamentyng or sorowing, but it is sometime applied to other affections, as to indignation, anger, despyte, rebukynge, chidynge, denying, correcting. &c.

Ahenum, ahéni, neu. gen. a pot to heate drink in. also a great vatte, wherein purple is dyed.

also

also a caudron.

Ahenus,ni,m. g. a vessell of whyte brasse or copper,which is bryghte bothe within and without.

Aeheneus, or Ahenus,a, um, is of poetes taken for Aereus, brasen,or of brasse: And by a metaphor,stronge,harde.

Ahertæ, arum, fœ. gen. two veynes, whiche goe from the nauill and matrice, doune beneth the kidneys.

Ahichryson, an herbe called also Semper viuum.

Ahorta,tæ, f. g. one of the principall veynes.

Ahú, an interiection of one that is troubled.

A ANTE I.

AIgleuces, wyne that is alwaie mustie.

Ain' for aine? is it as thou saiest

Ain' vero? idem.

Aio, âis, ait, I saie, thou saiest, he saieth, aiunt, they saie.

Aiuga,or rather Abiga,idem quod chamepytis.

Aiutamini, for adiuuate.

Aius, was supposed amonge the Romaynes to be god.

Aizoon,zói, neu. g. an herbe called also Semper viuum, Barba Iouis, & Sedum, in englishe Singreene or houseleeke. There be therof three kindes, the greatter, facioned lyke to a rounde tounge, growyng thycke togeither (the leaues thycke and full of iuyce) on houses or walles. The lesse (called in latyne Vermicularis, or Muris cauda) hath little rounde leaues and thycke: And is called in englysshe prycke madame. The thyrde is called Portulaca syluestris, wyld purslane. Fuschius, affirmeth that Portulaca syluestris, and this thyrde kynde of Aizoon be diuers herbes: Surreyche of theim be tolde in the thyrde degree.

A ANTE L.

ALa,læ, f. g. a wyng of a byrd, and a wyng of a battaile, whiche is proprely of horsemen. Sometyme a saple of a ship. also that part of the eare that is open. Moreouer Alæ be the nosethirlles.

Ala, is the pinion of the shoulder of a beast. It is also the arme pytte.

Alas hominis vellere, to pull the heares from a mans arme pittes. And in herbes the holownesse betwene the bottome of the leafe and the stalke.

Alæ sagittæ, the fethers of an errowe.

Alæ lursutæ, hearye arme pittes.

Alæ nasi, the gristles on eche syde of the nose.

Alas fati tardare, to make death cõme slowly.

Fulminis alæ, the swiftenes of lightening.

Concutere alas, to clappe the winges.

☞ Alas alicui addere, A prouerbe signifyng to encourage a man with woordes, or to putte hym in hope of a thyng.

Alabandica, a rose with whitish leaues lyke a damaske rose.

Alabandina, næ, a redde stone myxt with blue, it prouoketh bledyng.

Alabandus, the god that the people of Alabanda worshipped.

Alabarches, bárchis,m. ge. he that hath the rule ouer salt, and amonge the Egyptians it was a noble man.

Alabaster,and alabastrus,stri,m g.a vessell made of alabaster,to keepe sweete ointmentes in.

Alabastrus, is also vsed for the greene leaues that couer the rose bud.

Alabastrum, a citee in Egypt.

Alabastrum, bastri,n. ge. or Alabastrites, alabaster. It is founde specially about Thebes in Egypt and Damascus in Syria.

Alabastrites,is also a pretiouse stone of diuers colours,mynged with whyte.

Alabetæ, fishes, that bredde in the riuer Nilus.

Alabia, æ, innocency.

Alabon, idem quod Alaba.

Alacer, alacris, cre, vel luc & hæc alacris, hoc cre, cherefull, quicke of spirite or of witte, lusty of courage merry,and he that hopeth in hope,prosperely he that is in a meane betwene glad & sorye. Sometyme it betokeneth a man, ready or wilyng. Thereof cometh Alacritas, redinesse or promptnes of wil. also feruentnes of mynd.

Alacer vt alteri noceat, readye to hurte an other.

Alacer animus ad bellum suscipiendum, a mynde readye and courageous to enterprise a warre.

Alacer animo sum, I am desyrouse.

Alacrè, promptly,courageously,gladly.

Alácritas,ãtis,f. g. cherefulnesse,courage.

Canum alacritas ad venandum, the cherefulnes or redines of dogges to hunte.

Alácriter,idem quod alacrè.

Alapa,álape,f. g. a blowe or stroke with the hãde.

Alápathus, thi, an herbe called also Lapathum, and Rumex, sorrell.

Alaris, alâre, and Alarius, a, um, of or pertaynyng to the wyng.

Alary equites, horsemen, whiche are in the wynges of a battaple.

Alaternus,ni, f.rm. ge. a tree that neuer beareth fruite or seede.

Alatus, a, um, wynged.

Alauda,dæ,f.ge. a larke. it was also the name of one of the legions of the Romaines.

Alaudium,dij,n. g. a nampyng or appealyng.

Alazonia,æ,f.g. arrogancy,pryde.

Albadaran, amonge the Chaldeis the name of a little bone in one of the great toes, which is not corruptible after their opinió: it is in facion like the pulse called Cicer. of this bone ꝑ priuey characters of natures secretes speke many thynges.

Albardeola, a cepell herne or a dwarfe heron.

Albarium,rij,n. g. the parget of a wall.

Albarium

Albarium opus, pargettynge, white liming.
Alba spina, Strapio supposeth to be that, whiche the Arabians call Bedeguar. some thinke the contrary, and that it is a bremble, growynge in hedges and dyches, haupng flowers whyte, and of good sauoure which we call the whyte thorne. some suppose it to bee a kynde of thistle, square and full of pryckes, our ladie thystle.
Albarecca, cæ, f. g. a barbarous worde for a melon.
Albatus, ta, tum, whyted, or apparelled in white.
Albedo, dinis, f. g. albetudo, albor, whytenesse.
Albegmina, orum, n. ge. parte of the inwarde of beastes, whiche was offred to Dis, called god of hell.
Albeo, albui, ére, to be whyte.
Albesco, uí, scere, to be whyte, or ware white.
Albergariæ, arum, certain tarces for eating meate.
Albesti, a certayne kynde of targetes or buckiers.
Albeus, and Albeolus, a theese bourde, after Lapine: but he semeth to be deceiued. for the places that he citeth, haue Alueum, and Alueolu.
Albicera, biceræ, f. g. a kynde of olyue tree.
Albiocrate ficus, brode figges with a small stalke.
Albico, albicas, áui, áre, n. g. to be white.
Albidus, a, um, somewhat whyte.
Albigatium, lohe Albinga.
Albitudo, inis, f. g. whytenesse.
Albo, áui, áre, act. to make white.
Albogalerus, léri, mas. ge. an hatte, whiche the great priestes of Iupiter, called Flamines diales, dyd weare.
Albonenses, a people of Illiria.
Albor, óris, m. g. looke Albedo.
Albocia scuta, targettes or shieldes of the largeste sorte. They were called also Decumana.
Albucas, or Albucum, ci, some do suppose to be the herbe whiche is called Asphodelus: Some write, that it is onely the stalke of Asphodelus, and that the whole herbe is called Hasta regia. It may be cald in English white affodill or duch daffadill: it groweth not in England. lohe after in Asphodelus.
Albuelis, a kynde of grapes.
Albugo, búginis, f. g. a whyte spotte in the eie.
Album, álbi, n. g. a table openly sette vp, wherin eyther the names of officers, actes perely done, or some publyke decree is written. Album prætoris, or Album iudicum, a table set vp among the Romaines, whiche he that had defiled, spotted, or corrupted, was forthwith put to death without iudgement.
Album Senatorio eradere aliquem, to take one out of the number of the Senatours.
Album, bi, white.
Albumen, búminis, n. g. the white of an egge.
Albunus, lohe Albucus.
Alburnum, ni, neu. gen. the latte that is in some tree.
Alburnus, the name of a fysshe.
Albus spinus, the hauthorne tre, the branches wherof beyng blowed they call may bowes.
Albus, a, um, white, sometyme pale, and by a metaphore, fearefull, auricus. sometime happie, fortunate.
Albus fluuius, a riuer called Humber, in the north parte of Englande.
Album plumbum, tynne.
Albi calculi, white stones, wherwith the people of Creta dyd note or marke the dayes, wherin they had goodde fortune, lyke as they marked cupll dayes with blacke stones, called Nigri calculi.
Album calculum addere, to allowe.
Albus an ater sis nescio, I know not whether thou be white or blacke. A prouerbe spoken of them, whose maners be to vs vnknowen.
Alba auis, a white bryde, a prouerbe spoken of a thynge fortunate or luckye, or elles that chaunceth seldome.
Album calculum addere, to allowe or approue a thynge. A prouerbe taken of the auncients forme of iudgementes.
Albæ galinæ filius, A prouerbe spoken of one, whom fortune fauoureth in all his doinges.
Albunus, the name of diuers men.
Alcæa, æ, f. g. the taple of a Lyon, or of any other beaste, that vseth the taple for a helpe to defende the body. it is taken also for a lyon.
Alcanna, an herbe called of the Latines Ligustrum, in the easte parte Cyprus. of the frenchmen Troena, in English, prynette.
Alcaquengi, or Alcacangi, looke Alkakengi.
Alcarmes, the woorme, whereof crymosin colour is made.
Alce, ces, or Alces, cis, fœ. g. a wilde beaste in the woodes of Germanie, in facion and shyape lyke to a kalowe dere, but greatter, and hath no ioynters in his legges: and therefore he doeth neuer lye, but leane to a tree whan he doeth reste hym. The hunters knowynge this, do saw the trees, that they vse to leane to, halfe in sunder, wherby they fall downe and be taken. lohe Alces. This beaste of some is called Aloa.
Alcea, fœm. gen. is one kynde of malowes, but he hath leaues diuyded lyke Veruen, and a floure lyke a Rose, longe rootes fyne or syre whyte and brode. Also Io. Agricola sayeth, that it is called of the Apothecaries Herba Simeonis. It maye be called veruen mallowe, or rut mallow or marsh malow.
Alcedo, cédinis, or Halcyo, onis, fœm. gene. a bryde of the sea, which doeth hatch ponge chickens on the lande, and laye her egges on the sandes in the middes of wynter. And whan the sea is most troblous, if she doe laye, it becometh sodenly calme, and the stormes & wyndes do ceasse vntyll the bryde haue all hatched, and brought vp hir chyckens, and made theym able to flee, whiche is in the space of xiiii. dayes. This bryde is little more than a sparrawe, hir fethers be purple of colour mixte with white, and

hath a long neche and a small, his bylle somtwhat greene long & slender, and is sene very seldome, howbeit this bryde is taken for that, which we call the kynges fysscher, whiche is one kynde of the same.

Alcedonia, tymes of quietnes, without sturre or trouble on the sea.

Alcyonides dies, idem.

Alcenor, a man of Argiue.

Alces, alcis, fœ. gen. idem quod Alce, a beast in Fraunce lyke a mule, but he hath his vpper lyp to longe, that whan he feedeth, he goeth backewarde, or els he can not byte of the grasse and herbes whiche he shulde eate: The horsekynde of them haue hornes on their vpper browes. such a beaste was late broughte into Englande, and sene in the kynges parke at westminster.

Alcabitius, is the name of a booke, which is an introduction to the iudicial parte of Astronomie.

Alchech, in the Arabia tongue, is the beaste, which is called Linx, and is begotten betwene a lyon, and a lybarde.

Alcibiadion, ádi, n.g. is an herbe, whiche Dioscorides calleth Echion. Ericius Lonicerus (a fast mouse physicion of this tyme) supposeth it to bee a kynde of our borage, the flowers beyng somewhat lyke, but that they be deper in, and do not spreade so brode, and be of a more purple colour. The seede therof is lyke the heade of an adder: in so muche that there doe seme to bee eien therein. some doo suppose it to bee wylde borage. other name it also Anchusa, it is called Alcibiadion, of Alcibiades, whiche vsed it to peinte his face.

Alcibiacum, Dioscorides calleth Echion, id. est quod Alcibiadion.

Alcibias, of Dioscorides calleth Stechas, or Sticas.

Alcibion, an herbe.

Alcoranum, a booke of Mahumete, wherein are more moste shamefull lies and abhominacions, with some parte of scripture, & necessary lawes, though these be fewest. For he geueth liberte to men to haue great noumbres of wyues, and concubynes without numbre. He imagineth aungels to be in loue, and to commit aduoutrie with mortall women. He auaunteth, that he him selfe went vp to God to receiue lawes, and that he was borne thither by an asse, that Jesus sent him: that he found God beatyng of an aungell, betwene whose browes was the space of a iourney of many hundred yeres. And suche lyes in great number be there feigned, not withstãding, in the same booke he doth prohibite aduoutrye, and commaundeth streightly keepyng of pyomes, and other thynges, not to be dispensed.

Alcyo, lohe Halcyo, and Alcedo.

Alcyonides, lohe Alcedonia.

Alcionium, the spume or some of the sea indurate.

Alea, æ, f.g. a dye, playyng at dyce. somtyme it signifyeth chaunce or fortune.

Aleam emere, to bye a thynge that we knowe not, or be vncertayne of.

Aleam omnẽ iacere, to set all at hye and lowe.

Alea fortunæ, the chaunce of fortune, somtime perill.

Extra omnem ingenij aleã positus, without doute of comparison excellyng all other in witte.

Aleator, ôris, m. g. a dycer.

Aleatorium, rij, neu. gene. dyce playynge, or a dicyng house. Suetonius calleth it Aleatorium forum.

Aleatorius, a, um, belongyng to dyce.

Alebra, thynges whiche do nourishe well. but after some, thinges that do sauour well.

Alec, or Halec, lecis, fœ. & neu. ge. a fysshe called an hearrynge.

Alecto, one of the furies of hell.

Alector, oris, the sonne of Anaxagoras.

Alectoria, tóriæ fœm. gen. a stone founde in the cockes gyzar or mawe, of the greatnes of a beane and colour of chrystall.

Alectorolophies, an herbe called of the latynes Christa, because the leues be lyke a cockes cõbe, The stalke small, the seede blacke in coddes. Frenche men call this herbe Faruen.

Alecula, lẽcułæ, f.g. a spyce, or a little herbe, a pyckhard.

Alemon, an oyntment that wrestlers vse, called also Aelima.

Aleo ônis, m.g. a dycer, or dyce player.

Alephangiuæ species, is a barbarous worde vsed of the Moores, wherby they doe signifie poulder of soote spyces, as ginger, pepper, cloues, maces, nutmegges, cynamome, and other lyke.

Alepterion, a place in bathes, where men were anoynted.

Ales, alitis, f.g. a birde. Sometyme it signifieth swifte in flyenge or rennynge, as Alite planta, swifte of foote. Ales is sometyme vsed for

Ales pailadis, the owle.

Ales pandionis, the swalow or the nightingall.

Phacidis ales, a phesante.

Ales cyllenius, Mercurie.

Cytherea ales, a culuer.

Phœbeius ales, a crowe.

Titanius ales, Phœnix.

Canorus ales, the swanne.

Iouis ales, the Aegle.

Mala ales, euill luche.

Potiore alite quid facere, id est, meliori auspicio.

Secundo alite quid facere: idem.

Alatus, that hath wynges.

Alitib' secundis, prosperously, with good fortune.

Ales, itis, adiect. om. g. swifte.

Alesco, ălui, scere, neu. to growe or waxe fat.

Aletudo, inis, f. g. fatnesse of the bodie.

Aleuron, i, m.g. meale of wheate.

Alex, alecis, f.g. a kinde of salte ipcour made of fyshes, verye holsom for many thinges. It is also a spyce that diuideth the countrepe Piperinum from Lepcrus.

Alexandrina Chamedaphne, of Dioscorides is called Vinca peruinca, perwincle.

Alexicacon, icaci, n. gen. a remedy to put awaye mischiefe, or any euill thyng.

Alexicacus, lexicaci, ma. g. one that sauyth men from al mischiefe, misfortune, and peril.

Alexipharmacon, ci, neu. ge. is properly a medicine against poyson. it is also taken for suche thynges as men vse to hang about their neckes, their armes, or in houses for a defence agaynste poyson, ill spirites, or greuous diseases. And so Theophrastus vseth it in his nynthe booke, where he treateth of Tripolium.

Alexiteria, idem quod Alexipharmaca.

Alga, ălgæ, f. g. erites or weedes in the sea.

Algenses, kyndes called also Purpuræ.

Algensis, se, belongynge to erites or weedes of the sea.

Algeo, ălsi, vel alxi, gēre, n. gen. to be in peyne, properly for cold, to chill for colde.

Algidense, a kynde of radysshe, long and clere through.

Algidus, ălgida, um, chill for colde.

Algificus, gifica, um, that maketh one chill for colde.

Algor, ōris, mas. gen. grieke. sometyme it signifieth colde.

Algosus, a, um, full of suche weedes, as be in the sea, and called Algæ.

Alguasen, an herbe lyke vnto a lyly.

Algus, i, and Algus, us, m. g. idē quod Algor.

Alhandal, coloquintida.

Aliâs, an aduerbe, signifieth or els, els where, in an other place, after an other faction, an other tyme, sometyme.

De hoc aliâs, I wil speake of this another time.

Aliâs ita loquar vt cōcessum, aliâs, vt necesse est, id est, interdum, sometyme.

Aliâs aliud de eisdem rebus iudicabunt, at an other tyme they will geue a cōtrary sentēce vpon the same mattier. or sometyme they will geue one iudgement of a thyng, sometyme an other.

Alibi, els where. sometyme in an other thyng.

Alibilis, le, that nourisheth.

Alica, ălicæ, fœ. g, is a thyng made of wheate in this wise. They take wheate and steepe it in water, and afterwarde beate it: than they dyse it in the sunne, & breake it grosse, so that euery corne be broken in foure or fyue pieces. some do put into it chalke, some creame of milke sodden, to make it seeme verye white.

Alica saccharata, frumentie.

Alicariæ meretrices, common harlottes.

Alicarij, they that do make or sell Alicam.

Alicastrum, căstri, neu. g. the fourthe sort of the wheate called Far.

Alicubi, somewhere.

Alicula, læ, f. g. the diminutiue of Alica.

Alicunde, or as somme accent it, Alicunde, from some place, or of some other persone or thing.

Alienatio, ōnis, f. g. an alienation or alteryng, or the withdrawynge of the mynde from the frendshyp or fauour of any man. also the deliuerance of the possession of any thyng to an other.

Alienatio mentis, such a commotion, or trouble ynge of reason, that a man is almost beside hym selfe.

Alienator, ōris, m. g. he that alytereth a thyng.

Alienatus, ta, tum, put awaye, altered, estranged, alienate.

Alienātus ad libidinem animus, a mynde falsen from vertue to filthy pleasure.

Alienat' est mihi vsus æditi: hoc est ablatus.

Alienātus à sensu anim', a minde cleane without all reason or consideration.

Alienigena, nigenæ, com. g. a stranger, an alyen.

Alienigenus, a, um, that which cometh out of an other countreie.

Alieno, aliēnas, āui, āre, act. to alienate, to put awaye, or put of, to alieue or alter possession.

Alienari mente, to be out of his right wittes.

Dicenda sententia illum alienauit, in declaryng his opinion he made him his enemye.

Alienare, reconciliare, contrarye.

Alienari, is sometyme vsed, to be altered or corrupted.

Alienāre quempiam à se, to put one out of his frendshyp or fauour.

Aliēnus, a, um, of an other sort, straunge, diuers, vnlyke, not agreable, out of acquaintance or fauour, an other mans, none of ours, he that is not of our kynrede, familie, or countrey. sometyme absurd, vnmete, not conuenient. also vnholsome, hurtefull, noysome. sometyme vsed for Alius.

Equitare podagricis alienum, it is vnholsome or not agreing for thē that haue the goute to ryde.

Cibi stomacho non alieni, meates agreing wel with the stomake.

Aliena mensa, an other mans table.

Alienæ domi esse, to be at an other mās house.

Alienus hic nemo est, there is no straunger.

Propinqui nobis propiotiores q̄ alieni, kinsfolke be narre ioined to vs in frēdshyp, then such as be not of our kinne.

Vtere tuis rebus, non alienis, vse thyne owne geare, and not an other mans. sometyme it hath a datiue case: as.

Alienus ambitioni, nothing set on ambition.

Alienus, is sometyme vsed for farre vnlyke, vntowarde, vnmete.

De alieno liberalis, he is liberall of that which is none of his owne: he cutteth a large thonge of an other mans leather. sometyme it hath a genitiue case.

Aliena consilij domus, an house vnmete for the purpose, or nothing knowing of the purpose.

Item: Alienum dignitatis alicuius.

Alieno more viuendum est mihi, I must liue after an other mans faction, or as other men will haue me.

Alieno animo esse, to be displeased with one.

Alienos agim', we beseem strangers vnto hym.

Alieniſsimum reipublicæ tempus, the warſt tyme that maie bee for the weale publike. Some tyme it hath an ablatiue caſe: as.

Alienum ſuis rationibus, vnprofitable for his purpoſe.

Item alienum noſtra amicitia, not agreyng to our frendſhip.

Non alienus ſanguine regibus, of the kynges bloudde.

Alienus animus. Iam primum illum alieno à nobis animo eſſe, res ipſa indicat, the thyng it ſelfe declareth, that euen nowe he hath no fauour towarde vs.

Aliena iacis, thou caſteſt nothynge to the purpoſe. A prouerbe taken of dycers, whan thynges chance vnluckyly, & not as we would haue them.

Animus alienus alicui: for, ab aliquo.

Alienum a dignitate alicuius.

Alieniſsimus vitæ ruſticæ: pro, à vita ruſtica.

Aliena loqui, to raue as men doe in extreme ſyckeneſſe.

Alienus locus, an vnmeete place.

Alienum tempus, an vnconuenient tyme.

Alienum fortunæ ſuæ vultum gerere, to loke otherwyſe than the preſent ſtate of ones life requyreth.

Alienus à literis, rude, ignorant, barbarouſe.

Alienior hæres, an heyre that is no kynne to hym, whom he ſucceedeth.

Alife, lyke Aliphe.

Alifer, & aliger, ligera, rum, any thynge that hath wynges.

Alimentarius, a, um, pertaynyng to lyuyng or ſuſtenance. ſometime he to whom a man geueth his fyndyng in meate and drynke by his laſt will.

Alimentaria lex, a law which wylled chyldren to fynd & nourſhe their parẽtes beyng impotẽt.

Alimentum, menti, neu. ge. ſuſtinaunce, foode, or lyuyng.

Alimodi, idem quod aliuſmodi, of an other faſcion or maner.

Almon, an herbe that will not ſuffre theim that taſt it to be hungry. it is alſo called Alera, Albucium, and Alimos.

Alimonia, móniæ, fœm. ge. and Alimonium, i, idem quod Alimentum.

Alió, to an other place. ſomtyme to an other thing, to an other purpoſe.

Cupiditatis nomẽ ſeruet alió, id eſt, ad aliud, let him kepe the name of couetouſnes to an other purpoſe.

Alió reſponſionem ſuam diriuauit, he aunſwered not to that he was demaunded.

Alió ſermonẽ transferre, to talke of an other matter, to turne his talke to an other matter.

Quo alio, to any other place.

Alióqui, or Aliôquin, otherwyſe, moreouer, or elſe, excepte that, if not.

Aliorſum, towarde, to ſome other place, otherwiſe.

Aliôrſum atq; ego feci, accepit, he toke it otherwyſe then I did it for.

Aliouerſum, for Aliorſum.

Aliparæ, medicens made without fatte.

Alipaſtos, fleſſhe that hath no fatte.

Alipænæ, plaiſters that haue no fatty ingredience, it is of ſome written Aliparæ.

Alipes, ſwift of foote.

Alipedes equi, ſwift rennyng horſes.

Alipterium, a place in bathes, wherin men were anoynted.

Alipilus, he that pulleth the heares of ones arme holes in the bath.

Aliptes, liptis, m. g. he that anoynteth wreſtlers in common games, and was called the maiſter of the wreſtlers.

Aliqua, by ſome place. by ſome meanes.

Aliquam multi, for Aliquot, ſome.

Aliquandiu, any whyle.

Aliquando, with the accent in antepenult. ſometime, now & than, ones at length, ones in tyme paſte and is vſed both with the preterrence and the future.

Aliquando tandem, ones at length.

Aliquantillum, a diminutiue of Aliquantulum.

Aliquantiſper, a little whyle.

Aliquantò, ſomewhat, by a little.

Aliquánto ante, a little before.

Aliquánto poſt, a little after.

Aliquantulum, ſomewhat.

Aliquantulus, a, um, ſomwhat be it neuer ſo litle.

Aliquantum, idem.

Aliquantus, a, um, ſomewhat, neyther much neyther little.

Aliquántum ad rem eſt auidior, he is ſomewhat couetous.

Aliquantum, vſed with a verbe: as, Aliquantũ proceſſit, he went ſomwhat forwarde on the way.

Aliquantum, with a genitiue caſe: as, Aliquantum nummorum.

Aliquátenus, aliquatenus, in ſome part, by ſome reaſon, or meane.

Aliquid, ſome thyng.

Aliquid, for Aliquantum, the aduerbe.

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, ſome, one.

Aliquis eſt, he is a man of no ſmal reputacion.

Is aliquis ligarius non fuit, vnus aliquis, ſome one man. Aliquis de vel ex nobis.

Aliquiſpiam, quáſpiam, quódpiam, idem quod aliquis, a rare worde.

Aliquo, to ſome place.

In angulum aliquò abeam, I wyll goe into ſome corner.

Aliquorſum, towarde ſome place.

Aliquot, ſome, nor many, nor few.

Aliquotfariam, for aliquot modis.

Aliquoties, at ſometyme.

Alirei, Plautus vſeth for Aliæ rei.

Aliſma, called of ſome Damoſonion, of other Lyſtron, of late writers Fiſtula paſtoralis, in Engliſhe water plantayne.

Aliſti, an herbe called of the latines Flos paradiſi, the flour of paradiſe, of the Frenchemen, Oculus

lus dei.

Aliter, or els, contrarie wise, otherwise.

Aliter ac, aliter atq; aliter quã, otherwise than.

Aliter de ea re audio, atque vt ad te scripseram, I haue herde otherwise of that matter, than I wrate to you.

Aliter atque aliter, diuers waies.

Alites, great byrdes, which are redde.

Alitũra, ræ, f. g. nourishyng.

Aliubi, els where Aliubi, for alicubi, somwhere.

Aliubi, atq; alicubi melius, better in some place than in other.

Aliúnde, from an other place.

Alius, ália, ud, in the genetiue case Alius. Sometyme is founde Alij, and Aliæ, other, or an other, diuers, contrary, or of an other sort.

Alius alium præponit, one preferreth the tone, an other the tother.

Alius, with a verbe plurall.

Alius alium percontamur, one of vs demandeth of an other.

Alia fallacia aliam trudit, one decepte bringeth in an other.

Alius alium ingenio præstat, some haue better wittes than other.

Aliud alio discipauit, he cast one thyng into one place, an other into an other.

Aliud stans aliud sedens, one thyng standyng an other sittyng, spoken of verie vncõstant and wauerynge persons.

Alia dicenda, alia cælenda, somethings are to be spoken, some to be kepte cloase.

Aliam ætatem alia decent, somethinges become one age, some an other, all thynges dooe not become euerie age.

Aliud est anima, aliud corpus, the sowle and the bodie be diuers thinges.

Aliorum sit iudicium, leat other men iudge.

Aliud alio tempore. Alius alio modo. Aliæ atq; aliæ religiones, many and sundry kyndes of religion.

Alius es multo quàm soles, thou art farre an other felow than thou were wont to be.

Longe alia mihi mens est, id est, diuersa, my mynd is greatly altered: or, I am now of an other opinion.

Alia alios delectant, diuers men bee delited with diuers thynges, or some thynges delite one man, some an other.

Alius sum ab illo quem putas, I am not the man that ye take me for, or, I am an other maner of man than ye thinke for.

Aliud ac, for aliud quam.

Aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo, thou answerest me not to that I aske the.

Aliæ sunt legati partes atque imperatoris, the office of a legate, and of an emperour be diuers, or be not all one.

Quæ per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Whiche with in the space of this two yere one vpon an others neche thou haste ben so bolde to enterprise.

Aliud ex alio malũ, one mischiefe in an others neche.

Quorum alia sunt candida, alia pallida, of eggs some bee white, some pale.

Eadem aliis, aliter euadunt, the selfe same thinges chaunce diuersely to diuers persons.

Alis, for Alius, and Alid for Aliud, was vsed of olde writers.

Aliusmodi, in an other maner, of an other faction.

Aliuta, olde writers vsed for Aliter.

Alkakengi, is an herbe, called also Halicacabus, and Vesicaria, and in greke Physalides, out of which groweth a stalke, haupnge on the toppe thereof a rounde thynge lyke to a bladder, of colour betweene redde and yelow, wher in is a redde bearie lesse then a cherie, whiche in diuers waies is wonderfull medicinable agaynste the straungurie, or stoppinge of vrine, besydes other good vertues.

Allãbor, sus sum, bi, dep, to flow by, to slide by, or to rowe by.

Allabóro, bóras, áui, âre, act. to laboure, to labour earnestlye.

Allaborare alicui rei, by labour to adde to a thynge.

Allæuo, áui, âre, act. to lyghten, to mak lyghte.

Allambo, bi, ere, idem quod Lambo.

Allantoides, the seconde skinne that the yong infant is wrapped in, in the mothers woombe.

Allapsus, us, masc. gene. a flowynge by or to, a slydyng to.

Allapsus, a, um, the participle.

Allápsus genibus, fallyng doun at his knees.

Allatro, allatras, áui, âre, neu. gen. to barke at, and by a metaphor, enuiously to rayle or speke against one.

Allatrare alicuius dignitatẽ, to rayle or speake against a mans honour.

Allatrant maria, the seas rore.

Allatus, a, um, brought to.

Allaudo, áui, âre, vsed of poetes for Laudo.

Allectatio, ônis, f. g. an allurynge or intysynge.

Allecto, áui, âre, act. to allure or drawe to by fayre meanes.

Allector, ôris, m. g. one that allureth.

Allectus, a, um, allured.

Allecti, chosen, ascribed, appoynted.

Allegatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a solicitation or intreaty made by frendes or messangers.

Allego, allégas, áui, âre, act. to alledge or bringe forthe, to name, to depute or geue auctoritee, to sende one as a messanger, solicitour or intreater in some weightie matter.

Illum ad me hodie allegauit, he sent that man to me to daie.

Alium ego isti rei allegabo, I will depute or assigne an other to that matter.

Multa allegauit, he alleged or brought in many thynges.

Allego, allegis, égi, ere, act. to ascribe, to choose to a company, to assigne.

Allegere in ordinem, to ascribe to some order, or admitte into a company.

Allegere in prætores, to ascribe amonge the prætors.

Allegoria, góriæ, f. g. a figure called inuersion, where it is one in woordes, and an other in sentence and meanyng.

Alleluya, is an herbe, called of the apothecaries Trifolium acetosum, and Panis cuculi, of Plinie and other learned men, it is named Oxys. wodde sorrell.

Alleluya, prayse ye the lorde.

Alleuamentum, ti, neu. ge. a swageing or diminishyng of sorow, an easyng of peyne.

Alleuatio, ônis, fœm. ge. idem.

Alleuo, alleuas, áui, áre, act. to lyfte vp, to heaue aloft, and by a metaphore, to helpe or succour, to ease one of sorowe or griefe.

Artabanus alleuatur animum, id est, animo.

Alleuare onus, to lyghten ones burdeyn.

Alleuare afflictum, to helpe and comfort one that is in miserie.

Alleuare dictis ærumnã aliorũ, to comforte.

Alleuatum corpus, a body eased or amended of his sickenesse.

Allex, allicis, an adiectiue, that alloureth or inticeth.

Allex. or Allux, cis, m. g. loke Allus.

Allia, idem quod Aha.

Alliarum, ri, n. g. an herbe that hath the tast of garlike, and in English is called, sauce alone, or Jacke of the hedge.

Alliatus, á, um, that sauoreth of garlike.

Allicefacio, liceſacis, feci, ere, act. to allure or drawe to.

Allicio, állicis, léxi, ere, act. to allure.

Allicere alicuius beneuolentiam, to allure the fauour or good will of a man.

Allicere & attrahere ferrum, to allure and draw vnto it selfe yron.

Allicere somnos, to prouoke slepe.

Allido, lidis, si, dere, act. to squatte or throwe any thing against the grounde or walles, and by a metaphore, to hurte.

Allidi in re aliqua, to be hurt, or take harme in any thing to be damaged.

In quibus me perlibente Seruius allisus est, id est, lædituꝛ, hath some hurte or damage.

Alligatio, ônis, f. g. a byndyng to of a thyng.

Alligator, ôris, m. g. he that byndeth.

Alligatura, ræ, f. g. a bonde.

Alligatus, a, um, bounden to.

Alligata ciuitas fœdere, a citee bonde by some conuencion or agrement.

Alligo, alligas, áui, áre, act. to bynde to, to stop or lette, to accuse or appeache.

Alligare vulnus, to wrappe or bynde vp a wounde.

Alligari & impediri in re aliqua, to be lette or intangled in a mattier.

Alligari beneficio, to bee bounden to one for any benefite.

Alligare noua lege, to charge with the obseruance of a newe lawe.

Alligare aliquẽ furto, to appeach one of felony.

Alligare se furti, to charge hym selfe with felony, or to shewe hym selfe giltie of felony.

Allino, allinis, lini, liui, léui, ere, act. to annoint.

Allinere vitia sua alteri, to infecte an other with his vice.

Allium, álli, neu. gen. garlike. wherof be iii. kindes: one is the common garlike: an other is called Allium anguinum, crow garlike or wild garlike: the thyrd Allium vrsinum, ramsons or Buttrammes.

Nec alli quidem caput, he gaue not so much as a garlyke heade. A prouerbe spoken of a nygarde, and one that will departe with nothyng.

Allobrogicus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Allocutio, ônis, f. g. a speakyng to one.

Allocutum ire, to speake with one.

Allodium, a thyng that is proper to one and his owne.

Allophylus, lóphyli, m. g. a straunger, an alyen.

Alloquium, quii, n. g. communication, speche.

Alloquor, ris sum, alloqui, to speake to.

Allubesco, lúbui, scere, neu. ge. an olde worde, signifiyng to please.

Allucinatio, ônis, f. g. a blyndnesse of mynde, an errour or deception of opinion.

Allucinor, ãtus sum, ãri, dep. to be deceiued in opinion, to erre.

Alludo, lûdis, ere, neu. gen. to speake that which hath some respect or resemblaunce to an other thyng, to speake merily, to scoffe at a thyng pleasantly and merily, to smile vpon, to make gesture or countenance of myrthe to a thyng or persone, to fauour.

Alludere ad historiam, to speake or do some thyng agreable, or lyke to some hystorye before written.

Alludit tibi huius vitæ prosperitas, Fortune smileth on thee, or the worlde goeth with thee.

Alluo, álluis, ui, ere, act. to flow nighe to, to wash as the water doeth the grounde.

Allus, the great toe, whan he lyeth ouer the next toe.

Alluuies, éi, fœ. g. is whan abundance of water, mixt with claie, coureth the grounde, a floud.

Alluuio, ônis, fœ. g. idem.

Alma, mæ, f. g. a mayden, hyd, or secrete.

Almities, ei, fœm. gen. beautifulnes, or excellent norishyng.

Almytis, of some is taken to be the same that Halimum is. loke there.

Almus, a, um, all thynges that norysshe vs, properly the earthe is so called Alma tellus, because we haue therof our sustinaunce. sometyme it signifieth fayre, beautifull: as, Almus dies, a fayre clere daie.

Alnus, alni, f. ge. an alder tree, or an aller tree, of whiche shippes were wonte to be made. some-tyme it signifieth a shippe or bote.

Alo, ális, álui, ere, act. to feede, to nourysshe, to finde one all thinges necessary, as meate, drynke, and cloth. it is applied to thynges not corporall, and signifieth to increace, to augment, to maintayne.

Alere proprie maiores, nutrire pueros.

Alere bellum, to maintayne warre.

Glandes, quæ primo victum mortalium aluerunt: id est, sustentarunt.

Sitim alere, to continue or kepe thirstines.

Alit honos artes, honour and aduauncement maketh learnyng to flourisshe.

Alere audaciam, to make bolde.

Aloe, áloes, fœm. gen. is a iuyce of an herbe congeled like a gumme, wherof be two sortes: one is named Succotrina, whiche is lyke a lyuer, red, bryght, and brokle: the other is called Caballina, and is sandy and grosse. The fyrste clenseth and confirmeth the stomache of a man, and therefore is myxt with purgatiue medicines, because they shall not anoie or hurt the stomake: the last is occupied about horses and other beastes. This iuyce is called Succus succotrinæ. After Plinie Aloe is an herbe, that hath a meruailous bitter tast, whereof ryseth this prouerbe.

☞ Plus aloes quàm mellis habet, It is more sowre than swete, more bitter than pleasaunt. Erasmus saieth, Aloe is a shrubbe, in sauour stynkyng, in tast most bitter.

Aloe lignum, or Lignum aloes, is a sweete or precious wodde, which beyng receyued in medicyne comforteth the stomake, and all the inferiour partes of man, and maketh sweete breath.

Aloetis, Mandragora.

Aloidarium, a purgation made of Aloe.

Alogia, lógiæ, f. g. vnreasonable and beastly feedyng, and ingurgytation of meate and drynke.

Aloia, lohe Alce.

Alonge, farre of.

Alopecia, péciæ, f. ge. is a disease in the heade or bearde, whiche causeth the heares to fal of by the rootes.

Alopecidæ, dogges gotten betwene a wolfe and a bytche.

Alopecis, a grape facioned lyke a foxes taile.

Alopecurus, an herbe like a foxes taile, and is full of mosines.

Alopecus, ci, m. g. he that hath a pyld pate, that is to saie, the heares fallyng with scurfe.

Alopex marina, called also Vulpes marina, is a fysshe of the sea, whiche percepynge the hooke to bee fastned in his bealy, byteth of the lyne aboue the takelyng, and so escapeth.

Alôsa, a fysshe called of the Spaniardes, Saualus: of the Venetians Culpea, of Aristotle, and other greekes Thrilla, whiche Gaza translated Alôsa. This fysshe, for a feruent desyre that he hath to a wyne in the Tunies sawes, killeth hym.

Aloschorodon, idem quod Capparis.

Alpha, the fyrst letter of the greekes, and is vsed for the fyrst or principall.

Alphabetarij, they that doo learne fyrst the order of letters.

Alphabêtum, ti, neut. gene. the order of letters, as, A B C,

Alphiton, meale, of phisicions it is also taken for barly meale fryed.

Alphos, álphi, ma. ge. a morphew or staynyng of the skynne.

Alpina, næ, a strange tree, the bodie whereof is verie white, and bees will not touche the blossomes of it.

Alpinus, a, um, of the mountayns Alpes.

Alpum, for Album, vsed of olde writers.

Alpus, a, um, pale, carefull or studious.

Alsa, a riuer rennyng by Aquileia in Italy.

Alsine, an herbe called of some Myosota, in Italy it is named Muris auricula, because the leafe therof is lyke a mouse eare, after some it is called chike wede. It groweth muche in places shadowed with trees. And chefely on gardeine walles, of this herbe be.iiii. kyndes.

Alsiosus, a, um, cold of nature. also that thynge which is sone hurte or anoied with colde.

Altanus, a certayne wynde that ryseth out of the earthe.

Altare, táris, n. g. an aultare.

Altea, of some is taken for Althæa, lohe there.

Alte, on highe, depe, with poetes sometyme long, continually. also farre of.

Alte terram fodere, to dygge deepe in the grounde.

Ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit, The swerde perced not farre into his body.

Altius perspicere, to see farther, or perceyue more in a matter.

Alte petitum, farre fette.

Altius repetere, to reuite a thing with all circumstance, almoste from the begynnyng.

Alter, ra, rum, altérius, teri, an other, the other, properly one of the two, the secound, but it is often vsed for alius. And of olde writers Alteræ, is vsed in the datiue case.

Alter, is vsed in the plurall number, thus: Duplices similitudines, vnæ, rerum, alteræ verborum.

Altera decem, Alteris literis.

Altero quoq; die, euery seconde daie.

Alter ab vndecimo, id est, secundus, the thirtienth.

Alter & vicesimus, one and twentie.

Alter quisquam, any other.

Qui de altero obloquitur, seipsum contueri oportet, He that speketh ill of an other, ought to consyder his owne faultes.

Vnus & alter dies interceserat, twoo or three daies were paste.

Ita fiat, vt neuter alteri officiat, id est, neuter neutri, So it shall come to passe, that neither shall hurt other.

Cum vtérq; alteri obiciat, palam est vtrumq; fecisse, When eche of them laieth it to others charge, it is manifeste, that bothe of them did it.

Vnus & item alter, one or two, signifying an vncertayne numbre.

Alterum tantum, as much more.

Cum alter alterum videremus, when eche of vs sawe other. Likewise Alter alterũ docetis,

Altero die quã soluit à Brundusio, the second daie after he departed from Brundise.

Alter ab illo, next after him.

Alter ego, alter idem, alter Cicero. i. similis.

Alter, êris, or Halter, êris, m. g. poises of leade, made to lyfte vp in bothe hãdes, to exercyse mẽ, which maie not otherwyse labour. wherof there be many now in Englande, specially in studentes chaumbers.

Alteratio, ônis, f. ge. alteracion, changeyng from one qualitee to an other.

Alteras, olde writers vsed for Alias.

Altercatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a contencion in wordes, where one mã purposeth, and an other replyeth. also a chydyng.

Altercator, ôris, ma. gen. one that contendeth by replication, a wrangler, a chider.

Alterco, idem quod altercor, to be at wordes.

Altercor, âtus sum, âri, depo. to contende with wordes one with an other on sundry partes, to chide, to wrangle.

Altercum, siue altercagenũ, an herbe called also Faba porcina, after some in Englishe Henbane.

Alternãtim, by tourne, one at one tyme, an other at an other tyme.

Alterne, idem.

Alterno, aui, are, act. to doo thynges by tourne, now one, and than an other: And beyng referred to the mynde, it signifieth to waiuer, to bee vnconstant, to bee in diuers tales.

Alternãs testis, a witnes wauering in his tale, or beyng in diuers tales.

Alternatio, ônis, f. g. succession by tourne.

Alternus, a, um, that is doen by course.

Alternis diebus, sundry daies, where one day is betwene.

Alternis annis, euery seconde yere.

Alternis penè verbis, almost at euery seconde worde.

Alternis annis sunt mares, alternis fœminæ. They bee sometyme males, and sometyme females or euery second yere they be males.

Alterplex, icis, olde writers vsed for Duplex.

Altero, ãlteras, aui, are, to alter or chaunge.

Alterta, idem quod Alterutra.

Alteruter, ẽtrutra, trum, the one or the other.

Alterutrinque, an aduerbe, on either parte.

Althæa, æ, f. ge. the great malowes or holy hocke in somme mens opinion: but I thinke it rather to be called water malowe, or marsh malowe.

Altilis, altile, n. ge. the thing that is franked to be made fatte, be it beast, fysshe, or foule.

Altilis galina, an henne franked or fedde.

Altimetor, ôris, m. ge. or Altimeter, tri, an instrument, wherwith high thynges are mette.

Altisonus, a, um, that maketh noyse from aboue.

Altitonans, nantis, om. gen. he that thundreth, whiche name the paynyms gaue to theyr god Jupiter.

Altitũdo, tũdinis, f. g. height or deepenesse.

Altitudo animi, noble courage, hautenesse of mynde.

Altiuolans, lantis, om. gen. all thynge that flieth hygh.

Altiuolus, a, um, that flieth hygh.

Altor, ôris, m. g. he that nourysheth or bryngeth vp one.

Altrinsecus, on the one part.

Altrix, icis, f. g. she that nourysheth.

Altrouersum, on the other part, or on ỹ other side.

Altus, a, um, hygh, depe, propurely in the sea, it signifieth also excellent, glorious, auncient, noble, great, haute, lustie, secrete, hydde. Sometyme from heauen, or out of heauen.

Ex alto, from on hygh.

Altum otium, longe rest, great leysure.

Aeditus in altum, sette aloft.

Altior spiritus, an haute and lusty courage.

Alta mente præditus homo, a man of great and excellent wysedome.

Altus somnus, deade sleape.

Alta quies, great rest.

Altus dolor, sorow kept close, that lieth swelyng in the stomache.

Altiores literæ, profounde learnyng.

Altum, alone, signifieth sometyme the deepest part of the sea, and fardest from lande, the mayne sea. sometyme heauen.

Ex alto in portum, out of the mayne sea into the hauen.

Demisit ab alto, he sent downe from heauen.

Alta exaggerata oratio, an hygh and plentifull style.

Altus, a, um, nourished.

Aluear, aluearium, and Aluiare, neu. ge. a place where hyues of bees be set. also a stocke of the same hyues. sometyme the hyue it selfe.

Alueatus, a, um, made holow lyke to the place where a ryuer renneth.

Alueolatus, a, um, holow.

Alueolus, li, m. ge. a basshette or maunde, a cheese bourde or tables to plaie on. it is also an holow vessell made of woodde. also a culuer hole, or a place of woodde made for culuers.

Alueus, ãluei, or Aluus, ui, mas. gen. an hyue for bees, a vessell to washe in, the bealy of any thynge that lacketh life. sometyme it signifieth a shippe or the docke that a shippe standeth in. also the place betwene both bankes, where the ryuer renneth, the chanell of a ryuer. Alueus is sometyme taken for bees. also a cheese bourd

or

or playng tables.

Alucum, uci, n.g. idem quod alueus.

Alum, li, n.g. or Alus, li, m.g. an herbe called also Symphytum petræum, Consolida, Buglum, in frenche Bugle, in Englyshe Comfrie, or camfrey. It groweth abrode in stony places, and beyng sodde maketh bryddes that eate of it so amased, that they maye bee easily taken.

Aluinus, a, um, that whiche is diseased with sweatyng of the healy with continuall ehte.

Alumen, alume, wherof be three sortes, one is called Scisilæ, or plumæ, whiche naturally groweth lyke a stone, and not withstandyng maie bee diuided. there be longe strakes seene in it. An other sorte is boyled in a caudron, and therfore is called Alumen Catinæ, and is made more pure by an herbe (lyke to herbe pur) bourned into ashes, and lie made therewith. An other sort is called Alumen Zucharinum, which is made with alume relented, rose water, and whites of egges, into the facion of a sugar lofe, wherwith harlottes dooe vse to peynte their visages to deceiue men.

Aluminatus, and Aluminosus, a, um, infected or mingled with alume.

Alumna, æ, fœmi. gene. shee that is nourished or brought vp.

Alumnari, to nourse or bryng vp.

Alumnatus, a, um, nourysshed.

Alumnus, ni, mas. gen. a sonne or scholar, that is brought vp of a man, as of his owne father, eyther with sustinance, manere, or learnyng: sometyme (vnproperly) that whiche nourisheth or bryngeth vp.

Alus, li, m.g. lohe Alum.

Aluta, tæ, f.g. lether, properly tawed, sometyme it is put for a bagge or a purse.

Alutamen, minis, n.g. or alutamentum, ti, n.ge. any thyng made of lether.

Alutarius, ri, m.g. a whyte tawyer.

Alutarius piscis, a certayne fysshe mencioned of Plinie, whose skyn is lyke a fell tanned.

Alutatio, ônis, fœm.gen. the sekyng out of gold mynes.

Alutia, golde ore.

Aluus, ui, fœ.ge. a healy. also an hyue, a panche, the wombe of a woman. sometime it is taken for the excrementes.

Aluum bonam facere, to make soluble.

Aluum ciere, mollire, vel elicere, to make the healy louse or soluble.

Aluum deijcere, ducere, euacuare, exinanire, to purge the healy.

Aluum sistere, firmare, compescere, to stoppe or bynde the healy.

Aluum gestare, to be great with childe.

Alui resolutio, the lousyng of the healy.

Alui profluuium, the laske.

Alutraenses, a people of Istria.

Alypia, idem quod Alypon.

Alypon, in Dioscorides, is of some supposed to be that, which is commonly called Sena, wherwith melancoly is purged. After plinie it is a stalkie herbe, haupnge a soft toppe, not vnlyke to beetes, tarte and eiger in taste, sharpelye bytynge, and inflatiue.

Alysson, an herbe that differeth from Rubia, onelye in that it hath small leaues und braunches, it maie be called purple goose grasse.

Alyssos, or Alyssus, a well of Arcadie, the water wherof healeth them that be bitten with mad dogges.

A ANTE M.

AM, a preposicion vsed onely in composicion, and signifieth about.

Amabilis, le, amyable, woorthy to be loued, louely

Amabilitas, âtis, f.g. denomin. amiablenes, louelynesse.

Amabiliter, aduer. amiably, louyngly.

Amâbo, an interiect. of felowship, of good felowship, I praye you, of al loues, as euer thou wilt dooe me good turne, a familiar woord vsed among frendes.

Amabo te, and ama me, of the same vse and signification.

Amabundus, a, um, he that is a greatte louer or amorous.

Amadryades, loode, Hamadryades.

Amafanius, an yll interpretour of woordes.

Amalthea cornu, A prouerbe signifiyng great plentie, and abundance of thynges.

Ama me, truly, beleue me.

Amana, a citee of Media.

Amandâtio, ônis, f.g. verbale, a sendyng away: a banishment.

Amandâtus, a, um, sent away.

Amándo, âui, atum, are, act. to countermande a way, to send away.

Natura procul amandauit a sensibus, id est, amouit.

Amans, mantis, om.g. patt. he or she that loueth as well honestly, as vnhonestlye, louinge, and substantiuely a louer.

Tui amantissimus, one that loueth you extreamelye wel.

Amantes doloris, peinfull men.

Amánter, aduerbium qualitatis, louyngly.

Amanuensis, ensis, ma.g. a clerke or secretary als wate attendynge, a scribe.

Amaracinum, ne. ge. an oyle made of maioram, good to make warme and souple the synewes.

Amaracinus, a, um, that is made of maioram.

Amaracus, an herbe called soote maioram, or maioram gentle. It is also called Sanctucus. But Galene saith, that Amaracus is that herbe, whiche the apothecaries call Matricaria.

Amaranthus, thi, m.g. an herbe, of the whiche be two sortes: the flower of the one is yelow, and hath

hath a foote fauour, called also Helichryson: of Theodorus, Aurelia: of Apothicaries Sticas citrina, in Englishe maudlene wooꝛt oꝛ Baltasar. Thother groweth a foote in height, and hath leaues lyke basyle, and a flowꝛe facioned lyke an eare rather than a flowꝛe, of coulour cꝛymosyn, and neuer dieth, wherof it hath his name Amaranthos: it hath no fauour, the moꝛe it is gathered the moꝛe it groweth agayne, and when all flowers are past in the wynter, then it beeynge watered, both sꝛyngе a newe. Plī. li. 21. c. 8. It is called commonly flos amoris, in douche Floramor, in frenche Passeue lute: in Englishe (as some suppose) Baldare, of other flowꝛe gentle, moꝛe cruely.

Amarè, bytterly.

Amarescо, uī, scere, to waxe bytter, oꝛ to bee bytter.

Amarice, a lytle thꝛubbe oꝛ busshe, called also Erice, Tamarice, Myrice, Briaria.

Amarico, aui, are, to make bytter, to make angry.

Amarillis, idos, a womans name.

Amariscus, an herbe called Mathis, oꝛ dogge fenell.

Amarities, ei, bytterneſſe.

Amaritudo, inis, and Amaricies, ei, bytterneſſe.
Implere amaritudinem inimici, to shewe ones selfe as sharp and cruell as if he were an ennemy.

Amaror, idem quod amaritudo.

Amarulentus, a, um, vexed with malice, very bitter, sꝛytefull, enuious.

Amarus, a, um, bytter, and by a metaphoꝛe very angry, cruell, peynfull, hurtefull, sꝛytefull, froward, vnpleasant.
Casus amari, aduerſitee. fert patienter casus amaros.
Dicta amara, sꝛytefull wooꝛdes.
Amara mulier, a curste queane.
Sales amari, bytyng scoffes.
Amariorem me facit senectus, age maketh me moꝛe austre, froward, vnpleasant.
Scripta amara, tauntyng wꝛytynges.
Amara mors, deathe peynefull, heaupe, vnpleasaunt.
Amarus hostis, a cruell enemy.
Amarus rumor, a sꝛytefull rumour.

Amasius, & Amasia, he oꝛ she that loueth, oꝛ is in loue.

Amasso, idem quod amauero.

Amatio, ōnis, f. g. a louyng, a wanton louyng.

Amâtor, ōris, masc. gene. a louer, oꝛ hee that is amarous.

Amatórculus, li, m. g. a small oꝛ simple louer.

Amatóriæ, aduer. lyke a louer, taken both in the good parte and the yll.

Amatórie, subst. the name of one of the Muses, called in Greke Erato.

Amatórius, a, um, that pertεyneth to loue.
Amatórium poculum, a dꝛynke charmed to make a man a louer.
Amatoria poesis, verses of loue.

Amátrix, tricis, f. g. a woman louer.

Amaurosis, is, vel sios, fœm. ge. the dymneſſe of the eien.

Amaxa, es, in latine Plaustrum, a wayne, lyke Hamaxa.

Ambactus, a seruaunt.

Ambages, bâgis, fœ. ge. a circuite of wooꝛdes, oꝛ a tale dꝛawen in lengthe.
De hoc nomine tantum legi has tres voculas, Ambages, ambage, ambagibus.
Ambage longa nos moratur. vix digne pueris ambages. Missis ambagibus.

Ambagiôsus, a, um, adiect. that aboundeth in suche soꝛte of speakyngе.

Ambar, oꝛ Ambarum, lyke Ambra.

Ambarualis hostia, was a sacrifyce made foꝛ the fieldes, with a sowe great with farowe.

Ambedo, ambedis, vel ambes, édi, ere, to eate oꝛ knawe about a thyngе.

Ambegni, were an oxe and a ramme, whan on euery syde of them lambes were bꝛought to bee sacrificed.

Ambest, idem quod circum est, vel edit.

Ambêsus, a, um, eaten by, oꝛ gnawen rounde aboute.

Ambidentes, sheepe of two teethe, of some called hogges, and of some theaues.

Ambidexter, stri, m, g. he that vseth both handes lyke well. And by a metaphoꝛe, he that taketh money on both the parties.

Ambigo, ambigis, égi, ere, to compasse oꝛ dyꝛne about, to doute, to be at controuersy oꝛ variance.
Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, our neighbours hereby are at controuersye foꝛ the boundes of their landes.
Deuijs itineribus ambigens patriam & declinans. i. ambiens patriam & non ingrediens:
Tacit. Nihil est quod inter homines ambigatur, in quo non &c. there is nothinge in controuersie betwene. &c.
Ambigitur, men doubte, oꝛ the controuersie is.
Nec ambigitur quin Brutus. &c,
Vrtica est ambigens & plantæ & animali, id est, medium quiddam inter animal & plantā, The fisshe called Vrtica, is of nature doubtful betwene a plant and a liuely creature.
Homo cum omnibus generibus ambigit, id est, ancipitē naturam habet ad omnia genera.
Ambigitur ius aliquod inter peritos, That lawe is in controuersie betwene lerned men.
Ambiguntur causæ proptor scriptum, causes be doubted of. &c.

Ambigue, aduer. doubtfully.

Ambiguitas, ātis, fœm. gen. doubtfulneſſe, vncertaynte.

Ambiguum, gui, a doubte.

Ambiguus, ambigua, um, doubtful, vncertayne, variable, vnconstant.
Ambiguus futuri, vncertaine what shal chance hereafter.

Ambiguus

Ambiguus lupus, is vsed of Ouide for a woulfe that was sometyme a woulfe, and eftsones chaunged into a man.

Ambiguus with a genitiue case: as, Consilij ambiguus, that knoweth not what he shal doe.

Pudoris & metus ambiguus, vncertayne betwene hope and feare what he should doe.

Scriptum ambiguum, a doubtefull writynge that may be taken diuers wayes.

Verba ambigua, woordes of double signification.

Vates ambiguus, that/profecieth thinges obscurely and darkly.

Ambiguus imperandi, vncertayne whether he myght gouerne yphe an emperour or no.

Fidei ambiguæ vir, a man of slypper credence, a man of small fidelitee, or he that kepeth not his promise.

Ambiguum non habeo, I doubte not.

Ambio, ambis, iui, ire, itum, ex am & eo, to trõpasse, to go about, to seeke for promocion, to desyre, to pray, to intreate, to make suite or labour, to sue or stande for an office, to seke vpon.

Multi illi ambiunt sponsam, manye sue to hir for mariage, or make suite, or seke vpon hir.

Ambitio, ónis, f. g. inordinate desyre of honour or authoritee, ambition. Also the seekynge for the fauour of men, earnest suite or labour in a matter. sometyme obsequy, and willynge readynesse to doe any thyng.

Non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, I doe not thinke that you iudge me to erre that I may get fauour.

Nullo officij aut ambitionis in quemq; omisso genere, emptynge no kynde of gentle seruice or obsequy towarde any man.

Ambitione summa à populo contenditur magistratus, with great importunitee or very importune suite.

Ambitiósè, adue. quali. prowdely, curiously with great labour.

Ambitiosè aliquid facere, to doe a thyng with much affectacion.

Ambitiósè in istis, one that dooeth effectate or vermuche grauitee or sadnesse.

Ambitiosè corrigere orationem, to correcte an oracion, alterynge but a very litle, as they do that be loth to displease the maker.

Ambitiósus, a, um, that hath a great compasse or circuite, that coueteth ouermuche to haue the fauour of men, or to get glory and honour, ambicious. Meruailous earnestly and studiously done. superfluous, nothynge to the purpose.

Ambitiósus amnis, a ryuer that hepeth a large compasse or circuite.

Ambitiosæ amicitiæ, feigned amitee, wherein bee many gay woordes, and small frendshyppe, pretected frendshyp.

Ambitiosa decreta, ordinaunces published by the suite, fauour, and frendshyp of men.

Ambitiosa diligentia, to curiouse diligence, whan a man endeuoyeth to get fame and praise, or to currie fauour.

Ambitiosus iudex, a iudge desirous of the fauour of men, lothe to displease.

Ambitiosa ornamenta, superfluous ornamentes, which be onely for ostentation.

Ambitiosæ sententiæ, sentences pronounced for fauour or frendshyp, and not of a right consience.

Si ambitiosis vtilia præferet, if he will preferre profitable things before such as be superfluous.

Ambitiosæ preces, affectuall desyres.

Ambitiósus, si, masc. gen. he that immoderately desyreth honour.

Ambitus, ambitus, m. g. a circuite, or inclosure. also the offence of ambition made by the lawes, the inordinate suite to obteyne the fauours of men by bribyng or other meanes. also a periode.

Ambitus ædium, the compasse of the house round about.

Ambitus verborum, a full or iuste periode.

Ambitus, ambita, tum, part. enuironned or compassed, intreated or sued vnto with many desyres and prayers.

Ambiti honores à principe, honours, promotions, or offices desyred and purchased of the prynce by great suite.

Ambo, ambæ, bo, nom. collect. bothe.

Amblotiridion, a medicine, whiche in women prouoketh trauelyng before the tyme.

Ambra, a verate sweete thyng, which is founde on the sea by a countrey called Zingi, in the laste parte of the worlde, and is (for his gray colour) commonly called (of the apothecaries) Ambragrisia, Ambergrise. Herof are made veray precious and cordiall medicines. It is hot in the seconde degree, and dry in the fyrst.

Ambrices, tyles whiche be layed ouerthwart betwene other tyles.

Ambrones, people of Fraunce.

Ambrosia, brósiæ, f. g. signifyeth immortalitee, it is cald of the paynyms the meate of the gods. It is also after Plinie a name applied to diuers herbes, some called it Artemisia a kynd of Mugwurt, or Tansey: other call it Botris, whiche is one of Hierusalem, other apium rusticum, some Iliũ. Ruellius, saith the herbe which is properly called Ambrosia, hath small leaues lyke rue, and that in his countrey it groweth muche amonge corne, so that mowers are wonte to make their garlandes of it. It is called also Vinosa herba, because it hath a sauour lyke wyne. This name Ambrosia, wandered in diuers thynges. For were it meate, or drynke, or herbes, whiche for the delicatenesse therof, was offred to the godds in sacrifyce, they called it by that name.

Ambrósia, is also the feast of Bacchus, vsed to be kept in the moneth of January.

Ambrósia alendus, a prouerbe signifiyng that one is worthy to be a god.

Ambrosica, cæ, a kynde of grapes.

Ambro-

Ambrosius, and Ambrosiacus, a, um, adiec. of or perteynyng to Ambrosia. also sweete, pleasant, delectable.

Ambrum, a blacke gemme or stone.

Ambubaiæ, arum, plur. dzunken dzabbes that wander aboute the stretes.

Ambubeia, or ambugia, the common cyhorie, with the longe leafe, and blewe flowre, whiche wyll close at the goyng doune of the sonne, and open at the sprynge.

Ambulacrum, lácri, n.g. a pzyuate place to walke in, a galery, an aley in a gerdeyne, a walke.

Ambulatio, ônis, fœ.ge. verbale, walkyng, or a walkyng place, a walke, a galery.

Ambulatilis, that walketh or goeth.

Ambulatiuncula, læ, f.g. a little walke.

Ambulâtor, tôris, fœ.gen. verbale, a walker or styrar.

Ambulatórius, a, um, and ambulatilis, le, that goeth on wheles, or may be remoued from place to place, as Turris ambulatoria, a towre in warre, that may be brought to and fro.

Ambulatrix, icis, f.g. a woman that walketh.

Ambulo, ámbulas, áui, áre, to walke or styre about, to go.

Ambulare in ius, to come before a iudge.

Ambulant aues, when birdes goe by steppes, as the crane and other doth. and doue not hoppe as the sparowes dor.

Ambulant aues, fluun, uaues apud Plin.

Ambulat hoc caput per omnes leges, This clause is often repeted in the lawes.

Cum Xerxes maria ambulauisset, when Xerxes made a bzidge and went ouer the sea.

Si duo scandia ambulentur, passiue apud Pli.

Amburbale, or amburbium, a sacrifice, whan the beast that is sacrificed goth about the citee.

Amburo, bûris, úsi, rere, to bourne all aboute.

Ambústio, ônis, f.g. a bournyng, or parchyng.

Ambustus, a, um, bourned by, or scalded.

Ambustus ad cinerem, bourned to ashes.

Ambusta aquis, thinges scalded.

Ambustum fulminibus, blasted with lightenynge.

Amecus, & ameca, olde wryters vsed for amicus & amica.

Ameia, æ, f.g. the sede of an elmetree.

Amella, æ, f.g. an herbe, whiche groweth muche about the ryuer Mella in fraunce.

Amellus, the flower of that herbe.

Amemelides, a kynde of medlars, wherein bee fiue stones.

Amen, a woorde of hebzue, whiche after the interpzetation of Aquila, signifieth fideliter, after the. 70. interpzetours, it signifieth Fiat, bee it.

Amens, ménus, adiect. madde, rageyng, without all counsell or aduisement, out of his witte.

Amens animi, madde.

Amentatus, a, um, the participle of amento, that is tyed with a thonge.

Amentia, méntiæ, f.g. denom. folye, madnesse,

Amento, áui, áre, to fasten a littell thong, or a like thynge on a dart or iauelyn.

Amentatæ hastæ, iauelynes with thonges to holde by, or dartes.

Amentum, ti, neu.ge. a thonge, or that whiche is bounden to the middes of a darte or iauelyn, wherwith it is throwen, a strope or a loupe. it is also the oke appull, or a rounde thynge that groweth on an ohen leafe.

Ameos, idem quod ammi.

Amerimnos, signifieth with care or thought.

Amerimnon, is also an herbe called Aizoon marius, loke there.

Ames, ámitis, m.g. a perche for a bryde to syt on, a little forke, wheron nettes be sette in hawkynge or huntyng.

Amethodus, a, um, without methode or way in teachynge.

Amethystinatus, one apparayled in colour lyke to the amethist.

Amethystinus, a, um, of an amethiste, coloured lyke an amethyst, violette.

Amethystus, ti, masc. ge. called also Anterites, is a precious stone, called an amethiste, whiche is of a purple colour, but the more it is myxte with rose colour, the better it is. Amethystus, is also a kynde of grapes, the wyne wherof doth neuer make men dzunke. also an herbe in colour lyke wyne.

Ametor, ôris, m.g. he that is without mother.

Ami, an herbe called in englysshe Amy.

Amia, æ, f. g. a fysshe lyke a tunny, but he hath no scales, but a playne skynne, which skyneth lyke to syluer mixt with blewe. And his tayle is in facion lyk the newe moone, wher encreaseth so much euery daie, that it maie sencibly be perceyued.

Amianthon, is of Ericius Cordus supposed to bee a stone, whereof bee made matches lyke to thzeedes, whiche beyng ones on fyre, are neuer extincte or put out.

Amiartus, idem quod amianthon.

Amica, æ, fœm.ge. a woman that is loued. also a concubine.

Amicábilis, le, frendely.

Amicé, aduer. quali. lyke a frende.

Amicibor, for amiciar, I will be clothed, draped, or aparayled.

Amicinum, ni, neu.ge. a canne or potte, but after Hozman it is the hyngyll of a bottle, or the nose of a bottell.

Amicio, ámicis, ciui, mictum, ire, to clothe, to put on a garment.

Amicitur chartis, it is put, wrapped, or couered in paper.

Amicior, ictus sum, iri, to be cladde.

Amiciter, frendly.

Amicitia, ciæ.f.g. amitee, or frendshyp.

Amicitiai, in the genitiue case, for amicitiæ.

Amicities, ei, for amicitia.

Amicitia est inter res inanimas. Pli. Amicitia

est

est rutæ cum fico, the nature of rue and of a figge hath great affinitee and doe wel agree.
Fons amicitiæ, the fountayne or begynnyng.
Ius amicitiæ, the ryght of frendshyp.
Par amicitiæ, two notable frendes.
Ascribere aliquem ad amicitiam, Accipere in amicitiam, to admitte one to be his frend.
Amicitia claudicare videtur, he seemeth not to be a sure and trustye frende: he seemeth to bee a feynt frende.
Amicitiam conglutinare, coniungere, coniugare, connectere, constituere, to ioyne or knytte in frendshyp.
Amicitiam pepegerat cum ea gente, he was alied, or ioyned in frendshyp with that people.
Amicitiam dirumpere, dissoluere, discindere, dissuere, dissociare, euertere, extinguere, tollere, violare, to breake frendshyp.
Amicitia mihi est cum eo, he and I bee frends.
Amicitiam conseruare, confirmare, colere, continere, tueri, to mayntaine frendshyp.
Pyladea amicitia, perfyte frendshyppe, suche as was betwene Pylades and Orestes.
Amicitiam alicuius, dimitterere, deserere, exuere, renuntiare, repudiare, to forsake a mans frendshyp.
Amicitiam gignere, conciliare, comparare, acquirere, parere, contrahere, to get or wynne frendshyp.
Amictorium, tórij, n.g. a lynnen rayle that women do vse to weare.
Amictus, a, um, cladde.
Amictus, us, m.g. verbale, a garmente or apparayle, or els the arayyng and clothing.
Amicula, æ, f.g. a diminitiue of amica.
Amiculâtus, a, um, couered, cladde.
Amiculum, li, n.g, a short cloke.
Amiculus, li, m.g. a diminitiue of amicus.
Amicus, & amica, a freend, a louer, he or she.
Amicus ac perneccssarius alicuius.
Amicus bonus, certus, charus, dulcis, fidus, iucundus, inops, nouus, intentatus, purus, tenuis, verus.
Amicus animi, Amator corporis est, amator ad tempus, amicus in perpetuum. Donat.
Amicus, a, um, propise, conuenient, frendly, pleasaunt, acceptable, fauorable: and ioygned to a thyng that lacketh lyfe, it signifieth profytable or holsome.
Amicus pratis humor, amica frugibus æstas, holsome, profitable, that doeth it much good.
Amicæ aures, fauorable.
Quies amica, pleasant.
Nec dijs amicũ est, i. non placet dijs.
Vento amico ferri, to haue a prosperous winde.
Vultu amico promittere spem, with a pleasant, amiable, or louing countenaunce.
Amilla, læ, f.g. the flower of camomill.
Aminææ vites, vynes growynge by Falerne in the roialme of Naples.

Amissus, lowe amassus.
Amissio, ônis, f.g. verb. the losse of a thing.
Amissus, a, um, losse.
Amita, ámitæ, f.g. my fathers syster, myne aunt.
Amitini, orum, mas. gen. cousins germains by brother and sister.
Amitto, misi, missum, tere, to suffer one to departe, to lose, to sende, to lette passe, to take fro, to cast away, to forgoe.
Vera rerum vocabula amisimus, we haue losse the true name of things.
Amittere animum, to leese his lyfe.
Aspectum omnino amiserunt, they cleane lost their syght.
Illum é conspectu amisi, I haue losse the sight of him.
Sensum humanitatis ex animo amisit, he hath cleane lost and caste out of his mynde.
Occasionem amittere, to leese an occasion.
Ne receptum amittam, that I lese not the place whether I may recoyle.
Amittere vitam per dedecus, with shame to leese his lyfe.
Amittere iusiurandum, to breake an othe, to lose credence.
Quod si non dederit, atque hic dies præterierit: ego argentum, ille iusiurandum amiserit. If he doo not paie it, and this daie do passe, I shall lose my money, But he shall lose his credence.
Amittere libidinem. Iam non possum, amisi omnem libidinem, I may doe no more, I am past all pleasure.
Amittere rem de manibus, to ryd ones hands of a matter.
Amittere hominem de manibus, to let a man go that was taken,
Amittere ciuitatem, to lose the liberte or franchese of a citee.
Amisit colorem, he hath losse his colour.

Ammi, or ammium, a litle whyte seede, it hath the taste of Origanum and is hotte and dry in the thyrd degree. it groweth moste commonly in Aethiope. The apothecaries (sayth Io. Agricola) haue not the very true Ammi, but in stede therof, they sel the sede of cheruple. it is named of apothecaries Ameos.

Ammochrysus, a precious stone, in colour lyke golde mixte with grauell.

Ammonius, nij, or rather Ammodites, ditis, m.g. a wourme much lyke an adder, a cubyte longe, in colour lyke grauell, with blacke spottes, and hath a very hard tayle. It is of some called Cenchrias.

Ammoneo, lowe admoneo.

Ammones, after some the herbe Coronopus, looke there.

Ammoniacum, niaci, n.g. called also Gutta ammoniaca, is a soote gumme, whiche the apothecaries cal it Beniempne. it issueth out of a caane, or (after plinie) out of a tree, called Metopios, whiche

which groweth specially in Libia, where the temple of Iupiter Hammon stoode.

Ammonitrum, tri, n. g. the matter wherof white glasse was wont to be made of, lokes Plini. 36. li. cap. 26.

Ammorgis, ginis. the lyes of wyne, also a certaine herbe, wherof is made a purple colour, and garmentes therof dyed be called Vestes Amorgynæ. Amorgis, is also the thynne shynne of a caane or reede, lyke Amorgis.

Ammoueo, ammoues, mōui, ēre, for amoueo.

Ammenses, sium, f. g. citees nere to riuers sides.

Amnestia, forgetfulnesse of thynges passed.

Amnicola, læ, commu. gen. one that dwelleth by a brooke.

Amnicus, amnica, um, of the brooke.

Amnis, is, m. g. a ryuer or brooke.

Amnes sole exhausti, dryed vp with the sunne.

Euanescunt atq; exarescunt amnes, vanysshe away and be dryed.

Amni secundo deuehitur, he is caried downe with the streame.

Amnes alti, deepe ryuers.

Amnis piscosus, piacidus, purus, quietus, sedatus.

Amnis, rapidus, rigidus, sæuus, spumans, spumosus, turbidus.

Amo, amas, amāui, āre, to loue hertily, to loue wantonly, to be delighted in a thynge.

Amare certatim, to loue who can loue best.

Amare in matrimonium, to loue one to the intent to marye hir.

Diligere, amplecti, amare aliquem.

Amare quippiam plus suis oculis, to loue a thynge exceedingly well.

Amat iacere inter puluillos sericos, he loueth or he is delighted to lie. &c.

Amare, (absolutely) to be intangled in wanton loue.

Omnes qui amant, grauiter sibi vxorem dari ferunt, all that be in loue. &c.

Amare ex animo, to loue with hert and mynde.

Amare se in aliquo, to please ones selfe in any thynge.

In eo me valde amo.

Nisi nosmet valde amabimus, except we wyll stand muche in our owne conceite.

Seipsum amat sine riuali, he loueth him selfe better, or setteth more by him selfe, then all the worlde doth beside: spoken of one, whom no man loueth but him selfe.

Amare plus q̄ diligere.

Amas quod, for Gaudes quod. Amasque q̄ nusquam tibi sit potandum, id est, gaudes.

Amo te ex, or de hac re, I loue you, or I sette muche by you, or I thanke you for this thynge.

Multum te amo quod respondisti octauio. I thanke the hartely. &c.

Amat, for Solet, it is wont, or the facion is so.

Amodo, from henseforth, hereafter.

Amœbæum carmen, verses songe by course, whā one answereth to the other, with equall numbre of verses, and speaketh either a contrary, or a farre greatter thynge, lyke to Virgyls thyrde Eclogc.

Amœna, orum, n. g. a substantiue, pleasaunt and delectable places, goodly to beholde.

Amœnitas, ātis, fœm. ge. pleasure, delectablenes, myrth.

Amœniter, merely, pleasantly.

Amœne, idem.

Amœno, aui, are, to make merry or glad.

Amœnus, a, um, pleasaunt or delectable.

Amœnum ingenium, a pleasaunt witte.

Locus amœnus, a delectable place.

Amolior, liris, litus sum, liri, to remoue or putte away with great payne. sometyme to confute.

Amoliuni hinc, get you hence.

Amoliri periculum, to putte away perill or daunger.

Amomis, idis, an herbe lyke to Amomum, without sauour or fruite, and hath a flower lyke to Organent.

Amōmum, mōmi, n. g. is a little bussche wrapped roundē together like a cluster of grapes and hath a little flowre lyke a whyte violette, the leaues lyke withwynde, or whyte vyne leaues. The best commeth out of Armenia, whiche is yelowe as golde, the wood somewhat red, and very soote in sauour. They be deceiued (saieth Ruellius and Agricola) that take it for the rose of Hierusalem, called also our ladies rose.

Amor, mōris, m. g. loue, sometyme lecherous lust. sometyme it is taken for Cupido, the god.

Amor amarus, vnpleasant or hurtfull loue.

Acer amor, vehement loue.

Aequare amorem, to loue one as hertely as he is loued.

Amore inflammare animum, to sette ones hert on fyre with loue.

Ardentes amores excitare et sui, it would make men meruaillously in loue with it.

Amorem ægrum solatur testudine, he comforteth his louesicke mynde with playyng on the lute.

Amoris flammas compesce, stente the rageyng flames of loue.

Amor habendi, courtousnes.

Alendus amor verbis dulcibus.

Amplecti amore aliquem, to loue one.

Ardere amore alicuius, to be exceedingly in lone with one.

Flagrare amore idem.

Captus amore, entangled in loue.

Componere amores, to make loue balades.

Frænare amorem, to bridle his loue.

Teneri amore alicuius to loue.

Ad nostrum amorem nihil potest accedere, our loue can not be greatter.

Amores, wanton pastymes or pleasures, wherein we delite. sometyme a person whom we loue.

Quid amores ac delitiæ nostræ Roscius? our derelynge

derelyng and only delight.
Amorabundus,a,um, that is amorous.
Amorgis, ginis,suche a kynde of lyne, wherof is made rapnes or Lynes, lyke Amorgis.
Amorphus,phi, without shape or figure.
Amosio,for annuo.
Amótio,ónis,fœm.gen. verb. a remouynge or puttyng away.
Amouco, ámoues, mótum, móui, ére,to remoue, to put from a place or a thynge, to putte away, to lay aside,to take away.
Amouére crapulam,to parbrake, whan one is dronke.
Amouere suspitionem ab aliquo, to put one out of suspition.
Lex virgas amouit ab omnium ciuium corporibus, the lawe forbiddeth that any citesyn shoulde be bette with roddes.
Amouére segnitiem, to caste away slouth.
Amouére aliquem ab officio, to put one out of his office. A se culpam amouet, he putteth the faute from him selfe.
Amouere metum, to put away feare.
Amoueri in insulam, to be banished or caryed away into an plande.
Per fraudem amouit, he toke it away by diseite.
Ampelitis, a kynde of toughe earthe, like the lyme called Bitumen.
Ampelodesmon, an herbe, wherwith they make bondes to tye vynes.
Ampelocarpus, lyke Omphelocarpus.
Ampelos agria, called Labrusca, a wylde vyne. also an other herbe, diuerse from Labrusca, has vynge harde leaues of the colour of asshes, and seede lyke the kernell of a pomgranade. Plini. li. 27. Cap. 7.
Ampeloleuse,es, fœ. ge. a whyte vine, called also Ophiostaphilos, Melothros, cõmonly Bryonia, it groweth in hedges and bushes, in Englyshe Wyponie.
Ampelomelæna,f.g. of some is also named Bryonia, and Chironia, of the latines Vua tamina, and Vitis nigra,it hath leaues like pure, but somewhat bigger, and clymynge by bushes taketh holde with tendrelles, as a vyne doeeth.
Ampendices, olde wryters vsed for appendices.
Amperoprason,si, neu. gen. porrum siluestre, an herbe which groweth in vynepardes, haupng an head like to garlicke. a leafe like to spurge, or to a leke blade after some, a purple flower, and seede like to cresses.
Amphi, in latine Circum, about.
Amphibia,orum,neu. ge. bydes or beastes that do lyue as wel on the water as on the lande.
Amphibion,idem quod Aloe.
Amphibolia, amphibologia, æ, f.g. or amphibolon,li,neu.gen. a forme in speakynge, where a sentence may be taken two sundry or contrary wayes.
Amphibrachus,chi,m.g. a foote of meter beynge of three syllables,the fyrst and last short, and the middell syllable longe, as Cupido.
Amphicarpa,orum,n.ge. that beare on bothe sydes double fruite.
Amphicaustis, a kynde of barley growynge on mountaines.
Amphicyrtos, is the state of the moone, whan it is not come to the diameter or iust middle.
Amphidoxon,i,n.g. that, the contrary wherof both happen often times.
Amphimacrus, phimacri, masc. gen. a foote in meter, the fyrst syllable and laste longe, the middell shorte.
Amphimalla,orum, n.ge. clothe or garmentes feyled on bothe sydes.
Amphimaschala,orum, ne.ge. clothes feyled on both sydes, that substantiall and honest persons vsed.
Amphimerinon, a feuer cotidian, whiche cometh of fleume.
Amphippi, called of Plinie Desultores, soudiours that vsed to leape from one horse to another.
Amphisbœna, næ,f.g. a serpente, haupnge two heades, wherof the one is before, the other behynde, where his tayle shoulde be.
Amphitana,æ. f.g. a precious stone, the brimme or edge wherof shineth like golde.
Amphitapa,pæ.f.g. a garment or couerlet that is rough on both sydes.
Amphitalami,orum,m.g. a kynd of chambres.
Amphiteatrum,ti,n.g. a cuppe, whiche wil stande on euery syde and hath diuers botomes. Also a great mugge or drynkyng potte.
✠ Ex amphiteatro Christi, a prouerbe spoken of one that hath dronken vnmeasurably.
Amphitheatrális, le, and Amphitheatricus, a, um,of or pertaynynge to a theatre.
Amphitheatrum,tri, n.g. a rounde place made with seates or stakoldes, where men beheld plaies.
Amphitheatrales ludi, plaies exercised in those places.
Amphytrionides,ónidis,m.ge. he that commeth of the lyne of Amphitrio.
Amphora,æ,f.g. called also Quadrantal, an olde measure of Rome. It is a foote square euerye way and containeth. 48. of the olde measures called Sextarij, of our englyshe measure. v. gallons. In weight it conteineth. 80. pounde of wyne. 72. of oyle, of honye. 120.
Amphora is also, a wyne vessell that hath two handles, a great tanketh.
✠ Amphora, a measure (after Budeus) beeynge a foote square euery way,conteinyng three of the measures called Modij, two Vrnas. 48. Sextarios,euery Sextarius conteining a wine pinte and a halfe, that is. 24. ounces, whiche is in weight. 11. pounde Romaine, or a pounde and an halfe of common habber deposse weight. So that Amphora conteyneth of wyne. 72. pintes, that is iuste. 15. gallons: In weight 96 pounde

Romaine

Romaine, after .xii. ounces to the poundt. 72. pounde weight, after .16. ounces to the pound. and by this coumpte Amphora is more then our bushell .16. pounde. for our bushell is but. 56. pounde. If Sertarius, after plinions, be but .18. ounces, or .20. ounces, Amphora conteyneth lesse then our bushell .2. pounde, or there aboute.

Amphoralis,le, adiect. that conteyneth the measure of Amphora.

Amphorarius,ri,m.g. he that beareth the potte, a tankarde bearer.

Amphoteroplon,pli, a double fraight or duetie that is payed when the shippe man undertaketh on warandise to conducte a man saffe forth, and bryng him saffe whome againe.

Ampiruo,aui,are,n.g. is properly where in daunsynge lyke meuyng or countenance that one maketh, he vnto whom it is made, shall doce the semblable. it was firste vsed of the priestes called Salij.

Amplant, olde writers vsed for amplificant, they enlarge.

Ample, amply, largely.

Elate,amplecy loqui, to vse a lofty and bygh stile in speakyng.

Amplecto, vsed of olde writers for amplector.

Amplector,xus sum,ti,frequent. & à Priscianò inter communia numeratur, To embrace, to compasse, to loue hertyly, to receiue gladly or gredyly, to holde. sometyme to comprehende or conteyne. also to conceiue in ones mynde, or vnderstand.

Amplecti artem aliquam, to apply ones mind earnestly to a faculte or science.

Amplecti ius ciuile, to studie the ciuile lawe earnestly.

Amplecti officijs, to shew frendlye pleasures to one.

Non fortuito ad tuam amplitudinem meis officijs, amplectendam incidi, I dyd not geue my selfe by chance to shew such pleasures and ser uyce as I coulde vnto your honour.

Quod ego pluribus verbis amplecterer, for complecterer, whiche thyng I would declare or set forth to you in mo woordes.

Vt totum genus iudiciorum amplectamini .i. intelligatis, That you maie perceiue and vnderstande the hole course of accusations.

Medium hominem amplectitur, he taketh the man by the middle.

Amplecti amore, to loue.

Amplecti alicuius virtutem, to be in loue with ones vertue or honestie.

Me quotidie magis amplectitur, he loueth me euery day more then other.

Plebem nimis amplecti putabatur, he was thought to much to fauour the commons.

Amplector libenter talem animum, I receiue gladly and fauour such a minde.

Amplexari, for amplecti.

Amplexo, vsed of olde writers for amplexor.

Amplexor,aris sum,ari, frequentatiuum, deq. to imbrace or loue wel, to fauour or haue in estimacion.

Amplexus,plexus,m.g. verba. imbracyng.

Dare amplexus, to embrace.

Amplexus,ûs,f.g. verb. a deferryng of iudgement as concernyng mans life for some weyghty consideration.

Amplexus,a,um,part. a man accepted, whose iudgement is deferred vpon some difficultee or consideracion.

Amplificatio,onis,f.g. an augmentation.

Amplificatus,a,um,part. auct. augmented.

Amplificator,oris,m.g. verb. he whyche increaseth a thyng.

Amplisice,aduerb. noblye, magnifikelye.

Amplifico,aui,are,act. to augment, to make better, sometyme to extoll, to magnify.

Pretium rei alicuius amplificare, to enhaunse the price of a thynge.

Amplificare, authoritatem, gloriam, dignitatem alicuius, to encrease. &c.

Amplio,amplias,aui,are, act. to make more, to drawe to, to deferre or delaie a thynge in iudgement, to reprye.

Ampliare seruitia, to increase the numbre of seruauntes.

Ampliter, aduerb. largely, abundantly, magnyfykely.

Ampliter occupatus, let with much busines.

Ampliter testis, witnes of all the hole matter.

Ampliter mentiri, to lye shamefully.

Ampliter acceptus, sumptuously receyued.

Ampliter in cœna nobis opposuit, he serued vs at supper very sumptuously. or, he made vs a very sumptuous and costly supper.

Amplitudo,inis,f.g. greatnes of power or maiestie, noblenesse. sometyme it signifieth largnes.

Amplitudo terræ, the largenesse of the countrey.

In amplitudinem adolescere, to grow to great heigth and bignesse.

Amplitudine opum, in greatnesse of substance or ryches.

Amplitudo corporis, the bygnesse of the body, in proporcion to the length, sometyme the height or length.

Modica amplitudine simulachrum, a small or little Image.

Amplitudo animi, maiestee, noblenes of mind, haute courage.

Amplitudinem suam retinere, to continue in his maiestee and auctoritee.

Ampluagus,pluaga,gum, much wandryng.

Amplius, aduer. compara. ab ample, moreouer, more largely: sometyme vsed for Plus.

Terræ non amplius apparent, (absolutely) no more, no lenger.

Amplius, is somtime ioined with a nominatiue, sometime an accusatiue. sometyme an ablatiue case.

cafe. but ſeldome with a genetyue.
Amplius ſunt ſex menſes, it is aboue halfe a yere.
Amplius horas quatuor fortiſſimè pugnauerunt, they fought valiauntly moze then fower howzes, oz fower howzes and aboue.
Amplius liberorum . i . moze childzen.
Ceperunt amplius tria milia hominum, they tooke pziſoners. 3000. men and aboue.
Haud nummo amplius, not a peny moze.
Amplius deliberare, to take better auiſement.
Amplius pronunciare reum . i . ampliare.
Amplius morando, by longer tarying.
Hoc amplius, foz Etiam, vltra, præterea, furthermoze, mozeouer.
Amplius opinione, longer then we thought.
Cum eſſem aſſenſus, decreui hoc amplius vi tu &c. i . decreui præterea.

Amplus, a, um, large, wyde, great, abundant, noble, honozable, of great auctozitee and power.
Amicitia ampla, honozable oz great frendſhip.
Ampliſſimus ordo, was vſed foz the Senatours of Rome.
Ampli homines, honozable and great men.
Ampliſſimus magiſtratus, the higheſt office.
Ampliſſimum magnitudine, of paſſyng great bygneſſe.
Funus amplum, a ſumptuous and honozable buriall.
Res pecuaria ampla, when a man is a great graſyar, and hath great richeſſe of cattle.
Occaſio ampla, a very good occaſion.
Suos omnes per ſe eſſe ampliores volebat, his will was to haue all his frendes by his meanes to be the better.
Si morbus amplior factus eſt, if the diſeaſe be increaſed.
Fortunas ampliſſimas amittere. to loſe meruailous great treaſure and ſubſtance.
Ampliſſima familia natus, deſcended of a noble houſe oz linage.
Arbor ampliſſima, a bygge tree, and of verye great compaſſe about.

Ampluſtre, neut. gene. & plur. Ampluſtra, oz ampluſtria, lyke apluſtre.

Ampron, onis, m. g. a coyde oz chayne faſtned to the pokes, wherby beaſtes dooe drawe a wayne.

Ampulla, læ, f. g. an ople pot, moſt commonlye of glaſſe . alſo a bottle oz flagon . ſometyme it ſignifyeth a thyng that is blowen oz puffed.
Suetonius vſeth that woorde foz a drynkynge glaſſe. It may be called a viole.
Ampulla potoria, a drynkyng glaſſe.
Ampullæ per tranſlat. proude & ſtately woordes.

Ampullaceus, a, um, of ampulla.
Ampullacea mulier, Plautus ſeemeth to vſe foz a woman gorgiouſely aparayled.
Ampullacea pyra, a kynd of peares, in faſhion like a viole.

Ampullarius, rij, m. g. a bottell maker, a glaſſe maker, oz ſuche lyke.

Ampullarius, ria, um, idem quod ampullaceus.

Ampullor, laris, latus ſum, lari, depo. to ſwell foz pryde. alſo to vſe proude oz haute wordes in ſpeakynge oz wrytynge.

Amputatio, ónis, f. ge. verbal. a cuttynge of oz away.

Amputo, ámputas, dui. âre, act. to cut of, to cut rounde about.
Amputare quicquid eſt peſtiferum in republica, to cutte oz cleane take away the occaſion of any great miſchiefe in the common weale.

Amſegetes, they whoſe landes lye by the byghe wayes ſyde.

Amula, ámulæ, f. g. a potte, wherein foz religion they caried water: it may be vſed foz an holye water potte.

Amulétum, ti, n. g. any thyng that is ordeyned ag aynſt poyſonynge. it is alſo taken foz euery thynge, whiche is hanged about ones necke oz arme, to preſerue from any inconueniences oz ſickeneſſe.

Amuletum, is alſo a certayne herbe called Cyclamini. lyke Plin. li. 25. ca. 9.

Amurca, æ, f. g. the mother oz fome of all oyles.
Amurcaria dolia, veſſels to put that fome in.

Amuſium, ſij, ne. ge. an inſtrument to kynde outwyndes.

Amuſsim, by rule oz lyne.

Amuſsis, ſis, fœm. ge. a maſons oz a carpenters rule oz lyne.
Ad amuſsim aliquid facere, to doe a thynge exactly.
Numerus ad amuſſim, the iuſt and euen number, neither moze noz leſſe.
Alba amuſsi, a prouerbe ſignifyng to doe a thynge without choyſe.

Amuſsitatus, a, um, made by lyne, wel proportioned, perfect, abſolute.
Amuſſitata, opera, exact and perfect diligence.

Amûſus, ſi, m. g. he that knoweth no learnyng, an ignozant idrote.

Amygdala, æ, fœm. ge. an almonde tree, ſometyme the almonde.
Amygdalæ faucium, certayne kernelles in the nethermoſt parte of the mouth.

Amygdaliceus, a, um, lyke an almonde.

Amigdalinus, dalina, um, of almondes.

Amygdalites, dalite, f. g. an herbe, the leafe wherof is lyke to an almonde, a kynde of ſpurge.

Amigdalum, li, n. g. an almonde.

Amigdaliceus, a, um, of oz lyke an almonde, oz almonde tree.

Amylum, is a thynge made of wheate three monthes olde, whiche is laied in water tyll it wexe ſoft, the water beynge chaunged . v. tymes in the daie, and as often in the night: and whan it wareth tender, and as ſoft as may be, than the water beyng ſoftly poured out, it is troden with mens feete, eftſones the water is poured out and troden agayne. Fynally the bran, whiche ſwimmeth on the water, is taken away

with a lyue, and that whiche remayneth, be-yng streyned, is laied on newe tyles, and sette in the hotte sunne vntyll it be thorough dryed. This is verye medicinable agaynste distillacions into the eies, and pymples of the eies. Agaynste spittynge of bloudde, and myxt with milke, it rauleth one to be fatt.

Amymitia, tæ. f. g. a kynde of frankensens.

Amyris, a tree that hath a very pleasant sauour, but it bringeth foorth no fruite.

Amyron, idem quod Atractylis.

Amystis, a certayne drynke, whiche the Thracians vsed to drynke vp at one draught, wynkyng. Of some it is taken for the precious stone called Amithystus.

A ANTE N.

AN, an aduerbe of askynge, as, obsecro, an is est? I pray you, is it he? sometyme of doubtynge, as, Haud scio an illam amat, I can not tell whether he loue hir or no. It is vsed for Aut, as, Metu an contumacia? For feare or for stubburnesse? Anne, for An, both interrogatiuely and doubtyngly. An sometyme coloweth, Vtrum. Multum interest vtrum laus imminuatur an salus deseratur.

Annon, for nonne. An, is vsed for circum, of olde writers.

Ana, a beast in the east parte, which hath mighty and stronge teth, and longe clawes. also a barbarous word that phisitions now a days doe vse, for, singulorum partem, vel partes.

Anabasis, is, fœ. g. an herbe called also Equisetum, of the grekes Hippuris, in englishe (after some) horsetayle.

Anabastus, sti, m. g. he that rideth by poste horses.

Anabathrum, thri, neu. g. a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche standeth on highe, whereunto a man must go vp by a ladder or greces.

Anabalágium, lágii, n. g. a ueasture that couereth the shulders, some iudge, it may be vsed for a womans rayle or nyght.

Anabula, æ, f. g. a beaste in Ethiope, hauyng an head lyke a camell, a necke lyke an horse, and legges lyke an ore, and is of colour a bryght red, full of white spottes. Also an herbe called Lactoris, or Lactaria.

Anacacabea, æ, fœ. ge. a tree, or rather an herbe called also Lotus.

Anacácabos, bi, the fruite of that tree.

Anacamserótis, fœ. ge. an herbe, whiche by the touching thereof, restoreth loue betwene men, after most deadly hate.

Anacardium, ii, n. g. a tree vnknowen to the old grekes: it groweth in India, also in Sicilia, in the mountaynes, out of the whiche tyre commeth: The fruite thereof is lyke the herte of a littell bryde, & hath a redde iuyce lyke to bloud. The vulgare people of Sicilie and naples cal it pediculum elephanti, an elephantes louse. There is contained in the fruite hony, whiche dooeth cruiterate, and burneth the bloud and other humours, it rooteth vp wertes, and is holsome for the synewes, whiche be hurte with colde. by it selfe taken it is venym, but there is thereof a confection made by Rasis agaynste all colde diseases.

Anacephaleósis, sis, f. g. a shorte recapitulation or repetition of thynges before rehersed.

Anachites, a stone that is holsome agaynste poyson, and dryueth away madde fantasies, and bayne feare out of mens myndes, idem quod Adamas, the Diamonde.

Anachoresis, éos, f. g. wildernes, a solytary place.

Anachorêta, m. g. an hermite, he that lyueth apart, and out of company.

Anaclésis, sis. f. g. a reboundyng or beatynge backe agayne, a reuerberation.

Anaclinterium, rii, n. g. a mattresse to lye vpon.

Anacollia, those thynges the gumme whereof is medicinable agaynst corrupte heares,

Anacolûthos, a vice in wrytynge or speakynge, whã the words answere not the one to the other.

Anacrísis, the examination of a matter.

Anacreontius, a, um, of Anacreon.

Anactorion, idem aliquibus quod Xiphion.

Anadema, matis, n. g. a garlande.

Anadendromache, a plaister made of the leaues of holy hocke, or rather marshe mallow called Althæa, some take it for holy hocke.

Anadendrides, a certayne kynde of vynes.

Anadendron, the marshe mallow.

Anadiplósis, sis, f. g. is a doublyng of a woorde, as whan the last woorde of the fyrst verse, is the fyrst woord of the seconde, as,

Certent vt cygnis vlulæ, sic Tyrrenus Orphe⁹
Orpheus in syluis inter Delphinas Orion.

Anagallis aquatica, called also Sion & Lauer, an herbe named named in Englishe Brookelymes, whiche groweth in water, with a streight vpright stalke. whiche is fatty, and hath brode leaues lyke Ilyslaunder: but they be lesse, and haue a good sauour. Surgions dos vse it in healynge of woundes.

Anagallis, gállidis, fœ. g. an herbe, called vulgarely Morsus gallinæ, in englishe (as I suppose) Pimpernell: other take it for chickewede. This herbe hath both kyndes: the male beareth a red flower, the female a blue.

Anáglipha, & anaglipta, orum, n. g. vessell or plate of gold or siluer chased, as cuppes or bolles beaten with the hammer, and not ingraued.

Anaglyptes, tis, vel te, ma. g. he that woorketh suche vessell.

Anaglyptice, ces, fœ. g. the craft to chace or imboce plate.

Anagnostes, tæ, más. g. he that readeth to other men, as a bible clerke, or any other that readeth while an other writeth.

Anagóge, es, fœ. ge. the hygh and subtyll vnderstandyng of the scripture, or other thyng.

Anagraphe,

Anagraphe, es, a deſcripcion.
Anagyris, oꝛ, rus, an herbe oꝛ ſhrub very pleaſant to ſee to, and hath a fayre yelowe flower, but a verie horrible and ſtinkyng ſauour, looke Diоſ. li. 3. ca. 142. Some late Anagyrus, is a place in Attica, where groweth abundantly a very ſtynkyng herbe.
Analecta, ōrum, neu. gen. fragmentes of meate that fall vnder the table, and bee afterwarde ſwepte awaie.
Analectes, tæ, m. g. he that ſwepeth oꝛ gathereth vp broheletes oꝛ fragmentes.
Analectis, lectidis, f. g. lyke Analectides.
Analeptice, ces, f. g. a ſourme of dicte to nouriſhe him that is late recouered of ſickeneſſe.
Analeſia, æ, f. g. is a ſykenyſſe of the head, which taketh awap ſenſibleneſſe from the whole parties of the head, and cometh of the weakeneſſe of the ſtomake, oꝛ of to muche meate, oꝛ of to much lecherye, oꝛ dꝛynkyng muche colde water, oꝛ to muche ſtudye, oꝛ of indigeſtion.
Analogia, analogiæ, f. g. conueniencie, oꝛ pꝛoꝑoꝛcio, whoſe pꝛopertee is to conferre that which is doubtfull, with that which is lyke to it, which is moꝛe certaine, to make it moꝛe playne.
Analogiſtæ, arum, tutoꝛs that are not bound to make accompte to the pupilles oꝛ wardes, foꝛ the tyme that they had theim in tuition.
Analogos, pꝛopoꝛcionable.
Analphabeti, thei that haue not lerned their a.b.c.
Analyſis, ſis, f. g. a reſolucion.
Analyticum, ci, n. g. that whiche reſolueth.
Ananchitis, a pꝛecious ſtone, whiche magicians vſed.
Ananeſtides, (oꝛ rather Analeſtides) thynges made of cotton, oꝛ ſuche lyke, as it were littell pillowes that women vſe to ſette on their ſhoulders the better to faſhion their bodies.
Anangilos, idem aliquibus quod rebus.
Anantopodoton, a fygure in wꝛytynge, where ſome little clauſe is lefte out, eyther in the begynnyng, mydde, oꝛ ende.
Anapæſtum, ſti, n. g. oꝛ Anapæſtus, ti, m. g. a kynde of verſe
Anapæſtus, a foote in metre of thꝛee ſyllables, hauyng the two fyꝛſt feete ſhoꝛte, and the laſt long.
Anaphalis, idem quod gnaphalium. Diоſ.
Anapauomenos, ni, one that is at reſt oꝛ quiete:
Anaphora, oꝛ Apanaphora, æ, fœm. gen. a fygure called relation, oꝛ repetition, whan one woꝛde is reherſed in diuers clauſes. as, Verres adeſſe iubeat, Verres cognoſcebat, Verres iudicabat.
Anaphoræ, bee aſcenſions of the planets from the eaſt parte by the daiely courſe of the fyrmament.
Anarchia, æ, fœ. ge. when a people is without a pꝛince oꝛ gouernour, lacke of a pꝛince.
Anarchus, a, um, without a pꝛince, oꝛ without a begynnynge.
Anarrhinon, idem quod Hippogloſſum: alſo an other herbe diuers from that.
Anaſphoros, ferne.
Anas, ătis, fœ. gen. a ducke.
Anaſtomoſis, fœ. g. of phiſicions is taken foꝛ bledynge that commeth by reaſon of breakynge oꝛ rottyng of a veyne.
Anaſtrophe, es, f. g. a turnyng out of a common oꝛder: as, Italiam contra, foꝛ Contra Italiam.
Anatărius, a, um, of a ducke, oꝛ that kepeth duckes.
Anatărius, rij, maſ. gen. a keeper of duckes.
Anathema, thematis, n. g. penul. corrept. a man accurſed and abandoned to the diuel, as the Latines vſe ſacrum ſometyme to the euill parte.
Anathēma, thēmatis, ne. ge. penult. pꝛoduct. in holie ſcripture betokeneth ſeparacion, els where it ſignifieth a thyng offred oꝛ ſette vp in a temple oꝛ church, as images of waxe, ſyluer, oꝛ any other mettall.
Anathēmatizo, āui, āre, to curſe oꝛ geue to the deuell.
Anaticula, læ, f. g. a little ducke, a ducking.
Anatinus, anatina, um, like a ducke.
Anatociſmus, mi, m. g. reteinyng of vſury perely.
Anatomia, æ, oꝛ Anatome, es, f. g. anotomie, oꝛ cuttyng of men by phiſicions, to conſider the inwarde partes and membꝛes.
Anatrologitos, ti, ma. g. vnſkilfull oꝛ ignoꝛant in phiſicke.
Anauros, a ryuer in Theſſalia.
Ancæſa, orum, n. g. grauen veſſell.
Anceps, itis, adiect. om. ge. doubtfull, vncertayne. ſometyme it ſignifyeth double. alſo cuttyng on bothe ſydes, oꝛ that hath an handell at bothe endes, oꝛ two heades oꝛ faces.
Ancipiti mucrone, with a two edged ſwoꝛd.
Ancipites beſtiæ, beaſtes that lyue bothe on water and lande.
Ancipiti vrgentur bello, they are ſet on, both befoꝛe and behynd.
Anceps fortuna belli, doubtefull foꝛtune of warre.
Anceps cibus, a doubteful meate & dangerous.
Anceps ius, a lawe that is in controuerſy.
Ancipitia vocabula, woꝛdes that maie be vſed bothe to the good and euill parte.
Ancetum ti, ne. ge. of ſome taken foꝛ the wylde cucumer.
Anchilops, is ſuperfluous fleſhe in the greater cozner of the eie, wherunto humours gather.
Anchinum mel, a certayne hony made of oneig flowers gathered in the ſpꝛyng tyme.
Anchites, lyke Anachites, quod idem eſt.
Anchoĭa, æ, fœ. g. a blewe violette.
Anchora, anchoꝛæ, f. g. an ancoꝛe. alſo the gable, whereby the ancoꝛe is tied.
Anchoræ, the bondes, wherwith the ſayle parde is faſtened to the maſte.
Anchorāle, lis, ne. ge. a cable, wherwith an ancoꝛe is tied.
Anchoralis, le, idem quod Anchorarius.

Anchoratius, a, um, pertepnyng to an ancoze.
Anchuſa, æ, f. g. an herbe, called in France Orchaneta. women vſe it to ſet a ruddineſſe in their cheekes. it maie be called wilde Buglos, oz Oxchanet. Of the iuyce therof is dyed sanguine colour.
Anchyle, is an inciſion oz cuttyng of the cozdes of the necke oz iointes, wherebp the vſe of the member is let.
Ancile, ancilis, ne. ge. a ſhield without cozners, ſuche one in the tyme of Numa kyng of Rome, was ſeene fall out of the skie.
Ancilla, æ, fœ. g. a mayden ſeruaunt, it was pzoperly taken foz a bonde woman.
Ancillariolus, li, ma. g. a vile felow, that geueth hym to the loue of wenches.
Ancillaris, re, om. g. that pertepneth to a womã ſeruaunt.
Ancillor, atus ſum, âri, depo. to ſerue humbly oz diligently, oz to ſerue lyke a ſlaue.
Anciloglotſum, the diſeaſe oz lette in a man, oz childe, when we ſaie, he is tounge tied.
Ancillula, æ, f. g. a littell oz pooze wenche ſeruant.
Anclabria, orum, n. g. veſſelles, whiche pzieſtes vſed in ſacrifice.
Anclabris, bris, f. g. a table vſed in ſacrifice.
Anclo, áui, âre, lyke Anclo, aui, are.
Ancon, cônis, m. g. pzoperly an elbowe.
Ancônes, the coynes oz cozners of a wall, alſo amonge Geometricians, it is the bowynge that maketh the cozner, called angulus rectus, they be alſo certaine veſſels.
Anconici, orum, ma. g. certayne coynes, oz cozners that ſtand out in buildyng to beare vp any beame oz rafter.
Anchuriſma, matis, neu. g. the takyng awaie of a windie matter being diſſolued.
Anctuæ, the partes of the necke, where men leeſt choked. Alſo inſtrumentes, wherewith woundes are cloſed.
Anculare, olde writers vſed foz miniſtrare.
Anculi, & anculæ, goddes and goddeſſes of ſeruyng women.
Ancus, ci, ma. g. he that hath a crooked arme.
Ancyla, læ, fœm. ge. oz ancyclops, clopis, the ſtoppyng oz holdynge of a ioincte that it can not moue, when it commeth of a groſſenes oz obſtruction, oz by the ſtretchyng of a ſinew.
Anciloglosſi, thoſe which be bozne tonge tyed.
Andabatæ, arum, ma. gen. men that fought with ſwoozdes wyngyng, oz rather a hynde of plate.
Andianum vinum, wyne of Andrew.
Andrachne agria, an herbe, whiche the Italians call Illecebra, ſome thynke it Orpin.
Andrachne, nes, f. g. in greke, is in latine Portulaca, in engliſhe purſlane.
Andrago, ginis, fœm. gen. a woman hauyng a mans herte, a virago.
Andresemon, ſome wryte foz Androſæmon, lyke there.
Andródamas, androdamántis, m. g. a pzecious ſtone, hard and ponderous, bright like ſiluer, and in fourme is of diuers littell ſquares. it is founde in the ſand of the redd ſea, it putteth away the furye of pre, and the rage of lechery.
Andrógýnûs, ni, maſc. ge. a man hauynge both membzes of a man and alſo of a woman.
Andron, ônos, maſc. gen. a chambze, where into men onely do come. alſo a ſpace betweene two walles, wherevnto rayne falleth, a maner of gutters.
Andronæ arum, fœ. g. ſeates, whereunto onely men come.
Andronitis, tidis, fœm. ge. idẽ quod Andron.
Andronium, nij, n. g. a medicine foz the diſeaſe in the roote of the tunge called Vua.
Androſace, ces, f. g. Lozdus and ſome other ſuppoſe it to be that, whiche is called Cuſcuta, in engliſhe withwynde, whiche wyndeth aboute hyn and hemp. Muſa and Maynardus thinke the contrary: beleue whom ye lyſt. Dioſcorides deſcribeth it in this wiſe: Androſaces, is a bitter herbe, ſpreadyng abzode ſmall ſtalkes like ruſſhes, without leaues, hauynge littell coddes on the toppe, wherein be ſeedes: it groweth on the ſea coſt of Syria.
Androſæmon, mi, ne. ge. an herbe called ſainct Johns wooꝛt, oz rather Tutſane, and groweth in gardeins, and no where els, it beareth a yelowe flower. The apothecaries call it falſelie Agnus caſtus.
Andruare, olde writers vſed foz recurrere, to renne againe.
Anellus, lyke Annellus.
Anemone, es, f. g. an herbe lyke to rocket, the leaues are full of heles, the flower neuer openeth, but whan the wynde bloweth. Plin. li. 21. cap. 11. 23. In frenche, it is called Coquelourdes, oz cockes, of common appothecaries it is called Herba venti: ſome thynke it maie bee called in engliſhe, roſe perſiley. Eraſmus ſaith, Anemona, is a hynde of Poppie, whiche beareth a flowre like a roſe, but it hath no good ſauour: it groweth al about in the fieldes.
Anethum, thi, n. g. an herbe called dyll.
Aneuriſma, matis, n. ge. a cuttyng a ſunder of the ſinew, whiche conteineth the receptoꝛy of bloudde, oz takynge awaie the matter, wherein the ſpꝛytes be conteyned.
Anfractus, us, maſ. ge. wyndynges and tournynges, ſpecially in grounde. ſometyme a circuite oz compaſſe.
Anfractus ſolis, the tournynge oz reuolucion of the ſonne.
Anfractus iudiciorum, the perplexitee and hard doubtfulnes of iudgementes.
Anfractus littorum, the crooked windynges of water bankes.
Anfractus, a, um, that is broken round about.
Angaria, a conſtraint oz compulſion, ſeruage.
Angariæ, arum, f. g. ſome do expounde it a pzoꝛuiſion of poſtes in ſondꝛy places, foz ſpedynelle

of messages. also certayne charges or offices that men take paynes in, as watching, carying of thinges from place to place in warfare. &c.

Angarij, orum, m. g. postes or currours, whyche goe in messages.

Angário, áui, áre. to constreygne one to doe a thynge.

Angelica, æ, f. g. is taken of Maynardus, for that whyche is called Ierander. John Tanstertetus, a well learned man at this time, supposeth that whiche Dioscorides calleth Morrida, to be our Angelica. Of thys herbe bee two kindes, one of the gardeyne, called herbe imperiall, as I thynke: an other wylde, named linge wurt, or longe wurt.

Angellus, a little corner.

Angelus, li, m. g. an angell. in greeke it properly signifieth a messanger.

Anger, a certayne serpente, after whose stingynge hapneth intollerable paynes.

Angina, æ, f. g. of the greekes called Synanche, is an inflammation of the muscle of the inner gargil. Of thys dysease be three kyndes. The fyrst is Synanche, wherin appereth neither swelling nor readnesse, but the bodye wareth leane, the membres are leused, and the breath is stopped. The seconde is called Vuisynanche, there appereth rednesse and swellyng, and let of speche with perynge. The thyrde is called Parasynanche, wherin onely the chekes do swell, the other tokens do not folow, the squince.

Angiologia, æ, f. g. is a poynct of surgery in the veynes of the temples hid, beinge deuided from temple to temple in depenesse.

Angiportus, tus, ma. g. or Angiportum, ti, n. g a great hole in the earth with many tourninges, or that whiche hath no vaye oute, or a lane in a towne, which leadeth the nexte way to a streete, or that which lieth on a hauen, wherby marchandise is caried from the water, or recaried.

Ango, anxi, anctum, ángere, acti. signifieth properly to thyrtle or strangle, and by a metaphore, to torment, vexe or trouble with care.

Angit animum illa cura, that care troubleth my mynde.

Angi desyderio.

Angi cruciatu timoris, to be sore tourmented with feare.

De Stathio manumisso non nihil angor, I am sumwhat troubled that Stathius is manumised.

Angor, ôris, m. g. properly stranglynge, anguish of body or mynde.

Angor nos afficit, anguishe or greke of mynde tourmenteth vs.

Angorem capere, to take sorow.

Angoribus & molestijs implicatus, wrapped in angyshe and payne.

Curam & angorem animi leuare: to mitigate.

Anguilla, læ, f. gene. an eele, whiche, as the best authours affirme, cometh wythout generation or spaune, neither there is of that kynd male or female, but be ingendred of the bowels of the earth, whiche is of claie myxt with moist earth: and that appereth by standynge pooles, where after the earth hath been throwen out cleane, after diuers showres of rayne, eeles haue bene founde. for in dyse wether they increase not, though it be in a ryuer. And they that fyndyng little thynges lyke heares or eales ioyned with theim, saie, that they are yong eeles, are deceyued. In the ryuer of Ganges in India, haue been founde eeles. xxx. feete in length.

Anguilla est, elabitur, he is an eele, he slypseth away.

Anguillarius lacus, a place where eeles be bred.

Anguiculus, li, mascu. gene. a little snake, or serpent.

Anguifer, a sterre, or signe.

Anguimánus, guimani, mascu. gener. an or lyphant.

Anguinum, ni, n. g a knotte of snakes rolled together lyke a bottome of threede.

Anguinus, and anguineus, a, um, of a serpente, or windyng and creepyng lyke a serpent.

Anguipedes, guipedum, m. g. certayne gyganters, whiche had crooked feete.

Anguis, fœ. & masc. gen. a snake.

Angueus, a, um, of a snake.

Anguitenens, idem quod Anguifer.

Angúlâris, re, or angulâtus, ta, tum, cornerde.

Angúlâtim, corner wise.

Angulôsus, a, um, full of corners.

Angúlus, anguli, m. g. a corner or narow place.

Angustatus, a, um, made streight.

Angustè, an aduerbe, signifyng straightly, narowly, peynefully.

Angustè sedere, to sitte very streicte or cloase.

Angustè vti re frumentaria, to spare vytaple.

Angustè scriptum, symply, and slenderly written, without copie of eloquence.

Angustius diffunduntur radices, the rootes dooe not spread so largely or so farre abroade.

Angustè & presse rem definire, to define a thynge brefely and in fewe wordes.

Angustius pabulari, to haue great scarsitee of forrage, or to haue very little roome to prouide for forrage.

Angustissime continere, to holde one very shorte, to kepe one in great daunger.

Angustia, æ, or rather angustiæ, arum, fœ. g. streightes and narowe places, that maie scantly bee passed by. sometyme perplexitee and trouble of mynde.

Verborum angustiæ, scarcitee of woordes.

Angustiæ æraríj, scarcitee of money in the comon treasory.

Rei familiaris angustia, small substance.

Pectoris angustiæ, faynte courage when men dare not enterprise great matters.

Angustiæ temporũ, aduersitee, or the troubles

some state of any time, also, shortnes of tyme.
In sumas angustias adductus est, he is brought into a great streight, or he hath much a doe.
Angustitas, atis, a streyte, or streyte place.
Angusto, aui, are, act. to make streite or narowe.
Angustus, a, um, streite or nazowe, base, small.
Angustioribus foliis herbæ, herbes with narrowe leaues.
Nox angusta, a shorte night.
Rebus in angustis, in aduersitee.
In angustam subtilitatem terminantur venæ, veynes dwe ende very small and narowe.
Angusti animi & parui est amare diuitias, it is a poynt of a wretched herte, or base courage to loue rychesse.
Angustis interrogatiunculis aliquē pungere, to vexe or trouble one with shorte questions.
Angustæ disputationes, disputations with short argumentes.
Mensa angusta, a poore table, where is but small chere.
Angusta viarum, narowe waies, or straite passages.
In angustum venire, to be in some necessitee, to haue great lacke of helpe.
Anhelatio, ônis, f.g. verb. an harde or difficile fetchynge of breathe after vehement labour.
Anhelâtor, ôris, m.g. he that fetcheth his wynde often, or bloweth muche called a pursie man.
Anhelâtus, a, um, breathed out.
Anhelitus, helitus, masc. gene. breath or wynde of a man.
Creber anhelitus, thicke breathyng.
Recipere anhelitum, to take breath.
Mouere anhelitus, to make one to blowe or breath hardly.
Anhelitus terræ, a breath commynge out of the earthe.
Reddere & recipere anhelitum, to breath.
Anhelitus vini, belchynge after ouer muche drynkyng of wyne.
Anhelo, âui, âre, neut. to fet. he wynde, to drawe breathe, to breath out, and by translation to labour to haue or come to a thyng. to be very greedy or desirous.
Anhelare verba, to puffe out his wordes.
Amnis anhelat vapore, the ryuer casteth out a vapour.
Anhelâre scelus, with all endeuour to aspyre to naughtynesse and mischiefe.
Anhelus, hêla, um, adiec. that draweth his breath peynfully.
Annicêtum, ti, or anysum, or anisum, si, n.g. an herbe lyke to fenell, wherof cometh anyse seede.
Aniciana pira, a kynde of excellent good peares.
Anicola, æ, com.g. one the dwelleth by Amo.
Anicula, æ, f.g. a little olde woman.
Anilis, le, om.g. adiect. of an olde woman.
Aniles superstitiones, folishe and vayne superstition.
Aniles fabulæ, olde wyues tales that haue neither truth nor credence.
Anilitas, âtis, fœ.ge. olde age.
Aniliter, lyke an olde fole.
Anima, is a substaunce created, inuisible, mosse like vnto the immortall god, hauyng none ymage or figure, but onely of his creatour. it is called in Englysshe the soule. Sometyme it is taken for lyfe. Also it signifieth the breathe. otherwhiles the wynde. sometyme the water. Sometyme the ayre.
Animam adimere, vel extinguere, to kyll.
Animā debet, he oweth more than he is worth, he oweth so muche, that he hath not his lyfe but in lone.
Dic amabo, an fœtet anima vxoris tuæ? tell me of good felowshyppe, doeth thy wyues breath stynke?
Animas nostras negotiantur medici, Phisitions doe make marchandise of our liues, or doe by and sell our liues.
Animam puram conseruare, to keepe ones breath swete.
Animam comprime, holde thy breath.
Ego illi puteo, si occepso, animam omnem intertraxero, If I ones beginne I will drawe all the water out of that well.
Animam agere, to be a dynge.
Concedere animam alicui, to suffre him to leue.
Animam agere, effundere, mittere, edere, effiare, exhalare, expirare, exuere, relinquere to dye.
Claudere animam laqueo, to hang ones selfe.
Concedere animam alicui, to pardonne one his lyfe.
Obectare animam periculis, to put ones lyfe in ieoperdie.
Animas ademptas reddere, to restore to lyfe.
Intercluso animæ, the stoppyng of the breath.
Attrahere & redere animam, to breath.
Animæ meæ pars, animæ meæ dimidium, spoke of one, whom we loue exceedingely, my singular and especiall freend, my owne dere harte.
Anima follis, the wynde of the bellowes.
Animaduérsio, ônis, f.g. verb. iudgement, consideration, punyshement. sometyme study. sometyme condemnation or forfaite.
Animaduersionem remittere, to pardon.
Animaduersionem effugere, to scape punishemente.
Animaduérsor, soris, m.g. verb, he that punisheth, one that considereth, weyeth, and taketh good heed of any thyng.
Animaduérsus, a, um, parti. seene, knowen, perceyued, considered, punished.
Animaduerto, uérti, uértere, act. to consider, to take hede, to perceiue, to regarde, to sette mynde on a thynge, to beholde, to thynke, to punish.
Experrecta nutrix animaduertit dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, The

nourice

nourpce awaked, and percepued the chylde, bee-
pnge on sleepe, wrapped all aboute in the wyn-
dyng of a serpente.
Animaduertur sues a facie, & progenie, & regione cæli, swyne be marked or consydered to be chosen, by their lokе, by their byerde, by the countrey where they be bredde.
Date operam, & cum silentio animaduertite, take heede, and with silence attend or marke well what I will say to you.
Ea sunt animaduertenda peccata maxime, quæ difficillime præcauentur, Those offences ought to be moste sharpely punished, which most hardly are eschewed.
Hæc re animaduersa, Cæsar iubet signa conuerti, That thynge beynge perceyued, Cæsar commaunded to aduaunce the standerde.
Animaduertere in aliquem, to punishe one.
Animaduetere rem aliquam, to haue respecte or regarde to a matter.
Animaduertere iniuriam, facinus, peccatum, to punyshe an offence or naughtie acte.
O facinus animaduertendum, Oh shamefull deede, worthy to be punished.
Animæquius, a, um, patient or sufferyng.
Anima, for animæ.
Animal, animâlis, n.g. all thynge that hath lyfe, and is sensible, commonly it is taken for a beast, a lyuyng creature.
Animalis, animâle, and animâbilis, le, adiect. liuely, that hath lyfe, or that pertaynyth to lyfe.
Animans, f.g. nõnunquam neutrius, idem quod animal, sauyng that it is more large. for it maye signify all thinges that haue spirite or lyfe.
Animâtio, ônis, fœ. ge. and animâtus, us, ma. g. the geuyng of the soule or lyfe.
Animatus, mâta, um, part. that hath soule or lyfe.
Animatus, a, um nomen, hauyng a fantasy or fauour to a thyng, or to be disposed.
Intelligebam socios infirme animatos esse, of weake courage.
Ita animatus fui, atque nunc sum, vt ea te patera donem, I had suche, a fantasy, and haue yet, that I woulde geue that cuppe to you.
Amabo, si quid animatus est facere, fac iam vt sciam, If he be disposed or mynded to doe any thyng, let me know it, I pray the.
Male animatus erga aliquem, angry, wrothe, or owyng small fauour to any person.
Bene animatus, contrary.
Animi, for cogitations or thoughtes.
Animellæ, the swete breade in a hog or other beast.
Animitûs, aduerb. from the verey soule or lyfe.
Animo, âui, âre, act. to geue courage or boldenes, to quicken, to geue herte or stomake.
Animari, to quicken or take lyfe, as the childe doeth in the mothers wombe.
Animosè, courageously, lustily, with a bolde courage or stomake.
Animositas, âtis, f.g. boldnesse, lusty courage.
Animôsus, a, um, bolde, stoute, courageous.

Animula, læ, f.g. dimi. of ad.
Animus, ánimi, m.g. the mynde, the will. sometyme it is put for the soule. sometyme for affection or delectation. sometyme for winde or blast. sometyme for wrathe. sometyme for a sowne.
Animus alienus, a mynde that fauoureth not a man.
Animos addere, to make one bolde, or to pryche hym forwarde to doe a thyng.
Animos comprimere, to abate ones courage.
Animos retardare, idem.
Animos efferre, to lyke high, or to be proude.
Animos lactare, to drawe mennes herts with fayre promises, to make fooles fayne, to bryng men in a fooles paradyse.
Animi pendere, to be in doubte what to doe.
Animi causa, for pleasure. Cur eam emit? T. animi causa, Wherfore dyd he bye her? T. for his pleasure.
Animo male est, it greeueth me at the verey hert.
Animo præsenti, with a bold spirit or courage.
Animo bono sis, be of good cheere, take a good herte.
Animo iniquo pati, to suffre vnpatiently.
Animo obsequi, to take pleasure, to folow appetite or will.
Animo morem gerere, idem.
Animum adjicere ad virginem, to set his loue on a mayden.
Animum adiungere, to apply or set ones mind on a thyng.
Animum aduertere, to take hede.
Animum appellere, to dispose or apply him to doe a thyng.
Animum ejicere ab aliquo, to pull affection or loue from one.
Animum abjicere, to despeyre.
Accendunt hæc animos, these thinges doe inflame mens stomaches.
Animum recipere, to take herte or courage. also to fetche breath.
Meruit defectionem animi mei, he feareth lest my herte will faple me.
Animum sumere, to take a good herte.
Animi amplitudo, great courage.
Acer & præsens animus, a quicke and ready wytte, a liuely mynde or courage.
Æquo animo ferre, to take patiently.
Animo altiore esse, to haue a lofty and hyghe mynde.
Animus angustus, demissus, simplex, humilis, iacens, minutus, infirmus, exiguus, paruus, pusillus, a vyle and base courage.
Animus amplus, excelsus, altus, fortis, ingens, magnus, a stoute stomache, a great or lusty courage, a noble mynde.
Animus auersissimus, a very froward minde.
Animo faciliore abuti, to abuse a gentil mind, or one gentlenes.
Hoc animo sum, I am of this minde.

Animus inflatus, a proude stomache.
Animo quidem meo, after my iudgement or opinion, as I thynke.
Animis mutuis amare, to loue eche other.
Linquí animo cœpit: he began to sounde.
Linquente animo incubuit &c. as he was aboute to sounde.
Animo abhorrere, to hate or be agaynst.
Animo abiecto homo, a desperate persone, a man forlorne, a man of bace courage.
Animus accessit nobis, our courage is increased
Animum adhibere, or aduertere, to attende or harken.
Animo agitare, to thinke, or cast in ones mind.
Animo concidit, his hert kaplerh him.
Pluribus ad fugam animus fuit, Many wer in mynde to flee.
Animus est in hortis, I thynke, or my mynde is on my gardeyne.
Animam inducere, to perswade.
Inducere in animum non potui: I coulde not perswade my selfe.
Pascere animum, to delite the minde.
A mare ex animo, to loue hartely.
Defectus animo, one that swoueth.
Noui animos eius et spiritus: I know his stomake and courage.
Exanimo tuo colligere potes, you may gather by your owne minde.
Mihi est in animo, or in animo habeo facere, I purpose, or I am in mynde to doo so.
Animus erga te idē ac fuit. i. voluntas, myne affection or good wille, is towardes you, as it was wont to be.
Animum alicuius recolligere alteri, to reconcile one man to an other, to bringe one in fauour agayne.
Noui ego amantium animos, id est, cogitationes, I know the affection & fātasies of louers.
Validus animi, stoute of courage.
Diuersus animi, vncertayne what to doe.
Largus animo, of a bountifull harte.
Animus impotens, an vnpatient courage, a proude or dogged hert an vnruly minde.
Animus tibi pendet, thou standest in doubte what thou maiest doe.
Anime mi, my dere hert.
Animule, idem.
Anio, loke Anien.
Anisum, loke Anicetum.
Annâlis, in the singular numbre, and annáles, in the plurall, are most commonly vsed for histories of actes perely doen.
Exannalium vetustate: out of auncient cronicles.
In tuo annali: for annalibus.
Est in annalibus nostris, it is in our cronicles.
Annales, le, that which is doen perely.
Tempus annale: the tyme that the compasse of the yere mesureth.
Annanus, nária, um, aged, or that whiche is doen perely.
Annaria lex, was a law in the .xii. tables of the Romains, wherby was appoynted, at what age, and duringe what time, great offices in the publike weale shoulde be taken and kept.
Annascor, nasceris, natus sum, depo. to growe, or be borne by a place or man.
Annato, aui, are, loke Adnato.
Annauigo, aui, are, to saple to.
Anecto, néxui, ctere, act. to knyt, fasten, tye, or ioyn to.
Cor annexum in lana ouis nigræ, tyed to in the wull &c.
Annecti ad linguam, for linguæ.
Annellus, a litteil ryngc.
Annexus, a, um, knitte or tied to.
Annexus, us, m. g. a tying or ioynynge to.
Annicto, aui, are, to winke at one.
Anniculus, a um, that whiche is of one peres age or groweth.
Annicula ætas, one peres age.
Annifer, nifera, rum, adiect. that beareth fruite all seasons of the yere.
Annisus, a, um, and annixus, a, um, the participle of annitor, that indeuoureth diligently.
Summa ope annixi or annisi sunt, They bente theyr mindes to it, and endeuoured with all diligence.
Annitor, anniteris, nixus vel sum, niti, depon. to resist, or to helpe, to sette to my mynde, loke admitor.
Anniuersārius, sária, um, that euery yere returneth at one time.
Anno, aui, are, loke Adno.
Annominatio, a figure, wherein is allusion of wordes, that sounde like, as Venit ā te antequam Romam venit.
Annôna, annónæ, f.g. vitaile, sustinaunce, or lyuynge, corne. sometime it signifieth findinge in meate, drinke, & apparayle. It is vsed also for a monethes, or a peres stipende or wages.
Difficultas & grauitas annonæ, scarsitee, and dearth of vitayle.
Vilitas, annónæ, plentee and good cheape of vitayles.
Inferre caritatem annónæ, and Incendere annónam, to make scarsitee or derth of vitayles.
Ingraueſcit annóna, vitayle waxeth dere.
Annona haud multum laxauerat, corne waxeth litteil better cheape, corne was styll at an hyghe prycc.
Laxior annona, better cheape of vitayle.
Prodesse annónæ, leuare annonam, to make corne or vitaile better cheape, or at a lower price.
Duplas consequebatur annonas, he had double alowaunce of vitayle, or so muche alowance in wages, as two other.
Conualescit annóna, there beginneth to bee more plentee of vitayle.
Graui annóna conflictari, to bee greeued with great scarsitee and lacke of vitayle.

Facta durior annôna, corne made derer.
Anonam incendere, or Excandefacere, to make victaile rise to a higher price.
Comprimere annonam, by bying of muche victaple and corne to kepe it at a high price.
Cressit annona, victaile ryseth to a higher price.
Flagellare annonam, to make victaile dere.
Annonârius, a, um, pertaynynge or bilongyng to victaile.
Annônariæ expensæ, expenses in bytaple.
Annonymos, a tree not muche vnlyke a pomegranate tree, it hath leaues betwene the bygnesse of that and a laurell.
Annôsus, a, um, aged, of many peres growth or continuance.
Annotatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a noting or marking of thinges for a special remembrance.
Annotâtor, ôris, ma. gen. one that marketh or obserueth.
Annotinus, a, um, of Annus, that is one pere old.
Vngues annotini, nayles of a peres growyng.
Annotinus, a, um, of Annôna, that perteineth to vitaple.
Annotinæ naues, shippes that cary corne or victaples.
Annoto, ánnotas, áui, âre, act. to note, to intitle, to marke or put a thinge in writyng for remembrance, to appoynt out, to regester.
Annotari, somewhat to be made notable.
Hæc litora conchylio annotantur, be famous or notable.
Vti is annotat, as he noteth or putteth in writynge.
Annotatum est, Pro obseruatum est. It was obserued.
Annotare cursim, to mencion a thyng briefely, to touche a thynge by the wape.
Ex noxiis lamendos annotauit. id est. decernebat. Of them that were hurtefull, he appointed whiche shulde be kylled.
Annotare reos absentes, when the iudge ordereth persones that be accused in their absence, to be sought for.
Annotare requirendos reos, idem.
Annuatim, yerely.
Annularis, re, om. ge. pertaynynge to a rynge.
Annulârius, rij, m. g. one that maketh or selleth rynges.
Annulâtus, a, um, rynged, or hauyng the fyngers ful of rynges.
Annulus, ánnuli, mas. gen. a rynge.
Annulus signatorius, a rynge with a seale, a signet.
Pala annuli, the brode place of the rynge where the stone is set, the colet.
Detrahere annulum, Induere annulum, to pull of, to put on.
Annulo sigilla imprimere, to sele with a ryng.
Annúmero, áui, âre, act. to number to, to adde to in number. sometyme onely to number. also to accompte, tell, or pate money.
Cum vates annumerarer, when I was counted amonge poetes.
Annumerat mihi argentum sua manu.
Annuntio, âre, act. to declare a message to shewe.
Annuntiare salutem, to greete or salute in an other mans name.
Annuo, ánnuis, ui, ere, neut. properly to nodde with the head. Also to affirme or promise, to assent or graunte, with noddynge to demaunde a question, or wyll one to do a thynge, to signifie or appoynt, to fauour.
Flauio assistenti annuentiq; an distringeret gladium, sittynge by hym and askynge.
Ego autem venturum annuo, I affyrme or promise, that I wyll come.
Annuit cœptis deus, god fauoureth that we go aboute.
Hoc mihi significasse & annuisse visus est, he semed to me, to signifie and make semblaunce as though he wolde saie thus.
Si deus annuerit, If god vouchsafe it. If god saie Amen.
Annuite patres conscripti nutum, id est. concedite, graunte to vs.
Annus, ni, ma. ge. is commonly called a pere, not withstandynge Annus, is diuided into thre significations. Annus lunaris, whiche is. xii. daies: Annus solstitialis, xii. monethes: Annus magnus, called also Annus vertens. 12954. peres: in whiche space of tyme the planetes and sterres returne to the same state, that they were in at the tyme, from whense we doo accompte. Josephus calleth the space of. 1000. peres Annus magnus.
Anno incipiente, in the beginnyng of the pere.
Alternis annis, euery seconde pere.
Agere annos extremos, to be in his laste daies.
Labuntur anni, the peres passe awaie.
Primis annis, in youth.
Anni extremo, anni exitu, fine anni, in the ende of the pere.
Grauis annis, aged.
Annus bellicosior, a pere, in whiche is more warre than at other tymes.
Cedere annis, spoken of wyne that wyl not abyde. Ferre annos, the contrary.
Annutrio, iui, ire, lyke adnutrio.
Annuum, a pencion or annuitie, a lowaunce for a pere in vitaile or wages.
Annuus, a, um, that dureth one pere, or that is done euery pere.
Regnum annuis vicibus habendum reliquit, he lefte his kyngdome so betwene them that eche by course shoulde gouerne his pere.
Annua dies, the space of a pere.
Annuum munus, an office for one pere.
Annuæ vices. course or succession yerely.
Annua febris, an yerely feuer.
Annua sacra, sacrifices done yerely.
Anodina, nodinôrum, thynges which by prouokyng slepe, do put away peines or greefe.

Anos

Anomalia æ,f.g. inequalitee, vnlyhenes,contrarie to Annologia.
Anomalum,anómali,neu.ge. vnequal, diuers, rough, that is not playne.
Anonis,nidis,f.g. vel Ononis, an herbe called Lammoche or rest harowe. lohe Ononis.
Anónium,anonij,n.g.an herte called dead nettle, or archaungel.
Anonymos,mi,without name: there is an herbe so called.
Anophytus,a,um, sprongen or growen vppon a thynge.
Anórmis,me,om.ge.without rule.
Anquina, anquinæ,f.g. the corde, wherwith the galle is bounde to the maste.
Anquiro,siui,irere, situm,act. to seke, to make inquisition or informacion.
De perduellione anquirere, to sit in examinacion of treason.
Anquirere capitis,or capite de aliquo, to procede against one in a great offence.
Pecunia anquirere, to pursue one to condemnacion, to haue amendes.
Anquyromachus,rómachi,mas.gen. a faction of ships or boates.
Ansa,ánsæ,fœ.ge. the eare or handle of a potte or cuppe. and sometyme it signifieth occasion.sometyme a latchet of a shoe.
Dare ansam, to geue an occasion.
Ansanctus,ti,m.g. on euery syde holy.
Ansátus,a,um, hauing an handel.
Ansatus homo, a man that goethe with his armes on kenbowe.
Ansegetes, lohe amsegetes.
Anser, ánseris,mas.ge. a goose. Thei treade to ingender in the water. They syt on their egges in colde countreies. xxx. daies, in warme countreies or wether.xxv.daies,as Columella sayeth. They were much made of by the Romans, for asmuche as whan the frenchmen beseged the capytole of Rome, thei within beynge on sleepe, the capitole had been wonne, if a certayne number of geese, perceiuynge the ennemies, had not cried: wherwith the Romayns awaked, and by the valyant prowesse of M. Manlius,slewe and draue out the frenchemen, wherefore geese were had in great reputacion: & prouision was made, that they shoulde neuer lacke meate.
Strepit anser, the goose crieth.
Velluntur anseres, gese are pulled,
Anséculus,li,m.g. a little goose or a gosling.
Anserinus,a,um, lyke or perteinyng to a goose.
Ansula,ánsulæ,f.g.a little handle or latchet.
Antacei,as Strabo writeth,be fisshes in the ryuer Boristhenes, lyke to dolphins without finnes, and be verey delicate and pleasant to eate.
Antachates,chátis,m.g. a precious stone,that sauoureth lyke myrre.
Antæ,árum,f.g.plur. iambes,also postes on eues by syde of a doore.
Anta,is redde in the singular number ones in Vitruuius.
Antæci, people that dwel in the contrary to Antisthones.
Antanaclasis,sis,f.g. a figure, whan there bee vsed. ii. contrary or vnlyke significations of one worde,as, Amare iucundum, si curetur, ne quid insitamari.
Antandros, a citie in Phrygia.
Antápocha,æ,f.g. the counterpane of a dede in writyng.
Antarcticus, the south pole.
Antarium bellum,battayle before a cite or towne.
Ante,before, a prepositon ioyned to an accusatiue case of tyme, place or persone.
Ante cibum, before he hath eate somewhat.
Ante lucem, before daie.
Ante diem tertium, id est nudius tertius, before the thirde daie after was finisshed.
Ante diem octauum idus Nouembris,before the.viii. daie of the idus of Nouembre was finisshed.
Ante oculos, before our eies,in our presence.
Ante pedes, before vs, prouerbially.
Ante oculos coram auduxisti, euen harde before my face.
Palam ante oculos omnium, openly before mens eyes.
Ante alios, with the comparatiue degree, Ante alios immanior omnes.
Ante alios, with a superlatiue, Ante alios pulcherimus omnes.
Ante me illum amo, I loue hym more then my selfe,
Ante alios hilaris, more merry than al the other .i. plus aliis, super alios.
Ante omnia, chiefely, specially,before all thynges.
In ante diem quartum distulit, he deferred it vntyl it was before the fourth daie.
Ex ante diem quintum, sens before the fyfthe daye.
Ante alios, aboue other, before other, more than other, or beside other.
Anté, an aduerbe of tyme, before.
Antéä,ante, aduerbes, before.
Anteactus,a,um, part. owne or paste before this tyme.
Anteacta vita, the lyfe that we haue led before, our former lyfe.
Anteámbulo, ónis,m.g. a lackey or other seruãt that goeth afore his maister, the vsher or treasurer that goeth before his maister.
Antecanis, a sterre.
Antecapio, antécapis,cépi, capere, to preuente, to take vp before.
Tempus legatorum antecapiebat, he preuented the embassadours.
Antecáptus,a,um, and after some anteceptus, part. taken vp before hande.
Antecedo, cédis, céssi, cédere, céssum, neutr. to go before, to excell, to passe. it is construed both

both with an accusatiue and a datiue case.
Si huic rei antecedit, it is excell this thynge.
Antecedit me ætate, he is elder than I.
Antecedere precio, to be woꝛe costely, oꝛ of higher ꝓice. Antecedo illum vel illi.
Biduo me antecessit, he was befoꝛe me two dayes iourney.
Antecedens annus, the yere befoꝛe.
Antecello, lui, ere, act. to excell to haue ꝓeemi-nence.
Antecessio, ônis, f. g. a goyng befoꝛe, an excel-ling, oꝛ passing.
Antecessor, ôris, m. g. afoꝛe goer, an auncestour.
Antecessus, us, m. ge. semeth to be vsed foꝛ Anti-cipatio.
In antecessum dabo, I wyl geue oꝛ pay the mo-ney befoꝛe hand.
Antecœnium, nij, n. g. a colacion oꝛ drinkynge betwene dyner and supper, a boeuer.
Antecursor, ôris, m. g. afoꝛe ryder, a scuter.
Antedico, xi, ere, to shew oꝛ tel befoꝛe.
Anteco, ânteis, iui, îre, neut. to ꝓcede oꝛ excell, oꝛ to go befoꝛe.
Candore niues anteeunt, they bee whiter then snowe.
Anteire cæteris, vel cæteros virtute, to excell other in vertue.
Anteire ætate, aliquos vel aliquib⁹, to be elder.
Anteiri ab aliis, to be passed oꝛ exceded of other.
Anteexpectatum, an aduerbe, sodeinly, befoꝛe it was looked foꝛ.
Antefactum, a dede done befoꝛe.
Antefero, ânteferis, tuli, ferre, act. to put befoꝛe, oꝛ set moꝛe by.
Antefixa, orum, n. g. plur. thinges cast in moꝛtes, and set ouer doꝛes, vnder the caues dꝛoppynge, to beare of the dꝛoppes that fal downe.
Antegenitalis, le, an adiectiue of Ante & genitus.
Antegredior, gredêris, gressus sum, gredi, to goe befoꝛe.
Antehabeo, antehabes, habui, ere, to ꝓferre.
Antehac, befoꝛe this tyme, oꝛ befoꝛe that tyme.
Antelapides, stones set at both sides of a dꝛye foꝛ strength.
Antelatus, a, um, ꝓferred, sette befoꝛe.
Anteloquium, antelôquij, n. g. the first tourne in speakynge.
Antelucanus, câna, um, that whiche is befoꝛe day lyghte.
Antelucanæ cœnæ, suppers that continue from the euentyde to the sonne rysinge.
Antelucani venti, windes that doe blowe from the water, oꝛ from some creke.
Anteluco, an aduerbe, befoꝛe daie.
Anteluco, aui, are, to wake befoꝛe daie.
Anteluculo, befoꝛe daie light, oꝛ an howꝛe afoꝛe the sonne rysynge.
Antema, matis, the gardeine malowe, which was so named of Pythagoꝛas.
Antemalorũ, of cupls oꝛ mischoꝛtunes that be past.
Antemeridianus, a, um, that is, oꝛ that is done befoꝛe noone.
Antemon, a certaine saile of a shyp.
Antémna, næ, f. g. the crosse piece, whervnto the saple is fastned, the sayle yarde.
Anteoccupátio, ônis, f. g. a ꝓeuentinge of one in the possession of a thynge.
Anteóccupo, âui, âre, act. to ꝓeuente one in the possession of a thyng.
Antepagmenta, lohe antipagmenta.
Antepilani, a soꝛte of souldiours in the foꝛeparte of the Romains army of the which there were cõ-monly thirtie bendes called, manipuli.
Antepôno, sui, ere, act. to set befoꝛe, to ꝓferre.
Antequàm, befoꝛe, ere.
Antequàm de republica dicam, ere I speake of the weale publyke.
Anterior, and hoc antérius, comp. ab ante fine superlatiua. that is somewhat befoꝛe, foꝛmoste.
Antermini, orum, ma. ge. the inhabitantes of the marches oꝛ fronters of a countrey.
Anterotes, rôtis, mascu. gene. the warste kynde of Amastes, which hath a purple colour towardes a chrystall.
Antes, ântium, plur. mas. ge. outwarde pillers oꝛ postes, wherby the house oꝛ frame is sustey-ned, buttresses.
Antesignáni, ôrum, ma. ge. thei that be nexte the standerde, appointed to defende it.
Antésto, antéstas, stéti, âre, neut. to excel oꝛ stand befoꝛe.
Robore alios velaliis, antestat, he excelleth other in strength of the bodie.
Antéstor, âris, tâtus sum, stâri, depo. an olde woꝛde vsed among the Romains, whan one did arreste his aduersarye, to make hym appere in iudgement, whiche he coulde not doꝛe, excepte he tooke one that was ꝓsente foꝛ a witnesse, and therfoꝛe, antestari, is at suche a tyme to take one that is ꝓsent to witnes, whiche was doone by touhyng of the parties eare, and askynge hym whether he woulde be witnes oꝛ noe, if he answe-red: yea. then he might take his aduersarie befoꝛe the iudge, otherwise if he did it without witnes, he might be sued of an action of trespas by his aduersarie. But as it semeth by other, attesta-ry is to beare witnes oꝛ testimonie of such kynde of reste.
Antéfum, antéfui, anteesse, to excel an other in any thynge.
Anteuénio, anteuenis, uéni, nire, neut. to ꝓue-nente, to excell oꝛ passe.
Anteuenire insidias, to ꝓcuente.
Anteuérto, uérti, uértere, to ꝓuente, to ouer-tyde oꝛ ouer go one. sometyme to do one thynge befoꝛe an other, to dꝛo oꝛ speake befoꝛe an other.
Mœrores mihi anteuertunt gaudiis, my so-rowes come vpon me befoꝛe my ioies.
Damnationem veneno anteuertit, he poiso-ned him selfe befoꝛe he was condemned.
Miror vbi ego huic anteuerterim, I mꝛuayle where I came befoꝛe hym.

Rebus

Rebus aliis anteuertam quæ mandas mihi, id eſt præponam, I wyll do thoſe thinges that you byd me before all other.

Ille me anteuertit, he preuented me, and ſpake before me.

Anteúolo, âui, âre, act. to flee before, to preuente in fleeing.

Anteurbânus, a, um, nigh to the citee: as Anteurbanum prædium, a manour nigh to the citee.

Anthedon, ônis, f. g. a kynde of medlars, whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde tree, the fruite leſſe than the common medlar, but muche pleſanter, and wyll be lenger kepte.

Anthémis, anthémidis, f. g. an herbe called Camomill.

Anthera, ræ, f. g. a certayne ſalue, whiche hath a floury ſhynge and oyente colour: made Coyn. Celſius. All be it Ioannes Mainardus ſayeth, that phiſitions doo call Antheras, compounded medicines for diſeaſes in the mouth, wherin roſes be mingled. but he that redeth Galene de compo. medica. ſhal finde Antheras, without the floures of Roſes.

Anthericeum, cei, n. g. a kynde of Baulme.

Anthericon, idem quod Aſphodelus.

Antherices, are called of Herodotus the ſtalkes or ſtemmes of Daffadilles, or the toppes of the eares of coyne.

Anthericus, a certayne herbe, whiche can not bee reaped, but plucked vp with the hande as flax is.

Anthirion, after ſome the herbe called auricula muris, looke Alcine.

Anthillis, an herbe, wherof bee two kyndes. loke Dioſcorides li. 3. ca. 130.

Anthias, a fyſh, a great deuourer of mânes fleſh, hauyng teeth lyke a combe. yet notwithſtandyng, in the partes where this fyſhe bydeth, is no monſter of the ſea, and therefore he is called Sacer piſcis, the holy fiſhe. He is alſo called Callionymus.

Anthinus, a, um, that flouriſheth, that is full of floures, or made of floures.

Anthirrinos, an herbe lyke to lynne, haupnge no roote. it hath a purple floure, and groweth commonly amonge coyne. the ſede is lyke to a calues head with the noſethyrlles open.

Anthiſterion, the name of a moneth among the Atheniens. ſome thinke it Aprpll. for it is as muche to ſaie as Floralia.

Anthologica, orum, n. g. plur. bookes intreating of flowres.

Anthos, eos, maſ. gen. is commonly taken for the floures of roſemary. All be it, it is the generall name of euery flower.

Anthraceus, cei, m. g. a colpar.

Anthrácia, æ, f. g. a cole,

Anthrax, ânthracis, m. g. a cole. alſo a ſoyre called a Carbuncle, or rather a pretious ſtone ſo named.

Anthracites, cîtis, m. ge. a ſtone wherin ſemeth to be as it were ſparkes of fyre.

Anthrácinus, a, um, blacke as it were a cole.

Anthropógraphus, the ſurname of Dionyſius, whiche peinted nothing but men.

Anthropophagi, people whiche eate or deuoure men.

Anthropos, a man.

Anthus, thi, m. g. a byrde that counterfaiteth the neighing of hoyſes. alſo a floure.

Anthyllis, is called commonly herbe pur.

Anthypatus, ti, m. g. latine proconſul.

Antiades, a diſeaſe in the mouthe, lyke to great hernels, called in latine Tonſillæ.

Antiæ, arum, the heare of a woman that is layed ouer hir foreheade, gentilwomen dyd lately call them their rolles.

Antibacchius, a foote in meter, hauyng the two firſt ſillables long, & the laſt ſhort, as, Aûdîtĕ.

Antica, anticæ, the foreparte, wherunto poſtica is contrary.

Anticantharos, the flower called lilium ſilueſtre.

Anticanis, looke Antecanis.

Anticategoria, æ, a pleadyng, whan one accuſeth an other.

Antichreſis, ſis, f. g. a gage, or pece of lande laied to morgage.

Anticipatio, onis, f. g. an anticipation, or takyng before. alſo a figure called Prolepſis.

Anticipo, âui, âre, to preuente, to take before, to anticipate.

Quum audiſſet vnum anticipaſſe mortem, when he had harde that one of them was deade before, or had killed hym ſelfe before.

Eius rei moleſtiâ anticipat, he feleth the greefe of that thinge ſooner then he ſholde doe.

Anticyricon, a certayne herbe lyke to groundſwel, whiche groweth in the Ile Anticŷra.

Antiéthiones, people dwellynge in the vttermoſte parte of the worlde directely againſt vs.

Antideo, dis, dire, for Anteeo.

Antidor, antidoris, or rather antidôrum, ri, n. g. remuneracion, gyfte for gyfte, one for an other.

Antidoſis, is, f. g. retribution, remuneracion.

Antidotarius, a boke of medicines.

Antidotum, ti, n. g. Antidotus, ti, fœ. g. a medecine to expell poyſon.

Antigerio, olde writers vſed for valde, vel ſtatim, quaſi dicerent ante res geratur.

Antigraphareus, a controller.

Antigrapheus, idem.

Antigraphum, an example written out or peinted by an other example.

Antilepſis, latine interceſsio.

Antilegomena, n. g. plur. contradictions.

Antiléna, næ, a peitrell.

Antilógia, æ, contradiction, gainelayeng.

Antimaron. i. contra mortem, agaynſt death.

Antimelon, in Dioſ. is called mandragora.

Antimonion, in dioſc. mandragora. alſo a kinde of mettall.

Antimetabole, antimetâboles, f. ge. a figure in ſpeche, where woordes are repeted to a contra-

ry sentence: as, Non vt edam viuo, sed vt viuam edo. I lyue not to eate, but I eate to liue.

Antinómia, æ, f. g. whan there stremeth repugnancie betwene two lawes.

Antinous, a younge stryplynge of meruayloule beautie, whom Adrianus the emperour loued.

Antiochia, a noble citee in Syria, called fyrste Epiphane, or Beblata, it was augmented by Seleuchus, son of Antiochus, one of the companions of great Alexander. 330. yeres before the comyng of Chryst. He called it by his fathers name Antiochia. Thorough this citee renneth the ryuer Orontes. Of this citee was saincte Peter the apostle bysshop. vii. yeres. And after him saincte Luke the euangelist other. vii. yeres. There was the fyrst counsaile celebrate, where the name of Chrysten men fyrst began. This citee was in the handes of chrysten men. 1000. yeres. And there hath ben in succession. 153. bysshops. It had within it. 366. churches, Antiochia is also a parte of Syria, and an yle in the sea Mederterraneum, there is an other Antioch in the sea coast of Persia, an other in Lybia, in Pisidea, in Cilicia, in Pieria, an other by Taurus, and in diuers other places, Vide Plu.

Antiochis, chidis, a woman of Antioch.

Antiochus, a kynge of Syria, the fourth of that name was called the great Antiochus, afore the comyng of Chryst. 212. yeres. He was also called Hieras (whiche signifyeth a haukon) for the raueny he vsed in takynge from euery man his possessions and goodes. To this kynge came Annibal, after Carthage was delyuered: to whom Antiochus shewed his armie gathered agaynst the Romaines, meruailous rychely armed with gold and syluer. And he (reioysynge therin) demaunded of Annibal, yf he thought it not enough for the Romaines, meanynge the puissance of the armye. Annibal little estemynge the rychesse, answered in scorne: yes, although the romaines of all other were most couetous. Finally, the Romaines vanquished bothe Antiochus and Annibal, who fledde to Prusias kyng of Bithinia. Antiochus was constreigned to desyre peace, to relinquyshe to the Romaines all his interest in Europa and Asia, to leaue his sonne Antiochus in hostage, he hym selfe to departe to the hyll Taurus, and to be content with the countrey therabout. At last, beyng ekelones stirred with a couetous mynde, to haue a great treasure, supposed to be in Perside, the chiefe citee of Persia, in the temple Nanea or Fortuna, he was deceiued by the the priestes of the temple, and cut in small pieces, and caste out to be deuoured of byrdes. This was the ende of that rauenous and couetous prynce, whan he had most gloriously reigned. 36. yeres.

Antiochus illustris, the noble Antiochus, sonne to great Antiochus (left in hostage in Rome by his father) gaue his sister in mariage to Ptolomeus kyng of Egypte, that by pretence of familiaritee, he might take his realme from him, whiche he did. For comyng vnto hym vnder the colour of alyaunce: he slewe Ptolome sittynge at supper. He also subdued the Jewes in Hierusalem, and robbed the temple and citee, and did set vp Idols, and with sundry tourmentes compelled the Jewes to breake the lawes of god, and commytte Idolatry. But he escaped not vnpunished. For when he had reigned a leuen yeres, he fell into an horrible sickenesse and tourmente, so that woormes issued abundantly out of his body, whiche so corrupted his flesshe, that no man about him myghe sustayne the sauour therof. At last he returnyng to the knowlage of god, dyed very contryte. Diuers other haue bene of that name, some kynges, some philosophers.

Antioopa, the daughter, of Nicteos, and wife of Lycus kyng of Thebes in Egypt.

Antipagmenta, garnisshynges of porches or doores, wrought in stone or tymber, or els peincted.

Antipater, the name of diuers kynges, as well of Macedonia, as of Judea. Also a noble capytayne, whom great Alexander made his lieutenant of Macedonia, whiles he was in his conquest: who did many valiant actes in the absence of Alexander, and kept the realmes and dominions of his maister in good state thorough his wisedome and prowesse. But beyng at discension with queene Olympias, she wrate many great complaintes to hir sonne against him, Finally (dreadyng the cruelte, as well of Alexander as of his mother) it is supposed, he consented to the poysonyng of his maister.

Antipater, a stoike philosopher, borne in the citee of Tyrus, from the tyme of his byrth, vntyll his death, had alway a feuer. and yet he liued tyll he was olde. There was a famous poete, diuers philosophers, and a sophister of this name.

Antipater, is also an herbe, whiche hath an harde stemme, and leaues lyke rosemary, but they are broder, and not so longe. The properte therof is, that the flowers, whiche growe laste, doo springe vp highest: therfore Pandecta calleth it Filius ante patrem, the son afore the father.

Antipathia, æ, f. g. a repugnancie, or contrarietee of naturall qualitees or affections.

Antipelargia, æ, f. g. mutuall thankfulnesse, remuneration, one good tourne for an other.

Antipelargesis, idem.

Antiperistacis, a lette, restreinete, or repulsion, on euery parte. wherby where heate commeth, cold is repelled: where cold is, heate is repelled. By this is welle water warme in winter, because the hygh partes of the ayre (beynge cold) the heate drayweth to the lowest partes. Lykewyse in the body of man, the spyryte is kepte in more feruente, by the outwarde colde, by the ioynte consent and tolleracion of all the partes of the body.

Antiphates, a kyng of the Læstrigones, Melampos

pos ſonne.
Antiphates, the baſterd ſonne of Sarpedon.
Antiphellus, a pozcion of Lycia.
Antiphon, an auncient poete of Ramnuſe.
Antipharmacum, idem quod antidotum.
Antiphónæ, bee interpreted antemnes, ſongen after pſalmes. Theſe were fyrſte ozdeigned to bee ſonge in the Churche by ſaincte Ignatius, the diſciple of ſaincte John the euangeliſte, Archebyſhop of Antioche, the pere of our lozd. 109. oz rather by ſainct Ambroſe.
Antiphonus, and Antiphus, the ſonnes of Pryamus by Hecuba.
Antiphus, of this name were diuers.
Antiphraſis, fœm. gen. a wozde haupnge a contrarye meanynge, as Parcæ, the miniſters of deathe, ſo called, becauſe they ſpare no man.
Alſo a fygure in an ozacion, whan we touche that, whiche we ſaie wee will not ſpeake of: as Non tango, quód auarus homo eſt.
Antiphrates, certaine pzecious ſtones, whiche beynge ſodde in mylke, maketh it lyke mirre.
Antipilani, an ozder of ſouldyours in the Romayne armye,
Antipodes, a people, the whiche doe inhabyte the parte of the woꝛlde, in reſpecte of the roundeneſſe therof vndernethe vs, that their feete ſeme to be againſt ours.
Antipocha, a wꝛytynge oꝛ bylle of a mans owne hand, wherein he knowlageth his debte.
Antipolis, a citee of Narbon in Fraunce, called commonly Ragni.
Antipóphora, a figure, whan we recite the ſaiynges and obiections of our aduerſaries, to the intent to anſwere oꝛ confute theim.
Antiptôſis, tôſis, fœm. gen. a figure, whan one caſe is put foꝛ an other.
Antipyrgus, a citee of Marmarica, called commonly Luco.
Antiquarius. ij, maſ. gen. he that ſercheth foꝛ antiquitees, oꝛ readeth olde wooꝛkes, oꝛ vſeth to ſpeake oꝛ wꝛyte wooꝛdes of auncient tyme, which haue been longe out of cuſtome.
Antiquatio, an abolicion, oꝛ abꝛogacion.
Antique, auncientlye.
Antiquitas, atis, auncientee. It is ſometyme vſed foꝛ a loupnge affection towarde a thynge oꝛ perſone.
Antiquitas, pro ipſis antiquis.
Antiquitas generis, auncientee of bloudde.
Tantum antiquitatis curæque maioribus pro Italica gente fuit. id eſt, antiqui & præcipui amoris, ab eo quod antiquum pro charo ponitur.
Antiquitus, of auncient and olde tyme.
Antiquitus durauit hic mos vſque ad noſtrã memoriam, this maner hath continued of olde tyme euen to our memoꝛie.
Antiquo, aui, quãre, to make voyde, to reduce to the fyrſte ſtate, to repell, to abꝛogate, to aboliſhe, oꝛ to put out of ymemoꝛy.

Antiquare legem, to aboliſhe a lawe.
Antiquus, a, um, auncient oꝛ olde. ſometyme it ſignifieth great, noble, oꝛ woꝛſhipfull. alſo it ſignifieth muche ſette by, oꝛ loued.
Nihil antiquius, nothynge moꝛe ſet by oꝛ eſteamed.
Antiqua ratio, the maner of tyme paſte.
Antiqua terra, a noble countrey.
Terra antiqua, potens armis, & vberæ glebæ, a noble countrey puiſſant in armes, and of a fertyle ſoyle.
Antiqui homines, menne of the olde faction, men auncient in maners and behauioure.
Antiquum obtines, thou kepeſt thy olde woont oꝛ faction.
Tres epiſtolas accepi, antiquiſsimæ cuique primum reſpondebo, I will make anſwere to ethe epiſtle as he was fyrſte wꝛitten.
Antiquus, foꝛ, charus. Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam ſpes vlla videndi.
Antiquior cura, id eſt, prior, the fiꝛſt oꝛ theꝛfer care.
Nihil mihi eſt antiquius noſtra amicitia, I doe eſteme oꝛ ſet by nothynge moꝛe then. &c.
De Tullia mea tibi vidio antiquiſsimum eſſe &c. I ſee that you deſyre to doe nothynge moꝛe then to diſpatche the matter concernyng Tullia.
Antiquus hoſpes, myne hoſte of longe tyme.
Antiqui mores, honeſt maners.
Antiquus amicus, an olde frende.
Antirrhino, an herbe, whereof be. ij. ſoꝛtes, the one deſcribed of Plinie with leaues like flaxe, wiche groweth much in Germany, and may be called in Engliſhe calfe Snowte. the other of Dioſco. with leaues like Pimpernell, whiche maiſter Turner ſaieth he hath it in his gardeyn, and calleth it bꝛoade calues ſnowte.
Antirrhesis, contradiction.
Antiſmos, mi, merye ieſtyng oꝛ ſcoffyng without anger.
Antiſpaſis, after Hippocrates, the tournyng of the matter of a diſeaſe into the contrary.
Antiſpaſis, a pluckyng the contrary way.
Antiſſa, a towne in Leſbos, alſo an plande ſoꝛgned to Leſbos.
Antiſtes, antiſtidis, com. g. a pꝛelate oꝛ a pꝛieſt. and by a metaphoꝛe, he that excelleth, oꝛ is chiefe in any ſcience.
Plato ſapientiæ antiſtes.
Antiſthenes, was a famous philoſophier in Athes thenes, afoꝛe the compng of Chꝛiſt. 366. peres, who to here Socrates, went euery daye on his feete from Pyꝛeus to Athenes, whiche was fiue miles. He fyrſt began the ſect called Cinici. but he ſuppoſed the chiefe goodneſſe to be in vertue.
Antiſtia, idem quod antiſtita.
Antiſtita, an abbaſſe oꝛ pꝛioreſſe, a woman pꝛieſt.
Antiſtitium, pꝛelacie oꝛ pꝛeeminence.
Antiſtitor, ſtitóris, m. ge. he that hath pꝛeeminence ouer other, oꝛ that ſtandeth afoꝛe them that woꝛke, and controlleth them, a controller, oꝛ an

or an ouerseer of workemen.

Antisto, stiti, are,, vsed of olde writers for antestare, to excell.

Antistæchon, or antistichon, neu. gen. a trope whan one letter is put for an other: as, Sella for Seda.

Antistrophe, es, fœm. gen. a figure, whan one woord is repeted in the ende of diuers clauses.

Anticasis, a pluckynge backe.

Anticaurus, an hill fore right agaynst the mountayne Caurus.

Antitheſion, in Dioſco. Xantion or lappa.

Antitheſis, is, fœ. ge. a figure, whan one letter is sette for an other, as Olli for illi.

Antitheton, ti, neu. gen. a figure whereby one contrary is ioygned with an other: as

Frigida pugnabant callidis, humentia ſiccis.
Mollia cum duris, ſine pondere habentia põdus, Colde thynges contended with theim that were hotte, moyst thynges with dry, hard thynges with soft, lyght thynges with heauie kept not one note.

Antitypum, pi, the copy of a writyng or dede.

Antiueſtæum, a promontory in cornewal, called sainct Buriens.

Antium, a citee in the parte of Italy called Latium, by the sea syde, the chiefe citee of the Volsians.

Antlantes, ymages of antique sette ouer dores in the corners of an haunce.

Antlia, antliæ, f. g. a poumpe, or lyke thyng to drawe vp water.

Antlo, áui, áre, to draw vp.

Antœci, people that dwell in the Zone contrary to Andrichthones.

Antoninus, an emperours sonne Seuerus.

Antonius, the name of an auncient familie in Rome, of whiche was Antonius the oratour, and Antonius triumuir, which caused Cicero to be slayne. Of this name were diuers Emperours, and one specially, called Antonius Pius, whiche succeded Hadriane, the yere of our Lorde. 1041. and reigned xxii. yeres, and three monethes, with Iurelius, and Lucius. His yrenitours were Spanyardes, and Capitolismus saieth. He was a meruaylous good man, for he gouerned with suche moderacion and gentylnesse, that he was therefore called Pius, and father of the countrey. He was neuer cruell for any pryuate or common cause, He vsed often this saiyng. He had lieuer saue one subiect, than destroy a thousand enemies. For his deuout lyuynge, sweetenesse of maners, mercie, iustyce, and temperance, he was compared to Numa. Wherefore many hynges and pryntis of dyuers nacions, laynge warre aparte, by his commaundment, committed all theyr contencions vnto his iudgement, and helde theim therwith contented. yet was he not so desyrous of glory or rychesse, that he would attayne theirs vnto by other mens domage. He dyed at the age of 70 yeres.

Antonius musa, phisician to Octauion the Emperour, diliuered him of a daungerous sickenesse, and therefore the emperour caused an Image made of bras to bee sette vp by the ymage of Esculapius. There is now liuynge a phisicion of that name in Ferrare, who is right lyuely sette forth a wonderfull knowlage in phisike, if ambicion or auarice lette him not, as it doeth other men of great learnyng.

Antonomasia, a figure, when the epitheton is vsed for the proper name: as Saturnia for Juno.

Antopyrites panis, idem quod antopyrus.

Antor, one of the Centaures.

Antræ, arum, the spaces betwene trees.

Antrax, acis, qwiche sylver crath.

Antronia, a certayne citee in the countrey Peloponesus.

Antropomorphitæ, a sect of Heretikes, who affirmed, that god had a body and membres as a man had. This sect began in Egypt about the yere of our lorde. 380.

Antrum, tri, a denne or caue vnder the earth, sometyme holownesse.

Cæcum antrum, a darke denne,

Antus, lowe Anthus.

Antyllis, lowe Anthillis.

Anubias, of Dioscorides idem quod Coniza.

Anubis, anubis, vel anubidis, was a God of the Egyptians, whom they honoured for Mercurius, in figure of a dog.

Anuicallia, and Anuifera, certayne herbes, as Slope, Penpropall, Hozell, Fenell, and dyuerse other, whose stalkes are in wynter dry, and seeme deade, but towarde sommer, there springeth greene leaues and stalkes out of the rootes.

Anularius, lowe Annulárius.

Anulus, lowe Annulus.

Anulus, a ryuer of Mauritania.

Anus, us, fœ. g. an olde wyfe.

Anus, ni, masc. gen. an arse.

Anus ficus, a figge ouer rype on the tree.

Anxiè, curiously, carefully, with great peyne and heauinesse.

Anxietas, átis, thought, care, heauynesse, anguisshe, or sorowe.

Anxietudo, inis, idem.

Anxifer, he that causeth sorowe.

Anxius, a ryuer in Asia, rennyng out of the mountayne Armenius in to Mesopotomia.

Anxius, ánxia, um, carefull or heauy.

Anxia oratio, an oration made with to muche diligence.

Anxio animo esse, to haue an heauy and carefull mynde.

Nepotum securitatis anxius, carefull for the securitee of his nephews.

Anxiæ ægritudines, peynfull sykenesses.

Anxur, tam masc. q̃ neu. gen, a citee called also

Tarasina,

Anxurus, the surname of Jupiter, because he was neuer shauen.
Anypodētus, he that is bare foote.
Anydrus, an Ilande.
Anygrus, lyke Amigrus.
Anysis, a kyng of Egypt.
Anytus, one of Athens, enemie to Socrates.

A ANTE O.

AOn, the sonne of Neptune.
Aonia, a part of the countrey of Boeotia.
Aonius, a, um, of that countrey.
Aones an auncient people of Boeotia.
Aoris, the sonne of Aras, a great hunter and warriour.
Aorus, a citee of Crete.
Aous, a ryuer.
Aornos, a place whereunto no byrde maie come. also a citee of Egypte,
Aornus, a ryuer that renneth through the citee Pheneum, wherin is a fishe, called Pœcilus, that hath a voyce like a thyrstle.
Aorsi, people of Asia.
Aorta, one of the principall veines of the body.

A ANTE P.

APæi, people of Ethiope.
Apage, fy, fy. away, away.
Apage, haud nos deceat fugitiuos imitari, fy, fy, it will not beseme vs to playe the mychers. also remoue, put awaye, dryue awaie. it hath also a signification of a more vehemency: as, Apage hanc caniculam, away with this bitche: or hence awaie with this bytche.
Apage illum à me, haue awaie from me.
Apage te, gette the hense.
Apage te a dorso meo, away, away, from my backe.
Apagesis, let bee, gette the hense, away.
Apagina, is a cuttyng of the bone of, in the ouer part aperyng, descendyng downe in the partes topnynge to the rupture: or it is, whan the ende of a bone is broken, where he is ioyned with an other bone.
Apalēstris, he that can neither wrastle nor do any other maistry.
Apalon vinum, i. tenerum.
Apamea, an yle in the ryuer Tygris. also a towne in Bithinia.
Apamia, was a citee in the lesse Asia, thorough the myddell wherof ranne the ryuer Marsia. It was also the name of a citee in Parthia, an other in Phrygia.
Apanthrōpia, inhumanitee.
Aparana, idem quod Lappa. Dioscor.
Aparine, pārines, f. g. an herbe, whiche some men suppose to bee that herbe, whiche is called, Rubea tinctorum, in englyshe madder. other woulde haue it to be cliuerse or goose grasse,

whiche semeth most agreynge to the description of Dioscor.
Apate, a kynde of endyue or cychory.
Apator, with out father.
Apathes, philosophers, whiche helde opinyon, that a wise man had none affections or passions.
Apauortene, a countrey of Scithia, wherein is the prouince of Hircania.
Apeda, æ, a byrd, whose fete be so litle, that he seemeth to haue none. I suppose it be a martier.
Apella, æ, mas. ge. a name, wherby the Iewes were called in derision, as it were Sine pelle, because the skyn of their yard was cut of, whan they were circumcised.
Apelles, an heretyke in Greece, the yere of our lorde. 174. whose hereesy was, that he knew not the god, which he woorshipped, and that Christ was not god in verate dede, but a fantasy appearynge to men as a man.
Apelles, an excellent peincter in the tyme of great Alexander, borne in the yle of Cos, of whom onely Alexander, would be peyncted. whan he dyed he left an Image of Venus vnperfourmed, whiche no man after him durste enterpryse to fynysshe. for the incomparable beautie therof.
Apeliotes, apeliotæ, masculi generis, the easte wynde.
Apelleus, a, um, of Apelles.
Apello, āpuli, to put away.
Apenestæ, a citee of Puell, comonly called Mauretrebonia.
Apennius, looke Apœnius.
Apepsia, id est, cruditas, crudities, or lacke of good digestion.
Aper, pri, m. g. a boze. It is also a fyshe, which hath a voyce.
Frendet aper, the boze grynded his teeth.
Apério, āperis, ui, rtum, to open or vncouer, to shewe or disclose, to expounde or declare.
Aperire repagula, to open the barres and rayles, and prouerbially, to make away, to geue an occasion to any thyng.
Aperire literas, to open letters sealed.
Aperi caput, vncouer your head, put of your cappe. where it is vsed for, detegere.
Totam rem aperiam: I will declare the whole mattier.
Necessario se aperiunt, they must nedes shewe what they be.
Aperire for prodere, as,
Fontes sceleratissimorum consiliorum aperuit, he disclosed the fountaines and beggynnynges of their most vngracious purposes.
Aperire, for soluere, or explicare, as,
Aperire dubia, to expound doubtfull thynges.
Aperire enigmata.
Fuste aperire caput, to breake ones head with a cudgell.
Aperire iter ferro, to make waie with the swerde.
Aperit ramum qui veste latebat, i. ostendit,

he shewed .vt.

Aperire viam alijs, to make a way for other.

Virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, thy vertue hath restored the from banishmente to thy frendes.

Aperire locum suspitione, to make one suspected, to geue occasion of suspicion.

Aperire occasionem, to geue occasion.

Aperire fores amicitiæ, to begyn frendship.

Rem familiarem benignitati aperire.

Non ita claudendas res familiaris vt eam benignitati aperire non possit, he muste not so kepe vp his substaunce that he wyll not take it out, or bestowe somme parte of it to liberall vses.

Aperit florem arbor, the tree spreadeth his blossome.

Aperire ludum literarium, or ludum docendi, to sette vp a schoole.

Aperte, openly, playnly, euidently, without colour or dissimulation.

Aperte dolorem ferre, not to dissimule his sorowe.

Aperte falsum, playne false.

Aperte odisse, to hate without dissemblynge.

Apertissime insanit, euery man may iudge that he is starke madde, or dooeth agaynste all wytte and reason.

Apertio, onis, f. g. an openynge.

Apertura, a lyttle hole, lefte open in buildynges for some vse or purpose.

Apertus, a, um, open, playne, euident, discouered, without colour or cloke.

Apertum, and dubium, contrarye.

Aperta pericula, manifest perilles.

Apertus aer, cleere wether.

Apertum cœlum, idem.

Aperta æquora, brode fielders.

Apertus campus, an open and brode fielde.

Apertus dolor, sorowe that is not hidde.

Aperti & simplices homines, playne and simple persons, that knowe not to dissemble with the worlde.

Apertum, (absolutely) an open, or playne, place.

Castris in aperto positis, pitchinge his campe in an open place.

In apertum proferre, to bryngе abrode.

Apes, vel apis, is, fœ. ge. a bee.

Bombus apum, the hummynge of bees.

Examen apum, a swarme of bees.

Insidũt floribus apes, the bees light on flowres.

Apes fauos fingunt, make honie combes.

Mellificant apes, make honie.

Apes flores aggerunt pedibus & comparant, doe caste in a heape and carry togethеr.

Apesus, untis, a mountayne in Greece.

Apex, apicis, m. g. is properly a lyttell wollen threede in the crowne of a cappe. the creste or tuffet on the head of a perothe or other byrde, the note that is sette ouer letters for the accent, also the crowne of the heade, the toppe of euerie thynge. sometyme a mytre. sometyme the highest perfection of honour or dignitee.

Apex senectutis est authoritas, the chiefe dignitee of olde age is authoritee.

Apices literarum, the toppes of letters that standeth aboue the other parte.

Apex falcis, the poynte of an hooke, or sickle.

Apexabo, onis, a puddyng called a bluddyng.

Aphăca, cæ, or Aphaces, ces, fœ. g. a kynde of tares that groweth in eared grounde: Theophrastus doeth sometyme count it among pulse, sometyme amonge herbes, and taketh it for one kynde of Succorie, or rather dent de lion.

Aphareus, the father of Lynceus.

Aphærisis, a figure, where a letter or syllable is taken from the begynnynge of a woorde, as Pone metum, for Depone.

Aphæsas, idem quod Apesus.

Aphedontes, people of Egypte.

Apheteria, the places, from the whiche horses bee sette forth whan they runne in games. Also after Suidas, certayne engines to wynne the walles of a citee besieged.

Aphidnæ, arum, a place in the countrey of Athens.

Aphilos, he that hath no frende.

Aphractum, ti, n. g. or aphractus, ti, m. g. a kynde of shippes, whiche the Rhodians vsed: A brigantine, or a barke, nothynge mete to withstande a rough sea or tempest.

Aphren, idem quod Cicuta.

Aphrica maior, the thyrde parte of the worlde, whiche is seuered from Asia, on the east by the ryuer Nylus: on the west from Europe, by the pillars of Hercules. The hyther parte is now called Barbarie, the people Moores: The inner part is called Libya, and Ethiopia.

Aphrica minor, is in this wise bounded, on the weast with Mauritane and the ryuer Ampsaga, on the north with the sea Aphrican, on the east with Cyrenaica, on the south with the desertes of Libya. In this is the citees Carthage, Utica, Cirtha, & the prouince of Numidie. this countrey and Mauritania is now called Barbarie.

Aphricanus, a name geuen to two noble Romaines, called Scipiones, because the one vanquished Annibal, and subdued Cartage: the other afterwarde vtterly subuerted and destroied it.

Aphrodes, a kynde of poppy.

Aphrodisia, daies or sacrifices, dedicate to Venus, or veneriall pastimes.

Aphrodisium, an ymage of Venus. also a promontory of Caria, an other of Spayne, called Labo de cruz, and a citee of Affrike.

Aphrodisius, a prelate, the disciple of saincte Peter.

Aphrogala, i. cremor lactis.

Aphrodite, es, the surname of Venus.

Aphronitrum, the kynde of salte peter, called of

the Arabians Baurach. looke in Fuchsius de compositione medicamẽtorum. li. i. where he speaketh of Nitrum.

Aphroscorodon, a kynde of great garlyke.

Aphtha, is an exulceration or breakyng out in the mouthes of children, whiche doe sucke.

Aphthonius, a sophister, whyche wrote exercises for children.

Aphthitis, the seede of the herbe called Buphthalmos, ox eye.

Aphus, a certayne fysshe.

Aphya, a kynde of little fyshes in brokes, whyche are supposed to haue none other begynnynge but of abundance of rayne: for they are found all tymes of the yere, and the more the water is troubled, the better they are. Plinie calleth thys fysshe Apua. Theodorus nameth him Aplua, I suppose they be dacis. Erasmus saieth, that Aphya is a white, soft, tender fysshe, whiche is no sooner sette on the fyre, but it is enough, and requireth nought but oyle to fry hym. In Esser is a fysshe called a Smie, whyche if he be longe kept, will turne to water.

Aphya, is also of Cicero vsed for the vyle and base sort of the people.

Apia, a peare tree.

Apiânus, a, um, that whereyn bees doe delyte.

Apianæ, vuæ, a kynde of grapes, whyche bees chiefely delyte, the muskadell grape.

Apyracora, a kynde of electrum.

Apiárium, the place where as bees be sette.

Apiárius, he that nourysheth bees.

Apiastra, a byrde that doeth deuour bees.

Apiastrum, tri, neu. gen. called also Melissophyllon, Meliphillon, & Melinon, an herbe, wherein bees greatly delite, the Frenche men call it Melisse. it is iudged to bee baulme or baulme gentle, our baulme is not the right meliphyllon.

Apiátus, a, um, rated or kyed with bees.

Apiacæ oues, sheepe of small growth, and that beare but little wull.

Apica, cæ, f. g. a sheepe that hath no wull on hys bealy.

Apicula, læ, a younge bee.

Apiculus, a diminutiue of apex.

Apidanus, a ryuer in Thessaly.

Apilascus, cudis, golde ready to be coyned.

Apina, næ, or Apinæ, arum, a citee of Puell, the name wherof is vsed as a prouerbe.

☞ Apinæ, trikelyng thynges.

Apinæ, nuttes with verate thyn shales.

Apinus, a tree, wherof cometh pitche.

Apiónia mala, rounde appuls, whyche I take to bee pome royall.

Apios, wilde radysshe, or as other suppose ernute or earth nutte, looke his description in Dioscor. lib. 4. cap. 157.

Apiria, infinitenesse, where there is none ende.

Apis, idis, or, is, called also Serapis & Osyris, a man, whome the Egyptiãs honoured for theyr chiefe god. Also an oxe, whome thei woorshipped. also a towne of Affrike, and a kyng of Argiues, which was sonne to Iupiter and Niobes.

Apiscor, aptus sum, apisci, an olde woord vsed for to fynde out.

Apistos, or apistus, ti, f. g. a precious stone, whiche beynge ones hotte, continueth hotte seuen dayes.

Apitius, a Romayne, whyche delited in delicate meates, so much, that he professed cookery, and infected Rome wyth gluttony, whyche before was the myrrour of temperance. And whan he had consumed in gourmandyse, Millies sestertium, whyche amounteth (after the computation of Henalis) to two millions, and. 500000. crownes: whyche is after our rate. 583054. li. whan he grewe in debt, and made hys reknyng, there was left but Centies sestertium, whyche amounteth to this rate in oure moneye. 95505. li. viii. shillynges, fearynge in that substaunce to liue in penury, he willingly dranke poyson, and dyed.

Apium, called also Selinon, properly oure common perselp, some will haue it to be smallage. of this Apium there be diuers kindes.

Apius, of the grekes is taken for a kind of peares.

Apius, the name of a familie of Rome.

Aplanes, that moueth not, that wandreth not.

Aplophillo, idem quod Alysson. Dioscor.

Apluda, wheaten branne.

Aplustre, tris, n. g. plur. Aplustria, or aplustra, by syncopacion, the tackelynge or ornamentes of a shyp.

Aplysiæ, sponges.

Apnœa, f. g. the vice of a shorte breathe.

Apocalypsis, sios, f. g. a reuelacion.

Apocha, apochæ, fœ. ge. a quittaunce for moneis that is payde.

Apocléti, orum, counsaillours of the prime counsaile, senatours, chosen and graue counsailours.

Apócope, es, fœm. gene. a figure, by whiche a letter or a syllable is taken awaye from thende of a woord: as, Peculi, for peculij.

Apócopi, men beyng gelded.

Apócroti, men that bee harde and miserable in lyuyng, frowarde, austere.

Apócryphus, a, um, hydde, not knowen.

Apocryphi libri, bookes, the authors wherof be vnknowen, or rather not to bee vsed openly in the churche.

Apócynon, i, n. g. a littell bone in the lefte syde of a frogge, wherwith (it is supposed) thynges may be doone, whych were not expedient to bee openly knowen, loke Plin. li. 32. ca. 5.

Apodes, dum, plu. loke apus.

Apodixis, is, fœm. gen. an euident probacion, a demonstration.

Apódosis, sis, f. ge. a figure, whan there is a certayne correspondence of woordes in a sentence.

Apôdos, the crowyng of a cocke out of tyme or course.

Apodytérium, the place by a bayn, where they

whych

whiche be bayned, dooe put of their clothes.
Apœnícola, læ, a dweller on the hyl Apœninus.
Apœninígeus, æ, idem.
Apœninus, an hill that diuideth all Italy into two partes.
Apogæi, windes that do arrise out of the ground.
Apogæum, gei, n. g. a throwdes or lyke buildinge vnder the grounde.
Apógraphum, an example written or peincted out
Apolactízo, áui, áre, to stryke with the heeles. also to despyse or sette at naught.
Apolectus, ti, a chosen man, a pyked felowe. also a kynde of the kynde of Tunie.
Apolis, idis, m. g. a straunger, a banished man.
Apolinaris, re, of Apollo.
Apolinares ludi, playes made in the honour of Apollo.
Apollináris, an herbe called Henbayne.
Apollinaris, the name of dyuers men, one was bishop of Hierapolis, a citee in Asia, the yere of our lorde 1045. a great learned man. he wrate a booke of the fayth of Christe: an other wooke against the gentiles, dedicate vnto Antonius the Emperour. also against the heretykes called Cataphrigæ. An other of the same name was byshop of Loadicea, whiche also was a noble learned man, and wrate xxx. bookes for our faith against Porphyrius: not withstandyng he fell into heresy, sayinge, that Christe receyued not flesche of the virgin mary: but that in the acte of his incarnation, some parte of the woorde was conuerted into flesche. He saide that Christes soule was not of that part, whiche was rationall, but onely of that parte, whiche kepte the body lyuyng. And therefore in his incarnation, he tooke onely the body, and not the soule.
Apollinea, a citee in Lumbardye, nowe called Vercellæ.
Apollinéus, a, um, of Apollo.
Apollo, inis, called also Liber pater, the gentiles honoured for god, referrynge to him the inuencion of musyke, poetrie, and of physike. it is sometyme taken for the sunne.
Apollónia, a virgin, borne in Alexandria, who for confessyng the faithe of Chryste, the yere of our lord. 265. had all hir teeth pulled out of hir head. And after, whan the tyran menaced hir, except she woulde blaspheme Christ, she should be bourned in a great fyre therefore prepared: after she had adusted hir selfe, she brake from the ministers, and willyngly lepte into the fyre.
Apollonia, is also the name of a citee in Egypte, nowe called Valonia: an other in Creta: an other in Syria. also a towne in Thracia.
Apolloniatæ, people of Apolonia.
Apollonienſis, ſe, of Apollonia.
Apollonius, the name of dyuers learned men, one borne in Greece, about the yere of our lorde. 90. in his infancie so profyted in learnynge, that beynge but a childe, he was a great philosopher, and folowed the sect of Pythagoras, goyng alwaie in lynnen, and neuer eatynge any thyng that had lyfe. And not withstandynge he was excellently learned in the mysticall knowledge of philosophie and naturall magphe: yet to haue more knowledge he wente into Egypte, Perſia, Ethyope, and India, to learne of the Bragmanes, and Gymnosophistes, and returned into Greece and Rome, where he was had in great admiracion, for the meruailes that he shewed. And at laste, beynge aboue the age of 80. yeres, in a greate assemblye of people, was sodeynely conueighed awaye, no man knoweth howe nor whither, as Philostratus, who writeth his lyfe, saieth. Also saincte Hierome maketh abundantly mencion of hym in hys prologue to the olde testament. There were of thys name thre great phisicions: One called Apollonius Memphites, the disciple of Erasistratus: he kept of any phisicion wrate of the partes of mans body. The other two were of Antioche, the father and the sonne.
Apologátio, onis, the vsing of fables.
Apológia, æ, a defence or answere to a rebuke.
Apólogo, áui, áre, to taunt, scoffe, or rebuke.
Apólogus, a fable, wherin beastes or trees doe speake.
Apomel, vel apomeli, a drynke made with honye combes sodden in honye, vntyll the waxe be cleane scummed awaye, and than cooled, and put in a kayre earthen potte.
Apona, orum. n. g. suche medicines as helpe without peine.
Aponus, a place in Italie, nere to Padue, where be hot bathes, hollsome for many diseases.
Apóphasis, is, for. ge. a denying of a thyng. also an inuentorye.
Apophática. i. negantia.
Apophlegmatiſmus, m. g. a medicine, which causeth one to vomite vp fleume, or els doth purge the head.
Apopléumenos. i. ſcammonia. Dioſc.
Apophorèta, orum, neu. ge. presentes or giftes lyke to our new yeres gyftes, and maye be vsed for the same.
Apophthégma, atis, a short and quicke sentence.
Apophyades, certayne thynges that hange to instralles.
Apopléxia, vel apoplecticus morbus, is a sickenesse ingendred of abundaunce of grosse humours. whyche dooe fyll those receptories or vessels of the head, from whens the feelyng and mouyng of the body cometh. And therfore they that haue this disease, bee depriued of feelyng, speche, and mouyng.
Apopléxis, idem.
Apoplécticus, he which hath the saied sickenesse.
Apóptoſis, ſis. f. g. a disease whan the hearte of the bowes doe fall.
Aporèta, orum, n. g. cachettes, or coffers, wherin were put secrete thynges.
Apória, æ. for. gen. doubt, necessitee, perplexitee,

desperacion.

Aporion, a certayne controuersie, lyke Gell. lib. 9. cap. 15.

Apórior, aris, to doubt, to be vncertayne, to bee in a perplexitee, to bee brought into a streict. sometyme to lacke.

Aporrhócæ, certayne impressions in the ayre, whiche we call starre fallynge, because it so appereth to our sightes.

Apóspasma, ătis, n. g. a vulsion. also a kynde of impostume when by inflammacion sand and like thynges be ingendred in the body.

Apostirmata, phisicions doo call desquamacions.

Aposiopêsis, êsis, fœ. ge. a figure, where somewhat is left out, specially in speakynge, and left to the coniecture of theim that be heerers.

Apostásia, rebellion, or forsakyng of a mans profession or alegiance.

Apóstata, tæ, masc. gen. a rebell or renegate. it is now vsed for him that forsaketh the religion of Chrisie.

Apóstato, áui, áre, to flee from or forsake him, whom we professed to folow.

Apostêma, stématis, n. g. an impostume, wherin corrupted humours haue recourse in any part of the bodye, properly it signifieth space, or dystaunce.

Apostácion, cij, n. ge. a libell made in diuorsement or seperacion.

Aposteparnismos, is a cuttynge away of the bone with the wounde.

Apostolus, an apostle, it properly signifieth a messanger or legate.

Apóstoli, be called literæ dimissoriæ, dimissores testimonials. &c.

Apostoli, letters missiue.

Apóstrophe, es, f. g. a conuersion in speakyng.

Apóstrophus, i, m. g. a note, lyke an halfe circle, sette in the later ende of a woorde, and signifyeth part of it to be taken away.

Apotelésma, lésmatis, n. g. a pronostication or declaracion of the significacion of sterres at a mans natiuitee, or the begynnyng of any thynge what shall happen therof.

Apothêca, æ, f. g. a wyne sellar or shoppe, wherin thynges be sette to sale, a storehouse.

Apotheósis, ôsis, fœm. gen. a dedicacion or consecracion, properly of men into goddis: & canonizacion.

Apoxyómenus, ni, m. g. he which wipeth away spithe from ones body. also the name of a picture or table in Rome.

Apozêma, zématis, n. ge. a decoction of water with herbes or barley, which the grekes vsed in stede of our syrupes.

Apparate, cleanly, hansomely, gaicly, minionly, gaiontly.

Apparátio, ónis, idem quod apparatus.

Apparatus, us, m. g. preparacion, prouision, apparaylyng, or dechyng, furniture.

Apparatus belli, preparacion for warres, artillary.

Apparatus, a, um, prepared, made ready, decked, trimmed.

Apparatus sumvt videtis, I am readye as ye see.

Appáreo, appáres, ui, êre, to appere, to be seene, to be manifest or euident, to be present or giue attendance, to commen or make one appere before an officer.

Apparet eum ita fecisse.

Res apparet, the thynge is euident.

Fac fis promissa nunc apparent, See that thou sticke to thy promises, or see that thy promises maie shew them selfe.

Quid rectum sit apparet, quid expediat obscurum est, what is honest, is apparant: but what is most profitable, is vncertayne.

Quatuor & viginti lictores apparebant consulibus. i. apparituram faciebant, fower and twentie sergeons wayted on the consulles to arrest or summon men to come before theim.

Ex quo facile apparet, wherby it maie easelye appere.

Illud quod apparet ad agricolas, pro agricolis

Ego mox apparebo domi. i. adero, I will bee at home by and by.

Ille bonus vir nusq; apparet, that honest man can be seene in no place.

Apparêre in aliquo loco, to bee seene in anye place.

Si vsq; naues apperuissent, if they had bene seene in any place.

Apparêre questioni, to serue processe, as sergeantes and baylyffes doo.

Apparitio, ônis, f. g. an apperaunce, attendance, whan a man is ready to doo his duetie.

Appáritor, tôris, m. g. an officer of iustice, attendyng on the great ministers, to summon or attache whom they will commaunde, a sergeante.

Apparitûra, æ, f. g. the office of a sergeant or baylyffe, in summonynge or attachyng men.

Apparo, ápparas, áui, áre, to apparayle or trimme, to be ready to doo a thynge, to prepare or ordeyne, to make ready.

Apparare prandium, to make ready dyner.

Hanc fabricam apparo, I go aboute this wile or deceite.

Apparare crimine in aliquem, to prouyde accusacions against one.

Apparare fugam, to prepare him selfe to flee.

Nuptiæ mihi apparantur, they go aboute a mariage for me.

Apparare præsidium for parare.

Dum apparatur, while all thinge is made redy.

Appellátio, ônis, a nampynge, callynge or appeaslynge to an higher iudge.

Appellatio litterarum, the pronunciacion of letters, when wee geue to euery one his true sounde.

Appellatio ignominiosa, a reprochefull name.

Appellâtor, one that appeleth to a higher iudge.

Appellito,

Appellito, aui, are, a frequentatiue of appello.
Appéllo, aui, are, to name or call, to call vpon for helpe, to call by name, to call vpon a man for dette, to common or talke with one, to commẽce an action against one in the lawe. also Vlpian the great lawier, will haue it signifie, to woo a mayden to haue hir virginitee. sometyme it signifyeth to arryue. sometyme to appeale to an higher iudge. sometyme to touche.
Appellare aliquẽ superbius, to speake proudly and arrogantly to one.
Non consueui homines appellare asperius, I haue not customed to call men by.
De quo iudicio se velim dicere omnia, multi appellandi lædendiq; sunt. i. nominatim prodendi, I should vtter many by name and offende them.
Appellare, cum infinitiuo: Serua sua natam seruamq; appellans esse, saiynge hir to be his seruaunte.
Virginem de stupro appellabat. i. eius pudicitiam oratione attentabat, he spake or sued to the maide to haue defloured hir. Appellare, is sometyme vsed for applicare or appellere.
Fides authorem appellet, i. fides sit penes authorem.
Appellere solũ, to husband or tyll the ground.
Appellare blande, to talke pleasantly, or vse fayre woordes to one.
Appellare ad tribunos, to appeale.
Appellare Cæsarem, to appeale to the Emperour.
Vnum te sapientem appellant, i. dicunt.
Appellare literas, to pronounce letters.
Appellare nutu & significatione, with countenaunce, and tokens to declare whom he meaneth, whan a man dare not name him.
Quos sæpe nutu & significatione appello.
Non appellantur hæc in lege, the lawe speaketh not of these thinges, or they be not mencioned in the lawe.
Appellare nomine vel nominatim, to call by name.
Vis vt appellem hunc gallicè. i. alloquar? wil you that I should cõmon with this mã in frenche
Virum appellat, she calleth vpon hir husband.
Comiter vnumquemq; appellabat, he spake to euery one gentilly.
Appellare de re aliqua, to common with one of a matter.
Appellare literas aliquẽ, to send letters to one.
Crebris nos literis appellato, send often letters to vs.
Appellare aliquem, to commence an action against one.
Multi plectuntur alij ne appellantur.
Appellare aliquem pecuniã, or de pecunia, to call vpon a man for money that he oweth.
Quos appellem? To whom shoulde I call for helpe?
Vos, vos, appello fortissimi viri.
Appellare deum, to take god to witnesse.
Eum victorem appellat. i. pronuntiat, he pronounceth him to be victour.
Appello, pũli, ĕre, pulsum, to arryue, sometyme to apply or set the minde, to direct, also to approch
Appellere animum ad aliquid, to sette the mynde to somewhat.
Appellere nauem ad locum aliquem, to arriue with his shippe at any place.
Cum ad villam nostram nauis appelleretur, when the shippe was arriued. &c.
Appellere se, as, Haud auspicato huc me appuli, I came hyther vnluckyly.
Appulit me vestris oris, for ad vestras oras.
Appellere ad scopulos, by a metophore, to put in daunger.
Appellere animalia ad aquam, to dryue cattell to water.
Turres ad operas Cæsaris appellabat. i. admonebat.
Mentem ad philosophiã appulit.
Animum ad vxorem appulit, he gaue his mynde to mariage.
Me ad mortem appulit. i. compulit, it had almost vndone me, or caste me away.
Appendicula, a diminutiue of appendix.
Appéndix, péndicis, f. g. that which hangeth as an other thyng, it is also a shed, a houell or pentehouse, an addition, or that which pertayneth to a thyng, as a parte thereof.
Cum appendicibus Olcadum centum millia fuerunt: appendices dixit milites additos ad iustum aliorum numerum.
Appéndo, péndis, di, ĕre, to hange by or nygh, to hange out, to peyse or weygh in a balance or beame.
Appẽdo pecuniã, I weigh or count out money.
Appéndere mutuo, to lende.
Sex millia murenarum mutuo appendit.
Appéndere verba, to ponder or weygh ones woordes.
Appenninus, the parte of the mountaynes of Alpes, whiche begyn at Geane, and diuide Italy, and extendeth vnto the sea betweene Naples and Sicile.
Appénsus a, um, hanged at a thynge, weighed, pondered.
Aurum appensum, golde weighed out.
Appetens, veray desyrous of a thynge.
Homo tui appetentissimus, very desirous of your company.
Nihil est appetentius similium tui, none lyuynge is more desyrous of such men as you be.
Appeténtia, appetite, desyre of meate, inordinate desyre of other thynges.
Appetentiam ciborum præstat, It maketh one to haue a stomake to his meate.
Appetítio, ónis, appetyte, desyre, endeuour to catche holde on a thynge with ones handes.
Appetítus, tus, appetyte, inordinate desyre sensualites, and in the plurall numbre, the affects

ons or passions of the mynde.

Appeto, ăppetis, tĭ, ĕre, to desyre muche, to go to, sometyme to inuade, with desyre to hurt one, to desyre a mans harme, to approche, drawe nere, or to be at hande. sometyme to intreate.

Dies appetebat, id est, instabat, the day was come, or at hand.

Appetit meridies, it is almost noone.

Leuans se alis, os, oculósque hostis, rostro & vnguibus appetit, rysyng vp with his whinges, with his talons and dyll he assayled the face and eyes of hym that fought on the other parte.

Nox appetit, the night drawyth nere.

Appetit vitam hominis, he goeth aboute, or he endeuoureth to worche that mans death, or ridde him out of lyfe.

Appetere amicitiam, laudem, mortem, regnum, voluptatem. &c.

Apped-re si allquid de: Quantum sibi oratores de præclarissimis artibus appetiuerunt.

Quid in illa appetitur.

Appetit per auaritiam, he desyreth couetously.

Appetere ferro, to assayle one with a weapon, to sette on one with a swerde drawen.

Appetere lapidibus, to hurle stones at one.

Appetere dexteram oculis, to kysse ones right hande in meetynge.

Appetere aliquid manibus, to endeuour to take holde on a thynge with his handes.

Per illum manibus appetiuit.

Apphrima, id est, furrur. brayne.

Appias, appiadis, patronymicum, fœm. of Appius.

Appiades, were among the paynyms theis goddesses, Venus, Pallas, Pax, Concordia, Vesta, Of these do make mencion Ouidius de arte amandi. 2. & de remedio amoris, Et Tullius. 3. fami. epistolarum.

Appia via, the name of an highe way or causey, from Rome to Campayne.

Appiâna mala, a kynde of appulles. as greate as quinces, hauyng as great a sauour as they, and of colour redde.

Appiânum, ni, n. g. a kynd of peynetyng colour.

Appianus, a noble historian, borne in Alexandry, wrate moste excellent workes of the Romaines ciuile warres, whiche bookes I counsayle all them that bee studious in Tullius workes, to reade diligently, whereby they shall vnderstand many thynges, that els they can not well vnderstande.

Appingo, egi, or inxi, ere, pictum, or pactum, to peinct or wrete more to a thynge, to adde to.

Appion, a famous grammarian borne in Egypt, against whom Josephus wrate his warke De antiquitate Iudeorum.

Appiôsus morbus, a certayne disease in the head of beastes when corrupt bloud hurteth the shinne of the brayne, and greueth the head, so that it taketh away the sense and mynde.

Appius Claudus Sæcus, an oratour of Rome.

Applâudo, si, ere, to moue handes or feete for ioy or fauour that we beare to a thynge, or to beate any thynge to the grounde.

Applâusor, one that reioyseth on that maner.

Applausus, us, the clappyng of handes for ioy. sometyme an open gratulacion, or approuyng of a thynge.

Applicâtio, ônis, an applyynge or bendynge of the mynde, a reioyynge or repayryynge to any persone. &c.

Applicâtus, a, um, arryued, applied, laied to, bent or enclined.

Omne animal applicatum ad se diligendum, bent or inclined.

Applicatæ aures, eares plaine & close to the hed.

Applicitus, the other participle, ioyned to. &c.

Applico, ăpplicas, âui, or uĭ, âre, to ioygne, to putte or adde to, to laye or sette to, or to applie, or bende to, sometyme to arryue, to leane to, to associate.

Applicat primum ad Chrysidis partem se, he fyrst made repayre to Chrysis father.

Applicare naues terræ, or ad terram, to arriue or bryngе the shyppes to lande.

Quæ vis immanibus applicuit oris, subaûdite, brought the hither or made the to arriue here.

In eum primũ classem applicuerunt, they arriued with their naute thyther fyrst of all.

Applicare aures, to herken, to geue eare.

Applicare se ad arborem, to leane to a tree.

Applicare scalas. i. admouere, to sette vp ladders to scale the walles.

Eidem flumini castra applicuit. i. admonit.

Applicare se ad aliquem, to accompany hym selfe with one, to associate him selfe. &c.

Applicare aliquò, to reioyr to a place, as,

Quo me applicem. i. quo me vertam? to whom or whyther shoulde I goe?

Vt ad honestatem applicitur. i. accommodetur, that it maie be applied to honestee.

Applicare se ad aliquod studium, to sette his mynde on any kynde of study.

Ad amicitiam Pop. Rom. se applicuit, he did ioyne him selfe to the frendshyp of the Romaines

Ad eundem me doctorem applicui, I went to the same maister to learne.

Applicare se ad conuiuia, to haunt feastes.

Applicare animum ad frugẽ, to wate thrifty.

Applicare oscula, to kysse.

Applôdo, ôsi, ĕre, lyke Applaudo.

Applôro, aui, are, to weepe or waple to or by one to make mone to one with weepyng.

Appluda, lyke Apluda.

Appluere, to rayne, to rayne by.

Applúmbo, aui, are, to sowlder.

Appóno, appôni, sui, ere, to put or adde to, to sette to, or appoynt.

Apponere ante ianuam: Apponere ad ignẽ.

Apponere manum ad os: Quæ apposita portæ erat. i. iuxta portam.

De meo nihil his nouum apposui. i. addidi.

I ad-

I added nothyng of my owne.
Qui vitijs modum apponit, he that maketh a measure in vice.
Apponere notam alicui rei, to sette a marke on any thynge.
Illi epistolæ notam apposuit.
Notam ad malum versum apposuit.
Apponere mensam, to make ready the table.
Mensam apponite.
Apponere cibis aliquid, to myxe somewhat with meates.
Appositum est ampliter, great chere was sette on the table.
Apponere cibum alicui, to sette meate before a man.
Nihil ei preter secundarium panem apposuit, he set nothing on the table before him but browne breade.
Argentum illi purum apposuit, he serued him onely with siluer vessell.
Custodem alicui apponere, to appoynte a kepar or ruler ouer one.
Calumniatores apponere, to suborne or procure false accusers.
Apponere accusatorem alicui, to cause one to accuse a man.
Annos apponere, for addere.
Appórrigo, to stretche out by a place.
Appórto, aui, are, to bringe to, to cary to, to shewe or bringe tydynges.
Apportare ad locum, to cary to a place.
Apporte ab aliquo, to cary away from a man.
De, vel, ex Illirico apportari iubet, to bee brought out of Sclauonie.
Apportare vehiculo, to carye to a place in a waggon.
Vndiq; apportantur, they are brought on euery syde.
Quidnam apportas? what tydinges bringest thou?
Apportare nuncium, to bring a message.
Apportare damnum, to bringe harme, or bee the occasion of damage.
Anni tempora morbus apportant, The seasons of the yere bring sicknesses.
Appósco, poposci, ere, to aske more.
Appósite, aptly, conuenientlye.
Apposite ad persuasionem, fittely to perswade.
Appositio, ônis, a meuyng, addyng, or puttyng to a thynge.
Appósitus, us, idem.
Appósitus, a, um, put to, or set to, ioyned to, set or put by, suborned or sent priuily. sometyme it signifieth conuenient, or to the purpose, apt, fyt, sometyme laied vp.
Appositior ad auferenda signa, more fytte. vt.
Appositus erat ab isto vt emeret, He was sent or caused priuely of him to bye it.
Ager est ad vitem appositus, fit to beare vines
Homo appositus, a man fytte for the purpose.
Appositum & propinquum nobis, harde by, nere to vs. Tempus appositum ad agendum.
Appótus, a, um, well wette with drynke, well washed or swilled with drynke, almost drunke.
Apprehendo, di, dere, to take, to attache, to lay handes on a thynge, to gette.
Apprehendere palmam, to gette the victory.
Apprehendere morsu, to byte.
Quantum apprehenderint tres digiti: as much as three fyngers can holde.
Apprehendere manum alicuius, to take one by the hande.
Apprehendere regionē aliquam, to obteine gouernance of a countrey.
Apprimè, chiefely, principally. it is set for valde.
Apprimè vtile, very profytable or expedient.
Apprime doctus homo, a man excellently wel learned.
Id apprime rectissime dicitur, that is excellently well spoken.
Apprimo, apprimis, pressi, ĕre, to presse to, to put harde to.
Apprimus, a, um, principall, chiefe.
Approbátio, onis, the allowynge of a thynge. sometyme a probation.
Approbátor, one that alloweth.
Approbè, meruayloulsely well, veray honestly.
Approbo, approbas, aui, are, to approue, or allowe, to shewe or proue, that a thynge is worthy to bee allowed, to make good a cause, to confyrme and proue with reasons.
Approbare opus, to proue or shewe euidently, that the woorke is perfect and good.
Approbus, approba, um, veray honest.
Appromissor, one that doeth confyrme an other mans promesse, as it were a suretee.
Appromitto, si, ere, to confyrme that an other man hath promised, to bynde hym selfe for an other mans promise.
Appropéro, aui, are, to make haste or speede, to come.
Approperate gradum, hye you apace.
Approperare mortem, to haste ones death.
Approperatum opus, a speedy woorke, a woorke hasted forwarde.
Appropinquátio, an approching or drawing to.
Appropinquo, aui, are, to approche, to drawe nyghe to.
Appropinquat tẽpus, the tyme draweth nighe.
Appropinquante definita die, whan the day appointed was at hande.
Appropinquare alicui dignitati, to bee neere to some honour or preferment.
Appulia, lowe Apulia.
Appulsus, us, dryuyng of beastes to watering.
Appulsus, us, arriuall, approchynge, or comynge to or nere.
Appulsus solis, the approchynge of the sunne.
Appulsus, a, um, arriued, come to.
Appulus, lowe Apulus.
Apricátio, nis, a breathyng or walkyng in the sun.
Apricor, áris, ari, to sit or go abrode in the ayre,

of in the sunne, to set a sunnynge.
Apricitas, ātis, the warmenesse of the sunne in wynter, a fayre clere wether.
Si diei admittit apricitas, If the day be fayre and clere.
Apricus, a, um, sunny, warme by reason of the sunne, open vpon the sunne.
Apricus dies, a sunny daie.
Apricus locus, a place that standeth open vpon the sunne, a sunny place.
In apricum proferre, to bryng abrode.
Apricus homo, one desyrous to be in the sun.
Aprilis, is, mas. ge. the moneth of Aprile.
Aprilis, le, of Aprile. somtyme the moneth it selfe
Aprinus, a, um, of a bore.
Apronia, an herbe called also Vitis nigra, a blacke vyne, whiche renneth vp and wyndeth about trees & stalkes of herbes, and hath a leafe lyke to yuie, but greatter, & beareth bearies in clusters, whiche at the begynnyng are greene, and blacke when they be rype, the roote is blacke within and yelowe without lyke bore. some call it Apelo melæna, some Bryonia, other Chironia.
Apróno in genua, I knele on my knees.
Aprosôpos, with out person.
Aproxis, an herbe, the roote wherof kendleth fyre farre of.
Aprugna, the dewyson of a wylde bore.
Aprugnus, a, um, of a bore.
Aprugnum callum, the brawne of a bore.
Aprutium, a parte of Italy, the people whereof were sometyme called Samnites, against whom the auncient Romaines, had warres long tymes in it be these cities, Aquileia, Adria, Sulmo, Ortona, Arpinum, Aquinum, and other.
Apseudos, a true felow without deceite.
Apsida, æ, idem quod apsis.
Apsicorus, a, um, couetous of noueltes, mutable, anon satisfyed, lothyng.
Apsis, ápsidis, f. g. the circle of a carte wheele. also the circles in sterres. also the bowynge in arched roufes.
Apsorus, an yle in the Venetian sea, and a cities in Ponte, now called Archani.
Apsychon, without lyfe or soule.
Aptatus, a, um, made feete or agreable. sometime mynngled with a thing.
Aptè, aptly, to the purpose, fytly, conuenientlye, well to the purpose. somtyme ioynctly.
Aptè dictum, a word spoken in his right place.
Aptera, orum, a cities in the countrey of Aptia, and a towne in Crete.
Aptitûdo dinis, aptnesse.
Apto, aui, are, to ioyne, to agree two thinges togethet, to make fitte or applie one thynge to an other, to settle, addresse, or make redy ones selfe to any thyng, to place a thyng fitly, to trymme.
Aptat se pugne, he maketh him ready to fyght.
Aptare conuiuium, to prepare or make ready a feaste.
Aptôtum, ti, vndeclined, without cases.

Aptus, a, um, apte agreable, meete, necessary, properly conueniente. sometyme ioyned or compacte.
Apta & connexa inter se, compacte and ioyned fytly one with an other.
Apta inter se, agreable one to an other.
Qui es totus aptus ex sese, whiche hathe all thynges necessary in him selfe.
Nam cui viro ex seipso apta sunt omnia, For that man, whiche hath all thynges requisite in hym selfe.
Aptum ex illis tribus, compacte of those thyes thynges.
Aptum aliquo vinculo, tyed or fastned feetly with some bande.
Apta & accomoda naturæ, thynges conuenient and agreable to nature.
Aptum & concentaneum tẽpori, & personæ, meete and agreyng to the tyme and person.
Curationi aptus æger, a sycke person meete to bee cured.
Cibus stomacho aptus, meate agreeyng with the stomache.
Aptus vber, more fruitefull or fertyle.
Aptum ad omne anni tempus pallium, a gaument meete for all tymes of the yere.
Apta compositio membrorum, a good proportion of the membres.
Aptus verbis, one that vseth proper and feate wordes, meete for the matter.
Aptus mihi homo, a man meete for my purpose, a man after my fantasy.
Aptus sum, sometyme, I haue gotten.
Apua, a fyshe ingendred of the fayne, looke Aphia.
Apuani, people of Apuria.
Apuchi, a temple in the countrey Cyrenaica.
Apud, at, nere to or by, sometyme among: whan it is ioyned with a person, it signifieth with.
Apud eum Sulpitius sedebat, Sulpitius dyd syt by him.
Apud se rure, at his own house in the countrey.
Tecum apud te ambulabo, I will walke at home with the in thyne owne house, lyke wyse Secum apud se.
Sum apud te primus, thou settest moste by me of all men: or, I maye doe as muche with the as any man.
Apud iuuentutem, amonge yonge men.
Apud maiores factitata, done ofte of our fore fathers.
Apud matrem recte est, All thyng is well at my mothers: or my mother is in good helth.
Apud me minimum valet, It doeth nothyng auaple with me: or, I sette little store by it.
Cum apud te aliquem laudo: whan I praise any man to you.
Apud eum est primus, he is his principall minion.
Apud me priores partes habet, he maie doe moste with me.

Facio

Facio te apud illum deum, I make him take the for a god.
Per eam te obsecramus ambæ, si ius, si fas est, uti aduersa eius per te tecta, tacitaque apud omnes sint, We bothe desyre you on hir behalfe, if it maie be by any meanes possible, that by your policy hir misfortune maie be heuered, and from all men kepte secrete.
Apud aliquem mentiri, to make a lye to one.
Apud nos imperium tuum est, we remembre your commaundment.
Apud animum meum statuo, I determyne in my mynde.
Apud forum, in or at the market.
Apud ædes, in the house.
Apud orcum, in helle.
Apud quem, in whose presence.
Apud maiores nostros, in the tyme of our forefathers.
Apud se non est, he is out of his wytte, or he is not in his right mynde.
Vix sum apud me, ita animus commotus est metu, spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto, tam repentino bono, I am well nygh out of my witte, my mynde is so vexed with feare, hope, and ioye, with this good chaunce, whiche is so wonderful, so greate, and so sodeynely happned.
Apud te sis, see that thy wittes be thyne owne, thinke what thou hast to do, remembre thy selfe.
Apud ignem, by the fyre.
Apud aquam, by the water.
Apud quem, by whom.
Apud eum, by him.
Apud te exemplum experiendi habes, non eges foris, ye haue the experience at home, ye nede not to seke for it abrode.
Apud Plautũ legitur, it is redde in Plautus.
Apud macellum emi, I bought it in the shambles.

Apulcius. (a philosopher borne in Afrike) flourished in Athens, and wrate in latyne dyuers workes, as de vita & moribus platonis, & de deo Socratis, in a right eloquent and temperate style. In his boke called Floridorum, & de Asino aurio, he wrate so effectately and flourishingly, that he is more to be mocked than preysed. He made also a righte commendable boke of the names and vertues of herbes. He was about the yere of our lorde. 300.

Apulia, Puel, a parte of Italy, borderynge on the sea adriaticum, a countrey populouse, and hath in it many townes and castelles, abundance of corne, wyne, oyle, and good coursers for the war. The chiefe citie therof is Brundusium. there is also the mount of saincte michaell, called Gargarum. This countrey is called by other names, as, Iapegia, Messapia, Calabria, and Salentina. The people are called Apuli.

Apulus, a, um, of that countrey.

Apus, apodis, fœm. gen. a byrde lyke a swalow, with larger whynges, and is moste commonlye abonte the sea costes, where alwaies she flieth or houereth in the ayre, and bredeth in a roche, a roche martnet, any martnet may thus be called. it is the seconde kynde of swalowes.

Apyréxia, the shakyng of the course in a feuer or ague.

Apyrina mala, swete pomegranades.

Apyron, liue alume.

Apyrôsos,, ti, fœm. ge. a stone that no fyre may damage or deface. it is called also Carbunculus, a Carbuncle.

AQua, water.
Aqua pura, cleare water.
Aquæ niuales, water that cometh of snow.
Aqua pluuia, or cœlestis, rayne water.
Aqua fluuialis, rennyng water.
Lethæis aquis dari, to be forgotten.
Aqua limosa, slymy or muddy water.
Aqua occuli, a disease in the eies when they renne downe with water or moysture.
Aquæ Augustæ, a towne in Gascoyne, called Bayona.
Aquæ calidæ, a citee in Englande called Bathe, an other in Spayne called Vich.
Aquæductus, us, m. g. a conduyte.
Aquælicium, the takyng or drawyng of rayne water to be vsed in medicine.
Aquæ Sextiæ, a towne in Prouance, now called Aquensis.
Aquágium, gii, n. g. a conduyte.
Aquai, genitiuo, for Aquæ.
Aquaintércus, water whiche renneth betwene the skyn and the flesshe: the dropsy.
Aqualiculus, dimi. a little trough. also a part of the belly, where the ordours do rest, the panche.
Aqualicus, a trough. also a panche.
Aquâlis, lis, m. g. an ewer, or other lyke thynge to bringe water to the table.
Aquaricola, places where water is cast into, as a gutter or synke. not onely in a kytchyng, but also in any other roume of the house, for auoydance of water.
Aquariolum, a washyng place, a little place to auoyde water, as in barbours shoppes and houses of office. Also a place of a ryuer, where cattell is watered.
Aquariolus, li, masc. gen. a common harlottes slaue. Also a wittall, that suffreth his wyfe to be naught.
Aquarium, rii, idem quod aquariolum.
Aquárius, one of the. xii. signes.
Aquarius, a, um, pertaynyng to water: as,
Aquarius sulcus, a forowe, by whiche water is drayned.
Aquáticus, a, um, that whiche haunteth the water, or lyueth therin, or groweth in water or marishe grounde.
Aquátilis, le, the same.

Aquátio,

Aquâtio, ônis, a waterynge, a caryinge or fetchinge of water.

Aquâtor, tôris, he that caryeth or fetcheth water in an armye.

Aquâtus, a, um, that wherinto water is putte, watersshe.

Vinum aquatum, alaied wyne.

Aqueus, aquea, um watrysshe.

Aquifôlium, or Aquifólia, æ, a wylde tree, hauynge sharpe prickynge leaues, and bearies without iuyce, a kynd of the tree Ilix.

Aquila, an egle. It is also a fysshe of the kynde of theim that haue grisshes.

Aquila, was also the name of one boyne in the countrey aß Ponte, of a Gentile becomen a Jew, whiche translated the olde testamente the seconde tyme out of hebrue into grehe.

Aquila, the standerde of the Romaines. also a cyte of the Bzutians, buylded by the Lumbardß.

Aquilæ senectus, a prouerbe, spoken of an olde man, whiche drynketh more than he eateth.

Aquilégium, a gourde of water, whiche commeth of rayne, or a conueighinge of rayne water to one place.

Aquileia, vel Aquilegia, an auncient citee in the parte of Italy called Forum Iulij, or Friaul: sometyme of suche estimacion, that therin was kepte the great marte of all Europe: And the emperour Octauian delyted pryncipally to resoyze thyther often. Afterwarde it was destroied by the Hunnes, and the inhabitantes, fled thense, and were the fyrste that began to builde the citee of Uenice. but now it is so symple, that none dwel there but fishers, and a fewe shepeherdes, and is called Algar.

Aquilegia, æ, f. ge. the herbe and flower called Columbine. some wolde haue it to be capons fether or settewall.

Aquilex, aquilegis, he that sercheth for water, or conueieth it.

Aquilifer, aquiliferi, the standerde bearer of the Romaines.

Aquilinus, a, um, of or lyke an egle.

Aquilinus nasus, an hooked nose.

Aquilo, lônis, the northeast wynde. sometyme taken for colde weather and tempest of wynde.

Aquilonâris, re, towarde the northe.

Aquilónius, a, um, where that northe wynde bloweth.

Hiemps aquilonia, a wynter, wherein the norß therne wynde bloweth muche.

Aquilus color, russet.

Aquiminárius, rij, a cuppe to dyynke in, or a water potte.

Aquinum, ni, a towne in Italy.

Aquipenser, lyke Acipenser.

Aquisgranum, a towne in Germany, called Aquisgrane, or Aix.

Aquitania, Guyan, accoumpted to be the thyrde part of Fraunce, hath on the west the occean sea, on the northe the ryuer of Loyre, or (as Cæsar wryteth) the riuer of Geronde: On the east the part of Fraunce called Lugdunensis, on the south the mountayne Pyrenei, whiche diuide Fraunce from Spayne. All be it a part therof conteineth Gascoygne, Foix, Bygor, and and a few countreis more.

Aquitanus, or Aquitanicus, a, um, of Guyan.

Aquites, the name of a pryest.

Aquo, aui, are, to fetche or beare water.

Aquor, aris, atus sum, ari, depon. to fetche or proupde water to water cattell.

Aquôsus, a, um, full of water.

Aquula, a lyttle water. Also a towne in Hetruria.

ARa, an aultar. Ara is also a planet.

Aras adolére, to bourne sacrifice.

In aram confugere, to flee to sainctuary.

Vsque ad aras esse amicum, to doo all the pleasure a man can for his friend, sauynge his conscience.

Ara, idem quod Iolium.

Arabarches, a lorde of Arabie.

Arabia, in hebrue Saba, is a countrey in Asia, dyuided into three regions, Petrea, Deserta, and Fælix. Petrea, (signifiynge stonye) marcheth on Egypte, and Judea. Plinie calleth it Nabathea, the chiefe citee therof is Petra, now called Arach: In holy scripture it is called Petra deserti. By this countrey the childzen of Israell passed out of Egypt. It is (as Strabo wryteth) playne, enuyronned with roches of a great heyght, wherein bee many fyrynges of freshe water. without that circuite, towarde Judea, the more parte of the countrey is desert without water. There is the great mountayne Sina, called of Ptholome Melanes, where the olde lawe was geuen to Moyses, and where the body of the holy virgine Catharyne is buryed. Also an other mountayne called Casius, where the great Pompeius is buried.

Arabia deserta, of Strabo called Sænetis, hath on the south, the mountaynes of Arabia fælix, on the north Mesopotamia, on the west Petrea. The people of this countrey haue no certayne habitacion, but dwell in tentes.

Arabia fælix, on the south lieth betweene the two seas Arabicum and Persicum, which is so plentifull, that it dyngeth forth corne and fruites twise in the yere. They haue plentifull of all fruite and cattell, except horses, mules, and swyne: Of all foules, except geese, cockes, and hennes. also there groweth all kynde of spyces and swete gummes. The townes are vnwalled, because the people do lyue alway in peace.

Arabicé olere, to smell of swoete sauours.

Arabicus, and Arabius, a, um, of Arabie.

Arábilis, le, tarable.

Arabis,

Arabis, or, Arbis, a ryuer.
Arábrica, a towne in Portugall.
Arabs, bis, one that dwelleth in Araby.
Arabus, bi, a stone lyke to puoyr, whiche beynge broken to pouder, is holsome to rub the teeth. lyke Dioſco. li. 5. cap. 140.
Aráchne, the name of a woman, whiche fyrſt inuented ſpinnyng of lynnen, and makynge of nettes. it is alſo taken for linnen yarne, or the wouke of cloth.
Aráchneus, a little beaſt, whiche goeth a foote pace.
Arachnides, a very thinne ſkynne in the eie, which ſinketh downe ſomewhat in the myddes: in the holownelle wherevnto is a thynge ſomewhat lyke to glaſſe, whiche cauſeth the eye to be in colour gray or blacke or otherwyſe.
Arachnion, kyne threde, alſo a certayne kaute in oliues.
Arachoſia, a countrey in Aſia.
Aráctus, a great ryuer in the vttermoſt borders of Egypte.
Araciæ ficus, kygges brode and whyte, which doe grow on a little ſtalke.
Aracynthus, a mountayne in Beeotia in Greece, or, after other, in Athens, in Arcadie, or Acarnanie: where Minerua was ſpecially honoured.
Araduca, a citee in Spayne, called commonlye Arcua.
Aradus, a citee in the yle Tripolis, towarde Syria, where as Poſſidonius wryteth, was ſeene a ſerpent lye dead in length. 125. paces, and of ſuche greatneſſe, that he mought deuour a man on horſebacke, and euery ſcale of his ſkyn was greatter than any ſhielde.
Arę, certayne rockes in the ſea betwene Afrike and Sardinia, where the Africanes and the Romayns made a league.
Arę flauię, a ryuer in Germany called Nordlingen.
Aragus, a ryuer nere to the Maſſagetes.
Aram, was brother to Abraham.
Aramæi, the Scythians.
Aránea, a copwebbe. ſometyme a ſpyder. it is ſometyme taken for the downe that cometh of the bloſſoms or flower of wilowes.
Aranéolus, or aranéola, a ponge or lyttell ſpyder or copwebbe.
Araneôſus, a, um, full of ſpyders, copwebbes, or thynges lyke to copwebbes.
Araneoſus vomitus, when in the vomitinge, thynges are ſeene lyke copwebbes.
Araneum, nij, n. g. a kaute in vines and oliues, whan the fruite is wrapped as it were in a copwebbe, and ſo deſtroyed.
Araneus, a ſpider. it is alſo a fyſhe of the greatneſſe of a gougeon, in colour diuers, haunyng on his backe nygh to his head. iii. prickles.
Araneus mus, a beaſte in Italy, whoſe brynge is venemous.
Arar, or Araris, a ryuer in Fraunce, called now Sagona, whiche is ſo quiete, that vnneth it may bee perceyued, whiche waie it renneth. Not farre from Lyõs, it falleth into the ryuer Rhone. Ouer this ryuer Julius Cæſar made a brydge in one daie.
Arange, idem quod Spondilion. Dioſcorides li. 3. cap. 86.
Ararus, a ryuer in Scithia, whiche renneth thorough the roialme of Armenie.
Arath, a countrey in Armenie wonderfull fertyle.
Aráto, ônis, tyllage of the earthe.
Arátiuncula, a diminutiue.
Arátor, oris, a plough man. ſometyme a plough ore. alſo a poetes name.
Arátro, áui, áre, to plough eftſoones lande that is ſowen to make it fatte.
Aratrum, áratri, a plough.
Arátus, a poete in Aſia, before the incarnacion 246. yeres, amonge diuers other warkes, wrate certayne verſes of aſtrologie, whiche were tranſlated by Tullie, and alſo by Germanicus, the ſonne adoptiue of Tiberius the emperour.
Araurius, a ryuer of Fraunce called alſo Rauraris.
Arauſio, a citee called commonly Aurenge.
Araxes, a ryuer in Armenia, ouer whiche great Alexander made a brydge, and likewyſe did Auguſtus the emperour.
Arba, a citee and an plande of Illiria.
Arbea, a citee in Judea, where Adam and other three patriarkes were buried.
Arbela, a countrey in Perſia. Q. Curtius ſaieth, it is a citee of Meſopotamie, where great Alexander vanquiſhed the power of Darius kynge of Perſia.
Arbies, a people of Indie.
Arbilla, the karneſſe of the bodie.
Arbiter, árbitri, an arbitratour, a man indifferently choſen, to be iudge betwene two parties, an vmpyre or ſtickler.
Arbitrum ſumere, eligere, accipere, to take or chooſe an arbitour.
Dicere & ſtatuere arbitrum, to appoynte an arbytour.
Sine arbitris aliquid facere, to doo a thynge alone ſecretly.
Ab arbitris remotus locus, or locus ab arbitris liber, a place ſecrete or little haunted, or where is no reſorte of men to trouble one.
Arbiter initiationis, a godfather.
Ab arbitris remotus locus. &c. a place free from all company or comptrollers.
Loca venuſta ſunt, abdita certe, & ſi quid ſcribere velis ab arbitris libera, the places are faire, at the leaſt wiſe ſecrete they bee: and in caſe a body bee wyllynge to wryte, free from all comptrollers: as if he ſhulde haue ſaide, from ſuche as wolde ſaye, what ſhulde he go wryte now? an other tyme were better, it is now out of ſeaſon, with other wordes of dehortynge.

Arbitra-

Arbitramẽtum, of some is vsed for the sentence or iudgement of the arbiter.

Arbitrárie, after his owne mynde, or accordynge to the warde that was made.

Arbitrárid, vncertaynly, vndeterminately.

Arbitrárium, rij, neu. gen. that is not yet determined, arbitrable.

Arbitrárius, a, um, that is not yet awarded, determined, or iudged.

Arbitrâtus, us, ma. g. arbitrement, will, pleasure or iudgement. looke Arbitrium.

Arbitratu meo, in my iudgement. sometyme it signifieth at my pleasure.

Viri boni arbitratu, after the iudgement and aduise of an honest man.

Tuo arbitratu id fiat, Let that be dooen after your fantasie, or as ye wyll deuise it.

Arbitri, they that are present. somtime witnesses.

Arbitris remotis mecum loquebatur, They, which were present, commaunded away, he talked with me.

Arbitrium, trij, arbitrement, a ward, iudgemente, aduise, opinion, wil, pleasure, fantasie, or appetite. sometyme the authoritee giuen to the arbiter.

Omnia pro arbitrio suo facit, he dooeth all thynges after his owne mynde, or as pleaseth hym selfe.

Ad arbitrium suũ scribere, to wryte of a matter after his owne fantasie and opinion.

Viuere ad aliorum arbitrium non ad suum, to lyue after the mynde & appetite of other men, and not as he wyll hym selfe.

Ad arbitrium & nutum alterius se fingere, to facion him selfe after an other mans wille, appetite, or commaundement.

Arbitrium tuum sit, be it as ye wyll.

Non vestri arbitrij erit, it wyll not be in your power.

Arbitrium liberum, free wille.

Arbitrio suo carere, not to haue his owne wil, or to be vnder an other.

Arbitrium recipere, to take vpon one to be indifferent iudge betwene two parties.

Arbitror, âtus sum, ari, to gyue sentence as an arbiter dooeth, to trowe, to thynke, to suppose, to iudge, to awarde, to obserue and marke what a man dooeth or saieth, to deuyse or appoynte after what facion a thyng should be dooen.

Secede huc, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant, Come hither a syde, that they whiche be present, may not harken what we saye.

Arbor, & arbos, a tree. sometime it is vsed for the maste of a shippe. sometime an oze.

Arbor inanis, a holow tree.

Arbor Iouis, an oke.

Defringere ex arbore plantas, to gather graftes of a tree.

Serere arbores, to plant or graffe trees.

Arbor, the name of a fishe in Plin. li. 6. ca. 4.

Arborárius, a, um, that haunteth or maketh nestes in trees.

Arborâtor, a lopper of trees, a woodman.

Arboréfco, scis, scere, to ware to a tree.

Arboretum, ti, idem quod arbustum.

Arbóreus, a, um, of a tree, or like a tree.

Arborideus ramus, a bough that is kepte and nourished to be a great tree. Colu. li. 5. ca. 4.

Arbórius, a, um, pertaynyng to trees.

Arboses, olde writers vsed for arbos.

Arbúscula, læ, a litle tree. also the proper name of a woman.

Arbustiuus, a, um, or after some arbustiuus, ioygned or sette in order by trees: pertaynyng or like to a place sette with trees.

Arbustiuæ vites, vines sette or planted in order by trees.

Arbustiuus locus, a place beset with trees.

Arbústo, aui, are, to sette a fielde with trees, to make a groue.

Arbústum, a place where trees be sette, properly elmes, wythy, or salow, a groue. It may bee taken for an orcharde, a hop yarde, or a vineyard, where vines doo growe vp by trees, it is also a vyne that renneth vp in heyghte, or by a pole.

Arbustus, a, um, full of trees. also fertile, growing plentifully or rankely.

Arbúteus, a, um, of a wyldyng tree.

Arbutum, arbuti, an appell called a wyldynge. it is also called vnedo.

Arbutus, ti, f. ge. a wyldyng tree.

Arbutus, a tree that groweth in Italie, and hath leaues lyke Muskentree, a fruite like strawberies, wherof phisicions name it strawberie tree, or arbute tree.

Arca, a citee in Syria.

Arca, cæ, a coffer or chest. also a coffin or chest, in which corpis be caried to churche, or buryed in. It is also a streite place in a prisone, called litell ease. also a damme, stanke, or pile, made to stoppe the course of the water, vntill a bridge or other thyng bee made in a riuer or in the sea.

Arca Noe, a great vessell, whiche God commaunded Noe to make, that he, his wyfe, his three sonnes and their wyues, mought bee preserued from the vniuersall floude the yere of the worlde 1652. And before the incarnation. 2310. yeres. This vessell contayned in length. 300. cubites of geometrie: whyche after the exposition of sayncte Augustin were. 300. perches, euery cubite of geometry beynge sixe common cubites. In breadth it was. 50. perches. In deapnesse from the hatches to the bottome. 30. perches, from the hatche vpwarde, one perche. Noe at the finishynge of this arke, was of the age of 600. yeares. Berosus writeth, that after the floude, this arke remayned on a mountayne in Armenia, called Cordiei, where he in his tyme saw parte therof.

Arca testamenti, called also, Arca fœderis, a coffer or chest made by Moyses, in the desert (fiue cubites in length, and. iii. in breadth) wherein were put the table of the olde lawe, the rodde

of

of Moyſes, and parte of Manna. It was made of ſtronge woode, and ſoote, & heuered, as well within as without, with fine golde. And on the toppe were two images of angels Cherubim.

Arcadia, a countrey in Grece, ſet in the myddle of Peloponeſus, or Morea, ſo called of Arcas, the ſonne of Iupiter, who reygned there. It was alſo called Pelaſgia, Parrhaſia, and Lycaonia. There was the bagpype firſt inuented. Alſo the greate fenne Lernea, where Hercules ſlew the monſter Hydra, is there, with the riuer Crimäthus, and a mountayne of the ſame name. There is alſo founde the ſtone Ibeſton, whiche beynge ones hotte, maie neuer be quenched, and is of the colour of yron.

Arcadia, a certayne peculiar lawe in the emperours eſchecker.

Arcâne, ſecretely.

Arcano, alone, in a priuie place.

Arcanum prodere, to diſcloſe ones counſayle.

Arcânus, a, um, ſecrete, hyd, cloſe, pryuye, vnknowen.

Arcanus homo, a cloſe felowe, that will kepe counſayle.

Arcanos ſenſus alicui prodere, to commit ſecrete counſayle to a man.

Arcanæ tabellæ, bookes wherin ſecrete matters be written.

Arcânum, i, neu. gene. a thynge ſecrete, hydde, or knowen of fewe.

Arcârius, rii, ma. ge. he that kepeth the common treaſure, a treaſorer, a cofferar, a chamberlayne.

Archadicus, or Archadius, a, um, of Arcadie.

Archas, adis, or chados, one of Arcadia.

Archas, the ſonne of Iupiter and Calliſthona, daughter of Lycaon, (before the incarnacion. 1470. yeres) hearyng that his mother (beynge a virgine conſecrate) was defloured by Iupiter, whan he was begotten, and therefore expelled of the other virgins, would haue ſlaine hir: who beynge aferde of him, fledde into wyldernesſe, and hid hir, tyll ſhe and her ſonne were reconciled by Iupiter. Afterwarde, they bothe beynge dead, the paynyms feygned, that they were tranſlated amonge the ſterres, ſet nigh to the pole arctike, and the mother called Vrſa minor, and the ſonne Vrſa maior.

Arcâtus, a, um, bent like a bowe.

Arcella, læ, a diminutiue of arca, or after ſome of Arcer, an horſe litter, alſo a foſſet.

Arcellatæ vites, vines ſet or ordered after the faſion of an horſe litter or charriotte. Col. lib. 3. ca. 22.

Arceo, cui, ère, itum, to ſtreigne or tie harde, to put of, to dryue awaye, to kepe in ſtreicte ordre, to kepe of, to barre, to debarre, to forfende.

Arcere aditu, to kepe of, or lette one that he may not enter.

Arcere homines improbitate, to keepe men from lewdneſſe.

Arcere frigora, to keepe or defende awaye the colde.

Arcere ſolem, to ſhadow or kepe of the heate of the ſunne.

Arcera árceræ, an horſe litter or charriotte.

Arceſilas, a philoſopher, the ſcholar of Polæmon. There was alſo of that name a cunnyng keruer of images, ſpecially the image of Diana.

Arceſilâus, one of the .v. capitaynes of Bœotia, that came to Troie. Alſo a philoſopher of the ſect of the Academikes, and ſcholar to Crantor.

Arceſoſtis, a kynde of white vine called ampeloleuſe, lyke there.

Arceſitus, a, um, the participle of arceſſo.

Arceſitum dictum, a kinde of ſpeakynge to much affectate.

Arceſſo, iui, ère, itum, to call, to call for, to go to call, to purchaſe or get a thyng, to accuſe, to call vp, as men doo ſpirites.

Arceſſere ab aratro, to call from the plough.

Arceſſere ventos, to rayſe vp the wyndes.

Arceſſere manes, to call or rayſe vp ſpirites.

Arceſſere à capite, to fetche a thynge euen from the begynnynge.

Arceſſere capitis, to accuſe one of a deadely offence.

Arceſſam ad ſocietatem laboris, I wyll call for him to bee partetaker of my labour, or to helpe me.

Arceſſere ſibi cauſam mortis, to be the cauſe of his owne deathe.

Archaiſmos, ſer. ge. a figure, ſignifiyng a thynge to be ſpoken after the auncient ſort.

Archander, Danaus wiues father.

Archârius, a chiefe ruler, the chief head or gouernour.

Archédicus, a comicall poete.

Archelaus, the name of diuers famous men. One a philoſopher, the diſciple of Anaxagoras, borne at Miletum, maiſter to Socrates, brought firſt naturall philoſophy out of Ionia to Athens. Of this name were diuers kynges: One of Macedonia (whome Plato calleth a tyran) ſlayne by Cratena his minion. whan he hyred the famous peinter Zeuſis to peynte his palaice: Socrates ſaied merily, he did it to prouoke men to reſorte vnto him: though they would not come for his ſake, yet at leaſt they ſhould gladlye come to beholde his fayre houſe. Alſo whan he had with him at ſupper diuers learned men, a poete deſyred of him a ſumme of money, which he cauſed to be brought, and foorthwith gaue it to Euripides, who dyd not aſke it, ſayinge, thou arte worthy to haue it, and he to deſyre it.

Archemorus, ſonne of Lycurgus king of Nemea, was ſlayne by an adder, as his nourſe laied him in the graſſe by a ryuer ſyde. For whoſe ſake wer made certayne playes called Nemei. he was alſo called Opheltes.

Archeota, a chiefe officer, as it were the mayſter of the rolles.

Archepſolomus, was charpotte manne to Her-

tor of Troye.

Archetypus,pi,m,g. the first example or paterne.
Archetypi amici, by a metaphore, trewe and faythfull frendes, or after some, auncient frendes.

Archezostes,a white vine, looke Ampeloleuce.

Archias, called also I. Licinius, a poete of Antiochie, muche fauoured and honoured of the noble men of Rome, specially of Lucullus and Tullie who defended him in a noble oration, wherin he speaketh much to the commendacion of poetrie.it was also the name of him that builded Syracusis.

Archiatrus,or archiâter, tri,masc, gen. a chiefe phisicion.

Archibelion, of some is taken for anchusa.Dios. lib.4.ca.26.

Archibius, a grammarian of Alexandria.

Archidamus, (a noble man of Sparta) beynge demaunded, howe muche money woulde serue to the warre of Peloponesus, answered, that warre sought for no certaynte.

Archidemus, a mans name. Aristoph. in ranis.

Archigenes, the name of a famous phisicion. It is he also that would be taken for the wisest of his kynne.

Archigerontes, the chiefe in authorite amonge auncient men.

Archigrammatêus, a chauncellour or chiefe secretarie.

Archigubernius,is vsed of Trebellius, for an admirall, or els a chiefe shippe maister.

Archilochus,a poete of Lacedemonia, that wrate in the kinde of verses, Iambici,wherein he was so vehement,that where Licambes, his wyues father, tooke from hym his wyfe, and maried hir to an other man, he so rated hym with verses, that he compelled him for sorowe and indignacion, to hange hym selfe. He was before the incarnation. 650.peres.

Archimagirus, ri, masc.gene. a chiefe cooke or maister cooke.

Archimandrita, tæ,mas. gene. an abbot or ruler of hermites.

Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracusis, in Sicile, who by his arte dyd longe tyme resiste Marcellus,Capitayne of the Romayns, that besieged the citee. Finally the citee beynge won,and he sent for by Marcellus,was founde drawyng figures of geometrie in the grounde, whereynto he was so attentiue, that whan he was boden come to Marcellus, he answered, whan he had finished the figure,he wold come. At whiche answer the messanger disdeinynge, slew him. for which deede Marcellus was crediynge sore. Some suppose,he first inuented the makyng of materiall spheres and globes. He made a dooue of wod, whiche had in it suche equall poyse,that it wouldc hange in the ayre by a longe space. he made also an horologe, wherin myght be sene the true course of the heauens and spheres. He was afore the incarnation. 192. peres.

Archimimus, mi, mas. gen. the maister or chiefe of the players, or of them which represent others mens gestures in playes to store them.

Archine,idem quod mãdragora. Dio.li,4.c.79

Archiótæ, they whiche haue the rule of the place, where commons euidences be kept, or they that kepe common libraries.

Archipirâta, æ, ma. g. an archepyrate, a maister of theeues, or a chiefe robber on the sea.

Archippócamus,mi, masc. gene. the maister of the horses.

Architas, a noble philosophier of Tarentine, the disciple of Pythagoras,and capitayne of the inuisible army of the Tarentines. He was mayster to Plato in geometrie, whome he also deliuered from Dionysius the tyran of Sicile. he was afore the incarnation of Christ about. 370. peres. There was a connynge carpenter of the same name.

Architectio,onis,fœm.ge. dyuisyng or makyng of a thynge.

Architécton,ônis,m,g.idem quod architectus

Architectónice,es,f. gene. idem quod architectura.

Architectónicus,a, um, pertaynyng to the maister carpenter or chiefe deuiser of the workes.

Architéctor,ôris,m.g,idem quod architectus.

Architéctor,âris, âri, to make craftyly,or to deuise buildyng counnyngly.
Architectari voluptates, to inuente waies or meanes of pleasure.

Architectûra,the cunnynge of dyuysyng of buyldynge,the science of masons or carpenters.sometyme the buildyng it selfe.

Architéctus,ti,m,g. a chiefe diuiser of buildyng or mayster of the workes,or he that goeth about any gyle or deceyte. Also a principall author, worker,or diuiser of any thynge.
Architectus legis, the diuyser or maker of a lawe.
Architectus obsoniorum, a cooke, a diuiser or dresser of viandyse.
Architectus & princeps sceleris, the chiefe and principall worker of this mischiefe.
Omnium machinator & architectus est, he is the worker and diuiser of all these matters.
Architectus verborum, the inuenter or maker of wordes.
Architectus beatæ vitæ, the fyrst inuenter or diuiser of happy or blessed lyfe.

Architriclinus,ni,mas.ge.mayster of the house, or chiefe ruler of the feast, it may bee vsed for a shewer,or the marshall of the haule, for hys office was,to see the meate brought in, and euerie thynge set on the table in place and order.

Archiuum, the treasory of muniwentes, and euidences belongynge to a kynge or citee, a pryncis palais,a great officers house,as the lorde chauncellours,or the rolles.

Archoph-

Archophthalmon, idem quod Chrysogonum,
Archon, óntis, was the chiefe dignitie in Athens. A greate officer lyke to the Byetor in Rome in olde time, and the lorde chiefe Justice wyth vs.
Archóntici, certayne heretikes, whiche affirmed, that the vniuersal state of thinges was not made by god, but by princis. And they also denied the resurrection of the bodie.
Archos, a prince or chiefe ruler.
Arcirma, a litteil carte, a whele barow.
Arcio, cíui, íre, itum, to put in, to set to, to graffe.
Arcitenens, éntis, the surname of Apollo, whiche is alway peincted with a bowe in his hand. also the signe called Sagittarius.
Arcium, cij, the clotte leafe, the burre.
Arcónicum, a minerall, called Arsenike.
Arcte, streictly, narowly.
Arcte accubare, to sitte or lie nere togither.
Arcte diligere, to loue earnestly.
Arcte tenere & defendere aliquid, to holde. and defende a thynge earnestly, or stifely.
Arctius complecti, to imbrace one harde.
Arcte dormire, to sleape soundly.
Arcticus, a, um, towarde the northe.
Arcticus polus, the northe pole.
Arctium, the great burre.
Arctophilax, acis, masc. gene. a sterre that folowes Charles wayne, called also Arctum and Bootes.
Arcto, aui, are, to streigne, to bynde streicte, to make narowe or streicte.
Arctomys, a beast, whiche I take to be an hedges hogge.
Arctos, fœm, ge. in englyshe a beare, it is a figure of sterres, of whiche there be twayne, Vrsa maior, called also Helice, and Vrsa minor, called Cynosura.
Arctôus, a, um, of the northe.
Arctus, a, um, streicte, narowe.
Arctum animum soluere, to sette a sorowfull or pensyue herte at lyberte to caste away care.
Arctior somnus, sounde sleape.
Arcta iura, streict lawes.
Arctæ res, aduersitee, daunger, perill, trouble.
Arctis in rebus opem ferre, to help one in aduersitee.
Arctûrus, a sterre, that is at the taple of that, which is called Vrsa maior.
Arcuâtim, bent like a bowe.
Arcuâtus, a, um, facioned lyke a bowe or arche, also sicke of the iaunders.
Arcubalísta, a crosse bow.
Arcubij, the watchemen in a fortresse or towne.
Arcula, árculæ, a lyttell coffer or cashet. also a byrde amonge the augurians, which dissalowed a thyng to be doone.
Arculâta, cirdes made with brasse, whiche were vsed in sacrifice.
Arculus, árculi, a lyttell bowe or arche. also a god, whiche hath the tuition of coffers and chests. also idem quod arculum.
Areulum, árculi, n. ge. a roll that women doos weare on theyr heades, to beare water or milke calcip, a wyase.
Arcuo, áui, áre, to make bent lyke a bowe, or to make a vaulte.
Arcus, us, masc. ge. a bow, or the vault of a roofe.
Arcum intendere, or adducere, to bende a bow.
Arcu tela dirigere, to shoote.
Porrigere arcum, idem quod dare manus, to yelde.
Arcus remissus, a bow vnbent.
Arcum retendere, to vnbende a bowe.
Arcus, us, & arcus, ci, the rayne bowe.
Ardalides, the surname of the muses, after Ardalus the sonne of Vulcan.
Ardea, árdeæ, a byrde called an hearon. It is also the name of a citee in Latio, beynge from Rome aboute xviii. myles. In it was the palace of Turnus, whome Eneas vanquished, and the people there were called Rutili.
Ardeas, atis, and Ardeatinus, a, um, of the citee Ardea.
Ardélio, ónis, one that can neuer stande styll, but is alwaie full of gesture, a busy man, medlyng in many thynges, and can skylle of nothynge. A smatterer in euery mans matter.
Ardens, éntis, hasty in doing, quicke witted, burnynge, ardent, shynyng, earnest.
Ardens febris, a bournyng feuer.
Ardentes equi, swyfte horses.
Ardentes papulæ, the sores called carbuncles.
Ardénter, feruently.
Ardeo, si, dére, to bourne, to be on fyre, to loue ardently, or exceedingly, to make haste, to be consumed, to desire, also to shyne, to be more hotte or earnest in a matter, to rage for anger.
Tyrios ardebat murice læna, his mantell did shyne of fyne purple of Tyre.
Ardere cupiditate, to couet ardently.
Ardere iracundia, to be inflamed with anger.
Ardere maximo flagitio, to haue dooen, or to be defamed of a mischeuous deede.
Ardeo te videre, I desyre earnestly to see you.
Ex æquo ardere, to loue eche other feruentlye.
Ardere in virgine, to be rauished with the loue of a mayde.
Ardet ad vlciscendum animus, I am verye desyrous to be reuenged.
Ardent omnia bello, the warre rageth euery where.
Ardere dolore, to be sore grieued.
Ardet inuidia, he is greatly enuyed.
Ardere studio veri reperiendi, to be very desyrous to finde out the trouth.
Ardeola, an hearnesew, wherof be three kyndes: One is called Pella, whiche ingendreth wyth muche difficultee, and lyke wyse sitteth: In the time of treadynge, the bloud issueth oute of the eies, a blew heron. The other is called Alba,

or in grcke Leuce, a cricl heron or a dwarfe heron. the thirde is called Stellaris, or piger, a bittour.

Ardesco, arsi, scere, to bee hastye or fierse. looke Ardeo.

Ardescit facile, it is soone set on fyre.

Ardis, the sonne of Gyges kynge of Lidia.

Ardiscos, a ryuer of Scythia.

Ardor, oris, mas. ge. vehement heate, burnynge, feruency, earnest desyre, excedynge loue.

Ardor animi consedit, the feruente desyre of the minde is alaied.

Ardor edendi, great hunger.

Arduenna, a greate woodde in Gallia Belgica, which was in lengthe, 500. myles compyng from the riuer of Rhene, thyough the lande of Luke, vnto the citie of Tourney.

Arduitas, âtis, fœm. ge. the hyghnesse of an hyll harde to clime or get vp on.

Arduus, olde writers vsed for aridus.

Arduus, a, um, harde, peynfull, hyghe, difficile, stiepe downe, as the bzowes of roches, and the edges of cliffes, harde to get vp on. Sometime feruent, courageouse.

Campo arduus infert, he rusheth into the fielde with a lusty courage.

Cedrus ardua, a very high ceder tree.

Res arduæ & difficiles, harde and dyffycile matters. Sometyme aduersitee, daungier, trouble.

Cliuus arduus, a cliffe of an hyll, high & stiepe downe.

Ardua, et ardua terrarum, hygh places, hylles harde to passe by.

Area, æreæ, a large place in a citee, kepte euer cleane, where marchaunte doe assemble. Also it is euery place that is marked out to builde or sette an house in. Also a flooze, where corne is threshed. It is moze ouer a plotte in a gardeyne digged and trimmed reddy to be sowen or sette. It may be vsed for a bedde in a gardein, a parde or courte within an house, a soze in the head, which causeth the heare to fall.

Area, also a rounde circle that doeth compasse any sterre or planet.

Areator, a threshar, after Calepine.

Arecomici, people of Narbone in Fraunce.

Arefacio, arefacis, feci, ere, to make drie.

Arelate, a citie in Fraunce, called Orleance, another in Norica, called Lynze.

Aremorica, the countrey of Aquitayne in Fraunce.

Arena, a citee in Peloponesus.

Arena, sande. sometyme dyze grounde lyke to sande. also a theatre.

Arenas in littus fundere, a prouerbe, signifyng to doe a thynge that nedeth not.

In arena mea, Plinie vseth for, In mea functis one, in my office or iurisdiction.

Arenaceus, a, um, sandy.

Arenaria, arum, pittes where sande is dygged.

Arenarius, a, um, pertaynynge to a seghynge place.

Arenatum, ti, neut. gen. morter.

Arenatus, a, um, pergetted with lime and sande.

Arenosus, a, um, sandy, or full of sande.

Arens, entis, dzy or thyrsty.

Arenula, fyne sande.

Areo, ui, ere, to be dyze, or to be made dzy.

Arere siti, to be dzye for thyrst.

Areola, a bedde in a gardeyne, or a lyttel parde.

Areopagitæ, Judges, whyche satte in a place by Athens, to iudge causes of murder, and weighty thynges concernyng the commune weale. It is vsed sometyme for other seuere and vncozrupted iudges.

Areopagus, the village of Mars, where the sayde iudges dyd sit in iudgement.

Areopolis, a citee in Arabie, called also Aloab.

Areopolitæ, the inhabitaunte of Areopolis.

Arepennis, a measure of grounde amonge the Frenche menne, as muche as our lande or halfe aker.

Arefco, arui, scere, to waxe dyze, or to bee made dzie.

Arestum, ti, neu. gen. a decree or ozdynaunce.

Areta, the daughter of Aristippus, the philosopher, whiche succeded him in his schoole. She taught, that the pleasure, whiche moste delyted the body, was the chiefe goodnesse.

Aretalogus, li, mas. gen. a bragger, or a vaunter of his owne vertues. sometyme a forger of lyes to make men merry.

Arete, in latine, Virtus, in englysshe vertue. It was also the name of the wyfe of Alcinous, king of Pharacis, of whome Homere writeth in Odyssea.

Arethuse, the compagnyon of Diana. It is also the name of a fountayne in Sicile, and of an other in Media. also a towne in Grece, a citee in Eubœa, and an other in Syria.

Arethusis, the name of the citee Syracusis, nere to the fountayne Arethusa.

Arethyssa, & Arethusa, a ryuer in the greate Armenie.

Aretinus, a, um, of the citee Aretium.

Aretium, a citee in Tuscan, called Arezo. fo. myles from Peruse.

Aretus, the sonne of Nestor and Euridices.

Arferia, æ, wyne and water offered to the infernal goddys, or rather dyuelles.

Argagarion, a certeyne medicine, giuen agaynste the leprie.

Arganthonius an hyll nyghe to Bithynia, by the citee of Brusias, nigh thervnto is a well, where Hilas the companion of Hercules was sodeynly taken away by the Nymphes, whan he was at that well to fetche water.

Argantonius, a kynge of a citee in Bœotia, another in Spayne, which lyued. 120. peres, or after some. 300. peres.

Argas, a name of reproche, giuen to Demosthenes in hys eldship. Suidas esteemeth it to bee a kynde

kynde of serpentes.

Argãtis, a kinde of fowle that breedeth in water bankes, makyng her neast with lynnen threde in fourme of a balle, so close, that the entrynge into it can not be founde.

Argema, ãtis, fœ. ge. or Argema, atis, n. g. a sore in the eyes, whiche beyng in the blacke of the eye, is white, and in the whyte of the eye, it is redde.

Argémone, es, or Argemon, an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke wylde poppye, ragged, also a purple flower, the toppe is a rodde longer than the head of a poppy, and brode aboue, a rounde roote, the iuice of it is of the colour of saffron and tarte. it is that whiche is commonly called agrimonia.

Argenon, a precious stone of the kinde of Jasper.

Argentária, a banke of exchaunge, a bankers table or shoppe, the office of bankers.

Argentariam facit, he maketh or occupieth a banke for exchaunge.

Argentarius, a, um, of or pertaynynge to syluer or money.

Argentaria fodina, a syluer myne.

Argentaria taberna, a bankers shoppe.

Argentaria cura, care for money.

Argentaria inopia, lacke of money.

Argentariæ illecebræ, thynges gettynge money.

Argentarius cõmeatus, prouision of money.

Argentárius, rij, a banker, with whome men do make their exchaunge of money.

Argentágina, æ, the siluer sickenesse.

Argentãtus, a, um, couered with siluer.

Argénteus, a, um, of syluer.

Argentina, a layre citee in Germany, on the west side of the riuer of Reine, called Strauldrough. it was also called Argentoratum.

Argentósus, a, um, mixt with syluer.

Argéntum, ti, siluer. sometyme it signifieth plate or money.

Argentum factum, siluer redy to be coyned, or rather siluer ingrauen, or plate.

Argentum signatum, money, syluer coyned.

Argenti fodina, a syluer myne.

Argentum pustulatum, pure syluer well tried.

Argentum viuum, quicke syluer.

Argæa, places in Rome, where certayne auncient grekes were buried.

Argæi, ymages made of bull rushes, whiche the virgins Vestales vsed to cast yerely into Tyber.

Argæus, a very hygh hyll, on the toppe whereof is alway snow.

Argestes, the wynde that bloweth out of the southe weste.

Argetos, swyft, bryght.

Argeus, a, um, of the citee of Argos.

Argi, a citee of Italy buylded by Diomedes, called after Argiripa.

Argia, a countrey in Peloponeso, or Morea. also the daughter of Adrastus, kyng of Argiues.

Argiæ plu. a citee in Laconia.

Argifontes, the name of Mercurius, because he slew Argus.

Argilétum, the sepulchre of Argus. Also a place, where potters clay is digged. it is also a streete in Rome, where booke sellers dwelled.

Argiletánæ, booke sellers dwellynge in the sayde streete called Argiletum.

Argilla, potters claye.

Argillácius, a, um, lyke to potters claye.

Argillósus, a um, full of that claye.

Argilus, a citee of Emathia, nere to the mouthe of the ryuer Strymon.

Arginusæ, three yerely yles in Asia, by the yles of Mitele and Lesbus.

Argion, the herbe called Capillus veneris, looke there.

Argiripa, looke Argi.

Argiros, idẽ quod mercurialis. Dioſ. li. 4. c. 102.

Argis, aduer. at the citee of Argos.

Argissa, a citee of Thessaly, nere to Peneum.

Argiuus, a Grecian.

Argi, Grecians.

Argo, fœm. gen. the shyppe, wherin Jason and his company sayled into Colchos, to wynne the fleece of golde.

Argólicus, a, um, of Argos.

Argolis, idis, a woman of Argos.

Argonauis, a synge, whiche ryseth the day before the idus of Marche.

Argonautæ, were the compaignions of Jason, whiche sayled with him vnto Colchos, as Castor, Pollux, Hercules, Thelamon, Orpheus, Zetus, Calais, and many other noble men, as well of bloud, as in prowesse. This voyage was before the incarnation. 1254. yeres.

Argopelasgus, one of Thessaly.

Argos, a countrey and citee in Thessalia, where Inachus reygned. In this countrey dee the famous mountaynes of Olympus and Ossa. also Argos was a citee not far from Athens, an other in Achaia. It was also the name of Ulisses dogge.

Argulus, the sonne of Impelas.

Argumentátio, ônis, the declaration of an argument.

Arguméntor, atus sum, ari, to argue, reasone, or dispute.

Argumentósus, a, um, that which is doone with great reason, or that hath much matter.

Arguméntum, ti, is a reason makynge a proofe, wherby one thynge is gathered by an other, to confirme that whiche is doubtfull. sometyme it signifieth a matter to speake or write of: or the summe of any matter that is written. sometyme coniecture. sometyme a shorte exposicion of that which followeth: otherwhyles a sentence. also a synge or token, a presumpcion.

Argumentum picturæ, the deuyse of a thyng portraied.

Argumentum scripturæ, the matter that is

written of. Argumentis colligere, to gather by reason and argumentes.

Argumentum frigidum, a symple argumente of no force.

Satis est argumenti, it is a sufficient proufe.

Arguo, arguis, ui, ere, to reproue, to reprehende or blame, to impute, to accuse, to shewe, to vtter or declare. sometime to let or prohibite.

Arguere aliquem pecuniæ, to accuse one for stealyng of money.

Non ex audito arguo, I gather it not by here say. Arguitur virtus malis, vertue is declared in aduersitee.

Illum neque arguo, neq; purgo, I do neither lay it to his charge, nor acquite hym of it. I neither accuse, nor excuse him.

Quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare, Beeause he bryngeth proufe onely by wordes: it is sufficient to deny it with wordes.

Arguere reum, to shew and proue by reason, that the person is giltye.

Arguere aliquo crimine, to accuse or appeche a man of any crime.

Arguitur patrem occidisse, he is accused, or it is layed to his charge, that he hath murdred his father. Arguor immeritò, I am accused or blamed without cause, vnworthily.

Argutum iri, for In discrimen vocari.

Argûra, a citee of Thessalie.

Argus, the sonne of Triftor, thr.d. kynge of Argiues, which made the shippe, wherin Jason and other sailed to Colchos, the poetes feygne, that he had an hundred eyes, sygnifyng therby hys wisdome and circumspection. Moreouer, that Juno appointed him to kepe Jo, whom she had transformed into a cowe. But Mercurius (beynge sent by Jupiter) with his sweete harmony brought Argus on slepe, slew hym, tooke Jo frō hym, and brought her into Egypt. Than Juno tooke Argus eyes, and set theym in the peoches taile, wherfore the peroche is called Auis Iunonia.

Argutátio, reasonyng, debatynge, a reasynge or shrill noyse, a subtile poynte of reasonynge.

Argutátor, a subtill reasoner or disputer.

Argúte, an aduerbe, signifiyng wittily, subtilly.

Argútiæ, sharpe or shrewde wordes, harde & wittie sayynges, subtilitees.

Argutiæ digitorum, the meuyng or gesturyng of the fyngers.

Argutiæ vultus, often chaungyng of countenaunce.

Argutiola, a priuy taunt or quippie.

Argúto, aui, are, to obiecte, impute, or reproche.

Argûtor, atus sum, ari, to speake sharply, shrewdlie, or to chatte pertly.

Argutari pedibus, to leape or make gesture with the feete, as men doo in daunsynge.

Argutúlus, a, um, somewhat perte, quicke in answeryng, somewhat subtill.

Argûtus, a, um, reproued, accused. sometyme it signifieth shrewde, subtile, or wittie, and he that can in speakyng sharply inserche a mans witte. Also shril of voice, or that maketh a noyse lyke to leaues of a tree blowen with the wynde. sometyme leane, slender, small, sharpe or pyked.

Argûta diuisio, a subtile diuision.

Argûti homines, they that speake muche in few wordes, subtile or wittie men.

Argûti oculi, rollyng eyes, or alwayes meuing.

Argutum caput, a sharpe or picked head, lyke a sugar lofe.

Argutæ manus, handes ful of gesture or topes.

Ecquid argutus est? was he euer accused or reproued for any thyng?

Argyra, a citee in Sicile, where Diodorus Siculus was borne.

Argyránche, ranches, f. g. the syluer sickenesse.

Argyraspidæ, ma. ge. men bearynge shieldes of syluer. These were great Alexanders souldiours, whiche were after hys death, retayned of Queene Olimpias, as the launce knightes be.

Argyrini, a certayne people in Egypte.

Argyrion, syluer.

Argyrippa, a citee of Puell, buylded by Diomedes.

Argyritæ, certayne wyeflers, which were rewarded with money.

Argyritis, the spume or fome of syluer.

Argyrocopus, idem quod argentarius.

Argyródamas, a precious stone, whiche stoppeth the anger and fersenesse of men.

Argyrognomones, bankers that only exchaunge money.

Argirôndes, a ryuer in Etolia, in colour lyke syluer.

Argirólogus, he that seeketh or laboureth for money.

Argyrotóxos, he that beareth a syluer bow.

Aria, a countrey in Asia, bounded on the northe with Margiana, a parte of Bactria. Thyare was ones called by thys name.

Aria, ariæ, a certayne tree, whiche begynneth to beare frute at the begynnyng of wynter, and is of so harde matter, that before it can be cutte or bored, it must nedes be seasoned in water.

Ariabignes, the sonne of Darius by the daughter of Sobzia, one of the admiralles of Xerxes naup.

Ariadne, nes, f. g. a lady the wyfe of Theseus, whome he forsoke, not withstandyng she hadde saued his life.

Ariadneus, a, um, of Ariadne.

Ariannes, a famous citee in Armenie.

Ariapythes, a kyng of Scythia.

Ariarathes, a kynge of Capadocia, vnder whome that countrey was firste allied with the Romaynes.

Ariathes, a mans name.

Aricandos, a ryuer of Lycia, wherof a citee there is called Aricanda.

Aricia, a citee in Italy .x. myles from Rome, called

called nowe Ricia caſtellum. alſo the wyfe of Hippolytus.

Aricinus, a, um, of Aricia.

Aricinum nemus, a woode by the ſayed citee, where Numa, the kyng of Romans, feigned to ſpeake with Egeria the fayry.

Aricinus lacus, a brooke by Aricia, called Speculum Dianæ.

Aricomiſsi, a people of Fraunce nere to the riuer Rhone, called alſo Arecomici, and Volcæ.

Arida, idem quod echion.

Arides, idem quod locuſtæ.

Ariditas, tâtis, dryeneſſe.

Aridaria, idem quod Chriſogonum. Dio. li. 4. cap. 59.

Aridus, árida, dum, drye or withered.

Arida vita, a ſtreicte, harde, or poore lyfe.

Aridus victus, harde or courſe fare.

Aridum ſermonis genus, a ſtyle that hath no ſwetneſſe or pleaſantneſſe in it.

Arida arua, barayne fieldes.

Arida crura, ſmall legges, that haue but ſhinne and bones.

Homo aridus, a bcray nygarde, a mylcr, a chinche, a pynche peny, a pelter, one that wyll ſcantly beſtow a penny vpon him ſelfe.

Aries, rietis, m. g. a ramme. alſo a piece of ordinaunce or ingine, made lyke a rammes head, to beate downe a wall. It is alſo one of the xii. ſignes that the ſonne paſſeth by. Alſo a fyſhe, hauyng hornes lyke a ramme, whiche he ſometyme holdeth with his head out of the water, & if he eſpie any man ſwimmyng, he goeth to hym, puſheth hym vnder the water, and deuoureth hym.

Arietárius, a, um, the adiectiue of Aries.

Arietinus, a, um, of a ramme.

Arieto, áui, áre, to ruſſhe or beate at a thynge, as rammes doo with their heades. alſo to hit or throw downe. ſometyme neutrally, for Labaſco, to fall or decaye.

Arij, a people of Scythia.

Arimáſpi, people of Scythia, whiche haue but one eie in theyr forehead. They fight continually with Gryphons or gripes. Herodotus ſayeth, they haue two eyes, but they vſe to wynke wyth the one, that they may haue the other more ſtedfaſt, whan they ſhoote.

Ariminenſis, one of Ariminum.

Ariminum, an olde citee in Flaminia, a countrey of Italye by the ryuer of Rubicion, called now Rimino.

Arimpæi, people vnder the dominion of Moſcouites, whiche lyue alwaye in woodes, and be gentill and iuſte in maners. They eate nothynge but bearies and maſte.

Arimus, a kyng of Myſia or Meonia.

Arinca, a kind of wheate called Siligo. loke there.

Ariobárzanes, a kinge of Cappadocia, who aided Pompei in his laſt batayl agaynſt Ceſar.

Ariolátio, ônis, a diuination.

Ariolus, looke Hariolus.

Arion, a famous harper, whome the mayners would haue caſte into the ſea to haue hys money: but he deſyryng them, to lette him play a ſonge on his harpe er he died, afterwarde leapt into the water, and a Dolphine receyuyng hym on his backe, brought him to lande a lyue. it is alſo one of Adraſtus chariot horſes.

Arion, in Dioſcorides is taken for Xiphion.

Arionius, a, um, of Arion.

Ariſarum, ri, n. g. or Ariſaros, a lyke herbe called ramſons: Fuchſius contendeth, that it is the herbe called Arum: and yet Dioſcorides ſeemeth to make them dyuers, in that he ſaieth, Ariſarum maioris eſt quàm Aron acrimoniæ, li. 2. ca. 186.

Ariſbe, or after ſome Ariſba, a citee in the countrey of Troy, and alſo in Lesbos.

Ariſta, æ, the bearde of corne. ſometime it is taken for the eare of wheate. ſometime for wheate.

Poſt aliquot ariſtas, after a few yeres.

Ariſtas æſtu numerare, a prouerbe, ſignyfiyng one to do a thynge in vayne: or to attempte that he cannot doo.

Ariſtæ pondus, a lyght mattier.

Ariſtæ, is vſed ſometyme for pili, heares.

Ariſtarchus, a grammarian of Alexandria, which taught the ſonne of kynge Ptolomeus called Philometor, he was of ſuche iudgement, that it was thought no verſe of Homere, which he dyd not approue. He died by abſtinence, whan he was of the age of. 72. yeres, before the incarnation. 127. yeres.

Ariſtathea, or Ariſtalthea, the malow wyth the greate leaues, the marſhe mallow.

Ariſtæus, the ſonne of Apollo and Cerres, called of Heſiodus Apollo paſtoralis, he was clayne with dogges. The Gentyles peynted hym a ponge ladde, beardleſſe, ſtandyng betweene the toppes of the mountaynes Pernaſus, out of whiche ranne the fountayne Caſtalius, hauyng caryed from him the ſerpente Python, whome he ſtrake through with his arrowe. They dedicated vnto him the gripe and the raucn.

Ariſteas, a poete in the tyme of Cyrus of Perſia.

Ariſtides, a noble man of Athens, in wyſedome iuſtyce and temperance excellent. He in the gouernance of the common weale of Athens, was ſoyned with Themiſtocles, a man of great ryches welth and riches, who ſaied in the counſayle, he knew a thynge, whiche was expedient to the common weale, but not neceſſary to bee openly knowen, and deſyred to haue one appoynted, to whome he ſhould diſcloſe it. The counſayle appoynted Ariſtides: to whome he ſhewed, that the naupe of the Lacedemonians ſhoulde bee ſhortly ſette on fyre, and ſo ſhoulde theyr puyſſaunce bee abated. Thys herde, Ariſtides returned to the counſayle, and ſayed: The aduiſe of Themiſtocles is profitable, but not honeſt. The Athenienſes hearynge it was not honeſt, iudged, it ſhoulde not be profitable, and

 woulde

wouldē not haue it than diſcloſed. Suche credence had they in Ariſtides. Alſo not withſtandynge the Athenienſes had exiled him, onely becauſe he excelled in iuſtice, yet at his departynge he prayed to god, that what ſo euer they deſyred, myght come to good effecte and concluſion. And called againe from exyle, he neuer remembred anie olde diſpleaſure, in ſo muche that he alway honoured Themiſtocles, with whome he euer contended in the weale publike. Of hys temperāce this is a greate token, that though he had ben in the greateſt dignitee and offices in the commune weale, yet died he ſo poore, that he left not to burie hym worſhipfully. And hys daughters were maried at the charge of the citee. And to his ſonne Liſymachus was giuen by the people one hundred Minæ, which amounteth of our money to. 239. pounde. vi. s. viii. d. Oh, howe may chriſten men be aſhamed, when they reade this storie, beholdyng in his temperaunce, iuſtice and charitee, a more reſemblaunce of Chriſtes doctrine, than is in them that wyll doo nothinge vnhyred, and meaſure iuſtice by theyr affections? Of this name were foure other. he was afore the incarnation. 474. yeres.

Ariſtides, a chriſtian philoſopher in Athenes, the yere of our lorde. 132. made an elegant defence for Chriſtes religion, and delyuered it to Adrian the Emperour, wherwith he was ſo perſwaded, that he gaue commaundement to the proconſull of Aſia, that he ſhould put no chriſtien man to death, excepte he were conuicte of ſome notable crime.

Ariſtippus, diſciple to Socrates, putte the chiefe goodnes in voluptee or pleaſure: wherefore Diogenes calleth him the royall dogge, becauſe he alway folowed them that were riche, and taught for money. On a tyme, beynge on the ſea in a ſtorme, and the ſhippe in peryll, he was ſore afearde. After the peryll was paſte men aſked of him, why he feared ſo muche, ſens he was a philoſopher. The peryll ſayed he, in loſſe of an ignorant knaue, and of a noble philoſopher is not of lyke eſtimation. His folowers were called Cirenaici. His ſect by other diſciples of Socrates, and noble philoſophers, was vtterly exterminate. he had a doughter called Arete, excellentlye learned. he was afore Chriſte. 366. yeres.

Ariſto, onis, Platos father. alſo a philoſopher, diſciple of Zeno.

Ariſtóbolus, ſonne of Hircanus, capitayne and chiefe byſſhoppe of the Jewes, was. 92 yeres afore the commynge of Chriſte. This man attempted to tranſlate the dygnitee of a byſſhoppe into the dignitee of a kyng, and he fyrſte, after the returnyng from the captiuitee of Babylon, toke on him to weare a croune. He ſubdued the people called Ituree in Syria, and compelled them to bee circumciſed: But by the yll counſayle of his brother Antigonus, he put hys mother and ponger brethren in priſone, and after ſlew hys eaſed brother Antigonus, in kampſhynge hym. For whiche cruelitee god ſo ſtrake hym, that his bowelles were rente in his beaty, and he vompted vp all the bloud in hys bodie, and ſo died. Alſo Ariſtobolus was one of the ſeuentie, that tranſlated the Byble into Greeke. An other was an hyſtoriographer, in the time of great Alexander.

Ariſtocles, the name of diuers philoſophers.

Ariſtoclides, a tyranne of Orchomenon. alſo a famous peynter.

Ariſtocratia, the fourme of gouernaunce of a weale publike, where many doo rule, that are of moſte vertue and power.

Ariſtodemus, the name of ſundry learned men of which one inſtructed Pompeys children.

Ariſtegenes, a phiſition of Thrace. alſo an other of the ſame ſcience, ſeruaunte to Chryſippus, the philoſopher.

Ariſtogiton, an oratour of Athens, which for his lewde behauioure was called dogge. alſo one of the ſleers of Piſiſtratus.

Ariſtolaus, a certayne peyncter, ſcholar to Pauſias.

Ariſtolóchia, an herbe, named of the apoticaries Aſtrologia, in engliſh rounde hertwort, wherof be three kyndes, one is called round hertwort or rounde, after Luci, which hathe leaues in faſion like pyp, but somewhat rounder, wherein is a ſharpe and delicate odour, the flowre white lyke a lyttell bonet vpon a redde knoppe. The rootes are rounde and many. An other (called longe Ariſtolóchia, or longe hertwort) hath longer leaues, ſmall braunches, a purple flowre, and ſtynketh whan it ſpryngeth, it is of the faſion of a peare. The roote is longe, of the greatneſſe of a mannes fynger. Bothe of theym dooe beare beries lyke to capers, within of bore colour, bitter and ſtynkynge. The thyrd is longe and hath ſmall braunches full of leaues ſomewhat rounde, like to the leſſe fyngrene, and hath flowres lyke vnto rewe. The rootes longe and ſmall, with a thicke rynde, and ſoote in ſauoure, in engliſh ſmall hertewort.

Ariſtómache, es, the wyfe of Dioniſius the tyran. alſo the wyfe of Dion.

Ariſtómachus, a man that was all his lyfe time in loue with bees. An other of that name wrate of the makyng of wyne.

Ariſtómenes, a man of Meſſene, whiche was called Iuſtiſſimus: whan he was dead, he was founde to haue his herte all heary. There was alſo of that name, a comicall poete of Athens.

Ariſton, onis, a certayne grauer of ymages. alſo a famous lawier.

Ariſtonicus, a grammarian of Alexandria, and an eunuke of Ptolomeus, whiche was a valyant capitayne.

Ariſtónimus, a comicall poete, ouerſeer of Phyladelphus liberarie.

Ariſtó-

Aristóphanes, a poete moste eloquent in the tonge of the Athens, although he was borne at the Rhodes. he wrate. 54. comedies, wherin he spared not them, which than lyued. he was in displeasure with Socrates, and therefore he reprehendeth him in hys comedy called the Cloudes. it was also a grammarian of Byzance.

Aristophon, a peynters name.

Aristophóntes, he that sleeth noble & great men.

Aristóphorum, a dishe, wherin meate is borne to dinner.

Aristorides, Argus the sonne of Tristor.

Aristóteles, sonne of Nicomachus the phisition, borne in Stragera, in Grece, consumed hys youthe riottously. He was after scholar to the noble Plato. xx. yeres continually. he excelled al men in sharpenesse of witte and knowledge in dyuers sciences: wherfore kyng Philip of Macedonie sent him his sonne Alexander to teache, layenge: He thanked God, that he had a sonne borne in his time. Thys man began a secte, the folowers whereof were called Peripatetici. he taught after Platos death. xxiii. yeres, he was banished oute of Athenes, because it was supposed, he deemed not well of theyr goddes. It is written, that he died by this occasion. As he went by the sea syde, he perceyued fysshermen sittynge and dooynge of somewhat. And whan he asked what they did, they tolde hym a ryddell, which whan by longe study, he could not assoile: for shame and sorowe he died. Of hym Quintilian writeth thus. What say you by Aristotle, whome I wote not whether I may iudge more excellent in knowledge of thinges, in abundance of writyng, in swetenesse of eloquence, in sharpnesse of wit, or els in diuersitee of workes. He was littel of personage, crookebacked, yll shapen and stuttynge. he was. 345. yeres before Christes incarnation.

Aristotelicus, and Aristotelius, a, um, of Aristotle.

Aristoxenus, a famous philosopher & phisition, the scholar of Aristotle, and dyuers other learned men. In other of that name was in Lycena, so curious in gardeynynge, that euery nyght he vsed to caste muske on his lactuse, to make them sauour more pleasantly.

Arithmetica, æ, or Arithmetice, es, the science of numbryng. Of whome it was first founde it is vncertayne. All be it Abraham taught it first to the Egiptians. Longe tyme after Pythagoras declared it to the Grekes. Plato willeth, that before all other thynges, the numbres bee taught to the childrē: without the which nothing either priuate or common can be well ordered.

Arithmos, numbre.

Aritissa, a lake in Armenia the greatter.

Aritūdo, drythe, or drinesse.

Arius, a ryuer of Aria, nere to Bactria.

Arma, orum, harneys and wepons. Also the instrumentes of all maner of craftes. Also standerdes and baners. sometyme battayles, warres or martiall affayres. sometyme strengthe or puissance. sometyme a swerde.

Ad arma vocare, to commaunde men to bee in harneys ready.

Arma rusticorum, arma coquinaria, arma nautarum, arma pistorum, arma studiosorū, arma tonsoria. The tooles and instrumentes of all these facultees.

Arma vulcania, for fortitudine.

Armorum arbiter, Mars.

Armis aptari, to be armed.

Arma facere, to make harneys.

Arma perdere, to be vanquished.

In arma mouere aliquem, to incense one to warre.

Venire ad arma propter æs alienum, to fight for dette that one oweth, because he will not pay it.

Armalcar, the ryuer Euphrates.

Armamenta, tooles, instrumentes, all store for warres or shyppes, armour, takelyng.

Armamentárium, an armory or storehouse for shyppes or ordinaunce.

Armariolum, diminutiue of armarium, a lytle studie or closet.

Armárium, where bokes are layed or other stuffe of houshold. Also an engyn of woodde shodde with yron.

Armarium librorum, a studie or library.

Armáti, armed men.

Armátor, an armourer.

Armatúra, armoure. sometyme it is taken for men armed.

Armatura leuis, lyght harneys.

Leuis armaturæ oratio, a kynde of speakynge vsed in a digression, in the begynnyng to bryng in any matter that shall folow.

Armátus, a, um, armed, fenced.

Armata dolis mens, a minde ready instructed with gyle and deceyte.

Armatus animo, a man of stoute courage.

Vrbs armata muris, a citee fenced with walles.

Armátus, us, idem quod armatura.

Arménia, the name of two regions: Maior, and Minor. Armenia maior, hath on the northe Colchis, Iberia, and Albania: on the weste, parte of Cappadocia: on the east, parte of the Hircane sea: on the southe, Mesopotamia, and the mountayne Taurus. Armenia minor, hath on the northe and weste parte Cappadocia: on the east the noble ryuer of Euphrates, and Armenia maior: on the south part the mountaine Taurus.

Armeni, people of Armenia, whiche were christened of late yeres, but now they be subiectes to the Turkes. They in some thynges erred from the churche of the Latyns and Grekes. They haue one greate bysshop, whome they call Catholicum. They celebrate muche lyke vnto our fasion. They kepe holye neyther the nati-

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uitee of Chriſt not his baptiſme, ſaiynge: He ne-ded not to be pourged or clenſed of ſynne. Alſo they take from al ſacramentes the vertue to con-ferre grace. They eſtlones baptyſe thoſe that come from the churche of the latynes to theym, ſaiynge, that we bee not of the catholyke faieth, but they. They ſay, that no man may be chriſte-ned, onceleſſe he receyue the ſacrament of the aul-tare: and that infantes neede not to be baptiſed, affyrmyng that in them is no originall ſynne. That the holy ghoſt proceedeth of the father and not of the ſonne. That the ſacrament of the aul-tare may not be conſecrate of breade cleane with out leauen. Alſo in the conſecration they put no water to the wyne. Moreouer they ſaye, that the receyuynge of the ſacramente profiteth onely to the body. That whan Chriſt deſcended into hel, he ledde with hym all the ſoules that were there. That matrimonie is no ſacrament, and may bee diſſolued at the wyll of the man or woman. That Chriſt dyd ryſe the Saterday after good fridaye. All theſe and other hereſies, are con-dempned by ſundry generall counſayles, and the conſent of all chriſtendome.

Armeniaca malus, a tree, whiche beareth a cer-tayne kynde of peaches.

Armeniacum malum, is a fruite accoynted a-monge the kynde of peaches. The Italyans doe call them Armelini, The Frenche men, Lez a-bricotes.

Arméníus, or Armeníacus, a, um, of Armenia.

Armentâlis, le, of or pertaynynge to an hearde of beaſtes.

Armentárius, a keper of cattell. ſometyme an eſ-quier de eſquiry. alſo a cowe herde.

Armentinus, a, um, idem quod armentalis.

Armentôſus, a, um, there as is muche neate or cattell.

Arméntum, ſtore of horſes or neate. ſometyme it ſygnifieth cattell, an heard of beaſtes.

Armiagrion, idem quod Dracontium malus.

Armiger, migeri, maſ. g. properly an eſquier for the body, or he that alway attendynge aboute a knyght, beareth his head piece, hys ſpeare, and his ſhielde.

Armiger, ra, rum, that beareth armour.
Armigera Iouis, an Egle.
Armiger equus, a barbde horſe.

Armillæ, ringes, that gentilwomen vſed to weare aboute theyr armes, and at thys day ſome men and women do vſe, called bracelettes. Alſo cer-tayne ornamentes of golde, that capytaynes vſed in olde time, to gyue to theyr ſouldyours. alſo an ornament that poſtes or herraudes doo weare.

Armillâtus, a, um, that weareth bracelettes, or ſuche lyke ornamentes.
Armillâti curſores, poſtes.

Armillator, he that maketh bracelettes.

Armille, neu. gen. an inſtrumente of falſehoode or crafte.

Armillum, a veſſell, wherin they vſed in theyr ſa-crifice, to put wyne, vſed to bee caried on mens ſhoulders.

Armiluſtrum, was a feſtiuall day, wherin the Ro-maynes did ſacrifice armed, and trumpettes did blowe bluddy ſoundes. alſo the place, wherein ſuch ſacrifice was made.

Armipotens, puiſſaunt in armes.

Armiſonus, a, um, the epitheton of Pallas.

Armitenens, he that holdeth weapon, armoure, or harneſſe.

Armo, áui, áre, to arme, to harneys. ſometyme to inſenſe or ſtere to armour to make puiſſant or of great power.
Armare naues, to eſquippe or arme foorthe ſhyppes to the ſea.
Armare aliquem in rempublicam, to reyſe vp one, and make him puyſſaunt agaynſt the com-mon weale.
Armare ſe eloquentia, to garnyſhe ones ſelfe wyth eloquence.

Armoge, es, or Harmoge, es, the proporcion of colours in peynetyng.

Armon, a ryuer that cometh from the hylles of Arabie, and diuideth Moabitide, from Amo-nitide, after Calepine.

Armon, a wylde radyſhe.

Armorácea, and Armorácium idem.

Armorica, the auncient name of Britayne in Fraunce.

Armus, mi, ma. ge. the ſhoulder of a beaſt, or the pinion of a fowle. ſometime a mannes ſhoulder.

Arnabo, a kynde of ſweete oyle.

Arnates, a people of Italy.

Arna, a countrey, where the Bœotians inhabited.

Arne, a citee nere to the goulf called Maliacum.

Arnobius, a noble retorician of Afrike, mayſter to Lactantius. he wrate agaynſte the gentiles, the yere of our lorde. 305. whoſe expoſition wee haue vpon the plalter.

Arnoglóſſa, an herbe called Plantayn, or way-brode leafe: which is colde and dry in the ſecond degree, the iuyce wherof in curyng of feuers ter-tian, and in ſtoppyng of bloud, is of ſoueraygne vertue, lyke as the ſede and the water therof is agaynſt the ſtone, if it be dronke.

Arnus, a ſwyfte ryuer in Italy, whiche renneth by the citee of Florence, called vulgarly Arno.

Arâtus, a, um, eared.

Aro, aui, are, to eare or plowe lande. ſometyme to delue or digge. ſometyme to take fruite of that whiche is ſowne.

Aratur, the impersonal, and the perſonall paſſyue.
Arare æquor, or aquas, poetically, is to ſayle.
Arrare littus, a prouerbe ſignifiyng to labour in vayne.

Aróma, the name of a citee.

Arómata, in plurali, the fruites of certayne her-bes, meruaylous pleaſaunt in ſauour and taſte, ſpyces, as gynger, pepper, ſuger. &c.

Aromatopôla, æ, ma. g. apothecarie, or he that ſelleth

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ſelleth ſpices.

Aromatórius,rij,idem.

Aromaticus,a,um,ſweet of ſauour,odoriferous,

Aromatites,e,maſc.ge. a precious ſtone, whyche hath the ſauour of myrre. Alſo a made wyne, myngled with cinamome and gynger.

Aromatorius, & aromatopola, he that ſelleth thynges hauyng ſweete ſauoure.

Aron,or Aros, an herbe called wake Robyn. it is of ſome called Serpentaria minor, becauſe it hath leaues lyke to Dragons, but broder, and hauynge blacke ſpottes. it groweth aboute hedges. This herbe, after Plinie, is of that ſorte, which be called Bulbi, and hath leaues lyke forrell, a ſtalke of. ii. cubites high, and a ſofte rote, which may be eaten rawe.

Aronium,idem quod Semper uiuum.

Arpandes,lieutenant of Egypt vnder Cambyſes.

Arpinas,atis, a man or woman of Arpinum.

Arpinum, an auncient towne in Italy, famous and noble by the byrthe of Plautus, Tullius, and Marius.

Arquâtus,a,um,lyke a bowe.

Arquatus morbus, the ſyckeneſſe called the iaundiſe.

Arquites, olde wryters vſed for an archer.

Arquus,qui, the rayne bowe.

Arrabo, looke Arrha.

Arrectárius,a, um, a thyng that is erected vp.

Arectarij parietes, walles made with tymber and parget, to diuide chambres, partitions.

Arrectus,a, um, erected, lifted vp, ſtreight vp.

Arrectæ comæ, ſtaryng heare, that ſtandeth vp ryght.

In digitos arrectus, ſtandynge on typ toe.

Arrectus ad bellum animus, the mynde encouraged agayne to warre.

Arrepo, looke adrepo.

Arreptitius, he that is poſſeſſed with an euyll ſpirite, he that wee ſay to be taken.

Arrepto,aui,are, a frequentatiue of arrepo.

Arrha,and Arrhabo, earneſt money. ſometyme one that lieth in hoſtage. alſo a pledge.

Arrianus, a poete in the time of Tiberius: and an hiſtoriographer, whiche wrate the geſtes of Alexander the greate.

Arrideo,rides, ſi, ére, to make pleaſaunte or fauourable countenaunce on a thynge, to ſmyle at a thing. ſometime to like or content, to pleaſe.

Arridere alicui, to ſmyle on a body, to make a merry countenance, to make a ſmilyng.

Aedes mihi arridebant, the houſe pleaſed me well.

Arrigo,árrigis, xi, ére, to auaunce, to lyfte or ſette vp, to lyſten.

Arrexit animos, it auaunced theyr courage.

Arrige aures, lape to thyne eares, or geue an eare to that is ſpoken.

Arriminenſis ſynodus, a generall counſayle kept at Arriminium in Italy, the yere of our lorde. 360. the. 22. yere of the reigne of the emperoure Conſtantius, where the greches aſſayed by theyr ſubtill wittes to condemne the noble counſayle of Nicene: but by the wyſedome of the latyns that diſputation was deferred, and at a generall counſayle at Rome, the opinions of the Arrians were condemned.

Arripio,árripis,pui,ére, to take quickely, to take by vyolence, to ſnatche or pluche.

Arripere condicionem, to take the offre.

Arripere maledictum. Quare cum iſta ſis auctoritate, non debes Marce Cato, arripere maledictum ex triuio, aut exſcurrarum aliquo conuitio, wherefore, for as muche as ye are in this auctoritee, or of this eſtimacion, Marcus Cato, you oughte not to vſe ſuche a worde of reproche, or vile taunt, as is commonly ſpoken of euery rayling knaue.

Arripere ſermonem, to take hym at his worde.

Arripere ſe foras, to get hym out of the doores quickely.

Arripere velis, to inuade or ſette vpon.

Arripere ad vel in quæſtionem, to take and examine one by tourmentes.

Arripere occaſionem, to take an occaſyon quickely.

Arripe auxilium, take helpe or ayde.

Arripere verba de foro, to take woordes that be vſed of oratours in the common place.

Arripere ſimilitudinem alicuius, to endeuour to reſemble or be lyke one.

Arripere literas auidè, to learne gredily.

Arripere aliquid ad reprehendendum, to take a thynge captiouſly.

Arripere admonitionem, to take quickly that one doeth put vs in mynde of.

Arrius, an hereſyche, a preeſte in the churche of Alexandria, the yere of our lorde. 320. he was a layte perſonage, had a very ſharpe wytte, & was greatly eſteemed. But fallyng into pryde and ambicion of honoure, he purpoſed and helde thys hereſy, that the ſonne was not equall to the father in deitee, nor of the ſame ſubſtance but was a mere creature. vnto this errour he induced a great parte of the worlde than chriſtened, as well noble clerkes as other. For the whiche was called the great counſayle of Nicene, the emperour Conſtantinus magnus beyng preſent, with. 318. byſſhops: where it was (after longe diſputacio) determined, that the ſon is equal, and of one ſubſtaunce with the father, as touchynge the diuinitee. which decree was approued by the emperour, and Arrius, with. vi. byſſhops, whiche obſtinately perſeuered in theyr hereſy, were banyſhed. Afterward Arrius finiſhed his life with an horrible death. For as he was diſputing, beinge prouoked to the ſtoole, in exonerating nature, he poured out all his bowelles, and ſo died.

Arrius, or rather Arrianus, an hyſtoryan borne in Nicomedia: amonge other workes he wrate in greke the lyfe of greate Alexander. This man for his learnyng and vertue obteyned great hon-

nours at Rome of the emperours Hadrian and Antonine, in so muche that he was ones consul. There was one Arrius a philosophier in Alexandria, in the time of Augustus, and an other very familiar with Cicero.

Arrôdo, si, ere, to gnaw.

Arródere rempublicam, by a metaphore, to pill and poll, or robbe the common weale.

Arrogans, arrogant or presumptuous.

Arrogans minoribus, presúptuous or proude towarde his inferiours.

Arrogánter, presumptuously, proudely.

Arrogántia, arrogancy, presumpcion.

Arrogantiæ opinione laborare, to be suspected of arrogancie.

Arrogo, árrogas, aui, are, to clayme or attribute to muche to ones selfe, to presume. also to adopt or take one to be his heyre.

Arrogare filium, to make one his heyre by adopcion.

Arrogare pretium, to inhaunce or sette vp the price.

Arrogare & Derogare, be contrary.

Sumere & arrogare sibi.

Arrostêma, atis, sickenesse, feblenesse.

Arrúgia, a myne of golde.

Ars, artis, a craft, subtiltee, cunnyng, decept, gyle.

Ars parasitica, the feat of flatterye.

Plus artis adhíbere, to make more cunnynge.

Artem instituere, efficere, or Ad artem reducere, to bryng any knowledge to the forme of an art or science.

Arsaces, was the generall name of the kynges of Parthia.

Arsácia, the name of a citee of Mede.

Arsanca, a citee of Germanie, called Cleppern.

Arsenária, a citee of Mauritania, called Arze.

Arsénicum, a yelow coloure, called in latyn. Auripigmentum, in engilyshe Oppine, or arsenike.

Arsacus, ramus cometi.

Arsela, the seconde kynde of the herbe called Argemone.

Arsemanthum, idem quod Pulegium.

Arsenógonon, an herbe, haunyng bearies lyke the floures of Olyues, but more pale, the sede whyte lyke poppe. Thys herbe beynge dronke causeth to ingender menchyldern.

Arsenothelea, a beaste, whiche is bothe male and female, as some saye that an hare is, one yere male, and an other yere female.

Arsenothæta, a boy that is abused contrarye to nature.

Arsenothéleæ, certayne goddes, which were both male and female.

Arseuerse, in the Tuscane tongue, signifieth as way with the eyze.

Arsichina, a citee in Germanye, nowe called Bzomp.

Arsichoras, a kynge of Bardis in tyme of Anniball.

Arsinoe, the wyfe of Lysimachus, kynge of Macedone, and a citee in Cyzene, called to mmonly Crochara.

Arsis, is, fœ. gen elevacion of the voyce in pronúciation, as where the accent is.

Arsonium, a citie of Germany called Bzinsintza.

Artaba, a measure of the Egyptians, conteignyng 72. Roman measures called Sextarij.

Artábanus, kyng of Parthia, the last of the stocke Arsaces, whome Artaxerxes slew, and restored the kyngedome to the Persians. 538. yeres, after Darius was subdewed by Alexander.

Artabazes, or Artabasdes, kynge of Armenie, son of Mithridates, a man excellently learned.

Artabicia, one of the yles of Propontis.

Artabri, a people by the promontozy called Artabrum.

Artabrum, a promontozy in Spayne.

Artace, a citee of the Milesians in Asia, and a towne of Withynia, called Carpi.

Artacena, a countrey of Syzia.

Artachia, an hyll full of trees, in the yle of the Lycienens.

Artachæas, a capytayne in the army of Xerxes.

Artanes, a kynge of Armenie, surnamed Sophenus. also a ryuer rennyng into Ister.

Artaphernes, one of Darius capitaynes, vanquished of the Grekes nere to Marathon.

Artanum, a citee of Germany, called Herbipolis, wirtzbourg.

Artaxa, a kynge of Armenie, of whome Tigranes descended.

Artáxata, orum, neu. gen. the chiefe citee of Armenie the great, at the ryuer of Araxis.

Artaxerxes, a name, whereby many kynges of Persia were called: Of whome one is named in the byble Assuerus: An other, whiche was hys sonne by Hester, called also Othus: An other called Longimanus, because hys armes and handes were so longe, that standyng vpryghte, he mought touche his knees with his handes. He was benynge and loued peace, and therfore was he well beloued of all hys people. He was before the incarnation. 485. yeres, and had to sur name Memnon.

Artaxiasata, a citee of Armenie.

Arteatæ, people of Persia.

Artembares, a noble man of the Medes.

Artemedeion. idem quod Dictamum. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 35.

Artemidorus, a learned man, very familiar with Bzutus, which delyuered a booke to Cæsar, of the conspiracy agaynste him, the same daye that he was slayne, wyllyng hym to reade it forthwith: but he neglected it, to his owne confusion.

Artemis, idis, is a name of Diana.

Artemisia, the name of a noble pryncesse, wyfe to Mausolus, kyng of Caria, of a notable chastytee, and excelled so in loue towarde hir husband, that whan he was dead, she caused hys herte to bee dryed in a vessell of golde into poulder, and by lytle and lytle she dranke it vp, sayinge: Thys two

two hartes shoulde neuer departe asunder, and that she thought there might bee no worthy sepulchre made for it, but hir owne bodye. Not withstandyng she made for his bodye suche a sepulchre, that for the excellent workemanshyp, beautee, and costlynesse: it was taken for one of the meruayles of the worlde, and for the notable fame therof, all sumptuous and great sepulchres, were afterwarde called Mausolæa. She founde also the herbe Artemisia, called in latyne Damasonium, of great vertue in womens diseases. Of this herbe be three kyndes, Artemisia latifolia, in englishe Mugwoort, an other named Artemisia tenuifolia, in englishe feuerfoy, the thyrde, Artemisia monoclos, Tansey of the gardeyne.

Artemisium, a promontary of Eubœa, and an ymage of Diana.

Artemisius, the moneth of Maie amonge the Macedonians. Also an hyll in Arcadia.

Artemita, a famous citee. 500. furlonges from Seleucia.

Artemius, a mountayne of Acaia in argo.

Artemon, ônis, m. g. a trouble or pully. wherin ropes dooe renne. it may also be taken for an instrumẽt that hath troucles, as a crane. also the tayle of a shippe. Artemon is also a proper name of dyuers men.

Artemon, an heretyke, whiche affirmed, that Christ was but pure man, takynge his beginnynge in our lady. This heresie, beynge once condemned, was ekeloues reuiued by Paulus Samolatenus.

Artéria, æ, a synewe lyke to a veyne, wherein the spyrite of lyfe doeth walke, mixte with bloud.

Arteria aspera, the wynd pipe.

Arteria, of Lucretius is vsed in the plurall numbre and neutre gendre.

Arteriace, es, fœm. gen. a medicine, called also Diacodion.

Arthabanus, looke Artabanus.

Arthabatitæ, people lyuyng wyldly lyke beastes.

Arthanes, lowe Artanes.

Arthetica passio, called also Morbus articularis, the ioynte sickenesses, is thus diuided, into Cozendix, called Sciatica, whiche is in the huckle bone, Podagra, the gout of the legges and feete, and Chiragra, the goute of the fyngers.

Arthritica, some suppose to bee the herbe and floure, whiche is called pyrmerose.

Arthriticus, or Arthricus, one diseased with the goute.

Arthuntis, idem quod, arthetica passio.

Arthûrus, a kynge of England, whan it was called Britannia, a man of excellent prowesse, who in .xv. great battayles agaynst the Saxons, vanquished theim, and fynally draue the most parte of theim out of this realme. he subdued Scotlande and Irelande, at that tyme beynge well inhabited, and in culture. And after kept an honourable house of valyant and noble personages, wherein was suche magnificence, that it gaue occasion to Frenchemen and Spanyardes, to exercise their wittes in auaunsyng of Arthurs maiestee with incredible fables. whiche is no more to bee meruayled at, than the semblable inuentions and fantasies of the Grekes. All be it this Arthure was a veray noble and famouse prynce, yet of them, which wrate histories about his tyme, he was vnremembred. He flourished about the yere of our lorde. 510.

Articulárius, he that hath the goute.

Articulárius, a, um, or Articularis, re, pertaynynge to the ioynctes.

Articulárius, or Articulâris morbus, the goute.

Articulate, articularly, as whan one dooeth expresse euery syllable.

Articulâtim, from ioynct to ioynct, ioynct meale, ioyncte by ioyncte. also treatably, soundyng euery syllable.

Articulátio, ônis, f. g. the syrynging or shooting out of twygges of trees from ioynct to ioyncte. also a laute in vynes, wherwith the ioynttes of knottes bee corrupted.

Articulo, culâui, âre, to ioygne one ioyncte to an other.

Articulôsus, a, um, in trees knottye or full of ioinctes: In stile or indytyng, whan there be many shorte membres in a sentence.

Articulus, a ioynct. also a moment a or parcell of tyme. also a colour of thethorycke. also a knotte or ioyncte in twygges of trees, in stalkes of corne, and other lyke. Amonge grammarians it is the article:

Articulus sarmenti, the knotte of a twygge.

Articuli montium, hillockes that be in a great hill, whereby men maie goe vp more easyly.

In ipso temporis articulo, in meruayloufe good season, at the veray poynte.

Habere dolores articulorum, to be syche of the goute.

Artifex, tificis, a crafter man, or one that is counnynge in any feate, one that is his crafters maister, a fyne dooer. a fyne workeman.

Artifex mundi deus, God the maker of the worlde.

Artifex, and Inscius, bee contrary.

Scænici artifices, stage players.

Morbi artifex, a physition.

Artifex sceleris, the auctour or diuiser of any mischeuous acte.

Artifex, an adiectyue, counnyngly and workely manly doone.

Artifex temperamentum, a counnyng moderation in dooyng any thyng.

Artificiâlis, le, idem quod artificiosus.

Artificiâliter, idem quod artificiosè.

Artificiosè, workemanly, counnyngly, craftily, artificially.

Artificiôsus, one that dooeth a thynge by arte or counnynge.

Artificiôsus, a, um, that counnyng is shewed in,

artificiall

artificiall, crafty.

Artificium, the practise of a crafte, counnynge, workemanshyp. sometyme gyle or decept. sometyme a thyng counnyngly wrought.

Artificio simulationis eruditus, counnyng, or wel instructed in fallehode or feignyng of matters.

Artificium coquorum, cookery.

Quorum artificijs effectum est, by whose craftie conueyghaunce it was brought to passe.

Artigis, a citee in Spayne called also Alhama.

Artio, tiui, ire, vsed of olde writers for Arto, aui, are.

Artitus, well instructed in sciences.

Arto, aui, are, to strayne, to thrust together, to wrynge. looke Arcto.

Artócopus, pi, a baker. sometyme a pantarer.

Artocreas, atis, neu. ge. or Artocrea, æ, ma. ge. maie bee called a pasty or pye, with flesshe or fysshe baken.

Artolâganus, lagâni. masc. generis, fyne cake breadde.

Artómici, people of a countrey in Fraunce called Irmynake.

Artópta, æ, a bakynge panne, wherein they bake tartes, or other thynges made of fyne paast, sometyme a brake, wherwith bread is wrought in dowe, or a knedyng tubbe. Of some it is vsed for a woman baker, or a certayne vessell, wherin breade is baked or sodde.

Artoptitius panis, bread baked in such a vessel.

Artotyritæ, people, whiche did offer to theyr god, breadde and cheese.

Artrédones, a certayne kynde of bees of the least sorte.

Artuo, âui, âre, to cutte in sunder, or in pieces.

Artus, tuum, plu. nu. mas. gen. membres of the body betwene the iopnctes, takynge the bones, flesshe, and synewes.

Artuum dolor, for Morbus articularis.

Aruales fratres, were supposed to bee the foster brethern of Romulus, to whom he gaue the dignitee of preesthoode, to make sacrifyce for growyng and increase of corne, and preseruation of the corne fieldes.

Aruerni, people of Fraunce nere to the ryuer of Leyre.

Aruica, aruicæ, a kynde of corne or grayne.

Aruina, talowe.

Aruisium, an hyll on the sea coste of the yle called Chium, where growe the wines called Aruisia vina, nowe Maruisia vina, malueseye.

Arum, ri, the herbe named wakeroben, or cokoppenble, or rampe, the apothecaries call it pes vituli, or Serpentaria minor.

Arúnca, a towne in Italy.

Arúncus, i, m. g. the bearde of a gote.

Arundinâceus, a, um, lyke a reede.

Arundineus, a, um, of a reede or cane.

Arundinôsus, a, um, a place wherein is great plenty of reedes.

Arúndifer, that beareth or bringeth forth reedes.

Arundinêtum, a place where reedes doe grow.

Arúndo, rúndinis, f. g. a reede or cane. sometyme it is vsed for an arrowe, because arrowes were made of reedes. sometyme for a ppe. sometyme for a littell sticke that children ryde vpon.

Aruo, âui, âre, to lay or sette onyons, leches or other herbes in raunges, halfe vnder the earth, or more, to make them lesse tarte or eygre.

Arupenum, a towne in Fraunce.

Arupinum, a citee in Pannonia.

Aruspex, he that telleth of thynges to come, by lookyng in beastes bowelles.

Aruspitium, that kynde of sothe saynge.

Aruum, ui, n. g. or Aruus, ui, m. g. a talow field.

Cultus aruorum, the husbandynge or tyllyng of the grounde.

Arx, arcis, fœ. ge. a fortresse or castell, specially standynge hygh.

Condere, construere, erigere arces, to build stronge holdes or castelles.

Munire arcem, to fortifie or streingth a castell.

Euertere, subruere arces, to ouerthrowe or beate downe stronge holdes or fortresses.

Tradere arcem, to yeld vp a castell or fortresse.

Arxata, a citee of Armenie.

A ANTE S.

As, assis, a pounde weighte. In olde time in the partition of land, or other lyke thyng inheritable, they called the whole As, and the partes deuided, ounces. As, is also a small coyne of brasse, somewhat lesse than our helfe peny. x. of theim made a Romayne peny, called Denarius, whiche was in value our sterlynge grote.

Assem negat se daturum, he saith he will not geue one farthyng.

Ad assem omnia perdidit, he hath lost euery farthynge.

Ad assem impendium reddes, Thou shalt pay me agayne euery farthyng: or thou shalt recompence me to the vttermoste farthyng.

In assem, in all the whole summe together.

Hæres ex asse, he that is heyre of all.

Asa, in the language of Syria, signifieth a phisicion, or a healer of sicknesses. Of that name was the. v. kynge of Juda, the sonne of Abia, who reigned. 41. peres. He honoured god, destroyed pdolles, and was fortunate in battayle, so that he is compared to kynge Dauid, for his personage and vertuous qualitees. He slewe the kynge of Ethyope, with an infinite numbre of his people. He was afore the incarnation, 973. peres.

Asachæ, a people in the mountaynes of Ethiope. v. daies iourney from the sea: who lyue onely by huntynge of Elephantes.

Asachus, a ryuer in Macedonie, rennyng by Heraclia, at the foote of the mountaine Oeta.

Asæ,

Asæ, a people of Peloponesus.
Asæa, a certayne hyll.
Asæus, a grehe that was slayne of Hercules.
Asaph, an hebrue woorde, signifyinge gatheryinge or fynishyng. Of this name was a synging man in the house of god, to whom kyng Dauyd assigned certayne titles of his psalmes.
Asaron, lyke Asarum.
Asarôtum, ti, neu. gen. pauyng tyle, with pyctures enelid, whiche male not be swept with a besome, but with a wynge, or other softe thynge.
Asarum, asari, an herbe, whose leaues are lyke vnto puy, but they be lesse and rounder. it hath a good sauour. The flower is purple, and sauoureth sweetely, and groweth betwene the leaues by the roote. The stalke is edged, and somewhat rough. The rootes be small, crooked and lyke a grasse full of knottes. it is also called Bacchar. the frenchemen call it Cabaret. the Germains Haselwort. it is called, asarum baccha, or sole wote.
Asbestæ, a people of Libya, where was an oracle of Ammon.
Asbéstinum, a kynde of lyne, whiche can not be burned: and the cloth therof made is pourged cleaner with fyre, than with water.
Asbestos, a precious stone of pyon colour, growyng in the mountaynes of Arcadie, which beyng ones burnyng, can not be quenched.
Asbolus, the name of an hounde in Ouide.
Asbotus, a citee of Thessaly.
Asca, a citee in Sicilie, buylded by Elymus, a prynce of Troy.
Ascalaphus, the sonne of Mars and Astiocles. also the son of Acheron, and the nymph Orphnes, whiche was tourned into an oule.
Ascalabôtes, tæ, m. g. idem quod stellio.
Ascalingium, the citee of Hilderhem.
Ascalon, an hebrue woorde signifieth a poplynge or a balance, or fyre of infamy. Also a citee in the higher Idumea, from Hierusalem 90. miles, as Egesippus saieth. The people of this citee were called Ascalonitæ.
Ascalonia, a kynde of onions called scalyons.
Ascalus, the brother of Cantalus, and sonne of Hymenæus.
Ascancalis, the citee of Swetz in Germanie.
Ascania, one of the yles called Cyclades. Also a countrey in Asia, and a citee, and a meere or marishe in Troas.
Ascanius, the sonne of Eneas the troian, and Creusa his wife, daughter to kynge Priamus of Troy: who comming in Italy with his father, sustegned sundry labours: And fynally after his father, reigned ouer the Latyns, with Syluius Posthumus, his brother in lawe, and buylded the citee of Alba Longa. he was also called Julus, he reigned. xviii. yeres. Of this name was a ryuer in Phrygia, of the whiche Ascanius was named.

Ascarides, little rounde wourmes, whiche doe brede in the longe gutte of a man, or beast, but specially of children.
Ascendo, di, ere, to clyme, to ascende, to go vp. it is applied also to the voyce, whan it mounteth or ryseth.
Ascendere equum, to leape or mount on horse backe.
Ascendere nauem, to take shyppynge.
Ascendere in concionem, or, in rostra, to make an oration to the people.
Ascendere altiorem gradum, Ascendere ad honores, to ryse to honour and dignitee.
Ascendere gradibus magistratuum, to aryse or be aduaunced to honour from office to office.
Ascensus, us, an ascendynge, mountynge, or clymmg vp. also aduauncement or rysyng to honour.
Prohibere ascensu, to kepe one downe.
Ascetéria, monasteries, where men were exercised in contemplacion.
Ascia, æ, fœ. ge. a chyp axe.
Ascio, ascis, sciui, to know perfectly.
Asciburgium, the citee of Emerich in Germany.
Ascio, ascias, aui, are, to chyp with an axe.
Asciſco, iui, ſcere, to admitte, to chooſe or ioyne to vs any thynge or perſon, to preſume to take vpon vs. sometyme for appetere, to deſyre.
Asciſcere and Segregare, be contrary.
Asciſcere ſibi laudem, to attribute laude and prayse to ones selfe.
Asciſcere ſibi nomen regium, to take vpon one to vsurpe the name of a kynge.
Asciſcere ſibi ſocios, to chooſe hym company ones, or to associate other with him.
Asciuerunt ſibi illud oppidum commertio & ſocietate, They haue ioyned that towne to theim by entercourse of marchandyse, and familiar conuersacion.
Ad hoc ſceleris fœdus multos aſciuerunt, thei haue associate or made prinp to this ruischeuous conspyracie, a great numbre of men.
Asciſcere conſuetudinẽ, leges, ritus, to bring in vse any custome, lawes, or ceremonies.
Asciſcere generum, to chooſe or take a sonne in lawe.
Asciſci in ciuitatem, to bee made free, or admitted to the liberties of a citee.
Ascitæ, Arabyans.
Ascites, a kynde of dropsie, lyke Ascytes.
Ascitus, a, um, chosen, admitted, or taken to, associated. sometyme strange, farre sette, not in the thyng selfe.
Ascitus, and Natiuus be contrary.
Asclepiades, a famous phisicion. Also a philosopher, whiche beyng blynde, was demaunded in scorne, what his blyndenesse profyted hym? he aunswered, that he hadde the more companye by one boie that ledde hym. It is also the name of an historiographer of Lyppes, and diuers other men.
Asclepias, is called of the Herbalistes Hirundinaria,

naria, because the codde resembleth a swalowe, of the apothecaries Vincetoxium, because it is of great force against poyson: in englishe (as some suppose) it is called grounde pyp, but rather swalowort.

Asclepiodorus, a peineter in the tyme of Appelles. also one of Alexandria, whiche was excellent in the mathematicalles, and knowlage of herbes and stones.

Asconius Pedianus, the excellent expositour of the orations of Tullie, whan he was. 73. yeres olde, became blynde, and lyued afterwarde. xii. yeres in greate estimacion and honour. he flourysshed aboute the tyme of Nero the emperour.

Ascopēra, æ, a bagge, a purse, or satchell of lether.

Ascra, a towne in Beotia, by the mountayn Helicon. In this towne was borne Hesiodus the famous poete: and therefore he is sometyme called Ascræus.

Ascribo, ascribis, si, ere, to adde to in writyng, to attribute, to impute, to bill amonge other, to registre in the noumbre of other, to enroll, to put in recordes.

Me quoq; ascribe fratres sententiæ, couple or ioyne me to my brothers opinion.

Ascribi in legibus, to bee added or mencioned in the lawes.

Ascribe in ciuitatem, ciuitate, ciuitati, to bee infraunched, to bee made free, or admitted to the libertees of a citee.

Ascribe me ad, or in amicitiam, take, admitte, accompt, or accepte me as one of your frendes.

Ascribere in numerum, to accompt as one of the number.

Ascribi numinibus, to be canonysed, or made a sayncte.

Ascribere pœnam fœderi, to appoynete or set a peyne vpon him that breaketh the aliaunce.

Ascribit me socium tuis laudibus hominum opinio, The common bruite maketh me partetaker of your laude and prayse, or attributeth part therof to me.

Ascribere aliquem tutorē liberis, to appoynt by testamente, who shall haue the tuicion and gouernaunce of his children.

Ascribere salutem alicui, to send commendacions to one by letters.

Ne ascribat mihi negligentiam, impute not to me any negligence: or accompte me not negligent herein.

Ascripti, were they that were appoynted to inhabyte townes or citees made by the Romaynes, called Coloniæ.

Ascriptio, an addicion, enrollyng, or registryng.

Ascripti milites, souldiours, whose names are entred or registred with other.

Ascriptiuus, he that is added to the noumbre of other, whose name is registred or enrolled: or one of them that hath submitted hym selfe to be vnder an other mans dominion or gouernaunce: or he that is admitted or taken into a companie aboue the common noumbre.

Ascripticius, idem.

Ascriptor, ōris, he that foloweth the example of an other man, or he that wryteth many copies of others examples. Also a broker in the lawe, a fautour, maynteyner, or one that fauoureth a mans cause.

Ascriptus, a, um, wrytten to, intitled, registred, enrolled.

Ascruium, called Ascriuium, a citee in Liburnia.

Asculum, a cytee in Puell in Italy, where Curius and Fabricius discomfited Pyrrhus.

Ascyrum ri, neu. gen. the herbe, whiche of some is called Peter wort: other wolde haue it to be Tutsan, some thynke it to be a kinde of Saint Johns wort, and that is most lykely, and may be called square S. Johns grasse.

Ascyres, one of the kyndes of dropsy, the cause wherof is lacke of good digestion, whereby is ingendred in all the membres a salte and a pestlowe humour, whiche at the laste falleth into the bealy, and is tourned into water, and therein is meued, as it were in a great vessell, whan the body meueth, the bealy beyng swollen and great.

Asdrubal, a name of dyuers noble men of Carthage, of whiche one maried the sister of Annibal: he ruled the citee of Carthage, and sent Annibal into Spayne. and there exercised him in continuall labours. At the laste in the myddell of his frendes and seruantes, he was slayne by a Mozaine slaue, whose master he had slayne a litteli before. This slaue feared deathe so lytell, that whan he was put vnto moste horrible tormentes, he beyng in theim, shewed alwaye a laughynge countenaunce.

Asella, or ascella, lowe axilla.

Aselli, two sterres in the signe called Cancer.

Asellius Sempronius, an historiographer in the tyme of Scipio Aemilianus.

Asellus, a diminutiue of Asinus. also a fysshe, whiche the Grekes do call Onon, & Oniscon, and is of a dun colour lyke an asse, and hath in his head. ii. stones lyke myll stones. In the crystalline daies he can not bee founde (as Athenæus writeth) Oppianus saieth, he hath his name of slowenesse: many suppose it to the fysh, that we call an haddocke. Other thynke it is the codde fysshe. Of the dyuers kyndes of theim shalbe written in their places.

Asia, æ. fœ. ge. is the thyrde parte of the worlde, dyuided from Europa by the sea called Bosphorus Thracius, and the great ryuer of Tanais: And from Affrike by the famous ryuer Nylus: and is in quantitee supposed to be as great as bothe Europa and Affrike. Asia minor, is a parte of the other Asia, whiche is nowe called Turkay, and conteyneth in it these realmes, Pontus, Bithynia, Phrigia, Caria, Lycia, Lidia, & Lycaonia. Asia is also a meere, fenne, or marysshe nere to the ryuer Caystrus.

Asiáticus,

Asiáticus, Asiacus, Asiánus, & Asius, ãtã, um, of or pertepnynge to Asia.

Asiáticus, a surname geuen to one of the Scipions, because he subdued the lesse Asia.

Asilus, asili, m. g. a great kpe, which byteth beastes, and is called an hozse kp, or bpse. It is also a wozme that is founde in kytches.

Asinárius, an assherde,

Asinárius, a, um, of or pertepnynge to an asse.

Asine, or Asina, a citee of Peloponese, nere to Messenia. Asine, is also one of the yles called Sporades, in the sea Adziaticum.

Asinius, a, um, idem quod asinarius, a, um.

Asinius Pollio, a noble senatour and oratour Romayn, whom the Emperour Octauian specially fauoured: He was verape eloquente, but noted of to muche affectation, which toke awap the grace of his oracions. he was in iudgement verate exquisite, & vsed to repzoue other muche better lerned than him selfe, as Tullye, Cæsar, Salust, and Liuie. He made the fyrste common librarie, wherin he sette the ymage of Varro, and had victozie ouer the people of Dalmatia. To his honour, the poet Virgile made one of his Egloges. He lyued. 80. peres.

Asinius Gallus, sonne to Pollio, a man of great learnyng, he wzate a booke, wherein he compared and pzeferred his father to Tulli. This boke was afterwarde answered by Claudius the emperour. Tiberius the emperour cõmaunded him to be slapn, for what cause it dwth not appere.

Asinus, asini, m. g. an asse.

Asini homines, blocke heades, dolts, very asses.

Asinus rudit, the asse braieth.

☞ Asinum tondes, thou shearest an asse. A pzouerbe spoken of one that attempteth a vapne, foolysshe, and unpzofitable enterpzyse.

☞ Asinus ad lirã, an asse at an harpe. A pzouerbe applied vnto them, whiche haue no iudgement in wisedome and learnynge, or that goeth about that which he is most vntowardly in.

☞ Asinus auriculas mouet, The asse waggeth his eares. A pzouerbe applied to them, whiche although they lacke learnynge, yet will they babble and make a countenaunce, as if they knewe somewhat.

☞ Asinus inter simias, an asse among apes. A pzouerbe, where a good lely bodye cometh amonge shrewde witty felowes, and beyng scozned of them, dooeth not pzeceiue it.

Asio, an owle, whiche hath fethers on euery syde of hir head, like vnto eares.

Asiórtum, orti, neu. ge. a kynde of spyders, with white stzakes, of whom yf one bee stonge, his knees shall bowe, and wax faint.

Asis, a mountayne in Umbzia.

Asis terra, is vsed for Asia.

Asisium, a towne, wherof the people bee called Asisinates.

Asius, the sonne of Dymas. Also a ryuer in Italy called Esino.

Asmodeus, the name of a deuyll, and signifieth a destroier, or abundaunce of synne, or incastus ryng kyze.

Asomatos, without a bodie, vnpalpable, or that can not be felte.

Asouch, the Egyptians call plantago.

Asophis, a countrey in the pzouince of Achaia.

Asopis, idis, the daughter of Asopus.

Asopus, a ryuer in Sicyonia, that renneth out of Phygia. An other in Peloponesus nere to Corynthe.

Asõtia, æ, f. g. ryotte.

Asõtos, vncleanly, pzodigally, wantonly, ryotoutely.

Asorus, a ryuer rennyng by Heraclia.

Asõtus, ti, a ryotous, pzodigall, wanton, or incontinent person.

Aspálathus, after Calepyne, is a thozne growyng in the east partes of the worlde, the rynde wherof is somewhat redde, and within, the woodde is of a fadde purple, and smelleth verate soote, and is therefoze vsed in perfumes.

Asparagus, gi, ma. g. an herbe called of common Apothecaries, Sparagus, in englisshe Sperage. there is an other kynde of this herbe called in latine Corruda, or asparagus syluestris, in Englysshe pzyche sperage, but it hath not bene seene in England.

Aspácia, a women of Miletum in Greece, notably learned in rethozike, she loued and taught the eloquent Pericles duke of Athenes. wherfoze, not withstandyng she was a captiue, he tooke hir to his wyfe. It is wzitten, that she was one of the concubines of Cyzus kynge of Persia. And afterwarde by hir procurement, foz displeasure that she bare to them, she caused the Atheniens ses to make war against the Peloponenses.

Aspasius, the name of dyuers learned men.

Aspectabilis, le, woozthy to bee beholden or looked on.

Aspécto, aui, are, to beholde stedfastly, to regard or looke vpon.

Aspectáre iussa principis, to haue regarde to the pzincis commaundement.

Aspectáre aliquid de inanimatis, to be ouer against a place or thynge.

Collis, aduersas aspectat desuper arces.

Aspéctus, tus, ma. ge. sight, beholdyng, regard. sometyme a beautifull countenaunce.

Aspectu horridus, lothsome, or hozrible to beholde.

Primo aspectu. i. intuitu, at the fyrst sight.

Aspectũ omnino amittunt, they lese their sight vtterly.

Aspectus miserabilis, a pytyfull syght.

Speculorum fulgor aspectu hebetatur: the bzightnes of the glasses is dasked euen with their lookynge on.

In aspectu vrbis, in the syght of the citee.

Situ est ex omni aditu præclaro ad aspectum, It is of suche situacion as it is fayer to see vnto

which

whiche way ſo euer a man commeth to it.
Copias in aſpectum hoſtis adducit, he bryngeth his armie into the ſyght of his enemie.
Sub aſpectum cadit, It is of that ſorte that it maie be ſeene.
Vno aſpectu de aliquo iudicare, to iudge of a man euen at ones ſeynge.
Priuare liberos aſpectu ſuo, that goe from his children that they may not ſee him. to bereeue his children of his preſence and companie.
Vt ea tibi ſub vno aſpectu ponerentur, that they might be ſette in ſuche ſorte as ye may ſee theim all at ones.
Oculi quò volunt, aſpectum contorquent, or conuertunt, The eyes turne the ſyght whiche waie they liſt.
Ea quæ aſpectu ſentiuntur, whiche be ſeene with the eye.
Fugere aſpectum, to auoyde, or eſchewe to come in ones ſight.
Veſci in aſpectu ſeniorum, to eate theyr meate in the ſight. &c.
In aſpectum lucemq; proferre, to bring abroad that euery man may ſee.
Referre aſpectum aliquò, to looke or haue an eye to a place. And it is referred to the mynde.
Si referunt aſpectum in Curiam, if they take backe to the Senate.

Aſpello, puli, ere, to put backe, or driue awaye from one.

Aſpendius, a certayne harper.

Aſpendus, a citee of Pamphilia.

Aſper, aſpera, um, rough, ſharpe, vnpleaſaunt, as well to the ſight as to other ſenſes. Alſo hard or greuouſe, cruell, diſdeigneſull, churliſhe, rude, ſeuere, rygorouſe.
Aſperum vinum, a roughe wyne.
Aſper nummus, money new coyned.
Aſpera maris, the rough ſtormes of the ſea.
Aſperimo hyemis, in the ſharpeſt ſeaſon of wynter.
Aſper natura, & omnibus iniquus, cruell of nature, and woorthyng iniury to euery man.
Aſperior & durior doctrina, a ſeuere, harde, and rigorouſe kynde of learnynge, as the Stoikes was.
Homo aſper & durus, a rygorouſe, ſeuere, or rough perſone, a Stoike.
Aſpera & horrida oratio, a rough or vnpleaſant ſtyle.
Monitoribus aſper, diſdeigneſull to theim that aduertiſe him of any thynge.
Aſpera tempora, troublous and daungerous ſeaſons.
Aſpera loca, rough places, full of ſtones, buſhes and hylles,
Aſpera ſignis pocula, plate grauen with flowers and ymages.
Monitoribus aſper, rough and vnpleaſant to ſuch as aduertiſe him,

Horret capillis aſperis, he hath rough heare.
Aſperis facetijs eludere.
Odia aſpera, cruell hatred.
Sapor aſperimus, a very rough and vnpleaſant taſte.
Secula aſpera, harde woylde, full of aduerſities.
Aſpera tempora, idem.
Aſper victus meus eſt, I liue hardly.
Aſper victus, auſtere and harde lyuynge.
Aſper animus, a fierce, ſtubburne [illegible] table mynde.
Aſperum & leue, contrary. Lyke [illegible] & leuis locus.

Aſperè, aduerb. qualit. hardely, ſharpely, rigorouſly, ſeuerely, roughly, vncurteyſlye, vnpleaſantly.
Quod aſperè acceptum in præſens mox. &c. whiche thynge beinge taken vnpleaſantly at that preſent. &c.
Nimis aſperè tractare aliquem, to intreate a man to ſharpely, or to rygorouſly.
Aſperè loqui, to ſpeake ſeuerely and rigorouſly.

Aſpériter, idem quod aſperè, an olde woorde.

Aſpergillus, li, m. g. or Aſpergillum, li, n. g. an holy water ſprche or ſprynkle.

Aſpérgo, ſpérginis, a ſprinkling of lycour.
Aſpérgine parietum, ſweatynge of ſtone walles.

Aſpérgo, ſi, gĕre, to ſpryng or caſt water. And by a metaphore, to myxe or temper fraſely with other thynges. alſo to pouder.
E fonte illum aſperſit, he toke water out of the well and caſte one him.
Labem aſpergere dignitati alterius, to ſpotte or beſteyne an other mans dignitee.
Hũc tu vitæ ſplendorẽ maculis aſpergis iſtis.
Sale ſ orationi aſpergere, to mixe his talke here and there with merye conceites.
Aſpérgere comitatem ſeueritati, to mixe ſamiliaritee and grauitee together.
Aſpérgere aliquid in epiſtolis, to touche a thynge quickly in a letter.
Aſpergere maculis vitam alicuius, to make yll reporte of a man.
Aſpergit hoc mihi moleſtiæ hæc epiſtola, this letter hath brought me into this trouble.
☞ Aſperſiſti aquam, Thou haſte put me out of feare, thou haſte relieued me, or quickned my ſpyrites, prouerbially ſpoken.
Mendaciunculis aliquid aſpergere, to myngle lyes here and there with true matters.
Aſpergere aliquem lingua, to backebyte or ſpeake euill of one.
Aſpergere ſalem carnibus, to pouder fleſhe.
Aſpergi ſuſpitione, vel infamia, to be in ſuſpition or miſſe reported of.
Iſtius facti non modo ſuſpicione, ſed ne infamia quidem eſt aſperſus.

Aſpéritas, ātis, ſ. g. ſharpeneſſe, rudeneſſe of maners, roughneſſe, vnpleaſantneſſe.
Aſperitas viarum, roughnes of waies.

Aſperitas

Aſperitas aceti, the ſharpeneſſe of vinegar.
Aſperitas animæ, the roughnes of the places where the breth iſſueth.
Aſperitas contentionis, bytternesse of contencion.
Aſpernábilis, he that is worthy to bee deſpyſed or refuſed.
Aſpernátio, ônis, contempte.
Aſpernátus, nata, um, contemned, deſpyſed, refuſed.
Aſpernor, aris, to deſpyſe, contemne, or refuſe, to refuſe or abhorre, to reiecte or caſte of.
Illiberaliter allquid aſpernari, to deſpyſe a thinge vngently.
Cuius crudelitatem deos a ſuis aris & templis aſpernari confido, I truſt the goddes doe reiecte from their alters and temples. &c.
Non aſpernor Trebatij literas.
Animo aſpernari aliquem, auribus reſpuere.
Aſpernari & contemnere, Aſpernari ac reſpuere, vel reijcere.
Aſpernari dolorem, & appetere voluptatem, contrary.
Aſpernari alicuius ſententiã, to reiecte a mans opinion or iudgement in a matter.
Aſpero, aſperas, áui, áre, to make rough, ſharpe, or harde.
Aſperáre crimen, to make an offence more greuouſe.
Aſperáre alicuius iram, to make ones anger more fierce.
Sagittas oſſibus aſperare, to make the heades that they ſette on their arrowes, of bones.
Aſperáre pugionem ſaxo, to whette a dagger, or make it ſharpe with a ſtone.
Aſpérſio, ônis, a ſprynklyng or caſtyng of water.
Aſpérſius, us, idem.
Aſpérſus, a, um, ſprynkled or wet with any lycoure.
Aſperſus infamia, ſtepned with diſhonor.
Aſphalaton, ſome take for berberie tree, but not rightly, for this Aſphalaton, groweth not about this parte of the worlde, but rather in Greece and Rhodes.
Aſphaltium, idem quod bitumen. alſo an herbe called Trifolium. Dioſc. li. 3. ca. 122.
Aſphatitis, idem quod Pologonium. Dioſc. li. 4. ca. 5.
Aſphaltum, idem quod bitumen.
Aſphaltites, or Aſphaltum, a lake of Syria, called Mare mortuum, therin is the lime mixt with brymſtone, cald Bitumen, or aſphaltum, wherin no liuely thynge can drowne. Some ſuppoſe, in that place ſtode the cities of Sodoma, and Gomorrha,
Aſphódelus, phódeli, maſ. ge. an herbe called Daffadill. Of this herbe be. ii. kyndes, the male called Albucus, and the female named Haſtula regia, the Apothecaries call it corruptly Aphrodilorum,

Aſpitio, áſpicis, xi, ĕre, to beholde or looke on a thinge, to ſee. ſometyme to fauour or helpe.
Me huc áſpice, vel, ad me aſpice, looke this way vpon me.
Aſpicere longè, to beholde a far of.
Aſpicere & contueri, vel contemplari, cernere & aſpicere.
Aſpiciunt inter ſe, They regarde eche other, they loke and beholde one an other.
Furtim nonnunq; interſe aſpiciebant.
Aſpicere lucem, to be borne or brought forth into the worlde.
Propter quos hanc lucem aſpexerit, by whom he was borne into this worlde.
Aſpicere aliquem, to regarde or beholde a perſone.
Vix aſpiciendi poteſtas fuit, we myght ſcantly looke on hym.
Aſpicere è, E longinquo aſpicit, he loketh on it a farre of.
Ex alto aſpicit, he loketh on it out of an highe place.
In obliquum aſpiciunt, they looke a wrye.
Ad Lentulum conſull aſpexit, he loked on Lentulus.
Ad faciem eorum cum aſpicies, haud videntur mali, when a man looketh on their face. &c.
Aſpici for conſiderari, to be conſydered or regarded.
Sin ſolo aſpicimur ſexu. &c.
Aſpicit nos deus, god fauoreth or helpeth vs.
Aſpidion, idem quod Alyſſon. Dioſc. li. 3. ca. 106.
Aſpidiſca, or aſpidiſcus, a little targate or ſhield.
Aſpilates, a ſtone lyke to ſilure.
Aſpirátio, ônis, a receyuyng of breathe, contrary to Expiratio. Alſo influence or exhalation.
Aſpiratio aeris, drawynge of breath.
Aſpiratio terræ, vapoure of the earthe.
Aſpiratio ſtellæ, the influence of a ſterre.
Aſpiro, áui, áre, to aſpyre, to lyke to come to a thynge, to attayne to, to blowe, to fauour, to geue ayde, to geue all ſtudy and wytte to attayne a thynge, to touche, to come to, to haue acceſſe to a man.
Ad quæ granaria nulla aura humida e propinquis locis aſpiret, no moyſt ayre may come.
Ne felis poſſit aſpirare, id eſt, accedere.
Ex bellica laude aſpirare ad Affricanũ nemo poteſt, In the prayſe of warfare no man can attayne to the excellencie of Affricanus.
Nec equis aſpirat Achilles, id eſt, accedit.
Aſpirare in Curiam, to aſpyre or gette into the Senate houſe.
Ad eam laudem quam volumus aſpirare non poſſunt.
Aſpirat fortuna labori, Fortune fauoureth our labour, or helpeth forwarde. &c.
Aſpirat fœlicitas alicui, he is fortunate, or fortune ſmyleth vpon hym.
Aſpirare nemo poteſt ad illum, No man can haue acceſſe to hym.

Aſpirare,

Aſpirare ad rem aliquam, to aſpyre or endeuour with all ſtudy to attayne to a thynge.
Aſpirare non poſſunt ad illam laudem, they can not attayne to that laude and prayſe.
Deus aſpirat mentem, ingenium, gratiam, or Inſpyrat, impertit.
Aſpiritudo, dinis, f. g. ſharpeneſſe.
Aſpis, aſpidis, fœm. ge, a lyttell ſerpent, whiche byeedeth in Affryke, whoſe ſtynge is ſo venemouſe, that nothyng may cure it, except a ſtone taken of the ſepulture of an auncient kyng, which beeyng waſſhed in water, and the water dronke with wine, the inhabitauntes affyrme, that it onely cureth the ſtroke. Plinie ſaieth, the male and female goe alwaie together, and if one of them be ſlayne, the other doeth continually folowe the ſteer, till he haue ſtryken hym, although he bee in a great aſſemble of people: excepte he paſſe ouer a ryuer. This name Aſpis, is ſo generall, that it conteyneth diuers other [illegible] of whiche ſhall be wrytten hereafter.
Aſplênos, hédera. Dioſc. li. 2. ca. 199.
Aſplendon, a citee of Phocis.
Aſplenum, ni, or Aſplenium, and Splenium called alſo Scolopendra, or Scolopendrion, an herbe, whiche groweth commonly amonge ſtones, or on olde walles, it hath many leaues, growyng out of one roote, lyke to the wooyme called a palmer, that hath many leete. It is ſomewhat lyke to ferne, and hath neyther flower, ſtalke, nor ſeede, and is commonly called of the Apothecaries Cetrac or Ceterac, in Engliſhe, Litterache, Scaleferne, or hynger ferne. It is called Aſplenium, becauſe it mynyſheth or conſumeth theyr ſplene that eate or dronke it.
Aſporenus, an hyll in Aſia nere to Pergamus.
Aſportátio, ônis, the carryage or bearyng away from a place.
Aſportátus, a, um, caryed, boorne, or conueyghed from a place.
Aſpórto, áui, áre, to cary away, to cary to.
Aſportari Alexandriam iuſſit ad virum.
Aſportare aliquem ſecum, to cary one awaye with hym.
Multa de ſuis rebus ſecum hinc aſportauit.
Aſprêdo, and Aſpritûdo, rúdinis, fœ. g. roughneſſe, ſharpeneſſe.
Aſprêtum, ti, neu. gen. a rough place full of ſtones and rockes.
Aſſæ, certayne dyce ſtones.
Aſſa voce cantâre, to ſyng onely with mannes voyce, without any other voyces or ſownes.
Et aſſa voce cantabant & cum tibicine.
Aſſabinus, a god amonge the Ethiops.
Aſſacani, a countrey of India, wherein is the citee Magoſa.
Aſſaménta, orum, n. g. ſawed boordes.
Aſſaracus, the ſonne of Troys kynge of Troians.
Aſſaratum, of olde wryters was vſed for a dryncke tempred with bloudde and wyne.
Aſſátius, a, um, roſted. an olde woorde.

Aſſatum, lyke Aſarum.
Aſſatûra, æ, fœ. ge. roſted meate.
Aſſecla, aſſecle, com. ge. a page, and he that folowyth in all thynges the wyll of an other man: a wayteynge ſeruant alwaie readie at his maiſters commaundement.
Aſſectátio, onis, fœ. ge. a ſuite or dinarye, a folowyng, companyng, or attendyng on a man.
Aſſectátio cæli, for obſeruatio aſtrorum.
Magna cæli aſſectatione compertum eſt, id eſt, obſeruatione.
Aſſectátor, a companion. Alſo a folower, or one that dooeth imitate an other mans behauiour, eloquence, or learnyng.
Quidam veius aſſectator ex numero amicorum, &c. a certaine olde companion of his, &c.
Aſſectator eius Appolodorus, his folower.
Aſſectator eloquentiæ eius, a folower of his eloquence.
Aſſéctor, âris, âri, to kepe company with one, or folowe him, to endeuour to gette ones fauour, or wyn his frendſhyp.
Eum aſſectatur filius natu maior, his elder ſon accompanieth hym or wayteth on him.
Cn. Pompeium aſſectatus eſt, he folowed Pompei to gette in fauour with him.
Aſſectari prætextatam, to folowe a mayden to the ende to corrupte hir or wynne hir to his lewde purpoſe.
Aſſénſor, ôris, m. g. he that aſſenteth or agreeth to an other mans opinion.
Te vnum mihi fuiſſe aſſenſorem: that you onely agreed to me or were of my opinion.
Aſſénſus, us, m. g. aſſent, conſent, agreement.
Aſſenſu populi, by the conſent of the people.
Aſſenſum ſuum firme ſuſtinere, to kepe his aſſent conſtantly and not agree to a thynge.
Aſſentatio, ônis,, flatterye.
Blanditijs & aſſentationibus benevolentiam colligere, to gette a mans good will with fayre wooydes and flatterynge tales.
Erudit⁹ ad aſſẽtionẽ, wel inſtructed to flatter.
Aſſentatiúncula, a flatteryng tale.
Aſſentâtor, ôris, m. ge. a flatterer, that prayſeth a man ouermuche, and holdeth vp his pea and nay in euery thyng.
Aſſentatórie, flatteryngly, or lyke a flatterer.
Aſſéntio, aſſéntis, ſi, tre, & Aſſentior, tiris, iri, depo. to conſente, to aſſente or agree to. Alſo to perceiue. Sed aſſentio aperiri foras, quæ abſorbent, quicquid venit intra peſſulos. But I perceiue the dooyes are opened, whiche deuoure all that commeth within the bolte.
Cui aſſenſi ſunt ad vnum, to whom they agreed euerichone.
Aſſentiri aliquid alicui.
Vitioſum eſt aſſentiri quicq̃ falſum, it is not without faute for any thynge to be agreed vnto that is falſe.
Ego illud aſſentior tibi, That thynge I grant to you. De Bruto accerſendo tibi aſſen-

tior, As concernyng the sendyng for Brutus I agree to you.
Sepissime tibi maximis de rebus assensus est.
Assensum est Bibulo, they consented or agreed to the oppynyon of Bibulus.
Assentio, onis, idem quod assensus.
Assentio & approbatio.
Assentionem retinere, to stay his assent.
Assentor, aris, ari, to flatter, or immoderatelye (for the most parte) falsely to praise a man, to the intente to wynne fauour or profyte thereby, to holde vp ones yea and naie, to sooth a body.
Assequor, assequeris, assequi, to folow, to gette, to obteyne, to atteyne to, to ouertake. somtyme to render as muche to one as he hath deserued.
Nullam partem videar morum meritorum assecutus, I coulde not seeme to haue satisfyed any parte of your deseruinges, or to haue doone the 100. parte so muche as you haue doone for me.
Assequere & retine, ouertake him & holde him.
Ite cito, iam ego vos assequar, Goe you on a pace, I will ouertake you by and by.
Insequi, and assequi, to folowe and ouertake.
Nihil aliud assequeris, nisi. &c. you shall wyn nothyng els thereby, but. &c.
Propositum assequi.
Assequutus est quod sperabat, he hath gotten or obteyned that he hoped or looked for.
Maturitatem assequi, to be rype.
Ingenium alterius assequi, to attaine to be like or equall to an other man in wytte.
Vt senex saltem eius ingenium aliqua ex parte assequar.
Assequi coniectura, to attayne to the knowledge of a thynge by coniecture, to coniecte.
Ex hac re coniectura assequi potes.
Assequi literis, to sette forth, or make playne any thyng in wrytyng. Likewyse verbis & dictis assequi.
Suspitione concilium assequi non potui, I coulde not suspect or dyuyne, what his aduyse or counsayle was.
Cogitationem alterius assequi, to gesse or know what an other man thynketh.
Assequi nomen, to gette a name.
Asser, asseris, or aisis, is, m. g. a shyngle, a clouen boorde, a planke, a punchion or ioyst of. x. or. xii. foote longe.
Asser, is also the brest bone ouer the harte, called also scutum cordis.
Querneis vel roboreis assibus contubulare, to bourde a place with oken plankes or bourdes.
Assércula, Cato vsed in the plurall numbre and neutre gendre.
Asserculi, & Assiculi, diminutiues of asser, little boordes or lathes.
Iunctis parieti modicis asserculis.
Asséro, ásseris, sérui, assertũ, asserere, to clayme, to affyrme or approue, to manumise or make free, to deliuer.
Asserere aliquem manu, to set one at libertee, or to manumise a bond man.
Asserere in seruitutem, to bringe into bondage or seruitude.
Asseruí tam me, fugio catenas, I haue sette my selfe at libertee.
Asserere ab iniuria, to defende from wronge or iniurie.
Asserere se studijs, to leaue all other busynesse to applye study.
Quin tu te studijs asseris?
Asserere se, to make him selfe free, to sette hym selfe at libertee.
Alexander Iouem sibi patrem asseruit, id est, vendicabat, Alexander claymed Iupiter to be his father.
Asserere sibi maiestatem diuinam, i. assumere, vel arrogare, to vendicate or take vpon hym a diuyne maiestie.
Asserere sibi cognomen, to attribute or take vpon him a name of honour.
Felicis cognomen sibi asseruit. L. Sylla.
Asserere aliquem cœlo, to canonyse, or make one a sayncte.
Asserere se ab iniuria obliuionis. i. vindicare, to do some thynge that shall redounde to his immortall fame.
Assero, asseris, serui, ere, ásitum, to sowe or plant by.
Assertio, ônis, an affyrmaunce, or after Budæus, a demonstracion, or document, a vouchyng. Also a procuryng of ones libertee.
Sit ne liber qui in assertione est, in the procuryng of his libertee.
Asséror, óris, he that setteth one at libertee, or defendeth him from bondage. Also he that claymeth any persone to be bonde.
Accommodare se assertorem veritati, to applye him selfe to bee a mayntayner and defender of the truth.
Asséruió, asséruis, iui, ire, itum, idem quod Seruio.
Asséruo, aui, are, to kepe diligently, to take hede of one, to obserue or watche.
Asseruari custodijs, to be kepte in warde.
Asseruâre aliquem in carcerem, to commytte and kepe one in warde, or in prysone.
Asseruâre carnes sale, or in sale, to kepe meate in powder, or to keepe meate sauoury by salsynge.
Asseruare aliquem domi suæ, to kepe one at home in his house.
Hic tibi asseruandus est, ye must take good hede of this felowe, or you must watche him.
Asseruabo quid rerum gerat. i. obseruabo, I will take hede, or watch what he dooeth, or what he goeth aboute.
Assésio, ônis, syttyng at a thyng, assistence.
Assessor, óris, associate to a man in office or au-

tentes, especially in iudgement, or consultations, an assistent.

Assessura, æ, f. g. idem quod assessio.

Asséstrix.

Asseueránter, with affirmance.

Asseueráte, idem.

Asseueratio, ônis, f. g. affirmance or vouchyng.

Asseueratione affirmare, to auowe for a certaynter.

Tanta authorum asseueratione cõmendantur, with so great affirmance of all authours.

Asseuêro, asséueras, áui, áre, to affyrme earnestly.

Asseuerare de re aliqua, to affyrme any thynge.

Asseueráre grauitatem, to shewe or pretende great grauitee.

Vnum illud firmissime asseuerabat, he affirmed this one thynge very constantly.

Asseuêror, the passyue.

Asicco, áui, áre, to dry, to dry diligently.

Asiccéisco, to waxe or to be made dry.

Asiculus, lowe Asserculi.

Asidéla, a bysshops seate or chayre, wherein he sytteth whan he ministreth, or a table, whereat the hie priestes, called Flamines, dyd syt in sacrifice.

Asideo, ásides, sédi, ére, séssum, to sytte with or by an other, or to be associate, to be continually at a thynge.

Huic ásident. i. hoc laborant, they labour continually about this.

Apud carbones asídet, he sitteth by the fyre.

Asídet dies totos apud portum, he sytteth or geueth attendaunce at the hauen ostentymes whole daies together.

Sub sellam supponetur pertusam: eò mulier asídat, let it be put vnder a chamber stoole, and let the woman sitte vpon that.

Asidére in carcere dies noctesq; to sitte in pryson day and nyght.

Asidére gubernaculis, to sytte continually at the sterne.

Asidére literis, to be in continuall studie of letters.

Qui tota vita literis assident.

Asidéri for obsideri, to be besieged.

Asido, asídis, sédi, sidere, (but Gesnere and Caleppne accent it Asído, I iudge it rather longe) to rest, to sitte downe, to sytte by, especially to helpe or doce scrupee, as by a syche man or greate officer.

Asido, accurrunt serui, soccos detrahunt.

In bibliotheca asídite:

Imprudenter super eam asídit, he sytteth downe vpon it.

Simul asídamus, let vs syt downe together.

Adherbalem dextra asédit Hyemsal, Hyemsall satte downe or placed him selfe on the ryght hande of Adherball. of this place and of the difference betwene Asídeo and Asído, looke Gesner in Asídeo.

Assidué, & Assiduò, aduerbes, which doce signifie continually. sometyme often.

Assidue veniebat, id est, sæpius.

Assiduissimè mecum fuit Dionysius, Dionyse was with me continually, or almost wente neuer away from me.

Assidúitas, átis, fœ. g. continuance in a thynge, diligence. also the continuall accompanyng of a man.

Assiduitate quotidiana, by daply continuance.

Assiduitas bellorum, the continuance of war.

Assiduitas & diligẽtia: Assiduitates & vigiliæ.

Assiduitate orationis meæ, with my continuall talke vnto him.

Me summa assiduitate quotidiana insidiosissime tractauit, with his great and daply continuance. &c.

Eandem assiduitatem tibi præbuit postridie, he kepte pou lyke company the nexte daye folowynge.

Assiduus, a, um, continuall, sufficient, ryche or well at ease, diligent or laborious. also, often.

Assiduus mecum fuit, he was continually with me.

Labor assiduus & quotidianus.

Assidua recordatio.

Operam assiduam dare ludis, to be alwaye in seyng of playes.

Bonus & assiduus pater familias, a good and diligent housebande.

Assidua & diligens scriptura.

Ita sunt assiduiores, Varro: so they be more diligent.

Assidui fide iussores, sufficient sureetes.

Assiduus scriptor, an authour approued, whose sentence is holden for certayn and true.

Classicus assiduusq; scriptor, nõ proletarius.

Assiduus bella gerit, he maketh warre continually.

Assidua febricula, a continuall feuer.

Assiduus dominus, a good husbande, a diligent ouerseer of his household.

Assignátio, ônis, a distribution, assignacion, appoyntment.

Assignátus, a, um, ordeyned or deputed.

Assignatum tempus, the tyme prefyxed.

Assigno, aui, are, to geue, distribute, assygne, or appoynte, to depute or ordeyne, to impute, to lay the faute or blame on a thynge or person.

Assignáre agros colonis, to assigne or appoint a portion of lande to them that be sent to inhabite a countrey.

Assignare agros sorte, to appoynt or distribute by lot.

Morbi qui certis corporis partibus assignari non possunt, which can not be called the proper or peculiar diseases of any part of the body.

Assignatum tempus impleuit.

Assignatum a deo munus defugere.

Natura auibus cælum assignauit, nature hath appoyn-

appoynted the ayre for soules.

Assignare locum alicui rei, to appoynt a place for any thynge.

Assignare ciuitati vitium amentiam, to impute or laie the faute of one mans madnes to the whole citee.

Assignare culpam fortunæ, to blame or laye the faute on fortune.

Assilio, assilis, silui, lire, or lij, sultum, lire, to leape to or to, to encounter or assaple hastily. also to leape as a horse doth a mare, and a bul a cow.

Assilientem admissarium calcibus proturbat.

Assilire ad aliud orationis genus, to leape from one maner of style to an other.

Assiluit aris, he lepes to the alters.

Assilit in ferrum, he runneth on his enemies weapon.

Assilire a tergo, to steppe quickely behinde one.

Assilientia æquora, the tumblynge waues or surges of the sea.

Assimilis, le, semblable, or muche lyke.

Assimile hoc est, quasi de fluuio. &c. this is lyke as though. &c.

Quasi tu nunq̃ quicquam assimile huic facto feceris.

Assimiliter, all semblable, or very lyke.

Assimilo, aui, are, to doo a thynge lyke to an other man, to imitate or folowe one, to compare, to lyken vnto. also to resemble, to represent the similitude of an other thynge.

Grandia si paruis assimilare licet, If a man may compare great thynges with small.

Os porcum assimilat, his mouth resembleth or is lyke an hogges snowte.

Italia folio querno assimilata est, Italy is in facion lyke en oken leafe.

Assimulátio, ónis, a dissembled countenaunce.

Assimulátus, a, um, counterfayted, feigned, forged, compared, lykened.

Assimulata virtus, counterfeyted, or feygned honestee.

Familiaritas assimulata.

Assimulo, aui, are, to feygne a thynge that is not or to doo a thyng that he doeth not, to make a countenaunce, to sette a good face on a matter. Also to compare, to make him selfe lyke an other, to counterfaite or lyken, to drawe out, or represent any thynge in peynctynge or portrature.

Assimulare oportet quasi ames, you muste feygne or make a countenaunce as thoughe you did loue him.

Vlysses furere assimulabat, feigned him selfe to bee madde.

Assimulauit se quasi Amphitrio esset, he made as though he had bene Amphitrione.

Assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, I wyll make as though I came forth but now.

Assimualuit formam Britãniæ oblongæ seu tellæ, he resembled or lykened. &c.

Assimula quasi ægrotus sis, make semblance as though ye were sicke.

Assimulare aliquem.

Assimulauit anum, he made him selfe lyke an olde woman.

Assimulare literas, to forge or counterfeit letters

Pictor facile assimulabit quicquid acceperit, i. repræsentabit, A peinter will easyly portraite or drawe out what so euer he taketh in hãd.

Assimulari, the passiue.

Assipóndium, dij, a pounde weyght.

Assis, is, mas. ge. idem quod Asser.

Assitia, one of the names of Pallas and Minerua.

Assisto, astiti, tĕre, to assyste, to stande by, to bee present, to helpe to defende a mannes cause.

Hic propter hunc assiste, Doo thou stande here by him.

Astitit ad foras, he stode at the doze.

Assistit rectus, he standeth vpryght.

Contra omnes hostium copias in ponte astitit, he stode vpon the brydge agaynste all the power of his enemies.

Cum assistentibus nobis sermocinabatur, he talked with vs standynge by.

Assitus, assita, um, sowen or planted by.

Asso, áui, are, to laie boordes, or bourde flourrs. also to roste.

Ligneis verubus assatum, rosted on wodden brothes.

Cum assatum fuerit, when it shall be bourded.

Assótio, áui, are, to associate or make ones selfe companion with an other. sometyme to longne or set to an other thyng.

Cornua sumi, associant malis, i. adaptant.

Assolet, onely in the thyrde persone: and moste commonly vsed impersonally. It was wont, or the custome and vse was.

Paratis omnibus, vt assolet, vocabant ad. &c.

Assono, assonas, ui, are, to sowne or make a sowne agayne lyke to an Eccho.

Plangentibus assonat.

Assuefácio, assuéfacis, ẽci, ẽre, to accustome, to enure, by vse or continuance to bryngе one to a thyng.

Discere & assuefacere se.

Assuefacere alicui rei, to accustome one to any thynge.

Ne ad supplicia patrum plebem assuefaciant.

Assuefáctio, ónis, a bryngyng of one in custome.

Assuefactus, a, um, taught by vse & continuance.

Assuefactus aliqua re. Assuefactus cum baris baris genere quodam pugnæ.

Assuerus, signifyeth prince or head.

Assuésco, éui, ẽre, to vse of a custome, to practise by longe custome to doo a thynge.

A tenero assuescat non reformidare homines, let him practise euen from his childehoode not to be abashed of the company of men.

Assuescere bella animis, to practise theyr myndes in warre.

In hoc assuescat, let him enure him selfe to this thyng: or let hym accustome him selfe to this.

Assiduitate quotidiana assuescit a-

nimus. &c. by dayly vse a mans mynde accustometh it selfe.
Non aquis assueuimus istis, we haue not bene accustomed to these waters.
Legibus inter arma assuescere non possunt, In tyme of warre men can not accustome them selfe to the obedience of lawes.
Vt fremitum assuesceret voce vincere.
Assueui semper amare virum.
Ligando cogit os vetustæ, sedi assuescere, with splentyng he maketh the bone vse to his old place agayne.
Assuescitur, the impersonall.
Assuétior, the comparatiue of assuetus.
Assuetúdo, suetúdinis, fœ. g. wont or custome, longe vse.
Assuétus, a, um, accustomed, enured, practysed, or exercised by longe continuaunce.
Assuétus labore assiduo, exercised in continuall labour.
Assuetus mendacijs,
Amore prædæ assuetus.
Assuetus succedere tecto.
Non assuetæ ad sceptra manus.
In omnia familiaria iura assuetus.
Paruo assueta iuuentus, accustomed to be content with a litle.
In arte assueta tempus ponere, in a science that he hath bene accustomed in.
De more assueto belli, after the olde faction of warre, or as it is wonte to be in warre.
Longius assueto, further then we were wont.
Assuetus cum genitiuo: Gallici tumultus assuetis.
Assula, ássulæ, f. g. a chyppe, or lath.
Assula is vsed of Plinie and Vitruuius, for the thin and flat peces of marble, whiche they that worke in it doe cutte forth as it were chyppes, and lerned physicions bydde that somme rootes shuld be cut Assulâtim. wherfore I thynke that ássula, may be vsed for a soppe of breadde, or other lyke thynges.
Assulâtim, & assulósè, in faction of shyngle or slates. Also pece meale in chippes.
Assúlto, áui, áre, to renne or leape vpon one with great force or violence, to assaile one fiersly.
Mox ingruit assultans velocissimos peditum tergis insultare pugnantium iubet. Portarũq; moras frænis insultat & hastis.
Assúltim, leappyngly, iumppyngly.
Assúltus, us, leappynge on a thyng, assaylynge or settynge on with hasty violence.
Assum, looke adsum.
Assúmo, psi, ĕre, to take, to receiue to, properly it signifieth to take to muche on one. sometyme to eate.
Assúmere aliquem in consiliũ, to consulte or take counsayle with one, or to take a man to bee his counsaylour.
Assumo te in consilium rei familiaris.
Assúmere in societatem, to take one to hym as a companion, to associate an other with hym, to make alyaunce.
Hernicos in societatem armorum assumpserunt, they tooke the Hernicians to be partakers of the warre with them.
In exemplum operis aliquem sibi assumere, to choose or take one whom he wyll imitate in his woorke.
Eum in exemplum operis assumpsit.
Assumere, amonge oratours, is when they bryng any thynge to declare the first proposition: whereby the minor in a syllogysme, is called assumptio.
Assumere sibi, to take to muche vpon hym, to attrybute to muche to ones selfe.
Id onus inuitus assumpsi, I tooke that charge vpon me agaynst my wyll.
Non potuisset eiusmodi satisfacere, nisi dicendi copiam assumpsisset, onles he had taken to him more ouer the copie of eloquence.
Vxorem, generum, assumere, to take to him.
Hoc genus dicendi assumendum non est ad causas forenses.
Extrinsecus assumuntur argumenta, argumentes be taken of thynges that be in the nature of that cause we speake of.
Foris assumere: idem.
Aliquantum iam etiam noctis assumo, I take some parte of the night to.
Sacra de Græcis assumpta, taken of the Grecians.
In nomen assumere, i. in familiam & ius nominis captare. Domitius qui illum in nomen assumpsit, whiche chose him to beare his name and be as one of his stocke.
Quod alteri detraxit sibi assumit, he taketh to hym selfe that he pulled from an other.
Iuuenum minus interest quæ assumant, id est, esitent.
Assumere semel die epulas, to make but one meale in a date.
Assumere cibum & potionem, to receiue meate and drynke.
Assúmptio, ónis, a takynge. Also the seconde proposition in a syllogysme.
Est in ijs aliquid dignum assumptione, there is in them somme thynge woorthy the takyng.
Assumptiuus, a, um, that taketh any thyng to it.
Assúmptus, a, um, taken.
Assuo, ássuis, ássui, ere, to sow to, or piece.
Assur, a citee in Iudea, buylded by kynge Salomon.
Assúrgo, rexi, súrgere, to ryse vp, to ryse to an other better than ones selfe, to geue place, to grow vpwarde.
Assurgere ex morbo, to ware whole, to recouer health, to sptte vp or walke whan one begynneth to amende.
Nunq̃ assurrexit ex morbo.
Assurgeri alicui.
An quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit?

Dyd any man aryse vp or make reuerence to you, whan you came into the senate or counsaile house?

Assurgere in arborem, to growe to the height and greatnesse of a tree.

Assurgit vertex montis quinquaginta millibus passuum, The mountayne is from the foote to the toppe fyfty myles. or the mountayne ryseth in heyght.

Assurgit in septem vlnas, it is rysen in heyght vii. aulnes, or it is. vii. aulnes hygh.

Turres assurgunt: id est, extruuntur.

Tumor assurgit, the swellyng aryseth.

Assurgit animus, the mynde or courage increaseth.

Gaudet in aduersis animoq; assurgit Adrast⁹.

Assurgunt Iræ, anger encreaseth.

Assurgere dicitur orator, qui sublimiter loquitur, to ryse vp in amplificacion and highnes of style.

Assurgi, the passiue, or the impersonall.

Assurgit clementer & molliter collis, The hyll is not very stiepe, but easy to get vp on.

Assurrectum est, and assurgitur, the impersonall.

Vt maioribus natu assurgatur, that men shuld ryse vp and doo reuerence to theyr elders.

Assus, a, um, rosted or rosted. sometyme for Solus, as Assa vox, looke there, in Assa.

Assus sol, the burnyng and hotte sonne.

Assyria, a regyon in Asia, called nowe Syrya, in englisshe Surry, whiche marcheth on the east vpon Indie, on the weste vpon the noble ryuer of Tigris, on the South it hathe the countreye Medea, on the north the hyll Caucasus.

Assyrius, a, um, of Assyria.

Ast, but. sometyme than or truely.

Ast ego quæ diuum incedo regina. i. At,
Bellona si hodie mihi victoriam duis, Ast hic ego templum vbi vouco. i. tum, vel certe.

Asta, a towne in Spayne. also an olde towne in Lygurie.

Astabites, idem quod stellio.

Astaboras, a ryuer in Egypte.

Astaces, a ryuer rennyng into Ponte.

Astacorni, people of India.

Astacus, a citee of Asia so named of Astacus, the sonne of Neptunus and Oibia. Also a towne of Megaris, and a citee in Acarnania.

Astacus, ci, a lopstar of the sea, whiche in some thinges dooeth vary from the crauaile Locusta, for his eight hinder legges be greatter & bygger: he hath two teethe as a crauaile, but the hornes aboue theim be shorter and smaller. he hath also iiii. other hornes, lyke the other two, but they bee shorter and lesse, ouer them be his eien, whyche are very lyttell. The forhead ouer the eies, sharp and rough, the breste bygger than of the crauaile: All the body within haynge more substance, and shorter. lower of his feete be forkyd, and lower be clawe.

Astapas, a ryuer of Asia, by whiche the people Rhizophagi dwellen.

Astaphis, phidis, fœ. ge. a raisin.

Astaphis agria, an herbe called also of the Latins Herba pedicularis, and Pituitaria, of the apothecaries Staphis agria.

Astapus, water that renneth out of a derke place.

Astaroth, a name of hebrue, whiche signifieth ryches or flockes. Also makynge seeche, or the mouthe of the lawe. It was the name of an ydole, whiche the Jewes honoured. Also the name of a citee in Syria, whiche was geuen to the children of Gerson, of the kynred of Manasses. Also of a countrey, whereof mencion is made Geneſios. 14.

Astarte, a goddesse of the Assyrians, whiche after Cicero, was the fourth Venus, that was maryed to Adonis, to whom Salomon, to please his concubine, raised an aultar.

Astassent, an olde woorde for Statuerunt.

Asteissmos, steismi, ma. g. signifieth vrbanitee, ciuilitee, it is a trope amonge grammarians of the kynde of Ironia.

Aster, astri, m. g. a starre. also Platos seruant.

Aster atticus, an herbe called also Bubonium, of Plinie Inguinalis, hath a sticky stalke, on the toppe a flower purple or pelowe diuided lyke to the floures of wylde camompll, in facion lyke a starre. The leaues bee longe and rough.

Asterchillos, the herbe Achillea.

Astéria, æ, f. g. the name of the yles of Delos and Rhodes. also a precious stone, whiche hath in it a bryghtnesse lyke the ball of the eye.

Asteriace, ces, fœ. ge. a certayne medicine.

Astérias, a kynde of hearons, I suppose it is an Egret. also a bryde in Egypte, whiche is taught to imitate a mans voyce.

Astéricos, idem quod aster atticus.

Astéricum, an herbe called also Helxine Perdicium, Vrciolaris, Muralium, or Muralis, of the Apothecaries Parietaria, or Pararia, in englisshe Pellitorie.

Asterie, was daughter to Cœus, and syster to Latona, on whom Jupiter in likenesse of an Egle, begat Hercules: she was tourned into a quaple, and after into an stone.

Asterion, i. satiua cannabis. Dioſc. li. 3. ca. 167. also a kynde of spyders.

Asterion, a citee of Thessalie, an other of Surry. also a ryuer of Acaia rennynge into the wood Nemæa. It was also the sonne of Cometa, that folowed Jason into Colchos.

Asteris, or Asteria, an yle betwene Samus and Ithaca. It is also a citee in Spayne, & the name of Titans daughter, the syster of Latona.

Asteriscus, a lytle marke in wrytynge like a starre.

Astérno, áui, áre, to spreade, throwe downe, or prostrate by any thynge.

Asternor, eris, to bee laide a longe aboute a place.

Asterusia, an hill in the southe parte of Crete.

Asthma, ásthmatis, ne. ge. a sykenes, whan one

tan not fetch his wynde, but with muche difficultee, with wesynge of the breste, whiche happeneth by straitnesse of the pypes stopped with tough fleume, or of some impostume growen in the pypes.

Asthmáticus, he that draweth his wynde shorte.

Astice, a countrey of Thrace.

Asticla, idem quod Astypalæa.

Astigi, a citee of Spayne.

Astinome. the daughter of Chrisa, whiche Homer calleth Chryseiada.

Astiόchia, the mother of Tlepolemus.

Astipulátio, ônis, for. g. assent. sometyme assemance or auouchyng of any thynge.

Astipulátor, óris, he that is of one accorde or consent with an other.

Astipulátus, us, idem quod astipulátio.

Astipulor, áris, ári, to leane to, to fauoure, to assente or agree to.

Astituo, stitui, túere, to place any thynge.

Asto, astiti, are, to stande by, to bee present.

Mors ad caput astitit, stode at his heade.

Ante oculos astitit: Astat in conspectu meo.

Astitit in ripa, he stoode on a banke.

Iuxta præsides astat deos, he standeth by.

Supra caput astitit.

Asto cum accusatiuo: Asta te amabo, Neste you, or stande stylle I praye you, of good fellowshyppe.

Asto aduocatus cuidam amico, I am assistent in a matter to a certayne frend of myne.

Astare mensi domini, to wayte or geue attendance on his maisters table.

Astare contra alicui, to resiste or withstande a man. Vt confidentur mihi contra astitit.

Astare in genua, to kneele.

Astomi, people of Indie. haupnge no mouthes, whiche lyue by the ayre and the smell of sweete thynges.

Astórgion, a certaine kind of spyders, called also Astérion.

Astræa, the daughter of Astreus and Auroza, or after some, of Iupiter and Themes, it is taken for iustice, as the worde dooth signifie. She detesting the naughty and vniust liuynge of men, flew to heauen, and was tourned into the signe called Libra.

Astræus. one of the gyganter that rebelled against the goddes.

Astragali, partes of the bones of spyllers.

Astragalizo, áui, áre, to plate at dyce or tables, hockle bone, cheese, or suche lyke game.

Astragalizóntes, open dycers, or players at such games.

Astrágalus li, mas. gen. the plate at dyce, tables, hockle bone, cheese, or suche lyke games. also the pastie bone in a beast, in Homere it is taken for the necke ioynct or bone, where it is ioyned to the backebone.

Astrágalus, called of common apothecaries Cicer montanum, an herbe with an harde stalke beynge in the leafe and branche like vnto Cicer, and hath a little purple flower, a roote lyke to radysshe, and certayne thynges growyng to it, hard lyke to hornes wounde together, it is commonly founde in stony grounder, where cometh abundance of wyndes. in English it may (of the forme) be called peasecrthnut.

Astrepo, ástrepis, strepui, ere, to make dynne or noyse.

Cum accusatiuo: Surdas principis aures astrepebant.

Vt eadem astreperent hortabatur: he exhorted them that they shoulde with noyse repete the same.

Cum datiuo: Astrepebat huic alacre vulgus, i. applaudebat, vel strepitu assentiebatur.

Astrictè, close, streightly.

Astrictio, ônis, the noune verball, a sharpe bytternes of tast. also byndynge, streignynge.

Astrictórius, a, um, that is apte to streigne or bynde, or make stiptyke.

Astrictus, a, um, bounde, or fastned to.

Non sunt tam arcta & astricta vincla lexare nequeamus.

Astricti voluptatibus, bent or wholy geuen to the maintenaunce of pleasure.

Astricta frons, a frounyng countenaunce.

Astrictus gustus, a rough or sharpe tast, that streigneth the tongue.

Astricta & contracta eloquentia.

Astrictus & deuinctus, bounden and obliged.

Astrifer, trifera, rum. that beareth a sterre.

Astringo, xi, ĕre, to ioygne or bynde together, to bynde or oblyge by conuenaunt or promesse.

Astringere & relaxare, contraria.

Astringere fidem, to promyse faythfully.

Hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem.

Astringere se furti, to confesse that he hath done felony.

Frondem vel ferro amputare vel astringere, or to bynde it to an other thynge.

Astringite hunc ad columnam fortiter, bynd this felowe fast to the pyller or poste.

Aluum or ventrem astringere, to bynde the bealy or make costyue.

Astringi necessitate, id est, cogi, to bee constreygned of necessitee.

Astringi legi, to be bound or constrained by law.

Astringere homines beneficijs, to bynde men to vs with frendely pleasures.

Astringere orationem numeris, to knytte or proportionate a mans style in speakynge and wrytynge, and reduce it to certayne measures.

Astringi ad temperantiam, to be bounde to a certaine temperance and moderacion of liuynge.

Vt ipse ad eandē temperantiam astringerer.

Astringere frontem, to bende the browes, to frowne.

Astringere linguam mercēde, to corrupt one with bribes, to stoppe ones mouth with money.

Astringere aliquem condicione, to bynde one

vpon

vpon a certayne penaltye or forfayture.
Astringi frigore, to bee chylled or kyllt for colde.
Arctius astringi non potest, It can not bee streicter bounde.
Huius officij seruitutem astringã testimonio sempiterno. i. confirmabo.
Breuiter astringam argumenta, I wyll knyt vp my argumentes in fewe wordes. I wyll vse shorte argumentes.
Qui astringuntur sacris, they that be in orders.
Ad certa verba se astringere, to bynde him selfe to certayne wordes.
Ad seruitutem alicuius se astringere.
Me astringam in iurasacra tibi, I wyll sweare vnto you.
Id si faceret, magno scelere se astringeret.
Astrios, ôtis, fœ. ge. a precious stone that groweth in India.
Astroites, te, fœ. ge. a stone lyke to a fysches eye.
Astrolábium, bij, n. g. an astrolabe, or instrument of astronomy.
Astrológia, æ, f. g. the speculation or reasoning as concerninge the celestial or heauenly motions.
Astrólogus, gi, m. g. an astrologien, he that studieth the speculation of astronomy.
Astronómia, the part of astronomie that concerneth iudicialles and practyse.
Astrónomus, mi, an astronomer.
Astrophe, one of the sterres called Pleiades.
Astrum, ástri, n. g. a celestiall body, compacte of many sterres, as a sygne.
Astrôrum dominus, the sunne.
Astra Lycaonia, the sterre or sygne called Vrsa maior, and Arctophylax.
Astruo ástruis, strúxi, ere, to builde, to ioygne one house to an other, to fortify, to adorne, to adde more to a thynge.
Nouum ædificium veteri astruitur.
Astrúere dignitati alterius, to augment an other mans dignitee or honour.
Astrúitur rus. i. preterea, moreouer, or furthermore.
Omnibus quos bonos facis hanc astruis laudem, ne coegisse videaris, thou addest this prayse vnto them.
Quærenti quid astrui magnificentiæ posset, respondit &c. i. quid superaddi.
Magni æstimo dignitati eius aliquid astruere.
Quantum ille famæ meæ apud principem astruxit. i. auxit famam.
Quædam ex ijs, quæ dicta non sunt, sibi ipse astruit, he addeth to somewhat of his owne inuention, that was not spoken.
Astruere auditis, to increase that one hathe herde, to adde more to it.
Astu, vnderlined, craftyly, subtylly, with deceyte, wylyly.
Astúpeo, uí, ére, to be astonied or amased at a thynge.

Astur, uris, a noune possessiue, and signifyeth of Asturia: as Astur homo, a man of Asturia.
Astur equus, a Spanyshe horse, called a genet.
Astura, a towne and ryuer in Italy.
Astúrco, cônis, masc. ge. a gridynge or genet of Spayne, that ambleth.
Astures, idem quod Asturcones.
Asturia, a countrey in Spayne betwene Galitia and Portugall, whiche sometyme was famous for mynes of golde, and amblynge hackeneys called Asturcónes.
Asturcia Augusta, a citee in Spayne called Astorga.
Astúricus, a, um, of Asturia.
Astus, us, masc. gen. craft or subtiltee.
Astus belli, policie of warre.
Astúte, craftily, subtilly, wyfely.
Astútia, æ, f. g. craft.
Astútiæ, subtiltees.
Astútus, a, um, subtill or craftie.
Astyages, the laste kynge of Medes, father to Mandana, the mother of noble kynge Cyrus, who was. 597. yeres before the incarnation, reygned. 38. yeres, and at laste was deposed by Cyrus. An other Astyages was by the Gorgons head of Perseus tourned into a marble stone.
Astyalus, a Troian slayne by Neoptolomeus.
Astyanax, actis, was sonne of Hector, by Andromache, whom after the wynnyng of Troie, the Grecies cruelly threwe downe from a toure, so that his braynes cleaued to the walles.
Astycrátia, the daughter of Eolus.
Astydamas, the name of two tragicall poetes of Athenes, the father and sonne.
Astynous, a Troian slayne by Diomedes.
Astyochia, the daughter of Actor, whiche was rauyshed by Mars.
Astypalea, an yle in the sea Aegeum. it is also a mountayne in Creta, an other by Athens.
Astypaleius, a, um, of that yle.
Asuestinum, lynnen thynge whiche maie not be burned, loke Asbestinum.
Asychis, a kynge of Egypte.
Asyla, an herbe called also of the Latines, Ferus Oculus.
Asylas, the name of a soothesaier.
Asyli, sainctuarie men, they bee also those sacred persones, on whom to laie violent handes, was accompted a great offence.
Asylia, the preuiledge of sainctuary.
Asylum, li, a sainctuary.
Asylus, an ymage, whereunto men were wonte to renne for succour, as to a sainctuary.
Asymbolus, symboli, m. g. he that commeth to a banckette without appointement, an vnbodeu geste. also he that goeth shot free, and payeth nothyng.
Asyndeton, or Asyntheton, a figure in speakyng or writyng, whan wordes bee not knytte and coupled together with coniunctions.
Asymphónia, discorde in descante and singyng.

Asyntheta, pure Chrystall.
Asystaton, a kynde of Philosophy contrary to it selfe.

A ANTE T.

AT, a voyce, whiche signifieth in the wordes that folowe, wrath or indignacion.
At etiam rogas? why doest thou aske?
Sometyme it signifieth, yet. Si non propinquitatis, at ætatis suæ, si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet. Although he had no consideration of kynred, yet should he haue had regarde to his age. And though he cared not for the persone, yet should he haue had respecte to good humanitee. Somtime it signifieth Sed.
Also At sometyme is put for Saltem, at the least wise. Si non eodem die, at postridie, If not the same daye, at the least waye the next folowynge.
At differentiam rerum significat. Scipio est bellator, at Mar. Cato orator.
At, pro, tamen, Parũ successit, at facio sedulo.
At, when with interrogation wee wonder at, in praysyng or dispraysyng. At quẽ deum? &c.
At quæ mater? quã crudelitate ferri videtis.
At, cum quid oramus: At videte hominis impudentiam: but I pray you see, &c.
At, Quũ quid obijcimus, statim respõdemus.
At mores commodi: quis contumatior?
At certe, interpositis, aliquot verbis: At quod maximum est, patriæ certe parum.
At enim: but. Atenim, scin quid in mentem venit?
At iam, At iam posthac temperabo.
At ita: At ita vt quisq; fide optima.
At Hercule, but in faythe. At nunc, but now.
At postquam id euenit.
At nos quem admodum est cõplexus, but how.
At vt, At vt omne reddat.
Ata, tæ, or Ate, tes, in latine Noxa, detrimentum, the name of a hurtefull spyrite, alwaye woorkyng yll to men.
At at, an interiection of sodayne dreade, feare, or admiration.
At at, noui iam ludum. Th ha, I perceiue now the game.
At at, eccam adest propinquè, Oh, lo, she is here at hande.
Atabúlus, a feruente wynde, which whan it bloweth in the royalme of Naples, pestilence insueth immediatly.
Atabyria, the auncient name of the Rhodes.
Atabyris, a verye high mountayne in Rhodes.
Ataceni, people of Arabia.
Atacini, people of Narbone in Fraunce.
Atagen, or Atagẽna, næ, idem quod attagen.
Atalánta, a mayden (daughter to Iasius a prynce of Arcadia) came with dyuers noble menne of Greece into Etolia to slea the great boze, whiche destroied that countrey, the same boze dyd the fyrst strike and wounde. But afterward he was slayne by Meleager, son of the kyng of Etolia, who loued Atalanta, and tooke hir to his wife, and had by hir a sonne called Parthonopæus, whiche was slayne at the battayle of Thebes.
An other Atalanta, daughter of Cæneus, kynge of the yle Scyrus, contended in rennynge with them that came to woo hir. Whan she hadde vanquished & put many to death (for that was the wagre, or els to haue hir) at laste a noble ponge man Hippomanes (whyles they were rennynge) threw at sundrie tymes three appuls of golde from hym, in takynge vp wherof, he was taryed, and so ouer ronne. Ouidius writeth, that as they twoo medled together in the temple of Cybeles, the goddesse hauynge therat indygnation, transtourmed theim bothe into lyons.
Atalantæus, a, um, of Atalanta.
Atargata, called also Atergatis, a goddesse of the Syrians.
Atarna, a citee of Mysia in Asia.
Atarnes, the brother of kyng Darius.
Atat, looke, at.
Atauus, átaui, mas. gen. my great grandefathers grandefather.
Atax, a famous riuer in Narbone. also one that inhabiteth about that riuer.
Atechna, thynges vncunnyngly handled.
Atéchnia, ignorannce, vnskilfulnesse, lacke of counnyng.
Atégia, a boothe or place made vp with trees, or boughes.
Atella, looke Attella.
Ater, a, um, blacke or darke, and by a metaphore dredfull, horryble. also deadly, sorowfull, heuy.
Ater panis, browne breade.
Atra bilis, melancoly.
Atra dies, a dismall day, a sorowfull or heauy day.
Albus at ater sis, nescio, I can not tell whether thou be blacke or white. prouerbially.
Cruor ater, blacke bloud.
Ingluuies atra: id est, fæda.
Atrum nemus, a darke wodde.
Nox atra, a darke night.
Atræ speluncæ, deepe darke dennes.
Tempestas atra, a foule blacke storme.
Atræ nubes, darke cloudes.
Ater odor, a verye yll and naughty sauour.
Atra Tigris, a cruell tygre.
Atergatis, a goddesse of the Sidonians, called also Athara, Derceto, and Dagon.
Aternus, a riuer in Italy.
Atesis, idem quod Athesis.
Ateste, a citee in the countrey of Venice.
Athacus, áthaci, m. g. a byrde with foure legges, hauynge the longest behynde.
Athalia, daughter of cursed quene Iesabell, and mother to kynge Ioas, beinge also mischeuous, hearyng that hir sonne Ochozias was slayne,

and

and Joram (with all his houſeholde) deſtroied: ſhe beynge inflamed with deſyre to reygne, laiynge aparte all womanly pyete, determyned to deſtroy vtterly, all the poſteritee of Dauid. but thoꝛought the goodneſſe of god, Joas, the ſonne of Ochoſias, an infant, was vnwares to hir conueyghed awaie by Joſabeth, his aunt, and hyd in the houſe of Joiades the byſhop, and there kepte. vi. yeres. After this curſed woman Athalia had reigned ouer Hieruſalem. vii. yeres, Joas, whiche was ſuppoſed to be ſlayne, was by Joiades made kynge, wherevpon ſhe beynge aduertyſed, and cryeng to the people to ſlea Joas, was taken of the men of warre, and ſhamefully drawen vnto the gate of the citee, called Mularia, and there ſlayne. She was before the incarnation. 900 yeres.

Athamanes, people of Aetholia.

Athamas, antis, the ſonne of Aeolus, father of Pyrrus, and Helles, Alſo a mountayne in Phthiotis.

Athamanteus, a, um, of Athamas.

Athamanticus, a, um, of Athamas.

Athamantis, idos, f. g. Jno, oꝛ Leucothea.

Athanaſius, the byſhop of Alexandria, the yere of our loꝛde. 348. a man of holy lyfe and great learnynge, ſuſtreyned many and great perſecutiõs of the Arrians. Foꝛ whan in the counſayle (holden at Laodicea) he had confounded them with moſte puiſſant argumentes: he ſtiꝛed almoſt all the woꝛlde againſt hym. wherfoꝛe he fled. And vi. yeres continually he abode hyd in a dyꝛe ceſterne, where he neuer ſawe the ſonne ſhyne. Than was he diſcouered by a mayden, and fled eſtsones by the healpe of god, and wandꝛyng about the woꝛld, not withſtandyng pꝛincis, their people and hoſtes dyd continually perſecute him ſo that he myght ſcaſe hynde any place to abyde in. Alſo a common harlot was bꝛought againſte him, whiche affyꝛmed, that he had accompanied with hir. But he alway ſuſtreynyng all thynges with a wonderfull patience, at laſt died, the yere of our loꝛde. 379.

Athánaſia, a certayne medicine, whiche reſtoꝛeth a ſicke man to perpetuall health of body.

Athanatos, i, com. ge. immoꝛtall.

Athanatus, a man of meruayious ſtrength and greatneſſe of body.

Athara, looke Atergatis.

Athara, áharæ, f. g. a certayne medicine, verye holſome foꝛ childꝛen.

Atharátrion a certayne kynde of cakes.

Athenæ, arum, the citee, of Athens.

Athenæon, a famouſe peynter that learned of Glaucion of Coꝛinthe.

Athenæum, a place at Rome, where all ſciences were redde.

Athenæus, a learned philoſopher in the tyme of Auguſtus, boꝛne at Seleucia in Cilicia. Anoꝛther was a grammarian vnder M. Antonius, whiche wꝛate a boke de Dipnoſophiſtis.

Athene, nes, the name of Minerua.

Athenodõrus, a philoſophier, whiche lefte with Octauian the Emperour this leſſon, whan he toke his leaue of him. Noble pꝛynce, whan you be wꝛoth neyther ſay noꝛ doe any thynge, vntyll you haue peruſed the. xxiiii. greke letters, and remembꝛed the oꝛder of theyꝛ places, where thei ſtande. that the paſſion of yre, by withdꝛawynge your mynde to an other thynge, may languyſhe and vaniſhe away.

Athenopolis, a towne of the Maſſilians.

Atheos, áthei, m. g. he that beleueth there is no god, a miſcreaunt, an infidell.

Ather, in barley is the very ſharpe poynct of the grayne.

Athera, as Dioſc. ſaieth, is a certayne ſuppynge made of the wheat Zea, beyng bꝛuſed very ſmal, and is pꝛofitable foꝛ childꝛen, and to make certayne ſalues. Plinie ſaieth it is made of Olyra: Etius affyꝛmeth it to be made of Amylum.

Atherõma, rõmatis, n. g. a little pouſſhe in the necke, oꝛ vnder the armes,

Athesinus, a ryuer rennyng out of the lake Aſpennium. and fallyng into Jſter.

Atheſis, a ryuer in the countrey of Venetia, rennynge by the citee of Trent, and thoꝛough Veroꝛna, and ſo paſſeth into the ſea Adꝛiaticum.

Athléta, æ, maſ. ge. a great wꝛeſtlar, oꝛ a great renner at common games.

Athlética, æ, fœ, ge. the craft of wꝛeſtlyng oꝛ rennyng.

Athléticé, ſtrongely, luſtily, in good plyte.

Athléticus, a, um, perteinyng to a wꝛeſtlar.

Athléticus victus, ſtronge feedynge.

Athlochari, people of Scitia in Aſia.

Athlothéta, æ, m. g. the iudge in games of wꝛeſtlynge oꝛ rennynge, the maiſter of the game that gyueth the rewardes to the wynners.

Athophia, ſmalneſſe of the eye, and debilitee of ſyght.

Athos, oꝛ Athon, an hyll in Thꝛace, of a wonderfull height.

Athraciars, the arte of magyke.

Atilius, oꝛ atilius, a great lyſche in the ryuer Poo in Italy, which with lynge ſtyll waxeth ſo fatte, that beyng taken, he is often a thouſand pounde weyght.

Atimus, átima, mum, without honour.

Athrax, the father of Hippodamia, alſo a ryuer of Etolia. and a citee in Theſſalia.

Atina, a towne of the Lucans in Jtaly, the people wherof be called Atinates.

Atinia, æ, a kynde of elme tree.

Atizoes, a pꝛecious ſtone ſhynynge lyke ſiluer. iii. fyngers bygge, in foꝛme lyke a chyttle, and hath a pleaſant ſauour.

Atlantes, Moꝛes dwellyng about the hyll Atlas.

Atlanteus, and Atlanticus, a, um, of Atlas.

Alantides, the. vii. daughters of Atlas. Alſo certayne ſterres.

Atlantis, an plande, v. dayes ſayling from the hil Atlas,

Atlas, after which it is named.

Atlas, antis, of this name were three. One kynge of Italy, and father of Electra. An other of Arcadia, father of Maia. The thirde of Mauritania, called the greatest, the brother of Prometheus, who as the Grekes suppose, dyd kysse kynde out the course of the starres, by an excellent imagination. wherfore the poetes fayned, that he sustreigned the firmament with his shoulders. It is supposed he was aboute. 1599. yeres afore the incarnation. It is also the name of an hill in Barbaria, high and small, whiche pereeth the cloudes. Atlas is also a greate ryuer in the northe parte of the worlde, rennyng into Ister.

Atlantis nepos, Mercurie.

Atlantiades, idem.

Atlius nodus, a knote or a ioynete of the backe bone.

Atnepos, potis, masc. gen. the fifth of kynedll descent from me, or my neuewes neuew.

Atnéptis, tis, f. g. my neces nece.

Atocion, vel atocium, n. ge. a medicine, whereby the conception and birthe of childzen is preuented and letted.

Atocius, or atocion, a certayne spyder, whiche is heary, and hath a great head, and he bee cutte in peeces, there is founde in him. ii. wormes, which beyng hanged in a peece of a hartes skinne before the sunne risyng, shall make that a woman shall not conceiue with childe.

Atomus, atomi, fœm. gene. a thynge so smalle, that it can not be deuided or made smaller. also Atomi, be motes in the sonne.

Atossa, the daughter of kynge Cyrus.

Atque, and, and also, and yet, and that, but, as, euen as, as it were, as thoughe, than, sometyme for Statim.

Illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, They be of an other maner of witte than thou arte.

Non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Apollos answer was neuer truer than this is.

Atque eccum, but lo where he is.

Atque audin? but herest thou?

Atque vides? doest thou not see?

Aliter atque, Secus atque, otherwyse than.

Atque pro tamen. Mihi quidem hercle non fit veri simile, atque ipsis commentum placet. In good soothe it semeth not to me to bee true, and yet the diuise or feigned tale pleaseth them well.

Atq; is vsed in the beginnyng of sentences, as Atque vt omittam Græciam.

Atque, pro, sed. Atque ego qui te confirmo, ipse me non possum, But I which do comfort and strengthen you. &c.

Atq;, for Quam. Qui peccas minus atq; ego, whiche doest offende lesse than I.

Atque, for isque, idemq;.

In vnum atque angustum locum, into one place, and that same beyng streyte and narrow.

Atque hoc confiteor iure mihi obtigisse, And certes I graunte, it hath wonderlyke chaunced vnto me.

Negotium magnum est nauigare, atque id mense Quintili. It is a great busynes to take the sea, and especially in the moneth of July.

Atque aliquis dicat, but some man wyll saye to me.

Atque equidem orante Thaide.

Atque edepol, and in very dede.

Atque vero, but. Atque etiam, yea and also.

Pro eo atque si nullo iure factum esset, As though, or euen as though it had ben doone by no ryght or law.

Atque id: Negotium magnum est nauigare, atque id mense Quintili, and that. &c.

Atque aliquis dicat, but a man wyll saye vnto me.

Bellus est atque optabam locus, the place is handsome, euen as I wysshed to bee.

Atque adeo, vsed diuers wayes. and that, and also, and furthermore, and more ouer, and that more is.

Præter me nemo, atque adeo tu iudex esto, and that be thou iudge.

Respondit mihi paucis, atque adeo fideliter, yea and that. &c.

Esurio hercle, atque adeo nunc haud parum sitio, yea and that more is, I am now. &c.

Atque adeo potius: Quo id iure, atque adeo quo id potius ore fecisti, by what ryght, or rather with what face durstedst thou be so bolde to do it.

Atque adeo autem: Atque adeo autem cur egomet non introeo, and in deede why doo I not. &c.

Atque adeo, ornatus causa positum: Atque adeo antequam de in cõmodis Siciliæ dico.

Atq; ita, and so: sometyme and on that condition. Atque ita, opus est, and so it is neede.

Atque ita profecto, vt eum ex hoc exhonerem agro, but on thys condition truly. &c.

Ex eisdem locis atque in causa iudiciali, out of the same places as.

Alius atque. Alius nunc sum atque olim fui, I am an other maner of man then I was in tyme paste.

Secus atque, cœpit secus agere atque initio dixerat, otherwyse then. Aliter atque, idem.

Atque vt. Iste aliter atq; vt dixerat decreuit. Item atque, after the same sorte as, Non item ea definienda atque illa quæ. &c.

Pariter atque, lyke as, Pariter hoc atque alias res soles.

Potius atque, rather then, vt tu potius sis, atque ego.

Atque id quoque. &c. and also.

Non magis verum atque, no more true then.

Quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium.

Ad eundem modum atque, euen as, or after the same facion as.
Vnum atque idem videtur atque id quod. &c
Contra atque ante, contary wise to that it was before.
Similiter atque, lyke as, Non illum similiter atque ipse eram cõmotum vidi: id est, vt vel sicut.
Aeque atque, euen a lyke, euen as muche as.
Miser æque atque ego.
Item atque, Pariter atque, Iuxta atque, lyke as, as well as.
Talis atque, suche as.
Atque atque, doubled, addeth a vehemency.

Atqui, a coniunction disiunctiue, but, but yet, yea but, certes, all be it, surely.
Atqui si illam tetigerit digito vno, oculi illico effodiuntur, Surely yf he touche hir with one fynger, hys eyes shalbe by and by pulcked out of hys head. sometyme for Imo.
Atqui ea res multò maxime disiunxit illum ab illa, yea but that thyng moste of all plucked his minde from hir.
Atqui, sometyme aboundeth.

Atraba, a measure of the Grekes, conteynynge v. modios Romanos, of englyshe measure a bushell, a pottell, a pynte, and .iiii. ounces.

Atrabaticæ, arum, blacke garmentes.

Atracius, a, um, the adiectiue of atrax.
Atracia ars, arte magyke.

Atráctylis, tractylidis, fœ. g. an herbe called also Cnicus syluestris. Of it be twoo kyndes: the one very roughe and full of pyckes, whiche the apothecaries calle Carduus benedictus. The other not so roughe nor pycked: and is named also Cartamus siluestris, Fusus agrestis, and Colus rustica, because women vsed to make spyndels of the stemmes therof: in englyshe (after some) wylde saffron, I would not so affirme it, although the french men call it Saffron bastarde.

Atramentárium, an ynkehorne,

Atraméntum, ti, neu. ge. ynke, blacke that shoemakers boo occupy.
Atramentum scriptorium vel librarium, wrytynge inke.
Atramentum sutorium, shoomakers blacke.

Atramitæ, people of Arabia felix.

Atrani, people of Italy, mencioned of Plato.

Atrátus, a, um, blacke or smudged, also a mourner that goeth in blacke.

Atrax, acis, a ryuer of Etolia, wherof a certayne people are called Atraces.

Atreplexum, idem quod atriplex.

Atrebates, a people of a countrey in Fraunce, called Artois.

Atreus, the sonne of Pelops and Hippodamia, kyng of Mycene, founde kynde the Eclyps of the sunne: And because hys brother Thiestes had lyen with hys wyfe, he slew and rosted his layed brothers children, and made him to eate them. who knowyng it, and askynge therfore vengeance, had answer made by the God Apollo, that if he dyd carnallye knowe hys owne daughter Pelopia, he should on hir get a sonne, whyche should reuenge him. Do begat he Egisthus, who afterwarde slue his vncle Atreus. and in lykewyse hys eldest sonne Agamemnon, This was before the incarnacion. 1258. yeres.

Atreus, a, um, the adiectiue of Atreus.

Atria, a towne in the countrey of Uenece, wherof the sea Adriaticum was named.

Atriarius, a, um, that belongeth to the porche or hall.

Atricapilla, læ, fœm. gen. a byrde wyth blacke fethers on the crowne of hys head, muche lyke our lynget.

Atricus, átrici, masc. gen. a porter that kepeth a gate, or an vsher of the hall.

Atridæ, in the plurall numbre, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atrides, æ, patronymicum, of Atreus.

Atriénsis, is, m. g. a cheif seruaunte, as is the vsher of the hall, or the mayster porter.

Atrifer, triferi, m. g. a ruffe that beareth a blacke seede.

Atriolum, a diminutiue of atrium.

Atriplex, triplicis, m. gen. an herbe called of the grekes Atrafaxis, and Chrisolacanon: Of the Frenchemen Arrhoches: of the Germaynes Molten, in englyshe Orache or Orage. Of it be two kyndes, one wylde called redde Orage, an other of the garden called white Orage.

Atritas, átis, f. g. blacknesse.

Atrium, átrij, n. g. an entrie, a porche or portall before a house, where in olde time men vsed to dyne and supper. And therefore it is sometyme taken for an hall. also the porche of a churche. sometime for an inner courte, or the courte before the house.
Atria auctionaria, courtes or places where open sayle of thynges was made.

Atrócitas, tatis. f. g. crueltee, fiersnesse, outragiousnesse.

Atrociter, cruelly, fiersly, outragiously.

Atropatus, a capitaine of the Medes, after whom a parte of the countrey was called Atropatia.

Atropha, thynges that are not nourished wyth the foode that they take.

Atróphia, æ, an affecte or diseasse, wherin the body can not be nourysshed wyth any thynge that it receyueth, but consumeth with leanesse.

Atrophus, átrophi, masc. gen. he that hath that affecte.

Atropos, one of the fatall ladies, which is feigned to breake the threde of lyfe. it is sometime putte for necessitee of death.

Atror, óris, ma. g. blacknesse.

Atrox, ócis, com. gen. cruell, fierse, outragious wythoute pytee, lower in countenaunce, terryble.
Atrox æstas, a burnynge hote summer.

Atrox iniuria, a cruell or meruaylous spytefull displeasure.
Facinus atrox, a cruell and horryble acte.
Atrox et vehemens orationis genus, Cui lene et mansuetum opponitur.
Atroces literæ, terryble or fierce letters.
Atrox tempus, a greuous and an euyll season, whan much cruelte is practysed.
Atrocia exta, rawe bowelles, horryble to beholde.
Atrox suspitio, a very greuous suspition.
Atrox animus, a stoute stomake, that feareth no peryll or daunger.
Atrox ingenium, a cruell nature.
Atrox tempestas a meruayous great storme.
Atrum holus, idem quod hypposelinum.
Atta, a poete. also a citee in Arabia felix.
Attáceo, ui, ere, to holde ones peace, or kepe silence with other.
Attáctus, a, um, touched softly.
Attáctus, us, an easy soft touchyng.
Attacum, a towne of Spayne.
Attæ, be they, whiche throughe some defaute in theyr legges or feete, seeme rather to draw their feete softely touchynge the grounde, than to walke.
Attagen, énis, m. ge. and Attagêna, æ, f. gen. a byrde, whiche is founde in Jonia, and is verie delicate, and hath feethers of sundry colours, and beyng at large, is alway syngyng and chatterynge, but beynge ones taken, he maketh no noyse, nor seemeth to haue any voyce. They are deceyued that take him for a woodcocke, it is most lyke a byrde called a monge vs a godwitte.
Attalia, a citee of Pamphilia.
Attalus, a king in the lesse Asia, meruaillous riche, of whome all magnifyke and stately thynges are called Attalica.
Attalica vestis, a garment or hangyng of cloth of golde, so named of the ryche and sumptuous kyng Attalus.
Attalum emplastrum, a very hollsome salue. Cel. li. 5. ca. 5. 19.
Attamen or Attamen, but yet.
Attámino, áui, áre, to foule or defyle.
Attégiæ, árum, shepherdes cotages.
Attegrâre, vsed of olde writers for Integrare, or augere.
Atteius philologus, a learned man, verie familiar fryst with Salus, and after with Pollio.
Attelabus, bi, the smallest sorte of the flies, called Locustæ, and haue no wynges.
Attella, or Atela, a towne in Italye, where was a great and famous theatre.
Attellanus, a, um, and Attellanius, of Atella. somtyme mockynge and mery.
Attelanæ fabulæ, were comedies or enterludes, whiche were onely iestes, and mery scoffes, and bourdynge.
Attempérate, in season, agreably with the thing, temperately.

Attémpero, aui, are, to make feete or agreable.
Atténdo, di, ere, to take heede, to consider, to intende, to bee attentiue, to giue good care to a thynge.
Audi atque attende Lateranensis.
Si attenderis quid dicat, yf thou take good heede what he sayeth.
Bene, diligenter, admodum, magnopere, attendebat, he gaue very good care vnto him.
Attendere & aucupari verba oportebit.
Non attendimus neque exaudimus nosmet ipsos.
Attendite atque intelligite.
Attendere ad: Non inutile, attendere signa ad eos qui exciderunt sensus.
Attendere de: Animus solicitus nihil potest de officijs legationis attendere, to make anye pertayning to the duties. &c.
Me dicentem de inuidiosis rebus attendite, doo you marke me, or harken to me &c.
Attendere aliquem, or aliquid, to be attentiue on a thyng or person.
Attendere cum datiuo. vel rei vel personæ.
Attendit iuri, he gaue his study, or applied him to the law.
Attendere rei alicui, to apply any thyng.
Cui magis quam Cæsari attendant, to whom should they harken more then to Cæsar.
Attendo cum accusatiuo rei vel personæ.
Attendite exitum, marke ye well, or consyder ye the ende.
Attendo te studiosé, I harken to you diligently, or I take good heede what you say.
Attendere animum, to take heede, geue care, to marke, to consider.
Attendite animos ad ea quæ sequuntur.
Attendere æquo animo, to harken pacyently, and with an indifferent mynde.
Attenté, intentiuely, with a fixed mynde.
Attente legere, cogitare, audire, agere. &c.
Atténtio, ónis, attentiuenesse, or fyxynge of the mynde.
Atténto, áui, áre, to assaye, to proue, to assaple, or sette vpon by discrete, or otherwyse.
Nemo apud nos qui attentauerit, that wyll assay it.
Attentáre classem, to giue the onset, to assayle a nauy of shippes.
Attentari sententia dicitur, whan it is discussed or tried, whether it be true or no.
Attentare vrbem, to assaye by policie or force how to winne a towne. Capua ab illis attentari putabatur.
Attentare pudicitiam puellæ, to endeuoure to seduce a mayden to naughtinesse, or to entice or prouoke a mayden to lewdnesse
Attentare fidem alicuius, to goe about to corrupt a mans fidelitee, or to make a man doe vntruely.
Attentare aliquem bello, to make warre vpon one.

Precibus

Precibus attentare aliquem, to intreate a man.

Atténtus, a, um, attentyue, dyligente, he that is fixed on a thynge, diligente to herken, earnestlye bent to here, geuyng a good eare, earnestly bent to a thynge. sometyme a courtous person.

Attentus ad rem, carefull to get goodes.

Attentus in. Qui in ea re tam attentus fuit.

Attentus circa aliquid: Erit iudex circa ius nostrum attentior, moze diligent oz attentyue.

Attentissimis animis audire.

Attenta vita, id est, curiosa, diligens, a carefull and diligent lyfe.

Attentus rerum paterfamilias, a good housebande diligente aboute his affayres and busynes.

Quintij frater sane cæterarum rerum patersa milias prudens & attentus.

Attenta vita, a diligent and scrupulable life.

Attenuáre, slenderly, subtilly, finely.

Attenuátio, ônis. f. g. a dymynishyng.

Attenuátus, a, um, appayred, weakened, dimynished. also slender, thynne.

Attenuatum dicendi genus, a slender, playn, oz easy style, that floweth not in eloquence.

Atténuo, áui, áre, to diminishe oz make lesse, slenderer oz thynner, to appayre oz make weaker.

Attenuare curas, to dymynishe care oz pensyueness.

Attenuare opes, to consume oz waste treasure.

Cutem lambendo attenuare, to make thinner.

Bellum attenuatum & imminutum, diminished and made lesse.

Legiones prælijs attenuatæ sunt, with often battayles, many of the souldioure were slayne, and the number of theyr legeons dimynished.

Attenuant corpora noctes vigilatæ, maketh mens bodies leaner.

Attenuans victus, a spare diet that maketh a man leaner and slenderer.

Attero, átteris, triui, ére, to rubbe agaynst a thynge, to weare, to waste oz consume, to breake in pieces.

Attérere famam. Post vbi eorum famã atque pudorem attriuerat, maiora alia imperabat, After that he had made thẽ consume their good name and honestee, he sette them in hande wyth other greatter attemptates.

Attérere gladiũ coti, to make sharpe a swerde with a whetstone.

Atterere aures alicui, by a metaphoze, is to annoy one with bablyng.

Atterunt se scopulis, they rubbe them selfe against the roches.

Attrita inter se ligna: sticks rubbed one against an other.

Alueum atterere, id est, calcare, to weare the chanell of a riuer and make it deeper.

Attrita toga, an olde goune threde bare.

Et surgentes atterat herbas: and doth breake oz hurte the herbes as they grow.

Attéstans, ántis, one that witnesseth.

Attestátus, a, um, witnessed, proued by withes.

Attestationes, testimonies.

Attéstor, tus sum, ari, to call to witnesse, sometyme for Testor, to witnesse.

Attéxo, ui, ére, to adde to, to ioygne to, and as it weare to weaue to a thynge.

Attexere personis orationes, to make oracions, and name them on persons.

Atthis, was daughter of Cranaus, whome (some suppose) to geue the first name to the countrey called Attica.

Attica, a countrey in Greee, wherin stoode the famous citee of Athens, the noryce of all sciences.

Atticé, an aduerbe signifying, in the eloquence of speche of Athens.

Atticismos, a peculiar phrase oz eleganey of the Athens tongue.

Atticisso, to speake in the Athens tongue.

Attilus, a fysshe in the ryuer Poe, whiche by hys sloggyshnesse groweth so great, that he poyseth 1000. pounde weight.

Attin, a woyde spoken to auncient men for reuerence, as we say father.

Atticus, ática, um, of Athenes.

Attigo, áttigis, idem quod attingo.

Attiguus, by oz nigh ioynyng to.

Attila, looke Attyla.

Attilius Regulus, a noble consull of Rome, vanquished oftentimes the Carthaginenses, was at last taken by a sleyght, and beyng bounden was sent to Rome, that for him they myght exchaunge a great number of prysoners of their people. But at his comynge, he exhorted the Romaynes, not to make suche exchange, consideryng his age and debilitee. And so with a glad will he retourned to his enemies, knowyng that he should be cruelly putte to death. So muche loued he his countrey. wherfore at his retourne, the Carthaginenses caused his eye lidders to bee cutte of, that he mought neuer slepe, and than to be put in an holow tree, beyng stycked full of nayles, the poinctes inwarde. where he continued till he died.

Attíneo, áttines, tinui, ére, sometime idem quod teneo, to holde. sometime for Retineo, to holde backe.

Ni proximi prehensam dextram attinuissent Had not they whiche were nere hym taken and holden hys hande.

Ni Stertinius accurrens attinuisset, If Stertinius renning to him, had not holden backe oz letted hym.

Attineri vinculo seruitutis, to be kept in bondage.

Domi attineri studijs, to be kept at home with studie.

Attineri publica custodia, to bee kepte in the gaole oz common pryson.

Attinet, it becometh, it is conuenient, it appertayneth, it belongeth, it concerneth, it toucheth.

Quid

Quid attinet ad nos scire? what pertayneth it to vs to know it? or what haue wee to doo to know it?

Attinet ad vitem colendam, it belongeth to the husbandyng of vynes.

Nihil ad me attinet, it pertayneth nothyng to me. or I passe not, I care not.

Iam ne vis me dicere quod ad te attinet? now wilte thou that I speake that whiche to thy profit, or that concerneth or toucheth thee?

Comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, I perceiued nothyng at all that Panphilus had there to doo.

Attinet hoc ad me, this thynge toucheth me.

Quid istuc ad me attinet? what haue I to doo with that.

Quod ad me attinet, nec arguo, nec purgo, As for my part, or, as for me, I doo neyther accuse nor excuse them.

Quod ad argentum attinet, as concernyng the money.

Quid attinet? what auayleth it?

Attingo, attigi, ere, to touche almost, to touche softely, to mencion or handle a matter byefely, to meddle a lyttel with a thyng.

Ne me attingas sceleste, touche me not.

Attingit me sanguine, he is of my bloud.

Attingere senectam, to come to age.

Attingere partes naturæ, to come to the knowledge of naturall causes.

Priusquam remp. attingeret, before he came to the gouernaunce of the common weale.

Vt primum forũ attigi, as soone as I beganne to pleade first in the common place.

Aliquam rem attingere, id est, tractare.

Eam rem ne attigerunt quidem, they neuer touched or spake worde of that matter.

Voce tantum attigi legis initium, I spake but euen a worde of the beginning of the law.

Perquam breuiter perstrinxi atque attigi, I touched and spake of the matter very shortly.

Attingere partem sceleris: Quicumq; aliquam partem illius sceleris attigit, who so euer was in any parte partaker of that mischiefe.

Leuiter in transitu quippiam attingere, to touche a thynge byefely by the way.

Singulatim vnamquamq; rem attingere: to touche euery thyng particularly.

Attingere studia, to sauoure of letters.

Nihil ad rem attingit, it belongeth nothyng to the matter, or it maketh nothynge to the purpose.

Attingit te hæc res, this matter toucheth thee.

Inquisitio veri maximè humanam naturam attingit, serchynge of the trueth moste of all pertayneth or belongeth to mans nature, or cometh nerest to it.

Legis nomen nihil attingunt, they be nothing worthy the name of lawes: or nothynge mete to be called lawes.

Attingere sanguine, to be kinne vnto.

Non illi modo quos sanguine attingit.

Cognotione attingere, idem.

Attingere aliquem summa necessitudine, to be of great familiaritie with one.

Ne suspicione quidem attingere possum, I can not conjecte, diuine, or suspecte what it should be.

Attingere aliquem suspicione, to make one suspected.

Attingere aliquem infamia, to defame a man.

Perpauci erant, quos ea infamia attigerat, There were verye few, whome that infamye touched, or that were so mistrusted of.

Non plus attigis doctrinæ quam quod &c. he had touched no more learnynge.

Strictim librum aliquem attingere, to haue redde a lyttel parte of a booke hastely.

In transitu attingere, to touche or mencion a thyng byefely in other communication.

Attingere res gestas versibus, to beginne to write an history in verses.

Attingere oram aliquam, siue regionem, to border vpon or reigne next to an other countrey.

Macedonia quæ tantis Barbarorum gentibus attingitur.

Eorum fines Neruii attingebant.

Ea pars quæ Siciliam proxime attingit, whiche is next to Sicile.

Hora circiter diei quarta Britanniam attigit, he arriued in Englande about fower of the cloche.

Si qua de pompeio te attingit cura, yf you be any thynge carefull.

Nostri principes digito se cælum putant attingere, Our princes thinke them selues to be euen as it were goddes, prouerbially spoken.

Attingere aliquem, to name one, to make mencion of any person.

Quem simul atque attigi, whome so soone as I named or mencioned.

Attingere aliquod genus vitæ extremis digitis, to haue assayed or tasted a lyttell any kinde of lyfe.

Primoribus labris aliquid attingere, to haue a smacke or litle vnderstandyng of any thyng.

Attingi dolore, to bee attached with sorowe or heuinesse.

Attingi inuidia, to be hated or enuied.

Attis, looke Atthis, It is sometyme taken for a nightyngale.

Attóllo, attuli, ĕre, to auaunce, to lyfte vp, to take away.

Aduersus Dictatoriam vim attollere oculos non audebant, they durste not ones looke against the power of the Dictatour.

Illa se attollunt, those partes rise higher.

Custodite istum ne quis eum attollat neue quis attingat, id est auferat.

Attóllere signa, to display ensignes, standerdes and banners in the fielde.

Quid si propius attollamus signa, eamusque obui-

obuiam.
Attólere partum, to nourysshe or bryngе vp a chylde from his byrthe.
Fœminæ mammas non habent nisi quæ partus attolere possunt.
Attóllere oculos, to looke vp, to caste vp the eyes.
Oculos ad cælum attollunt.
Attollere quempiam in cælum, or in sydera, to magnify or prayse a man exceedingly.
Attollere se a graui casu, to ryse vp after a great fall.
Quem attollentem se a graui casu, whome ryssyng vp after a great falle.
Chamæcisson hæderam appellant non attollentem se a terra: id est, humi repentem, gosyngе cloase to the grounde.
Attollunt se venæ, the veynes swell and waxe great.
Modo se venæ attollunt modo remittunt, the veynes ryse and falle, as in beatyng of the pulse.
Attolluntur colles alti, the hilles be of a greate height, or the hilles rise into a great heyght.
Attollitur Arcadia in montes septuaginta sex, Arcadie hath .76. high mountaynes.
Arcem attollere tectis, a poeticall phrase, to builde.
Attollere humeris, to beare vpon ones shoulders.
Sæpe attollunt humeris.
Attolle pallium, take vp thy mantell or cloke.
Attóndeo, di, ére, to clippe or sheare a thing nigh to shreadde.
Attondere arbores, to shreadde trees.
Dum tenera attondent virgulta capellæ, while the yonge gootes brouse or eate vpon the shrubbes.
Attondere auro, to rydde one of his money, to take all away from him.
Attónitè, bashefully.
Attónitus, a, um, astonied, amased, or abashed.
Attonitis oculis videre aliquid, to stande starynge on a thyng as one astonied.
Ingens fragor aures attonitas reddit, maketh one deafe.
Attonitus nouitate rei, astonished or abashed with the noueltee of the thynge.
Attono, ui, are, to make astonyshed, amased, or abashed. a worde seldome vsed.
Attónsus, a, um, shorne or clypped, polled, shed.
Attonsa laus, laude or prayse diminished.
Attonsum caput, a polled head.
Attráctio, ônis, fœ. g. a drawyng or pullyng to.
Attráctus, a, um, drawen or pulled to.
Attráctylis, looke Atractylis.
Attráho, áttrahis, tráxi, ere, to draw or pulle to, to bryngе to.
Attrahere & Allicere.
Attrahere aliquem ad aliquod negotium, to induce or bryng a man to doo a thyng.
Attrahere & reddere animam, to breath, to breath in and oute.
Attrahere lorum, to pull the reyne of the bridell to him.
Attrahere & accersere malum, to serche and be occasion of ones owne mischiefe.
Attrahere in se ferrum magnes lapis dicitur.
Attrahere ad se aliquem, to make one come to hym.
Tribunos attrahi ad se iussit, to bee brought vnto hym.
Attrebates, looke Atrebates.
Attrectátus, us, a feelyng or touchyngе.
Attréctо, áui, áre, to feele, to handell or touche often.
Attrectare vxorem alterius, to medle with an other mans wife.
Attremo, áttremis, trémui, ére, to tremble or shake.
Attribuo, bui, ére, to attribute, to impute, to put vpon one by blamyng or accusyng, to assigne, to commit. sometime to geue.
Cæterorum tuendorum curam quæstori attribuit: id est. dat.
Si legi, loco, vrbi, attribuetur oratio, yf you shall make a law, a place, a citee to speake.
Pecunia attributa, a summe of money assygned alowed or apoincted for any officer, to pay souldiours wages, or lay out any other wayes.
Attributa pecunia numerata est, the money that was apoincted for him, was tolde out.
Attribuere causam calamitatis alicui, to imputе or lay the blame of his calamitee or miserie vpon any man.
Quod te lædunt Catoni attribuas & Seruilio, impute it or lay the faulte of it to, &c.
Attribuere & ascribere.
Timor quem mihi natura pudorq; meus attribuit, id est, dat. The feare which my nature and bashfulnesse hath geuen me.
Attribuere crimen aut culpam.
Si vni culpa attribuenda est, if the faulte be to be imputed to any one man.
Attribuere alicui equum, to geue or delyuer an horse to a man. Seruos armat hisq; equos attribuit.
Video cui Apulia sit attributa, I se to whome the countrey of Puell is assigned or apoincted.
Attribuere tertium locũ alicui in re aliqua, in the commendation of men for anye feate, to geue one the thyrde prayse, or to prayse one thyrdely.
His singulæ naues erant attributæ, eche of them was apoincted to gouerne one shippe.
Attribuere negotium alteri, to committe the charge of a matter to any man.
Attribútio, ônis, the assignation or delyuerance of money.
Attribûtus, a, um, attributed, delyuered or assygned.
Attribûta pecunia, money delyuered to be geuen to an other man. Or deliuered to anye officer,

licet, to bestow in the common affayres, as was to the gouernours of the prouinces amonge the Romaynes.

Attributa atque descripta, assygned and appoynted out.

Attritus, tus, rubbyng or wearynge, wastynge or freatyng together.

Attritus calciamentorum, the wearynge of shoes with much goyng.

Attritus, a, um, rubbed, worne, waasted cõsumed.

Attrita vestis, a garment worne out.

Attrita ansa, an handell waasted with muche handlyng.

Attrita bellis Aethiopia, Ethiope wasted and well nere destroied with warres.

Attropatia, parte of the countrey of Media.

Attuli, the preterfect tense of Affero.

Attyla, of some called Athyla, a valiant Scythia prince, after he had subdued Pannonia, entred into Italy, destroyed the cities Aquilea, and came towarde Rome. wherof the Emperoure Valentinianus beynge aferde, sente vnto hym Leo the bysshop of Rome, with the consules and certayne senatours. who submitted theym selues vnto him. And whan his hoste supposed, he woulde haue theym in contempte, and continue his iourney to destroye Rome: he pardonynge them, departed: whereat all men meruayled. But he, beyng demaũded, why he had so doone aunswered, that whiles the bysshoppe and senatours spake vnto him, he beheld standynge on eyther hande of him, a man of armes of excellent personage, euery of them holding a naked swerd ouer him, manacyng to slea him, if he spake any vnsittynge worde, or dyd make any further attemptate. wherfore he discharged the Romaynes with gentill language, perswadyng his hoste to holde them contente. Afterwarde he entred into Germany, wastynge the countrey, and in his retourne towarde Hungary, he maried a wyfe. In which mariage he so excessiuely fylled him selfe with meates and wynes, that therby he fell in a bledinge, and so died: after the incarnation. 401. yeres. And at the beginnynge called him selfe the scurge of God.

Atuacutũ, the towne of Antwerpe in Brabant.

Atura, a towne of Aquitayne.

Aturius, a ryuer in Fraunce, called vulgarly, Le Dou.

Atypus, átypi, m. g. one that is tongue tied.

Atys, a chylde of wonderfull beautee, beloued of Cybele, the mother of goddis, and was tourned into a pyne tree. It was also a kynge of Lydia, descendyng lynially from Hercules, and Omphale. Also a ryuer of Sicile.

A ANTE V.

AV, an interiection, vsed of women beynge sore abasshed or amased. And after Lysaeire, an interiection of silence.

Auantici, a people of Fraunce.

Auãre, couetously, nygthy, nygardly.

Auãre & acerbe imperare, to rule with exaction and tyrannye.

Auaricum, Vierron in Berrey in the royalme of Fraunce.

Auariter, idem quod auarè.

Auãritia, æ, and Auarities, ei, fœ. g. auarice, couetousnesse, inordinate desyre of money.

Ardere auaritia, to be exceedyng couetous.

Auaritia gloriæ, immoderate desyre of honour and dignitee.

Ex luxuria auaritia existit, of natte syngeth inordinate desire of money.

Auaritia sẽper hianie fuit, he was alwayes dyng couetous and gredie.

Per auaritiam aliena bona appetere: couetous ye to desire other mens goodes.

Auaritiæ coarguere, to blame one of couetousnes.

Auaritiæ in simulare aliquem, to say that one is couetous.

Exuere auaritiam.

Auãrus, a, um, couetous, auaricious, desirous, gredy of money.

Auarę adulationes, for Auarorum adulationes, the flatterynges of eythemen.

Cædis auarus miles, a cruell souldiour, desyrous of murther.

Auarum mare: a greedy sea.

Intuitus auarus, the vnsatiate desyre to beholde a thyng.

Auarus laudis, desyrous of prayse.

Aúceps, aucupis, com. ge. a fouler or bryder.

Auceps syllabarum, he that watcheth at euery syllable to take a man in a trippe, a captious felow.

Ne quis nostro auceps sermoni fiet, lest there be any that watche what we say.

Auceta, vsed of olde writers for Sæpe aucta.

Auctãtium, looke Auctuarium.

Auctificus, a, um, that maketh or increaseth.

Auctio, ónis. fœ. an increase. also an open sale of pryuate goodes.

Auctio regia, sale of the kynges goodes.

Auctionem facere, and auctionem proponere. to set his goodes to sale.

Auctionem hic faciam & vendam omnia que habeo.

Auctionem vendere, the office of the crier in such common sales.

Auctio hastæ, poze sale of the goodes of men, that be attepnted of treasone or felony. But moze propryely of men's gooddes taken in warre and solde by the chiefe capitayne.

Vis conclamari auctionem, will you haue it cried in the market place that there shalbe open sale of these gooddes.

Auctionãrius, a, um, of or pertaynyng to poze sale, or the sales man.

Auctionariæ tabulæ, inuentozies, wherin the gooddes

goodes to be solde, are written.
Auctiónor, âtus sum, âri, depo. to sell houshold stuffe by poste sale.
Auctior, tius, greatter.
Auctito, áuctitas, áui, âre, the frequentatiue of aucto.
Auctitare pecunias fœnore, to increase mony by vsury.
Aucto, aui are, frequen, to gayne, to wynne, to augment or multiply.
Auctolycus, a thiefe that transformed him selfe into diuers shapes.
Auctonus, the sonne of Apollo and Lycene.
Auctor, ôris, m. g. or auctrix, he or she that augmenteth or increaseth.
Auctorâtus, ti, a seruaunt that is solde, bounden, or hyred.
Auctoramentum, the bonde, or price wherwyth one is bought or hyred.
Auctôro, aui, are, to bynde one as seruaunt, or by certayne law of couenaunt, or els by a price and some of money.
Auctuárium, ouer measure or weyght, surplusage in number, or quantite, or weyght.
Auctus, a, um, increased, auaunced.
Auctus lætitia, more ioyfull or gladde.
Auctus pecunia, made richer.
Auctior ægritudo, more paynefull sycknesse.
Auctus filiolo, he is richer than he was, for he hath a sonne borne.
Auctus damno, he hath yet more harme.
Auctus honoribus, he is aduaũced to honour and dignitee.
Auctus prœda, he is made riche with robbynge and pillynge.
Auctus animo, his courage beyng encreased.
Auxilio iam auctus, hauynge more ayde then he had before.
Clodius Antonij beneficio auctus est.
Auctas exaggerataſque fortunas vna nox pœne delcuit, one nyghte dyd almoste cleane take away the ryches meruelously encreased and augmented.
Societate Agrippinensium auctus, hauynge the societee of theym, whyche he hadde not before.
Auctus re fortunisque, he is very substanciall and ryche.
Auctus, us, increase, augmentacion.
Auctus dierum, the increase of the dayes.
Aucula, a towne in Thuscane, called Aquapendens.
Aucupátio, ônis. f. g. byrdynge, and after Budeus, in his booke de asse, sometyme gayne, aduauntage.
Aucupatórij, lyme twygges.
Aucupatórius, a, um, pertaynyng to byrdynge.
Aucúpia, birdes taken of the fouler.
Aucúpium, ij, n. g. byrding or foulyng. sometime the birdes that be taken at the byrdynge.

Aucupium sagittarum, hootyng at byrdes.
Vitam propagabat aucupio sagittarum, he lengthened his life with going a byrde and hootynge at birdes.
Aucupium delectationis, desyre of delectacion.
Ne aucupium delectationis in oratione videatur esse, that there may not seme to bee in your style a certayne affectated studye or desyre to delight.
Aucupium auribus facere, to harken what is sayed.
Hoc nouũ est aucupium, this is a new way to get money.
Aucupor, âtus sum, pâri, dep. and aucupo, to goe a byrdynge, foulynge, or haukynge. Also it signifieth to searche by craftie meanes, and to watche for.
Aucupari sermonem alicuius, to harken or take heede what one sayeth.
Circumspice num sermonem nostrum quis aucupet vell acupetur.
Aucupari tempus, to espie a time.
Aucupari sibi famam obtrectatione alenæ scientiæ, to endeuour to get a name by the dispraysynge of an other mans cunnyng.
Gratiam alicuius aucupari assentatiuncula, to endeuour to gette ones fauoure by a flatterynge tale.
Aucupari rumusculos imperitorum hominum, to goe aboute to gette prayse of idiotes or vnlearned persons.
Aucupari tranquillitatem, to watche or tarie for a calme wether, or tyll the wynde bee laide.
Delectationem quandam dicendo aucupari, in pleadynge to endeuour to delyght hys audience.
Aucupari errantem aliorum opinionem non debemus, wee should not goe aboute to vnderstande and folow the erroneous opinion of other.
Cur epistolis & matris & sororis imbecillitatem aucupatur.
Quæ tamen ab alijs legibus similitudinem quandam aucupatur.
Aucupari verba, aut vim verborum, to serche the true propertee of woordes, or what they signifie.
Aucupari vtilitatem, to hunte for profite.
Audácia, foolehardynesse, courage, truste, confydence in ones selfe, auenterous courage, stomacke, boldenesse, presumpcion.
Quæ in Catone libertas, in alio audacia diceretur, that was called in Cato playne & franke speakyng his mynde, should in an other person haue ben called presumption.
Catilina fuit magnæ audaciæ, of greate presumpcion.
Expertæ audaciæ homo, a man that is tried to be bolde and hardie.

Titubans audacia, bashefull boldenesse.
Audatia, temeritatis, Audentia, fortitudinis est.
Fretus impudentia atque audatia, trustynge only to his impudencie and presumption.
Cædere audaciæ alicuius, to gyue place to ones confydence and stomake.
Comprimere contundere frangere audatiam alicuius, to holde vnder and breake ones stomake or presumption.
Homo expertæ audatiæ, a man of a proued courage and boldenesse.
Increscit audatia, his confidence or stomake encreaseth.
Audatia fortitudinem imitatur, foolehardynesse imitateth valiant courage.
Petulans audatia, malapert boldnesse and presumption.
Inhumanæ audatiæ, Cicero hath in the plurall number.
Audácter, & audaciter, boldely, aduentrously.
Audacter & libere loqui, to speake boldely without feare.
Audacter monere, respondere, defendere, dicere. &c.
Audaculus, hardie, spoken in derision or contempte.
Audax, âcis, bolde and hardie, or trustyng well in hym selfe, a rashe felowe, a presumptuous person.
Audax facinus, a bolde enterpryse.
Audax & confidens. Audax, amens, impudens.
Petulans & audax homo. Temerarius & audax.
Audax animi, bolde of courage.
Impium atque audax caput, a wicked and rashe felow.
Audacem faciebat amor, made hym bolde.
Audens, hardy.
Audéntia, æ, hardynesse.
Audeo, sus, sum, ère, to presume rashely. To haue the harte to doo a thynge, to dare, not to bee afrayde to doo.
Qui fallere audebit patrem, tanto magis audebit cæteros, he that shall haue the herte to begyle his owne father.
Audere longius, to aduenture further.
Secundis rebus longius audebunt.
Capitalia ausi plerique, the more parte of them haue not ben afrayed to committe moste deadly offences or shamefull crimes.
Maiora viribus audere, to aduenture more than one is able to atchieue.
Audere, with an accusatiue for, non vereri.
Non ausis aciem hostibus, hys enemies not darynge, or not beynge so hardy to fyght with hym.
Illo, sine publica fraude, Facinus auso, seyng he durste to aduenture that acte. &c.
Pater multa hostilia ausus, his father presumynge to doo. &c.
Nihil vltra fremitum & minas ausus, he durste doo nothynge but grenne and threaten.
Nocturnam oppugnationem audebant, they were not afrayed to sette vpon the citee in the nyght.
Nec Tiberius pœnam eius palam ausus, neyther durste Tyberious punysshe hym openlye.
Vltima audere & experiri cogitabat, he entended to aduenture and trye the extremyte.
Periculum in aperto non audebant, they were afrayed to aduenture that daungier in an open place.
Pugnam ausi sunt, They dyadde not to fyghte wyth theym, or to encountre wyth theym in battayle.
Qui me ferro ausi sunt tentare, that durste begynne or presume to fight with me.
Audiéntia, æ, audience, reporte.
Audientiam facere, to commaunde and make silence, as they doo, whiche are rulers in places of iustice.
Audio, iui, ire, to here, to consider, to perceyue, to graunt that whiche is asked, to doo the thing that is commaunded. also to agree, to obeye, but most commonly with a negation.
Audire bene, to bee well reported of, to haue a good name.
Cupit bene audire a parentibus, he desyreth to haue hys parentes speake well of him.
Audiré male, to be yll reported of, to haue an yll name.
Apud omnes bonos viros propter auaritiam male audit.
Audin, tu? Herest thou not?
Audire Platonem, to be Platos disciple.
Platonem tres annos audiuit, he was Platons scholer three yeres.
Audias, pro audire poteris, thou mayste heare.
Audiens dicto, redye to doo that he is commaunded, at commaundemente, obediente.
Audiri, to bee beleued.
Audiris, for vbi audieueris.
Audite breuiter, audite paucis, here in fewe wordes.
Missis leuibus copijs que ex longinquo in maius audiebantur, whiche a farre of seemed to those that hearde theym, to bee a greatter number.
Audiri latius, to be hearde farther.
Quo latius audiretur, that he myght be heard the further of.
Audiui dicere, I heard one reporte.
Quis esset nunquã audiui dici, I neuer heard any man tell who he was.

Vt audiui dicere, as I heard one say.
Audiui, idem quod audiui dicere.
Audiui & credo, I heard report so, and I beleue it.
Audire alterum de re aliqua, to giue audience to an other man, or to here what one will say in any mattier.
Audiui à patre, ex patre, é patre, and de patre, I heard it reported of my father.
Sæpe a maioribus natu audiui.
De psaltria hac audiuit, he hath heard some speakyng of thys syngyng woman.
Hoc te ex alijs audire malo, As for this I had leifer that ye shoulde heare it of other men.
Audire de capite alicuius, id est, cognoscere, to sitte in examination of a mattier concernynge lyfe and death.
De capite viri consularis soccatus audiebat.
Audire pro concedere. Preces meas audiuerunt, They heard and graunted my petycion.
Audire admonentem, to obey one that doeth aduertise vs of any thynge.
Audio ironicè, for non audio.
Audio, sometyme for consentio, I consente, I agree.
Pro illo te ducam: ch. audio.
Audiendus non est, he is not to be beleued, or he ought not to be obeyed.
Nec Homerum audio, Neyther I agree to Homere, or I beleue not Homere.
Si fabulas audire velimus, id est, credere. If we wyll beleue fables.
Nunquam labêre, si te audies, you shall neuer doo amisse, yf you wyll folow your owne counsayle, or doo as you thynke best your selfe.
Si me audies, yf you wyll follow my counsayle, if you wyll doo as I wyll haue you, yf ye wyll be ruled after me.
Minus commodè audire, to haue a shrewde name, to be euell reported of.
Attente bonaque cum venia audire aliquem: to heare one fauourably, and diligently.
Auribus si parum audias, yf thou bee dull of hearynge.
Dolobellæ, me audiente Cæsar dixit. &c. Cæsar sayde to Dolabella in my hearynge.
Audire pro intelligere.
Audio quid velis, I perceyue what youre mynde is.
Audin quid dicat, doest thou not perceyue what he sayeth.
Audire nuntium, vnde vix ter in anno nuntium audire possunt, from whens they shall heare worde. &c.
Audibo, vsed of olde writers for audiam.
Auditur nihil noui, there is no newes hearde of.
Auditio, ônis, fœ. gene. hearynge or audience, a rumoure or reporte, that commeth to ones hearynge.

Auditione accipere, to heare by reporte.
Ne leuissimam quidem auditionem de ea re accepi, I heard not one worde spoken of that matter.
Fabularum auditione ducuntur, They take great pleasure in hearyng of tales.
His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti, beyng moued with these rumours and reportes.
Fictæ auditiones, feyned reportes.
Falsas auditiones depellere, to put awaye false reportes.
Sedere in his scholis auditioni occupatum gratius est quam. &c. beynge occupied in harkennyng or hearyng. &c.
Auditiúncula, æ. a dyminutiue of Auditio.
Auditiuncula aspersum esse, to heare a lyttell talkyng of a mattier.
Auditor, ôris, mas. gen. one that heareth. also a disciple or scholar, one that cometh to lecture.
Auditórium, rij, neu. g. a place where men doo here lessons or proposicions, an auditorie. sometyme the whole audience. sometyme a common place, where iudges sit to deuise mattiers.
Auditum, ti, neu. gen. reporte.
Audito nunciare, to tell by here say.
Nihil præter auditum habeo, I saye but as I heard other reporte.
Auditus, a, um, herde.
Rége ex vtráque parte audita, the mattier beynge heard or examined for bothe parties: or whan they had bothe tolde theyr tales.
Romæ cuncta in deterius audita Mutianum angebant, worse rumours of all thynges beynge heard euery day at Rome disquieted Mutianus.
Audito castellum obsideri, id est, postquam audisset.
Audito, absolutely, whan it was hearde.
Auditus, us, mas. gene. hearynge, one of the fyue wittes.
Auditu intelligi, to be perceyued by hearyng.
Audiuitaui, for sæpe audiui, a worde out of vse.
Aue, be thou gladde or ioyful, as the vulgare people say, test you merry.
Auére te iubet, id est, te salutat, He greteth you well.
Aucho, áuchis, auéxi, ĕre, to cary from one place to an other, to cary awaye.
Auella, or Auellinum, a towne of Campayne in Italy.
Auellâna, næ, f.g. a filberde nutte.
Auéllo, úlsi, ĕre, to pluche away by violence.
Auellere se a meretrice, to withdraw hym, to leaue or forsake the company of an harlot.
Auellere & abstrahere, to pluche or draw away by violence.
Auellere aliquem a suis, to pulle a man from his friends or acquayntance.
E signo Cereris hoc auellendũ curauit, he caused that he pulled from the image.
His auelli non possunt nisi lima, they can not be pulled from them but with a file.

Auellere rus ab aliquo, to take a ferme or peece of grounde from one by force.

Auéna, næ, f. ge. otes. sometyme it is put for ote strawe, or a wheate strawe or reede, or a pype made of an oten strawe.

Auenáceus, a, um, made of otes.

Auenárius, a, um, bepnge amonge otes, or of otes.

Auenária cicada, a kynde of grassehoppers, whiche appere not till corne be rype.

Auentinus, an hill at Rome.

Auentinus, a, um, of that hyll.

Auenuiorum colonia, or Auenio, Auinion, a citee in Pronaunce.

Aueo, áues, ére, to coueite.

Auet audire, he despyseth to here.

Auerni, people of the countrey in Fraunce called Auergne.

Auérnus, ni, ma. ge. and in the plurall number, Auerna, orum, neu. ge. a lake in Campayne, which was dedicate vnto Pluto kynge of helle, where men supposed to bee an entrie or passage to helle.

Auernus, a, um, and Auernalis, le, of Auernus, sometyme of hell.

Auerrois, a great philosophier and phisition, ennemy to Auicen, and also to Christe. And for his great commentes written vpon Aristotle, he is named Commentator. He was aboute the yere of our lorde. 1145.

Auerrúnco, áui, áre, to tourne away, to put away, to scrape of, to cut of, as men cut vynes. Auerruncáre deûm iram, to pacifie goddes wrathe.

Dij auerruncent, god forbidde.

Auerrúncus deus, God whiche putteth awaye all euell.

Auersátio, ônis. f. ge. an hatynge, abhorrynge, or refusynge of a thynge, disdeigne.

Auérsio, ônis, a tournynge awaye, a stralynge awaie, looke Aduersio.

Auersor, átus sum, ári, to abhorre, to refuse. Auersári aliquem, so to detest and abhorre one, that for hate he tourneth his face from him. Auersári preces alicuius, to bee agaynst a mans desyre.

Auérsor, ôris, mas. gen. he that tourneth a thing from one vse to an other.

Auérsus, a, um, straunge vnacquaynted. sometyme backewarde, or on the backe half, contrary to Aduersus. Also angry, wrath, spitefull, agaynst, so that he will not looke on one. Aduersus, & Auersus, forewarde and backewarde. Auersa venus, præposterus & infandus coitus. Auersa pars, the backe syde of a thynge. Canities semper a priore parte capitis, tum deinde ab aduersa, then after one the hynder parte. Auersa pecunia publica, the common treasure

tourned to a particular aduauntage. Auersis post crura plantis, the feete tourned backewarde. In auersa charta scribere, to write in roughe paper that stoppeth the penne. Also to write on the backesyde of an indenture or suche lyke wrytyng, to endorse. Auersus à proposito, tourned from hys purpose. Auersus à vero, contrary to the truthe, against the truthe. Auersus à suis, contrary to, or resistynge hys friendes myndes. Neminem vidi tam auersum a suis. Auersus à musis, he that hateth or despyseth learnyng. Nemo tam auersus a musis. Auersus à veneriis amoribus, he that delyteth not in, or despiseth wanton loue. Amicos auersos componere, to sette frendes at one, that were at variance. Auersi dij a salute populi Romani, the goddis be displeased with, or regarde not the wealth of the Romaynes. Auersissimus animus, a mynde greatlye displeased and bent agaynst a man.

Auérta, æ, f. ge. the peutrell of an horse, or after some, it is the bedstale of the bridell, whervnto the rayne of the bridell is fastned.

Auérto, si, tere, to tourne awaye, to tourne fro, to disdeyne. Auertit se, he tourned him selfe away. Auertere ab aliquo loco, to lette or prohibite one to enter into a place. Vultum auertit, he tourned his face away. Ex oculis illius se auertit, he tourned hym away out of his sight. Auertere se ab aliquo, to leaue hym there, to come awaye from one. Auertere hostes, ab aliquo loco, to dryue away enemies. Auertere se à sermone, to tourne away from the tale, to disdeyne to here ones communication. A nostro sermone se penitus auertit. Auertere culpam in alterum, to lay the blame or fault in an other. Deus hunc a nobis casum auertat, kepe hys thaunce from vs. Conatus alicuius auertere a rep. to kepe or let one that he doo not those thynges that he endeuoureth agaynst the common wealth. Furorem alicuius auertere a pernitie reip. to kepe that ones furie destroy not thee. ye. Surda aure auertitur, he tourneth away now and will not heare. Auertere hæreditatem, to putte one from hys inheritaunce. Auertere flumen, to tourne the ryuer oute of hys course. Iter ab Arare auerterant, they tourned

A ANTE V.

kepe iourney from Brar.
Quod omen dij auertant, God kepe vs from that luche or chaunce.
Vt auerteret rem à suspitione, that he myght make the matter not to be suspected, or that he might bryng the matter out of suspicion.
Auertere se ab amicitia alicuius, to forsake ones amitee or friendship.
Totum se ab illius amicitia auertit.
Mentem eius ab illa defensione auertit.
Auertere se in mercaturam to gyue hym selfe to practise the feate of marchandise.
Auertit regem in cogitationem belli, he turned the kynge from all other thynges, and sette hym in mynde to make warre.
Auertere pestem, to preserue or kepe from the pestilence.
Repente auertis orationem, sodenlye thou turnest our talke to an other thynge.
Auertere aliquē ab infamia, to kepe one from myscrepor or sclaunder.
Auertere ab oculis, to conueygh oute of mens sight.
Auertunt ab oculis naribusque dominorum. &c.
Auertere crimen a se, to putte the faute away from hym selfe.
Auertere animum ab aliquo, to forsake one to alienate his mynde from him. sometyme not to thynke on one, nor consider who he is.
A me penitus animum auertit.
A me animum parumper auertas Catonem loqui putes, thynke not of me, but ymagine that Cato speaketh.
Auertere cogitationem, not to regard or consyder any more.
Auertere oculos omnium in se, to make all men to looke from other, and beholde hym onlye.
Auertere in fugam, to put to flyght.
Auertere rem aliquam, by stelthe to take awaye a thyng, to robbe.
Consistit hæreditas in his rebus quas auertit Oppia.
Auertere pecuniam publicam, vniustlye to vse the commune treasure to hys owne aduauntage.
Auertere sensus magicis artibus, to enchaunt by witchecraft.
Aufero, abstuli, auférre, to take away, to rauie awaye. sometyme to steale, to beare awaye by stealthe, to obtayne a mannes requeste, to haue that he despyed or craued, to ceasse or leaue of.
Auferre caput alicui, to strike of ones head.
Auferre formam, to disfigure.
Auferre nomen alicui, to take from one hys good name.
Aufer te hinc, get the hense.
Aufer te domum, get the home.
Aufer me vultu terrere, id est, desine,
Auferas iurgium si sapis, leaue thy chyding.
Auferent dies quindecim hi ludi, those playes will lette vs these. xv. dayes.
Aufer nugas, leaue these trifelynges, leaue your mockes.
Auferre litem, to gette by action or processe of the lawe.
Maiore mulcta mulctat, quā litem auferunt, He maketh them to spende more than they may wynne by their suite.
Auferre petionem, id est, impetrare, to haue the thynge that he asketh.
Id auferre & abducere licebit, they maye carry away that and take it with them.
Abstulit e conspectu, he carried it oute of syght.
Aequitati multum aufert fraus impiorum: id est, nocet, hurteth or dymynysheth.
Aufert animum ad contemplacionem eorumque. &c. It carieth away my mynde to the consideration. &c.
Nomen auferre alijs, to make other nothyng spoken of.
Quin tu hinc pollicitationes aufer, but dooe thou I praye thee leaue thy fayre promysses.
Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abs te id quod peto, Euen as you will, so that I maye haue the thyng that I aske or demaunde.
A Scapulis paucos dies aufert dum in patriam mittat, he obteyned the delay or space of two or three dayes of them, vntill. &c.
Iudicio iam pridem abstulissem, I woulde haue obteyned it by suite in the lawe.
Facile auferemus quod volumus, wee shall easely obteyne.
Auferre pignora, to take a dystresse or gage.
Abstulit iratus pignora.
Suspendas potius me, quam tacita hæc auferas, Thou shalt rather hange me, than make me kepe these thynges secrete.
Auferre inultum, to go quite withoute punishement.
Ego precium ob stultitiam fero, sed inultum id nunquam auferet, I am well rewarded for my foolyshnesse, but he shall not go quite, or he shall not skape vnpunyshed.
Auferri sibi, to bee vexed in mynde, or from hym selfe.
Quanti voles auferes, ye shall haue it at youre owne price.
Auferre è conspectu, to take or conueygh out of syght.
Auferre opem ab aliquo, to obtayne ayde or succour of one.
Auferri inter manus, to bee borne oute betwene men, whan one can not goe hym selfe.
Alius inter manus e conuiuio tanquam e prælio auferebatur.

Auferre pecuniam de ærario, to steale money out of the common treasory.
Nihil tibi abstuli: id est, surripui.
Auferre aliquid domum, to cary home that, that one hath stollen.
Multa clam domum suam auferebant.
Auferre ab aliquo id quod petimus pro impetrare, to obtayne of one that, which we desyre.
Auferre auditum, to make one deake.
Auditum accolis aufert.
Auferre alicui vitam, to kille.
Auferre fastidium, to take awaye lothesomnesse.
Haud sic auferent, they shall not escape so.
Aufer lachrimas, ceasse thy weepyng.
Auferre laudem, aut gloriam ex aliqua re, to get prayse or honour for any thyng.
Auferre mensam, to take vp the table.
Mensa ablata est.
Obliuio illud abstulit, that is forgotten.
Auferre præmium, to haue a rewarde.
Hoc præmium auferes.
Auferre responsum ab aliquo, to haue an answere of one.
Illud ab eo responsum abstulit.
Auferre somnum, to lette one that he cannot sleape.
Calor somnum aufert.
Auferre spem, to put out of all hope.
Medios aufertur in hostes, he russhed into the myddes of his enemies.
Ne auferent te aliorum consilia, Lette not other mennes counsayle tourne thy mynde: or, take hede you be not seduced or myssled by other mens counsayle.
Ausidena, æ, a towne of Italy.
Ausidius, a mans name.
Ausidus, a ryuer in the countrey of Naples in Italy.
Ausúgio, fugis, fúgi, ĕre, to flye away, to eschue.
Aufugere aspectum alicuius, to flye oute of ones sight.
Aufugere ex loco aliquo.
Auga, the sister of Telephus, who with hir sonne was caste into the sea, and preserued by the prouydence of Pallas.
Aúge, the moryng or brightnes.
Augea, a citee of Locris, an other in Laconia.
Augeas, a kynge of the people called Elei, slayne by Hercules. also a comicall porte of Athens.
Augeo, xi, ĕre, to increase, to augment, to enriche, to auaunce, to make more worshipfull or honorable.
Augĕre & ampliare, to augment and make greater.
Augĕre animos, to make more couragious. also to take a lusty harte or courage.
Beneuolentiã auxit consuetudo, familiaritee encreased their friendeshyp.
Agrippina cognomento augustæ augetur, is made more honourable with the surname of Augusta.
Dona precibus augere, ouer and beside hys gyftes or presentes, to entreate and desyre to.
Ille dies me summo honore auxit, that daye made me farre more honorable, or encreased my honour greatly.
Largitione potissimos amicorũ auxit: he enriched the chiefe of his friendes. &c.
Auges tu molestiam, thou encreasest my greefe.
Opes per scelus auxit, he hath increased hys riches by mischiefe.
Auxit timoris opinionem, he encreased the opinion, whereby they thought hym to bee a feardr.
Scientia augere aliquem, to make more cunnynge.
Auxit suspicionem, he encreased the suspicion.
Augĕre dignitatem & nomen alicuius, to increase ones honour and renoume.
Augere diuitijs, to make richer.
Augere linguam latinam, to inriche the latin tongue.
Augere ciuitatem procreatione liberorum, by generatyon to make the citee more populous.
Augere verbis munus, to lette forthe or commende a present with wordes.
Non ille verbis auget munus suum.
Augere suspicionem alicuius rei, to make a thynge more suspected.
Augere spem, to put one in greater hope.
Augere industriam alicuius, to giue one courage to doo better and better, to make one more diligent.
Augere & ornare aliquem, to auaunce one to richesse and honour.
Te non modo tuendum mihi sed augendum atque ornandum putaui.
Non tueri solum sed augere commodis debeo, but also enryche with commodites.
Rem augere laudando, with prayslynge to make a thynge more than it is, to amplefie it.
Augere auxilia, to make a new hoaste after a discomfiture.
Augésco, augéscis, scĕre, to ware greate, or to be greate, to be growen, to be increased, to ware bygger.
Quotidiè augéscit de filio ægritudo, the sorowe and heauynesse for my sonne increaseth dayly more and more.
Augescere incrementis, to bee increased, or ware more.
Augescunt, corpora, Augescunt vuæ.
Augias the sonne of Phobas, or after some of Nicteus or Epochus, out of hys eyes appered as it were sonne beames. Other affirme, that this Augias was kyng of Epites, or Elidenses, and

and that Euristeus caused Hercules to make cleane his stable, wherin was an huge heape of dounge.

Augifico, for Augeo.

Augmen, ǽgminis.neu.gen. idem quod Auctus, tus. Perfectum corporis augmen, the full growthe of the bodie.

Augmine donare, to increase.

Augmentátio, ônis, fœm.ge. an increse or augmentacion.

Augmento, áui, áre, to increase or make more.

Augur, áuguris, com.g. he that telleth by byrdes voyces, or by their flyinge or sittinge, what shall happen. And it is sometyme vsed for other soothsayers.

Auguráculum, li.neu.gen. is taken for a towre or castell, wherin the Augures vsed to diuine of matters.

Augurâle, neu.gen.idem quod Lituus.

Augurâlis, le, pertaynyng to diuination, looke Augurium.

Auguráles cœnæ, idem quod Adiciales.

Augurátio, ônis, diuinacions by birdes, gessynge or coniecturyng of a thyng to come.

Augurato, alowed by diuinacion of the augurers.

Augurâtus, tus, the dignitee of them, which were Augures, of whome was a college in Rome, as be now of pryestes in cathedrall churches.

Augurátus, a, um, the participle.

Augúrium, rij, n.g. diuinacion or tellyng before of thynges, which shall happen, especially by the flight or voyces of birdes, sooth saying. it is also taken for Oraculum.

Auguror, áris, ári, to tell by such craft what shall happen, to diuine, coniect, or surmise what will folow.

Astuté áugura, coniecte or diuine subtilly.

Augurare & diuinare.

Augurari coniectúra, to coniect, to gather by coniecture, to gather by signes and tokens.

Quantum coniectúra auguramur.

Sed quid de illo augurer, non libet dicere, But I wyll not say what I coniecte, or what my mynde giueth me, that he wyll doo heres after.

Augurari de: Recte de me auguraris.

Augurari ex auis volatu, to diuyne by, &c.

Augurari futura, to surmyse or coniecte thynges that will folow.

Quantum auguror opinione, as farre as I suppose in myne opinion, or my mynde giueth me,

Auguro, áuguras, áui, áre, idem quod Auguror.

Augusta Cæsaria, a citee in Spayne, vpon the riuer Iberus.

Augusta Emerita, a citee in Portugall.

Augusta Taurinorum, Turine.

Augusta Triuerorum, the citee of Trier, or Treues.

Augusta Rauricum, a citee in Almayne called Basile, or Basilæa.

Augusta Vindelicorum, a goodly and beautyfull citee in Germany called Ausbourgh.

Augusta Veltonum, Soyssons in Champayn.

Augusta Gemella, a citee in Spayne.

Augustæ, the surname of dyuers empresses of Rome.

Augustâle, lis, n.g. the kinges pauylion or tent, or the prynces palayce.

Augustâlis, le, imperiall.

Augustales, were the chiefe captaynes of the forwarde.

Augústè, nobly, with a maiestee, magnificently, holyly.

Augustinus, the famous doctoure of Christes churche, borne in Affrike, in a towne called Gasthensis, was of suche excellent witte, that in his childehode he learned all the vii. liberall sciences without an instructour. He was wonderfully learned, specially in the doctrine of Plato: whereby he was the rather induced to imbrace the christian faythe. He fauoured the errours of the Manichees: but by the continuall prayer of his good mother Monica, and the perswassion of saynete Ambrose, he was at laste conuerted to the true faythe. They bothe replenyshed with the holy gost, dyd syng together the psalme Te deum, answeryng mutually the one to the other. Afterwarde in prayer, wrytynge, and preachynge, he so muche profyted, that he was hadde in greate reuerence of all men. and wrate mo bokes than euer dyd any in the church of the latyns. He lyued. 76. yeres, and was bysshop forty yeres, and dyed in the yere of our lorde. 437.

Augustodunum, the citee of Iuston in Fraunce.

Augustonemetum, Neuers in Fraunce.

Augustoritum, the citee of Poicters.

Augústus, a, um, consecrated and establyshed by the Augures, noble, royall, imperiall, full of maiestee. Wherfore Octauius was fyrste so called, and after him all the emperours of Rome were and yet be called Augusti.

Fons sanctus & augustus, holye and consecrated.

Erat forma, humana augustior, hys fauour was of greater maiestie then any mannes fauour is, as it were a god.

Augústus, ti, m.g. is also the moneth nexte after July.

Auia, órum, places that can not be passed by.

Auia, auiæ, f.g. a graundame.

Auiæ veteres, olde foolysshe dotynge women.

Auia, an herbe mencioned of Columella.

Auia, or rather Liuia, a citee in Spayne, called Villalon.

Auiárium, rij, n.g. a thycke wodde without way. also a place where byrdes be kepte and nourysshed. sometyme bussches set for byrdes to haunte

Iuij and

and sitte in.

Auiárius, & auiária, he or she that haue charge of the keppnge of poultry or wyldefoule. It may also be vsed for a poulter that selleth poultrie.

Auicenna, or Abicena, a famous phisition, whom some suppose to bee of a citee in Spayne called Hispalis, or Liuile. Some name him prynce of Aboalim, some say he was kyng of Bithynia. He was excellently learned, and wrate in the Arabike tongue many noble workes of philosophie naturall and metaphisike. He comprehended phisike in fiue volumes, wherein he calleth him self the interpretour of Galene: He was about the pere of our lorde. 1151. And was (as some suppose) poysoned by Averrois, whome he slew before he died.

Auícula, æ, f. g. a lytle byrde.

Auicularius, idem quod Auiarius.

Auidé, affectuously, couetously, ardently, with great desyre, gredily.

Auidienus, a mans name in Horace, whiche was riche, and yet a very nygarde.

Auiditas, âtis, desyre of a thynge, couetousnesse, ardent affection, gredynesse.

Infinita auiditas gloriæ, vnsaciate desyre of glorie.

Auidus, áuida, um, couetous, desyrous, gredy.

Auidus cibi, hungry.

Auidis moribus, of an euredyng couetous appetyte.

Auidus gloriæ, desyrous of honour.

Aliquantum ad rem auidior, somewhat couetous.

Auidus interficiendi alicuius, desyrous to kyll one.

Animus appetens & auidus, a gredy and couetous mynde.

In pecunijs locupletum auidus, couetous, or gredy, to haue theyr gooddes that be ryche.

Voluptatis auidæ libidines, the gredye desyres of pleasure.

Aures auidæ, eares desyrous to heare.

Canes auidi, gredy dogges.

Auidus deus, Pluto.

Auidus videndi, desyrous to see.

Parandi diuitias auidus, desyrous to gette ryches.

Auílla, a lambe lately peaned.

Auis, is, f. g. a byrde.

☞ Auis alba, a white byrde. A prouerbe applied to a thynge either fortunate or lucky, or els seldome and rare.

Concentus auium, the syngynge or chirpynge of birdes together.

Grex auium, a flocke of byrdes.

Voces auium liquidæ, the cleare voyces of birdes.

Auis deuia, an owle.

Auis fluminea, a byrde that vsed muche on the ryuers.

Iunonia auis, a peacocke.

Auis varia: a birde of diuers colours.

Glomerantur aues, flocke together.

Insidias auibus moliri, to ley ginnes for byrdes, to goe a birdyng.

Bonis auibus, with good lucke, fortunately.

Aduersa aui, vnfortunately.

Auis solis, the birde called Phenix.

Auitus, a, um, that whiche is lefte by auncestres. Auncient of longe tyme or continuance.

Auitus ager, olde inheritance.

Auius, áuia, um, whereby there is no passage or way, somtime out of the way, without reason.

Auia virgulta, bushes so thicke, that no man may passe through.

Montes auij, Saxa auia: Nemora auia.

Auius errat animus, the mynde wandereth.

Aula, æ, an hall. sometyme the palace or courte of a prince. It was also of olde writers vsed for Olla, a potte. Aulai, for Aulæ, the genitiue case. it is sometime vsed for a pipe or shaulme. it is properly a galery or walke: or other place, whiche the wynde passeth through.

Aula, a kynde in trees called also olla.

Aulæ, shaulmes or waytes.

Aulæa, ôrum, n. g. moste commonly vsed plurally, but Aulæum, is sometime redde in the syngular numbre. And Aulæa, f. g. if the paynters erre not, Tapestry, hangynges of noble mens houses.

Aulerci, people of a citee in Normandy, called Roane.

Aulercij, people of Orlpaunce in Fraunce.

Aulétes, tæ, m. g. he that playeth on the flute, a pyper.

Auléticus, a, um, pertelnyng to a piper or player on a flute.

Aulétris, aulétridis, vel tridos, f. gen. a woman pyper.

Auli, a kynde of shell fysshe, lyke vnto muscles.

Aulicórius, a, um, boyled or sodden in a potte.

Aulicus, áulici, m. g. a courtier.

Aulicus, a, um, of the courte, as, Aulicus apparatus, courtely preparation, or prouision, but most properly of princes.

Aulicocia, orum, thynges that bee sodden in pottes.

Aulis, lis, or lidis, a litteli countrey or shyre in Bœotia, in Greece. It was also a great citee and hauen, where the princes of Greece assembled together, and conspired the destruction of Troy.

Aulocrene, nes, a countrey wherin was the plain tree, on which Marsya, beynge vaynquyshed of Apollo, was hanged.

Aulœdus, i, m. g. a synger, a player on the flute, a mynstrell.

Aulon, the name of a mountayne and citee in Calabria, where groweth excellent good wynes. also of two other citees, the one in Macedonia, the other in Cilicia.

Aulos, li, m. g. a pype or flute.

Aulula, a lyttell potte, wherof cometh Aululária, a comedie in Plautus, wherein is declared the courtous mynde of one, whiche hyd his money in a pot, thynkynge that no man knewe it but hym selfe, and yet was deceyued of it.

Aulus, a name vsed amonge the Romains.

Auo, or Auus, a tyuer in the hyther Spayne.

Auocaméntum, ti, neu. g. pastyme, recreation, that withdrayweth the mynde from heynesse or melancolye.

Auocátio, ônis, f. g. a withdrawynge or callyng away from a thyng.

Auóco, áuocas, áui, áre, to cal away, to distract, to alienate, to pluche away, and withdrawe one from any thynge.

Auocâre animum, to withdrawe the mynde from a thyng.

Auocat a rebus gerendis senecta, withdrayweth.

Auocâre & deterrere.

Auocâre & allicere, are contrary.

Auocâre se à corpore, to withdrawe ones selfe from the cogitations of bodily thynges.

Auocare à vitijs, to pluche and withdrawe men from lewdnes.

Auocare concionem, to lette or forbydde any assemble to be made.

Auolo, áuolas, aui, are, to flie awaye, to hyghe away quickely.

Aura, æ, fœm. gen. sometyme betokeneth a softe wynde. sometyme brightnes. sometyme fauour of the people. sometyme wynde symply. also ayre.

Aura æthera vesci, to lyue.

Auras vitales carpere, idem.

Aura leuis, a gentle or softe coole of wynde.

Auram captare, to haue good hope.

Auræ popularis homo, a man that seketh fauour of the people.

Auræ diuinæ particula, Horace vsed for the soule.

Nec venit incæptis mollior aura meis. i. melior fortuna.

Attollere se in auras, to aduaunce it selfe aloft into the ayre.

Scindere auras, to cut the ayre.

Rapida velocius aura, more swyfte then the rasyng wynde.

Aura auri. i. splendor, the shynynge brightnes of golde.

Mollior aura, better fortune.

Aura rumoris, a small rumour.

Auras, and Aurai, in the genitiue for Auræ.

Auraméntum, ti, gyltynge. After some it shoulde seeme to bee an instrument vsed to digge vp or pourge golde.

Auraria, æ, f. g. a golde myne.

Aurárij, gylters. sometyme it signifieth maintayners.

Aurárius, a, um, of or pertaynyng to money.

Aurárium negotium, a money matter.

Aurarius faber, a gylder or golde smyth.

Auras, a great ryuer fallyng into Ister.

Aurâta, æ, f. g. a fyshe of the sea, which I suppose to be a gylte head, for he hath in his forehead a thynge congelate, whiche in the water shyneth like gold. He hath also a set of teeth lyke cheche teeth, wherwith he hath beene herde of fyshers in the night to crushe cockes and suche little shell fishes wheron he feedeth.

Auratilis, le, of or belongynge to golde.

Auratúra, æ, gyltyng.

Aurâtus, a, um, gylted.

Aurea, áureæ, f. g. the head stall of an horse.

Aureax, a carter.

Aurélia, a family in Rome. also a certayne herbe.

Auréolus, a, um, yelow, somewhat lyke golde.

Auréolus a diminutiue of Aureus.

Aureus, áurei, m. g. a piece of golde in money.

Aureus, a, um, of golde. And is vsed by a metaphore, for shynynge, beautifull, goodly, riche, precious.

Aurea Alexandrina, an excellent confection made by kyng Alexander.

Aurésco, scis, to be yelowe and bryght lyke golde.

Aurichálcum, ci, latten mettall, or copper.

Auricomus, a, um, he that hath heares as yelow as golde.

Auricula, læ, f. g. the eare lappe.

Auricula infima mollior, more soft and pliant than the lower part of the eare. It prouerbe spoken of a mylde and gentle persone, nothynge stubburne or frowarde.

Auricula muris, the herbe called alsine. Dioſ. li. 4. ca. 89.

Auriculâris, ris, idem quod aixoũ maius. Dioſ. li. 4. ca. 91.

Aurilâris, re, idem quod Auricularius.

Auricularis confessio, confession made secretely as priestes do here it.

Auricularius, a secretary or priuy counsellour.

Auricularius, a, um, pertaynyng to the eares.

Aurifer, a, um, that beareth golde.

Aurifex, icis, masc. ge. a golde smyth, or a golde tyner.

Aurificina, æ, f. g. a golde smythes shoppe.

Aurifodina, æ, a golde myne.

Aurifur, uris, com. gen. a theefe that stealeth golde.

Auriga, æ, com. gen. a driuer of a carte, a carter, a wayne man, a chariot man. sometyme it is vsed for an horsekeper. sometyme for a mastyner. it is also a synne in the firmament vpon the hornes of the bull, forgyued to it one cleere sterre. In the hande of Auriga be. ii. sterres called Hædi, whose ryssynge and goynge downe dooeth oftentimes cause great tempestes.

Aurigárius, idem quod auriga.

Aurigátio, ônis, f. g. the dryuyng or guyding of a carte or chariot.

Auriger, rigera, rum, idem quod Aurifer.

Aurigda, a citee of Cyrene, called Zodra.

Auriginôsus, si, masc. gen. he that is sicke of the

saundyse,

saundyse.
Aurigo, aui, are, idem qnod Aurigor.
Aurigo, riginis, f. g. a sickenesse called the yelow saundyse.
Auriger, atus sum, ari, to dyrue a carte, or some syke thynge. also to gouerne.
Aurilegus, gi, after Caleppne he that stealeth golde.
Auripigmentum, in greke Arsenicum, a colour syke golde. in englisshe Orppne, or arsenik.
Auris, auris, fœ. ge. an eare.
Aurem vellere, to put in remembraunce.
Aurem in vtramuis dormire, to slepe soudyly. to take no thought or care for any thynge.
Sonant aures, the eares rynge.
Tarditas aurium, dull hearyng.
Aures sitientes, eares desyrous to heare.
Aures arrigere, to lyfte vp the eares, to here attentiuely, to harken.
Aures calent illius criminibus, myne eares glowe or bourne with often hearynge of his mischeuous actes.
Aures hebetes habet, he is dull in hearynge, or he lysteth not to here.
Auribus accipere, to heare.
Auribus capere spolia, to harken and here awaye secretes, or secrete counsailes.
Auribus dare, to flatter, to speake that whiche shall content a mans eare.
Auribus æquissimis alicuius vti, to be herad fauourably heard of one.
Auribus prouehi, to be caried by the eares. it is properly vsed, where we heynge in iourney with one, delite so muche in his communication, that we fele no labour or peyne by goyng or ryding. So may we saie, Auribus prouehimur, in hearynge of hym, our peynes are releued. or in hearynge hym talke, our iourney semeth shorte, or is abbreuiate.
☞ Auribus lupum tenere, to holde a wolfe by the eares, A prouerbe, whiche doorth sygnyfye, to be in two sundry daungers, and knowe not what is best to bee doone.
Obseratis auribus fundere preces, to make intreatee to one that will not heare, to praie a deafe man.
Rimosa auris, an eare that wyll keepe no counsayle,
Accidit auribus, or ad aures, It came to his hearyng, or it came to his eare.
Accommodare aures, or dare aures alicui, to gyue an eare, to harken to one.
Ad aurem admonere, to warne one in his eare.
Auribus surdis canere, to tell a tale to a deafe man.
Aures claudere veritati, to stoppe ones eares agaynst the truth.
Iuuare aures cantu, to delyte the eares with synging.
Ad aurem gannire, to chat or make babynge by one.
Ferire aures, Feriunt aures hominem quæ iucunda sunt & mirabilia, dooe strete and delyght. &c.
Aures teretes & religiosæ, syne eares and curiouse that can not abyde any thynge to sounde amysse.
His vocibus aures nostræ circumsonant, our eares alway heare these thynges. or these thinges be beate into our eares on euery syde.
Honestis sermonibus aures eorum imbuere oportet, you must talke of nothyng to them but honest matters.
Aures obstruere, to stoppe the eares.
Aures assentatoribus patefacere, to harken, to geue an eare to flatterers.
Aures patent quærelis omnium, he is ready to heare euery mans complaynt.
Aures peregrinantur, whan we be ignorante, and knowe not that that euery man speaketh.
Peruenire ad aures, to be harde.
Auriscalpium, pii, n.g. an eare pyker.
Auritus, a, um, great eared, or he that hearkeneth diligently.
Aurimitus, a golde fynche.
Auro, aui, are, to gylte, or to make to glytter, or shyne syke golde.
Auro, the name of an herbe.
Aurora, the morynng or ryseng of the sonne. after poetes, the daughter of Titan, and Terra.
Aurum, ri, neu. gen. golde: sometyme money. sometyme ornamentes or abilimentes of noble women.
Aurum obrizum, fyned golde.
Aurum coronarium, was golde gathered of the people to make crownes to sende to Emperours after theyr victories.
☞ Aurum Tolosanum habere, A prouerbe, whiche had this begynnynge, whan Quintus Cepio tooke by assaulte the citee of Tolosa in Italy: there was founde in the temples great plenty of golde, whiche beynge taken awaye, all that had any parte therof died miserably. wherof happened this prouerbe, whan anye man expended his syse in misrule, men would say, that he had golde of Tolosa.
Aurum & argentum factum, golde and syluer made redy to occupy.
Aurum cœlatum, golde ingraued.
Aurum fusile, golde melted.
Gemmatũ aurũ, golde set with precious stones.
Effingere in auro, to make, engraue, or counterfayte in golde.
Aurunca, a citee buylded by Iuson.
Aurunci, an auncient people of Italy.
Ausa, a citee of Spayne.
Auscaripeda, ripedæ, fœ. gen. an heary worme with many feete, that byteth on leaues of trees and herbes.
Ausci, people of the citee Aux, in Gupan.
Auscultari, vsed of olde writers for Osculari.

Auscul⁹

Auſcultátio, ônis, fœ. ge. an herkenyng, an hearyng. alſo an obeying.

Auſculátor, ôris, maſ. gene. he that herkeneth or hereth.

Auſcúlto, aui, are, to heare diligently, to geue good eare, to harken. Alſo to obey.

Auſcultabitur, the impersonall, he wyll dooe as ye byd hym.

Auſcultare alicui, to obeie one, to bee at his commaundement.

Auſculture inter ſe, to whister one in an others eare.

Auſcultare ad fores, to ſtande harkenynge at the dooze.

Auſculta paucis, hearken a wooꝛde or twayne.

Te auſcultabo lubens, I will heare or hearken vnto you with a good will.

Vis ne mihi auſcultare? wyll you dooe as I wolde haue you? will you kolow my counſayle?

Auſeliȝ, idem quod Aureliȝ.

Auſer, or Auſeris, a citee in Italye nere to the citee Luca.

Auſim, is, it, is put for Audeam, as, at.

Auſim affirmare, I dare auowe, or I dare boldely ſay.

Auſitis, itidis, the countrey called Hus, where Job dwelled.

Auſones, were the auncient kynges of Italy.

Auſónia, the parte of Italye, wherein ſtandeth Beneuent, and Cales, ſo called of Auſon, the ſonne of Ulisses and Calypſo. Afterwarde all Italye was called Auſonia, and the people Auſoniȝ.

Auſonius, a, um, and Auſon, of Auſonia.

Auſonius, a ſophiſter. Alſo a poete of Burdeux in Gaſtoygny.

Auſpex, áuſpicis, com. ge. idem quod Augur. Alſo the perſone that maketh the mariage on the maydens parte. Alſo the chiefe capitayne or leader in warre, or any other feate.

Chriſto auſpice, Chriſt beyng our foꝛe man.

Auſpicâlis, le, pertaynyng to diuination.

Auſpicâlis, a lyttle fyſſhe, called alſo Remora, whiche cleaunge faſt to the keele of a ſhyppe, holdeth it ſtyll as well agaynſte the puiſſaunce of wyndes, as of oꝛes. This fyſſhe is alſo called Echeneis. Rede Plinie Libro. 32.

Auſpicáto, happyly, with good lucke.

Haud auſpicato huc me appuli, I came hither vnluckely.

Bellicam rem nunquam adminiſtrare voluerunt niſi auſpicato: onles they byd conſulte the augures beſoꝛe, oꝛ onleſſe it were appꝛoued by the augures.

Auſpicátus, a, um, honourably enterpꝛyſed, foꝛtunate, oꝛ bꝛyngyuge good lucke. Appꝛoued by the Augures.

Auſpicatus locus.

Auſpicium, cij, n. g. the ſygne oꝛ token ſhewed by byꝛdes, of thynges that ſhall folowe. Alſo it betokeneth foꝛtune, conducte, oꝛ diſpoſition of a capitayne. It is alſo a ſignifycacion of thynges to come. Sometyme it ſignifyeth authoꝛitee.

Communem ergo hunc populum, paribuſque regamus auſpicijs, Therefoꝛe let vs goꝛucrne this people mixte nowe together with eȝ quall oꝛ lyke authoꝛitee.

Auſpicia optima, tokens of good lucke.

Auſpicio malo, with yl lucke, oꝛ in an yl tyme.

Ne ego ædepol veni huc auſpicio malo, I came hyther in an yll tyme, oꝛ, an vnhappy oꝛ vnluckye foꝛtune bꝛought me hither.

Auſpicium liquidum, a manifeſte ſygne oꝛ token.

Meis auſpicijs illud agam, I wyll dooe that after myne owne fantaſy oꝛ mynde.

Tuo auſpicio factum, It was doone by thy dyuyſe oꝛ counſayle.

A ſupplicijs vitam auſpicatur, he begynneth his lyfe with peyne and trouble.

Auſpico, áuſpicas, áui, âre, to ſeeke foꝛ a thynge by diuination.

Auſpicor, âtus ſum, âri, to ſeke oꝛ gather by diuination, to begynne oꝛ enterpꝛyſe a buſynes.

Supplicijs vitam auſpicatur, he begynneth his lyfe. ꝛc.

Auſter, tri, m. g. the ſouthe wynde.

Auſtris aduerſis ætatem ducere, lyue Aetas.

Auſtére, ſowerly, cruelly, auſterely.

Auſtéritas, atis, fœ, gen. ſharpeneſſe, cruelneſſe, ſowꝛeneſſe, rigoꝛouſneſſe.

Auſteritas colorum, the ſadnes of colours.

Auſtêrus, a, um, ſowꝛe, oꝛ ſharpe, vnpleaſaunt, alſo ſoꝛe oꝛ without pitee, cruelle, auſtere, ſruere.

Auſterus color, a ſadde colour.

Auſtero more cũ aliquo agere, to handle one roughly, oꝛ vngentyly.

Auſterus ſapor, ſowꝛe taſte betwixe ſharpe and bytter.

Vinum auſterum, a rough wyne.

Auſtrâlis, le, ſoutherne, oꝛ of the ſouthe parte.

Auſtralis ſingulus, the meridionall ſoone.

Auſtrâuia, an yle in the occean ſea towarde the noꝛthe parte of the woꝛlde, called Gleſſaria.

Auſtria, is a great countreye, on the vttermoſte eaſte parte of Germanie, ſometyme called Pannonia ſuperior. It boundeth eaſtwarde vpon the royalme of Hungarie, weſtwarde vpon the countrey called Noricum, and Tauriſium, ſoutheward vpon Italy: Noꝛthwarde, it is incloſed with the great riuer Danubius oꝛ Iſter, In duche Donow. In it is the noble citee Viena, ſet vpon the ſayd ryuer. There is alſo a famous vniuerſitee, where eſpecially the mathematicall ſciences are moſte exactly taught.

Auſtrinus, a, um, from the ſouth parte.

Auſtrinum cælum, a clowdy weather, whan the ſouthe wynde is vp.

Auſtrinus dies, a foule cloudie day.

Auſtro, áui, âre, to make mopſte.

Auſtrum, lyke Hauſtrum.

Aut,

Aut, or, eyther.
Aut vero, for Aut etiam.
Aut certe, or at the leaſt.
Quo enim vincebamur à victa Græcia, id aut illi ereptum eſt, aut certe nobis communicatum, That one thinge, wherein wee gaue place to Grece, whiche is vanquiſhed by vs, eyther it is taken cleane away from them, or at the leaſte we be therin equall vnto them.
Aut, vſed interrogatiuely, as,
Aut ego neſciebam quorſum tu ires? But thinkeſt thou that I dyd not knowe, whyther thou wouldeſt goo?
Aut, ſometime coupleth: as,
Aut mihi da, aut rapio. Sometyme exhorteth, as, Aut tu magne pater diuum miſerere. Sometyme ſeperateth: as,
Aut onera capiunt venientum, aut agmine facto.
Aut, a coniunction of doubtinge, if it be doubled it ſignifieth equall deſyre of both the thinges that be mencioned, as,
Aut librum volo, aut pretium. If it ber but ones ſet, it doeth ſygnyfie a demyniſhyng: as,
Librum volo aut pretium, I wyll haue the booke, that I moſte deſyre, or at the leaſt money for it.
Aut, ſometime ioyneth for, Et, or, que, as,
Molirine moram, aut veniendi poſcere cauſas, and agayne.
Tum liquidas corui preſſo ter gutture voces, Aut quater ingeminant. pro quaterque.
Autem, a coniunction diſcretiue, whiche is neuer put in the fyrſte place, but in the ſeconde, and ſignifieth as Vero dooeth, alſo but.
Ah quid faciam? quid mea autem? quid faciet mihi? Oh what ſhal I doo? but what paſſe I? what wyll he doo to me? It ſygnifieth alſo Etiam.
Abite, tu domum, tu autem domum, Goe your waye, Gette thee home, and alſo goe thou thy way home.
Autem, is often ſo ſet that it is referred to noe thynge, and is enterpreted, but, truly, and. and ſuch lyke englyſhes. as,
Aeſchinus odioſe ceſſat, prandium corrumpitur, Cteſipho autem in amore eſt totus.
Ille autem: as, Ille autem bonus vir nuſq; apparet, and that honeſt man. &c.
Adeo autem, as, Atque adeo autem cur non ego &c. and indede why dooe not I. &c.
Exce autem: and loe. of a ſodayne or ſtraunge cogitacion.
Autem enim, for profecto. C. Autem enim nequicq; vis. Plautus.
Autem etiam, ſeperately: Inter quos autem ratio, inter eos etiam recta communis.
Neque enim, Neque autem, in two diuers clauſes. Neque enim tu is es, qui qui ſis neſcias &c. Neque autem ego ita ſum demens vt &c. Pridie autem: the day before.
Porro autem: and more ouer.
Tum autē, pro, præterea. Tum autem Phædriæ gaudeo.
Tum abſonium autem quale miſiſti, and moreouer. &c.
Vix autem, and ſcantly.
Tu autem, afterwarde, furthermore. ſometime, And.
Autem, is ſometyme vſed in the repetition of a queſtion, as,
Quid non feciſſent? feciſſent autem? Imo, quid non fecerunt? what would not they haue dooen? what would not they haue done? Nay, what haue they not dooen al ready? Sometime it ſignyfieth nothynge, but fylleth vp the numbre of the ſentence.
Authe, one of the ſeuen doughters of the gyaunt Alceneus, whome Hercules ſlew.
Authénticum, ci, n. g the paterne, wherby any example is written.
Authénticus, ca, cum, of aucthoritee, or that is dooen or approued by him or them that ber in aucthoritee.
Authépſa, ſæ, f. g. a certayne kynde of braſen pottes, which ſeetheth the meate with very lyttle, and almoſt no fire at all.
Author, óris, com. ge. the firſt inuentour or maker of a thynge. alſo a reporter of newes, a ruler or tutour. He that ſelleth or deliuereth a thynge on warantiſe. And that perſon, whome a man foloweth in doyng of any thynge.
Author tibi non ſum aufugere, I wyll not counſayle thee to renne away.
Author id tibi ſum, I wyll thus aduyſe ther.
Quid mihi es author? what dooſt you aduyſe me to dooe.
Certis authoribus ita eſſe comperit.
Authore te, by thy counſayle.
Plurimis authoribus, by the opinion or aduiſe of many.
Authores claſsici, authors receyued, and of all men allowed.
Authores alicuius ſententiæ, Be they, whoſe ſentence, counſayle, or iudgement we folow.
Suaſor & Author. Hortator & Author.
Author fuit profectionis, He was the cauſer of my goynge foorth.
Author ferendæ legis, He that cauſeth any law to be made, or he that is the cauſer, that any law ſhoulde be made.
Ille legibus contra auſyicia ferendis author.
Authores ita mihi ſunt amici, My frendes counſayle me ſo.
Author tibi non ſum vt vrbi te committas.
Authores ſunt, They ſay or wryte.
Authorem habere aliquem, to folow one as hys author.
Author, a man hauyng power, dignytee, and aucthoritee to doo a thynge.
Vt id ſic ratum eſſet, ſi patres authores fierēt, That it ſhoulde be ſo eſtabliſhed, if the Senate

wolde approue it.
Rem tibi authorem dabo, I wyll declare to you in dede, that it is so.
Authores sumus, our aduise or opinion is.
A malo authore quid emere, to bye any thyng of him that can not make sufficient warrantise.
Authores pupillorum, the tutours or gardians of wardes.
Author alicuius operis, the authour.
Consilario & authore vestorio, Vestorius beynge my counsaylour and authour.
Dicendi grauissimus author & magister, the great authour and maister of eloquence.
Author alicuius interficiendi, the chiefe causer or worker of ones death.
Brutus præclarus author nobilitatis tuæ, the worthy founder or begynner of. &c.
Author pacis, a chiefe perswader of peace.
His rebus quis author fuit, who was the chiefe causer or doer of these thynges.
Author ad faciendum aliquid: Si authores ad liberandam patriam desyderarentur.
Cæteris author ad te adiuuandum fuit, he caused other men to healpe you.
Author fuit in restituendo.
Magnopere mihi author fuit ne differrem tempus: he earnestly adupsed me &c.
Author certus grauis, locuples, luculentus, maximus: a very sure and good authour.
Author dubius, incertus, leuis, an authour of small credite.
Authoramẽtum, ti, n. ge. an indenture or obligation, whereby a man is bounde to doe seruice. Also earnest money, wages or hyre, preast money.
Authoratio, onis, a sellynge of swoorde players, or suche other persons.
Authorâtus, he that is bounde to serue, especially in warres. lyke auctoratus.
Authorâtus, a, um, bounden by couenaunt. also for addictus, condemnatus.
Authóritas, âtis, authorite, credence, puissance, iudgement, aduise, opinion, power, estimation, reputation, the enioyng of possession, maintenance, suppostation.
Authoritatem habere in aliquem, to haue authorite, power, rule, commaundement, iurisdiction ouer one, to make commaunde one.
Authoritatem defugere, to deny to haue done any thynge, or to haue bene the cause that it was doone.
Nuqnuam defugiam authoritatem tuam, I wyll neuer disobey your commaundement, or I wyll not styche to doe it, if you say the woorde.
Attende, quãmego defugiam authoritatem consulatus mei, Consyder how I refuse or eschue to execute the authorite that I may lefully by myne office of consulshyp.
Authoritatem interponere, to commaunde a thynge to be done.
Authoritatis iure, by vyght of prescryption, called Vsu capio.
Id authoritatis, for eius authoritatis, of suche estimacion or authorite.
Tanta ebori authoritas erat, yuorie was so muche sette by. or, yuory was of suche estimacion, or so highly estemed.
Authoritatem debemus nullam, nec fidem commentitijs rebus adiungere, we ought not to make feygned thynges of any reputacion or credence.
Detrahere authoritatem alicui, to diminyshe ones authorite or honour.
In authoritate esse, to be of great athorite, or reputacion.
In authoritate alicuius esse, to obey, to be subiect, or vnder an other mans iurisdiction.
Authoritas eorum mecum facit, Their authorite maketh with me, or confyrmeth myne opinyon.
Parum authoritatis habere, to be of small reputacion, to be little regarded or estemed.
Homo perdita authoritate, a man out of all credence and estimacion.
Authoritate valere, to be of power.
Authoritates publicæ, cõmon letters, writyngs or instrumentes, to confyrme and ratifie anye thynge in the name of an whole cities or communaltee.
Authoritas, sometyme for author the fyrst begynner of a thynge.
Authoritas pro testimonio authentico, A proued wytnesse, a sufficient proofe.
Vsus & Authoritas, the proprietee or possession of a thynge by prescription of longe tyme, called of the lawiers Vsu capio.
Authôro aui, are, to bynde one by couenaunt to doe seruice, looke aucturo.
Autini, or rather Auteri, the Irysshe men.
Autocinéton, that moueth it selfe.
Autochthones, people which beganne in the countrey where they inhabyte, whiche name was geuen to them of Athens.
Autodidáctus, he that learneth without a maister or teacher, he that hath no maister but him selfe.
Autógraphus, tógrapha, phum, that is written with ones owne hande.
Autololes, a people of Mauritania.
Autólicus, a maister theefe. Also the sonne of Mercurie or Deucalion, and graundfather to Ulisses, famouse for his theefte. There was one Autolycus fellowe to Jason, an other was a notable wrestlar.
Automalax, a citee of Cyrene, called also Pentopolis, commonly Estam.
Autómatus, a, um, that goeth by a vyce.
Autómata, orum, neu. g. thynges without lyfe, whiche seme to moue by them selues, as appereth in olde horologes and ymages, whiche moue by vyces. It is taken generally for all thynges, whiche happen without any notable cause.
Automedon, ontis, Achilles charlot man.

Autómolæ,

Autómolæ, a people, whiche came out of Egypt into Ethiope. also emong the grekes it doeth signifie renegates or renneaways.

Autonoe, es, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe of Aristeus, and mother of Acteon, whiche after hir is called Autonoëus.

Autonómia, æ, libertee to lyue after mens owne lawes.

Autónomus, he that lyueth after his owne lawes.

Autophôros, an arrant theefe, that is taken with the thynge.

Autópyros, browne breade. housholde breade, whan no braune is taken out, called also Cibarius, Medius, and Synconistus panis.

Autor, lyke Author.

Autricum, the citee of Charters in Fraunce.

Autumnâlis, le, belongyng to Autumne.

Autumnitas, idem quod Autumnus.

Autúmnus, the tyme of the yere betwene summer and wynter, whiche begynneth the. vi. daie of Auguste, and endeth the. vi. daie of Nouembre.

Flexus autumni, the later part of Autumne.

Autumnus adultus, the myddle parte of Autumne.

Autúrgia, æ, worckyng with ones handc.

Autúmo, áutumas, áui, áre, to suppose or affirme, to thynke, to iudge, to esteme, to saie.

Si vera autumas, If thou saie true, or if it bee true that thou reporteſt.

Auúlsio, ônis, a pluckyng of, or pullynge awaie.

Auúlsor, ôris, masc. gen. one that plucketh awaye a thynge by violence.

Auúlsus, a, um, pulled or plucked awaye.

Auúnculus, the vncle on the mothers syde.

Auunculus maior, my great graundfathers brother, my fathers or my mothers vncle.

Auus, the graundfather.

Auus paternus, the graundfather on the fathers syde.

Auus maternus, the graundfather on the mothers syde,

Auxiliâris, re, wherein is ayde or succour.

Auxiliares copiæ, succours from a straunger. like wise Auxiliaria arma, auxiliares cohortes. auxiliares duces.

Auxiliárius, a, um, that socoureth or commeth in ayde of an other.

Auxiliátor, ôris, one that helpeth or aydeth.

Auxilior, âtus sum, âri, to ayde or helpe, to succour.

Auxiliari contra aliquid, to be medicinable or holsome agaynſt any thynge.

Auxilium, ayde or helpe, succour.

Auxilia aduersæ valetudinis, thinges to helpe one in sykenesse.

Mutuis auxiliis stant omnia, All thynges bee preserued and maynteyned be healpynge one an other.

Auxilium sibi adiungere, adhibere, to take ayde.

Auxiliũ afferre alicui malo, to healpe a thyng that is in an euell state.

Auxilium implorare, petere, rogare, to aske or desyre ayde or succour.

Auxilium dare, ferre, to ayde. Likewyſe,

Auxilio leuare, defendere, iuuare.

Vocare auxilio aliquem, to call one to helpe hym.

Auxilio esse, to helpe.

Auxilla, æ, fœ. ge. a lyttle potte.

Auxima maior, idem quod periclymenon.

Auximum, the citee of Picentum in Italye, called commonly Osimum.

Auxumæ, the pounge fysshe that cometh of the spaume of Tunies.

Auxillaris vena, a veyne about the lyuer.

AXaménta, verses made by the prieſtes of Mars, called Salij, in quiche tauntyng of all men.

Axantos, an yle in the occean sea, benethe England and Irelande.

Axare. olde writers vsed for Nominare, to name or aske.

Axe agglomerati, a great company of men standyng togither.

Axiaces, a ryuer called also Hypanis.

Axicula, æ, a diminutiue of axis.

Axiculus, li. m. g. a diminutiue of aſsis, or aſser.

Axies, a company of women doynge any thynge togither.

Axilla, æ, the arme hole, for whiche some corruptly vse Ascella, and Asella.

Axim, vsed of olde writers for Egerim.

Axinomántia, æ, fœ. ge. a kynd of diuination or witchecraft, done by hatchettes.

Axiocus, a philosopher, to whom Plato wrate a booke of deathe.

Axióma, ómatis, n. g. authoritee, dignitee, or honour that a man hath by reason of office, or any noble act that he hathe done. Also a sentence spoken and proued, as if Plato walke, Plato moueth. If it be daie, the sunne is aboue the earth. It is putte by Tully for that, whiche sophysters call a proposition, whiche is a sentence true or faiſe. It is also called a Maxime.

Axion, the brother of Alpheſibœæ.

Axis, is, masc. gen. an ettree of a cart. sometyme the whole carte. sometyme it is shyngle, where with houses are couered in stede of tyle, or clouen bourdes. sometyme it is taken for the hooke that a dooze or gate hangeth on. sometime for heauen.

Axis mundi, is a lyne ymagined to go streight from the nozth to the south, diuidyng the world as it were into two partes: At the endes are supposed to be two poinctes in heauen, whiche are

are called the north pole and the south pole.
Phœbeus axis, the charlotte of the sonne.
Falcati axes, cartes armed with hookes like sythes.
Sub ætheris axe, vnder the ayre.
Axiriósi, companions, whan many doo any one thynge.
Axium, a citee of Mysia, called commonly Chilia.
Axius, a ryuer in Macedonia.
Axon, a ryuer of the Iones in Asia.
Axona, a riuer in Fraunce, in the borders of Reynes, called Deine.
Axona, áxonæ, f. g. a thynge in the ioynct of the necke, whiche moueth not, but is styll like an axe tree.
Axones, people of Fraunce.
Axos, a citee in Thrace.
Axúngia, æ, fœ. ge. swynes greale, or barrowes greale, beynge olde.
Axus, idem quod Axius.
Axylus, a man in Phrygia, very happy in all thinges perteining to the lyfe of man, who vsed great humanitee toward straungers.

A ANTE Z.

AZan, an hyll in Arcadie, where Cybele the mother of the goddis was honoured.
Azana, a countrey of Ethyope toward the redde sea.
Azanes, people of Arcadie.
Azanæa, a region of Archadie, barreyne and vnable to be tylled: looke the prouerbe, Azenea mala.
Azania, or Azanium, a citee of the lesse Asia.
Azanium, a well, the water whereof beynge dronke, causeth men to hate the sauoure and taste of wyne.
Azesia, a name of Proserpina.
Azélos, without loue, without enuy.
Aziris, a citee in the lesse Armenie, nere to Euphrates.
Azotus, a citee in Syria. also of Acaia.
Azymus, a, um, not leauened, without leauen.

, AFTER Quintilian is sometyme put for other letters as, Byrrhus for Pyrrhus, Bruges, for Fruges: Belena for Helena.
Baal, in the tongue of Syria, signifieth Lord, and is attributed to Iupiter. After some interpretacion it signifyeth haunynge dominions, subiection, or possession. It was an Idole, that the Samacitans and Moabites worshipped.
Babba, a town of Mauritania, called Iulia Campestris.
Babactes, one of the names of Bacchus.
Babæ, an interiection of wonderynge, or as some thynke of contempt or neglectynge.
Babel, signifieth confusion or mixture. It was the name of a towre buylded by Nemroth, before the incarnation. 274. yere. At the buyldyng hereof was the first confusion of tongues. This was doone in the lande of Sennaar, in the countrey of Caldea.
Babylas, a famouse bysshop of Antioche.
Babylon, a great citee in Caldie, and signifieth confusion or translation, where was a towre buylded by Nemroth, in height fiue myles. 170. paces. Afterwarde beynge enlarged by Semiramis, it conteyned in compasse three score miles. The walles were in height. 300. feete, in thickenesse or breadth. 75. feete, and had, 100. gates of brasse. There ran through the middle of it, the famous ryuer Euphrates. It is also a town, or rather a great citee in Egypt.
Babylónia, the countrey where the citee of Babylon stoode. on the north it is bounded with Mesopotamie, on the west with Arabie the desert, on the east with Susian, on the south with the redde sea. In this countrey is Caldea.
Babylónicus, and Babylonius, a, um, of or perteynyng to Babylon.
Babylónica vestis, a garments, veale, or hangyng, wouen with diuers colours.
Babyrsa, a stronge towne in the countrey Atropatia, nere to the citee Artaxata.
Babys, a swyfte mynstrell Marsyas brother.
Bacales, people in the sea costes of Lydia.
Baccha, báccæ, f. g. a bearye, as a bay beary, an hawe beary, an eglentyne beary, and pup bearie, the frute of laurell, oliue, myrtle, and such other be conteyned vnder this name.
Baccæ, margarites or perles.
Baccæ caprinæ, lyke Caprinus, a, um.
Baccátus, a, um, garnyshed with perle, or hauyng many berres,
Baccalia, caliæ. f. g. a kynde of baye tree or lauell, but it hath greatter leaues, and great plen-

ties of

tre of bearies. some take it to bee the common laurell or bay. It is also called Augusta, vide Plin. li. 15. cap. 30.

Baccha, wyne in Spayne.

Bacchæ, arum, women, whiche sacrifised to Bacchus.

Bacchæmon, the sonne of Perseus and Andromede.

Bacchanal, or Baccanâle, lis, neu. gen. the place where the solemnitee of Bacchus was kept, sometyme the feast.

Bacchanália, lium, or liorum, neu. gen. plu. nu. feastes of the paynyms, whiche they dyd celebrate with all abhominations of lechery.

Bacchar, âris, or Báccharis, ris, fœ. ge. an herbe called commonly our Ladies gloues, accordyng to the frenche name. Plinie saieth, that onely the roote of this herbe sauoureth swetely lyke cinamome. And some call it Nardus rusticus. Of the roote were wonte to be made swete oyles. Carolus Stephanus, in his booke de Rehortensi, saieth, that Bacchar, and Báccharis, bee two diuers herbes, and that we should be well ware, that we take not Báccharis, for Bacchar. For Bacchar saieth he, is that herbe, whiche the grekes call Asarum, and hath leaues lyke puy, but somewhat rounder. Turner thynketh Bacchar, to be sage of Hierusalem. Bacchar is also a wyne potte.

Baccharis apud Ruellium, is supposed to bee the flower called London button.

Bacchâricum, a swecte oyntement made of the roote of Bacchar.

Bacchâtim, lyke a madde man, furiously.

Bacchátio, ônis, f. g. dronken banketyng.

Baccheis, idis, a woman belongyng to Bacchus.

Bacchiadæ, people whiche came out of Corinth into Sicile, and had their first begynnyng of Bacchis, the daughter of Dionysius.

Báccheus, or Bâccheius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Báccheides, a capitayne that betrayed the citee Sinopis to Lucullus.

Bacchius, a sworde player. also a Corinthian, who maryed the daughter of Cithius, the kynge or Megarence.

Bácchius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchius pes, a foote in meter, hauyng the first syllable shorte, the resydue longe, as Quirinô.

Bacchor, bacchâris, atus sum, ari, to celebrate the feaste of Bacchus, to doo a thyng lyke a madde man, or to be vexed with spirites, to be woode, to renne, gadde and rage as it were a mad man. also to lieue dissolutely and riotously.

Totam incensa per vrbem Bacchatur, goeth lyke a madde bodie.

Ritu bacchantium, as it weare madde folkes.

Bacchari in voluptate, to rage in pleasure.

Bacchari in aliquem, to raple vpon one.

Egone bacchatus sum in te, an tu in me.

Bacchatur Boreas, the north wynde rageth, or bloweth tempestiously.

Bacchus dit, called also Liber, Dionysius, Osiris, Priapus, Bromius, and Brotinus, the son of Jupiter by Semeles. The poetes feigne, that after Jupiter had gotten Semeles with childe, she desyred hym to company with hir lyke as he did with Juno in his diuine maiestee: wherefore he bryngyng with him his thunder and lightninge, came to hir, but she not able to sustein his presence, fell in trauaple, was deliuered longe before hir tyme, and died. Jupiter tooke and destinered the childe to Mercurius, who by his commaundement caried it vnto Nysa, where it was nourished vp by the nymphes. Like foolishly other imagined, that Jupiter made an hole in his thygh to put in the childe, where it remayned vntyll the ful tyme of his byrth. This man among the Greekes dyd sette vynes and make wyne. Also he first poked oxen in the plough, and gathering vnto him a great numbre of people, went a greate parte of the worlde, destroyinge monsters and tyrannes, and conquered the countrey of India: but his people delytynge in wyne, and drynkyng superfluously thereof, fell to fyghtyng among them selues. wherefore he prouided, that whan they dranke, they should haue in their hãd nothynge but canes, or other light stickes.

Bacchus, is sometyme vsed for wyne.

Bacchi clientes, poetes.

Bacchi humor, wyne.

Báccifer, cifera, rum, a tree beareynge berries.

Báccula, a little bearie, or such lyke small fruite.

Bacelus, properly signifieth hym that is gelded: it is vsed of some for a foole.

Bacillus, li, m. g. or Bacillum, li, n. g. a lick staffe.

Bacrio, onis, a vessell of an olde fascione to washe the handes in, hauyng a longe handle. some call it Trulla.

Bactes, the name of Bacchus.

Báctra, ôrum, a citee in the furthest parte of Persia, the people where of are called Bactri, & Bactriani, in whom is such inhumanitee, that whã their parentes be very syche or olde, they throw theim vnto fierce dogges, whiche doe rent them in pieces, and deuour theim. lyke Bactriana.

Bactriani, the people of that countrey.

Bactriâna, a countrey, wherein were sometyme a thousande citees. It is bounded on the west, with Margiane: on the north, with Sogdione, diuided frõ it with the riuer Oxo, on the south, with Aria and Paropamisade.

Báctros, a ryuer of the Bactrians, whereof a citee is called Bactrum.

Báculus, or Baculum, a staffe, or coogiell.

Incumbere vel inniti baculo, to leane vpon a staffe, to walke with a staffe.

Membra leuare baculo, idem.

Badacum, a citee of Noryke, or of Bauarie, named at this daie Salezaburgensis.

Badas, a ryuer of Surry, nere wherevnto Mens-

hon was buried.

Bádius, called also Baius, and Balius color, bale colour.

Badizo, aui, are, to go.

Bæbis, lyke Bebis.

Bælon, a citee of Spayne now called Tarissa.

Bænacus, looke Benacus.

Bænis, a great ryuer in Portugall.

Bæta, tæ, f. g. a longe garment made of leather of shyns, that coureth all the body, good in wynter to kepe of the colde wynde, and in sommer the heate of the sonne.

Bætica, a country in Spayne, whiche taketh his name of a ryuer Bætis, rennynge thyough it. it was also called Turdetania, and is the south part of Spayne, where be now the citees of Lisbile and Corduba, ỹ the royalme of Granado, and extendeth to the pyllers of Hercules. it hath on the north, Portugall, beyng deuyded from it with the riuer Guadiana, on the west the maine occeã sea on the south the streight of Marroke, and the middle sea, on the east as it were a lyne drawne from the citee Balearia, vnto Ana.

Bæticátus, he that weareth a blacke or browne garment.

Bæticola, a dweller by the ryuer Bætis.

Bæticus, a, um, blacke or browne, swarte, taunp, darke.

Bætitæ, a citee of Narbon in Fraunce, called Beziers, some wryte Bæterræ, some Biterræ, other Bitera.

Bætis, a ryuer in Spayne by Granado, called nowe Guadalqueuir.

Bætulon, a ryuer in Spayne called also Bethalon, commonly Beson.

Baganum, the citee of Turney.

Bagoas, an Eunuche, whom great Alexander lyghtly loued.

Bagous, in the Persian tounge signifyeth a geldyng, or a gelded man.

Bagrada, Bagradas, or Bengrada, a ryuer in Affryke, by the citee called Utica, where Attilius Regulus, and the hoste of the Romaines, slewe a serpent, which was in lenghth. 120. fete.

Bahal, the idoll of Tyre.

Baiæ, árum, a towne in Campania, on the sea side, betwene Puteolus, and Misenum, for temperatenesse of ayre, and fayrenes of buildyng, much haunted of the auncient Romaines. There are hotte waters naturall, both pleasaunt and holsome. Therefore it is supposed, all other hotte bathes naturall, were called Baiæ.

Bairon, an historiographer, whiche wrote an abridgement of the gestes of great Alexander.

Báiulo, áui, áre, to beare, to cary.

Báiulus, li, ma. g. a porter or carier of bourdens. sometyme it signifieth vyle or base.

Baius, the companion of Ulisses, buried in Campania, After whō the towne Baiæ, was named.

Báius, a, um, lyke Badius.

Bal, idem quod Baal,

Balaam, signifieth the age of the people, the deuoute ryuyng or destruction of them. it was the name of a soothsayer, whom Balac the kyng of Moabites, desired to curse the Israelites, who by the way was let by an aungell, that the asse, whereon he rode, did beholde, and asked why he dyd beate hym. And than he hym selfe perceyued the aungell, who bad him go to Balac, and speake nothyng, but that he commaunded him. And so fynally, he blessed the Israelites, contrary to the expectacion of Balac.

Balæna, æ, for. ge. a great fysshe in the sea, whiche hath an hole in his head, wherby he taketh ayre, and shouteth out great abundance of water. Some suppose that it is a whirlepoole, the hath pappes like a beast. Plinie wryteth in his. xviii. booke, that there hath bene founte of them. 240. fete in length.

Balanæa, a towne not farre from Laodicea.

Balanâtus, a, um, oynted with the oyle called Balanium.

Balánius, a, um, made of Balanus.

Balanitæ, a kynde of great grapes.

Balanistæ, they that gathered maste or acornes.

Balanites, æ, m. g. a stone, which is a light greene, and hath a vayne in the myddle lyke a flame of fyre. Plin. li. 36. ca. 10.

Balanitis, itis, f. g. a kynde of rounde chestens, or chestnuttes.

Bálanus myrepsica, is called of Apothecaries Ben. and so it may be named in Englishe, vide. Dioscor. li. 4. ca. 163.

Bálanus, ni, for. ge. a generall name of maste, but moste properly, for the maste of a date tree or a date it selfe. Acrō taketh it to be an herbe, where of an oyntment is made. It is also supposed for helpe them that be costiue. Also a sweete oyntment made of Myrabolanes. Also a kynde of Chest nuttes, and a fysshe of the sea. Of the Grekes it is vsed for a mans parde.

Bálanus scordianus, idem quod Castanea.

Balária, idem quod lychnis coronaria, Dioscor. li. 3. ca. 113.

Balatrónes, rascals or vyle knaues. It was vsed of olde wryters, for spottes of durt, spotted on a mans garment, as he tourneied by the waie.

Balâtus, us, m. g. bleatyng of sheepe.
Tenuis balatus, small bleatyng lyke a lambe.
Balatus dare, to bleate like a sheepe.

Balaústinus, a, um, like to the flower of pomegranades.

Balaustium, stij, neu. ge. the flowre of a wylde pomegranade, profitable not onely in medicine, but also to die cloth.

Balâusus, after Calepine is an herbe lyke to Narcissus.

Balbe, obscurely, stutteyngly.

Balbina, a virgine in Rome martyred vnder Traiane.

Balbúcinor, atus sum, ari, to maffle in the mouth.

Balbus, a, um, that can not well pronounce wor-

des in speakyng, a maister, whiche saute is most properly in olde men.

Balbútio, balbûtis, iui, ire, to stammer or stutte, to maffle in the mouth.

Baldraca, a poore mayde, that wolde in no wyse be corrupt by Otho the emperour, not withstandyng all his great offers and promisses.

Baleardus, a christen phylosophier in Fraunce, disagreyng in some poinctes from the churche of the latins.

Baleáres insulæ, two yles in Spayne, in the sea called Mediterraneum: The one is now called Maiorica, the other Minorica.

Baleâris, re, and Baleáricus, a, um, of or belongyng to those yles.

Balesium, a towne on the sea coste in Italy, not farre from Brundyse.

Balineum, and Baliniæ, arum, of olde wryters vsed for a bayne or bathe.

Balinienses, people of Latium, called also Trebulani.

Balius, a, um, bay colour, or sometyme a pied or specked colour.

Balius æquus, an horse of bay colour.

Balincium, a kynde of sweete wine that is made in Sicilie.

Balísta, æ, fœ. ge. a crosbowe or a brake, or great engine, wherwith a stone or arrowe is shotte. it may be vsed for a gunne.

Balistárium, rij, n. g. the place where a great brake or slyng is layed.

Bálito, aui, are, to bleate often.

Ballio, onis, the name of a baude in Plautus, of whom other baudes bee called Balliones.

Ballienus, Catilius vncle.

Ballonoti, or Bellonoti, people of Scythia in Europe.

Ballóte, es, f. g. an herbe called also Marrubium nigrum, or Marrubiastrum, or Prasium fœtidum, it groweth commonly in feildes by hygh waies syde, and hath a stynkyng sauour. some thinke it to be a kynde of archangel, other call it stinkynge horehounde, or blacke horehounde. loke. Pli. li. 27. ca. 8.

Ballûca, cæ, fœ. gen. a vessell, wherein golde was powred.

Ballûca, is also gold ore, or golde before it bee fyned and purged.

Balneæ, arum, plu. commune baynes.

Balneária, orum, all things belongyng to a bayne.

Balnearium, rij. n. g. a place where a bathe or stue is in a mans house.

Balneárius, a, um, of or belongyng to a bayne.

Balneâtor, ôris, ma. or com. the keper of a bayne, or he that serueth in a bayne.

Balneatórius, a, um, idem quod Balneárius.

Balnéolum, li, n. g. a lytle bayne or bathe.

Balneum, a pryuate bayne.

Balo, áui, áre, to bleate lyke a sheepe.

Balsa, a citee in Portugall called also Tauila.

Balsamena, idem quod Buphthalinus. Dioscor. lib. 3. cap. 157.

Balsámum, i, n. g. the baulme tree. and somes tyme baulme, loke Theo. li. 9. cap. 6.

Balsáminus, a, um, of baulme.

Balsamita, as Dioscorides saith, an herbe of bygnes and heigth of a hipe, and hath a leafe lyke rue, but much whiter, beyng alway grene, and groweth onely in Iudea and Egypt. lege. Pli. li. 12. ca. 25. Theo. li. 9. ca. 6.

Balsámode, a kynde of Cassia, but more bitter then Cassia. Pli. li. 12. ca. 19.

Bálteus, ei, m. g. and Baltheum, thei, ne. ge. a belt, a swoorde gyrdle.

Baltia, an yle in the Germayn sea.

Balûca, or rather Balax, in greke Chrisammos, gold grauell.

Bambalio, ônis, mas. ge. he that stammereth or stutteth for feare.

Bambatium, or Bambitium, fine cotten, or sylke.

Bambilius, lij, mas. ge. a certayne vermine, which fleeth, called commonly Barbellus.

Bambia, a kynde of olyue tree, after caleyne.

Bambotum, a tyues of Mauritania.

Bambyca, a citee of Mesopotamia, called also Edesa, and Sacra.

Bambyce, a citee in Syria.

Banasa, a towne in Afrike.

Banausus, an artificer that worketh by fyre.

Banchus, a kynde of the fysche called Asellus, after some an haddocke.

Bannomanna, an yle a dayes iournye from Scithia.

Banurri, inhabytauntes of the countreye called Tingitana.

Báphia, æ, f, g. a dyehouse.

Báphicus, a, um, pertenyng to dyeng.

Báphice, es, f. g. the arte of dyeng.

Baptæ, men dyed or coloured, whiche vsed to bee at sacrifice, as it were women.

Báptæ, were certayne comedies, wherein were reproued thynges dishonest and abhominable.

Báptes, a greene stone, of the colour and fourme of a frog.

Baptismus, i, m. g. & Baptísmum, i, Baptísma, ătis, neu. ge. baptisme.

Baptistérium, rij, n. g. a bathe or vessell to washe the bodie in, a dyinge fatte, or a fonte.

Baptizo, áui, áre, to baptise, to diepe.

Bara, an yle not farre from Brundise.

Barachum, a towne in Cyrene.

Baracura, a poore towne in India, called Bangella.

Baragasa, a towne in Ethiope.

Baramalacum, a towne of the people called Nabathei, in Afrike.

Barathro, ônis, an exceadynge glutton that spendeth all vpon his bealie.

Bárathrum, thri, an vnmeasurable depenesse, a place in hell. Also a dungeon in Athens, where prisoners were kept. it is sometyme taken for an harlot or queane, which spendeth all that a man can gette. sometyme the bottome of the stomake.

some

sometyme one that is an exceedyng glutton.
Age effunde hoc nunc in barathrum, goe to now, power this into thy botomles panche.
Incluuies & tempestas barathrumque macelli.
Barba hirci, an herbe called gotes bearde.
Barba, bæ, fœ. ge. a bearde, as well of men, as of all other beastes.
Prolixa, demissa, barba, a longe beарde.
Barba tenus, in or touchyng the beарde.
Hirsuta barba, a rough beарde.
Incipiens barba, vel prima barba, a younge mooche beарde.
Ingens barba, a great beарde.
Barbam pascere, to nourishe his beарde.
Abradere barbam, to shaue of his beарde.
Recidere, and resecare barbam, idem.
Canet barba gelu, his beарde is hoare with froste.
Crescit barba, his beарde groweth.
Mulcere barbam, to stroke the beарde.
Promittere barbã, to let his beарde grow longe.
Donec crinem barbamq; promitteret.
Tondere barbam, to clippe the beарde.
Vellere barbã alicui, to plucke one by the beard.
Barba, an herbe of some called Gratia dei.
Barba Iouis, an herbe called Syngrene, and groweth on tyles.
Barba senis, an herbe that groweth amonge stones, haupng leaues like to longe heares. it is also called Barba petræ, it hath a yelowe flower and the roote thereof is bytter.
Bárbarè, barberously, rudely, without eloquence.
Barbaria, a countrey, where dwelleth people rude and beastely: sometyme euery countrey, excepte Grece and Italy. Barbaria, æ, f. g. is sometyme rudenesse, rusticitee, fiercenesse, churlishenesse.
Barbaria forensis, the barbarousnes and rudenes of them that be auditours in the place of iudgement.
Barbaria est grandis habere nihil, it is a great rusticitee to haue nothynge or to be a poore man.
Inueteratam barbariam ex moribus hominum delere, to take away that olde rudenesse that men haue bene wonte to vse in theyr behauiours.
Barbaricárij, weauers of cloth of baudkyn.
Barbaricũ, i, a shoute or crie in the Romaine armp.
Barbaricus, a, um, idem quod barbarus.
Vestes barbaricæ, precious garmentes.
Barbarica sylua, where growe trees of dyuers sortes out of order.
Barbarica lege ius suum persequi. apud Plaut. id est, Romana.
Barbárica pauimenta, paued floores.
Barbáries, ei, fœ. g. rudenesse, lacke of ciuilitee.
Inhumana barbaries: vncourteis rudenes.
In ipsa barbarie. i. in ipsos barbaros.
Barbarismus, the corrupt forme of speakynge or pronouncyng.
Barbarus, a, um, barbarous. In olde tyme all

people, excepte Greekes, were called Barbari, properly if they, whiche dooe speake grossely, without obseruyng of congruitee, or pronounce not perfectely, especially Greeke or Latyne. also they that abhorre al elegancy. Moreouer it signifieth them that be fierce and cruell of maners and countenance, rude, ignorant, rusticall, churlishe, without eloquence.
Mare Barbarum, pro Indico, apud Horat.
Gentes immanitate barbaræ, fierse in outragious cruelitee.
Agrestes & barbaræ.
Inhumanus ac barbarus, vncourtice and rude.
Immanis ac barbara gens.
Lingua & natione barbarus.
Natura & moribus barbarus, rude.
Consuetudo hominum immanis ac barbara, a cruell and rude faction.
Aucto in barbarum cognomento.
Barbátulus, he that hath a yonge beарde.
Barbâtus, um, bearded.
Barbéscula, a towne in Spayne called Barbesull, also a ryuer that renneth by that towne.
Bárbiger, bigera, rum, he that weareth a beарde.
Barbitium, the beарde, after Ipuicius.
Babitos, m. fœ. ne. g. an instrument of musyke, whiche I suppose is that, whiche men call douls timers. some thynke it to be a double harpe, called a rote. some a great harpe that soundeth like organes, other the hyder part of the harpe.
Barbula, a little beарde.
Barbulæ florum, the little beardes of flowers, such as be vnder the roase leafe.
Barbo, ónis, m. g. called also Mullus, of the grekes Trygla, a fysshe called a barbyll.
Barcei, people nere to Carthage.
Barce, a citee in Affrike called also Ptolomais, It was the name of Sichæus nurse, and a queene of Libia. also a promontory.
Barcenis, a woad in Germanie beyonde the ryuer Rhene, called Sylua nigra, which diuideth the Swaues from the Cheruscians.
Barcha, the surname of Amilcar Anniballes father.
Barcino, a citee in Spayne, called commonlye Barcelona.
Bardana, the herbe called the great burre.
Bardasanes, a bysshop of Mesopotamia, whiche wrate against Marcion in the Syrian tounge.
Barderate, a citee in Fraunce.
Bardesanes, an excellent astronomer.
Bardi, were certayne witches or prophetes in Gallia.
Bardiacus, ci, m. ge. a certayne garmente withe out a hood.
Bardocucúllus, i, m. g. a thrummed hatte, or a shepherdes cloke, a cloke with a hood.
Bardus, one that is dull witted, a foole, sometyme a mynstrell that syngeth iestes or fables.
Barduli, people of Biscaie in Spayne, called Turduli and Tapari.

Bardus, a, um, blunte, blockyshe, dull wytted, foolyshe.
Barca, a towne in Spayne.
Bargeni, people of Affrike.
Bargus, a ryuer of Thrace.
Bargylia, orum, a citee in Caria.
Bargylus, an hyll in Asia.
Baria, a place among the Sabines.
Bariona, Johnson, or the soonne of John, as, Barptholomeus, Ptholomeus sonne, whereby it semeth, that Bar in the tounge of Syria or hebrue, signifieth a sonne.
Baris, idos, vel idis, f. g. a bote in Egypt, wherein they caried dead bodies to buryng.
Barium, a towne of Puell in Italy, called commonly Barry.
Barnácida, æ, f. ge. a garmente that chyldren dyd weare.
Barnichius, a ryuer in Peloponesus.
Barnus, untis, a towne in Macedonia, neere to Heraclia.
Barónes, barons, valiaunt and noble men. Some thynke it is latine.
Baroptenus, a Precious stone.
Barra, a towne of the Orobians in Italy.
Barrire, to bray lyke an Olyphant.
Barritus, itus, m. g. the brayng of an Olyphant. also a shoute or crie that the Romaynes vsed to make whan they ioygned battayle.
Barrus, ri, mas. ge. an Olyphant. It doeth also signify a tooth.
Quid tibi vis mulier nigris dignissima barris? what wouldest thou haue thou woman, that arte moste worthy blacke teeth.
Barrus, is also a mans name in Horace, whiche was an euerdynge great detractour.
Barum, a citee.
Barutus, or Barutum, looke Berytos.
Basabocates, people of Aquitayne in Fraunce.
Basaltes, a kynde of marble.
Basan, a countrey beyonde the ryuer of Jordan in Judea, which was diuided to two of the tribes. It maie be interpreted moste fertyle or fatte.
Basanites, tis, m. g. the stone, whereof they make whetstones.
Bascánia, littel trifles which smythes were wonte to haue hangyng before their shoppe wyndowes to exclude enuy.
Bascauda, æ, f. g. a certayne kynde of vessell, whiche came out of Englande.
Bascropeda, a countrey of the Medes neere Armonia.
Bastuli, people of Spayne.
Basia, honest kysses, swete kysses.
Basiátio, ônis, a kissing.
Quæris quot mihi basiationes tuæ satis sint?
Basiátor, ôris, a kysser.
Basilæa, a citee in germany, Basyle.
Basilei, people of Sarmatia, surnamed Iaziges, and Vrgi.
Basilia, an Ile in the north ocean sea.

Basilica, æ, f. g. a beyne pertaynyng to the lyuer.
Basilica, æ, f. g. a place where people doe assemble for suites in the lawe, and where ciuile iudgementes bee exercysed, and counsayles holden. It may also be taken for an hall or other large place, where suiters doe attende, and wayte vpon rulers, or where great feastes be kept. Also it signifyeth a cathedrall churche.
Basilica nux, a wall nut.
Basilicânus, he that hepeth the place called Basilica, After Horman a sexten of a churche.
Basilicé, royally, pryncely, magnificently.
Basilicé agere, to doe a thynge royally, pryncely.
Basilicé interij, id est, vehementer. Plaut.
Basilicon, a kynges robe.
Basilicum, ci, n. g. a kynde of hynes.
Basilicus, ci, a certayne chaunce at the dyce.
Basilicus sinus, a bosome of the sea neere Jonia.
Basilicus, a, um, royall, noble, pryncely.
Basilica facinora, royall and pryncely actes.
Basilica nux, a wall nutte or a frenche nutte.
Basilicæ edictiones, the kynges ordinaunces or commaundementes.
Basilicus victus, id est, regius.
Basilidæ, a people of Scythia in Europe, hauyng their begynnyng of Hercules and Echidna.
Basilides, an heretyke, whiche affirmed, that Christ was not crucified, but Symon Cyreneus, who (as the euangelistes wryte) was constreygned to beare the crosse, whan our sauiour wared fayne through effusion of bloud by his scourgeyng. He saied, it was none offence to denie Christe in the tyme of persecution. He denied the laste resurrection: he also affyrmed, that virginitee was of no greatter merite than mariage, but equal with it. he was about the yere of our lorde. 110.
Basilidiani, the folowers of Basilides.
Basiliscus, called also Regulus, in englyshe a cockatrice, a serpente in the desertes of Affryke, not passyng. 12. inches in length, hauynge a whyte circle about his sharpe head as it were a crowne, red eies, and is somewhat blacke of colour, and so venemous, that he sleeth me and beastes with his breath & sight of his eies, rede Plin. li. 8. ca. 21.
Basilius, a man of incomparable vertue and learnynge, borne in Cappadocia, of a noble house. His parentes (as Gregorius Nazianzenus wryteth) were christians, his father named Basilius Magnus, by whiche name he was also called. His father taught him as well grammer as other learnynges called Quadriuiales. After he went to Cesaria, and from thens to Constantinoble, where he learned rhethorike, logike, and philosophy more perfectly. From thens he came to Athens, where disputynge with diuers great learned men, finally vanquyshed them. But whyles he exactly studied in philosophy, Gregory Nazianzene, beynge than wholly dedicate to the studye of scripture, and seruice of god, louyng Basile intierly, came into the schole where he radde in a chayre, and takynge him by the

the hande, brought him to a monastery, where laynge apart all bookes of philosophy, he onely intended to the readyng of holy scripture. At the last, deeryng ledde by the spyryte of god, they diuided theim selues, Basyle goynge about the countrey Pontus, taught the people the trewe fayth. After he was byshop of Cesaria, and exiled by Valens the emperour, who fauoured the Arians heresy. He was of such a reuerēt grauitee, with humbleneffe, that the people loued him, The emperour and men in authoritee feared him. So that he was eftsones reuoked from exile. whan other of the true fayth were put out of the countrey, Basyle onely for feare was reserued. He was about the yere of our lorde. 367. There were two other bishops of the same name, one of Antyra, in the tyme of Constantyne: he wrate agaynst Marcellus: An other of Licia, vnder Anastacius.

Basilus, is also a ryuer in Asia.

Basilus, one of the sleers of Cesar. also a notable pyrate.

Basio, áui, áre, to kysse.

Basiare basia.

Vsque ad millia basiare, to kysse a thousande tymes.

Basis, is, fœ. g. the foote of a pyllour, or that susteyneth any thynge. also the foundacion or grounde of a mattier. And after some, rounde dels made to sette vnder wyne pottes for rasyng of the table, or suche a foote as they vse to sette chasynge dysshes vpon at the table. Sometyme it is taken for the whole pyllour.

Basis structilis, the foote or nethere part of a pillour made not of one stone but of many, whereon the pyllour resteth.

Basis statuæ, that parte of a tabernacle whereon the Image dooeth stande, the foote or stay of it.

In basi statuarum maximis literis insisum erat.

Palma in basi Cæsaris dictatoris, i. in columna.

Basis villæ.

Basistani, people of Spayne called also Bastuli.

Basium, sij, ne. ge. a kysse.

Basia dare, to kysse.

Oscula, officiorum sunt: Basia, pudicorum affectuum: Suauia, amorum.

Da mihi basia mille.

Bassaris, idis, a prieste of Bacchus.

Bassareus, the name of Bacchus.

Bassaricus, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bassianus, a byshop in the time of Ambrose, borne at Syracuse.

Bassas, the name of dyuers learned men.

Basterna, æ, f. g. a certayne sorte of chariottes.

Basternæ, or Bastarnæ, people on the north syde of Thrace, about the ryuer of Ister or Danubius.

Bastuli, people of Spayne neere to the Turdulians.

Bat, a woorde spoken reprochefully or frowardly as fuste, or tut. sometyme it is vsed for a woorde of silence, as peace, or huysht.

Bata, a towne and an hauen in Asia.

Batala, an auncient cyuer in Italy.

Bátalus, a certayne effeminate person. the name of a rybaude poete. Also the surname of Demosthenes, gyuen to him of his foes, whan he was a childe. sometyme it signifieth the arse, or the pryuy partes.

Batauia, a countreye in lowe Germanye, called Hollande.

Batauus, a, um, of Hollande.

Batea, the daughter of Teuchrus, and wyfe of Dardanus.

Bathyllus, a younge man of Samia, beloued of Anacreon the poete. And an other was a famous roffler and daunser.

Bathyochus, deepe, profounde.

Batia, the tumbe of Ilus in Troie.

Batillum, li, n. g. or batillus, a fyre panne. also a facion of hookes, wherewith in some countreis they vsed to reape corne. also a kynde of spade or donge forke.

Batina, after some Bantina, a towne of Puell in Italy.

Batiochus, a certayne potte, out of which wyne is poured at the table. The Italians call it Boccale.

Batiola, idem quod Batiochus.

Batis, is, f. ge. the fysshe called raie or scate. it is also an herbe called Christamarina, or Baticula, of the Gerkes Crethmon, Crithmon, or Crithamon. Of this herbe be two kyndes, one sowen in the gardeyne, an other growynge by the sea syde, and is condite in vyne, and solde of the apothecaries to be eaten in salettes. The frenche men call Basyle, and Crestemarine. The Italians call it Fennocchio marino, in englysshe, Sampere.

Batis, a litle bryde, whiche is most lyke to her thy buntynge.

Batoptenus, a certayne precious stone.

Batrachion, or Batrachium, called also Ranunculus, is an herbe, whereof bee diuers kyndes, of whiche I suppose one is communely called goldcuppe or pealowe crate, of some Crowefoote. It is also called of Democritus, Chrisanthemon, for it hath a flowre as pealowe as golde, and the leafe is somewhat lyke vnto persely, but it is muche greatter, wherfore beggars haue vsed this herbe to blyster and breake the skyn of theyr legges and armes, to moue people to geue them almes. Batrachium, is also a colour, wherewith men vsed to peinct their faces, before vysours were inuented. Eraf. saith: some call Batrachion, Sardoa, or Sardonia, after the countrey, where it groweth aboundently.

Batrachites, tæ, m. g. a stone both in colour and forme lyke a grene frogge.

Batrachos, a frogge. also a swellyng of the tounge

with an inflamacion.

Batracomyomachia, the battayle of myce and frogges.

Batrachus, a certayne fyshe.

Batris, a vessel with a longe handell, after Calepin.

Battalus, the name of an effeminate and wanton mynstrell.

Battillum, lyke Batillum.

Battiola, a certayne cuppe to drynke wyne in.

Battologia, æ, f. ge. a longe patterynge or superfluouse speakynge, where one thynge is often repeted.

Batton, a comicall poete.

Batos, called of the latines Rubus, and Sentis, a bryere, wherof be dyuers kindes, as the hyppe, the eglentyne, and the hyamble. Batos is commonly taken for the blacke beary tree.

Battus, his name that builded Cyrene. of whom the wome of Cyrene be cald Battiadæ. Herodotus writeth, that the Libyans cal a king Battus.

Batulus, a towne in Campayne.

Batuo, batuis, ui, ere, to batter, to beate, to strike, to fyght.

Quibus batuatur tibi os senex nequissime, wherwith thou maiste be dashed on the mouth thou olde naughty churle.

Cantator atque saltator batuebat pugnatoriis armis, he beynge a mynstrell and daunser fought with weapons lyke a souldiour.

Batuere cum: Mirmilionem rudibus secum batuentem fica confodit, contending with him.

Batus, ti, m. g. (as Josephus witnesseth) conteyneth. 72. Sextarios, whiche if it be understanded of Sextarius Romanus, comprehendeth foure Romayne modios, and an halfe, euerye modium beynge. iii. gallons. so that Batus, of our measure, is xiii. gallons a potle. Some acteyne it to be but. 36. pintes of Parise: which is the same measure, that Amphora is.

Batus, is also a kynde of fyshe, and a byrde.

Bauaria, called also Baioaria, in duche Berne, in frenche Bauiere, a countrey in high Germany, lynge in the east: on the south it boundeth on the mountaynes of Alpes, whiche diuyde Germanie from Italie: On the west lieth the countrey called Sueuia, in duch Swaue: On the east Austria cald in duch Owstriche: On the north, the realme of Boheme.

Bauari, vel Baioarii, people of Bauier.

Baubor, aris, depo. to barke lyke a dogge.

Baucis, a poore olde woman, whiche entertained Jupiter and Mercurie.

Baucasis, a vessell with colde water to rynse or washe cuppes in, in the sommer.

Bauius, and Menius, two foolishe poetes whiche enuied Virgile.

Bauli, a towne in Italie betweene Baiæ, and Messenum.

Baxeæ, arum, slippers, properly of philosophiers, or suche other.

BDellium, a tree growynge in Arabie, and Scythia. Also a gumme compynge of the same tree, lyke to waxe, but clere as gumme, within vnctuous and fatte, very swete of sauour, whan it is rubbed or bourned, and bytter in tast.

BEate, happyly, fortunately, blessedly.

Bene beateq viuere, to lyue in perfite blisse.

Beatitûdo, inis, & Beatitas, is an heape of good thinges gathered together, of it selfe sufficient, without lacke, and a verate perfection, accordynge to vertue, blessednesse.

Beatulus, a diminutiue of Beatus.

Beatus, is he which hath abundaunce of all thinge that is good, and is perfecte in all thynges that bee worthy prayse, or ought to be desyred of a good man. sometyme it is taken for fortunate or noble.

Beatus, a, um, blessed, happie, holie. sometyme perfecte, absolute. also ryche.

Florentes atque beati, flourysshing and welthy.

Florens & beata res publica.

Beatus, is sometyme applyed to other thynges beside men: which be excellent in their sorte: as

Vox facilis, magna, beata, flexibilis. a full and perfecte voyce.

Vnde tam repente factus es beatus: so wealthy and ryche.

Felix & beata.

Ab omni parte beatus, happy in euery poincte.

O terq; quaterq; beati: id est, sæpius beati: vel beatissimi.

Longe beatior, farre more happie.

Arua, beata, id est, fertilia.

In libera & beata ciuitate viximus, in a free and wealthy citee.

Ciuitas beatissima & opulentissima.

Quis me lætius est beatiusue, what man liueth, more ioyous or happie then I am.

Sed tu beatis mitior rebus veni, in prosperitie.

Vita beata, perfite or blessed lyfe.

Fruuntur beati æuo sempiterno, they liue in bysse worlde without ende, or they as blessed inioy lyfe euerlastyng.

Vt puellæ vnum me facerem beatiorum. i. vt puellæ persuadarem me diuitem esse & locupletem.

Bebeus, a notable backbiter, or tale bearer.

Bebryacensis, or Bebryacum, a kynde of byldes of the bygnesse of a thrusshe.

Bebryces, people of Asia, whiche tooke their beginnyng of one of the daughters of Danaus.

Bebrycium, or Bebryacum, a towne in Italye betwene Cremona and Verona.

Bebrycia, a countrey called the great Phrygia.

Bebrytius, a, um, & Bebryx, icis, of the countrey

of

of great Phrygia.

Bebryx, an auncient kynge of the mountaynes called Pyrenæi.

Beccus, in the moste olde phrygian tounge, sygnifyeth breadde.

Becher, a countrey of Scythia after Calepyne.

Bechion, an herbe called of the latines Iusilago, and Farfaria, of some Populago, of the apothecaries Vngula Caballina, in Englishe foole foote, or all hole, or horse hoofe. Iowe Tussilago.

Bechicum medicamentum, a medicine, holsome agaynst the hough.

Beda, a famous learned man of this royalme. For his modestie, vertuous lyfe, and learnynge surnamed worshyppfull Bede.

Bedeguar, a worde vsed of barbarous phisicions: after the saiyng of Serapio, the white brere, whiche (as Dioscorides wryteth) hath a white flower and a sweete. Mainardus supposeth it to be a certayne kynde of thystles, with sharpe pryckes, and a square stalke. And now some take it for the thystle, whiche is called Carduus benedictus.

Beduini, certayne heretykes amonge the Sarasins, whiche woorshyp the sonne at his ryssinge, and they askyme all thynges to chaunce by destinie. wherefore they vse to fyght in battayle vnarmed, saiynge, that deathe can not bee eschewed.

Bee, the voyce of sheepe.

Beelphegor, a gaynge ydoll.

Beelsabub, an ydole called god of flyes.

Beelsephon, lorde of the northe, an ydole set vp in the places of espiall.

Beemoth, the dyuell, and sygnifyeth a beast.

Beergios, one of the sonnes of Neptunus, whom Hercules vanquished.

Bela, of the olde latines was vsed for ouis, a sheepe. wherof cometh Belare, to bleate lyke a sheepe.

Bela, a kynge of Hungary.

Belbina, an yle in the goulfe called Argolicum.

Belbiton, beastes dunge.

Belbus, bi, m. g. a beast called also Hiena.

Belerium, or Bolorium promontorium, is a place in Cornewall called Sainct Burien.

Belga, one of the countrey Belgica.

Belgæ, the people that inhabyte the countreys and townes inclosed with the occean sea, and the ryuers of Rhene, Marne, and Seyne, wherin bee the cities of Treyr, Coleyne, Maguncz, and Reynes. Also the countres of Flaunders, Holslande, Gelder, Iuliers, Cleues, Hennaw, part of Frysclande, Picardie, the greatest parte of Champayne, and all the forest of Ardenne. It was sometyme called Callia Belgica.

Belgicus, a, um, of that countrey.

Belgium, the towne of Beauuoysine.

Belial, the dyuell, which is interpreted Apostata, without yoke.

Belion, idem quod polium montanum. Dioscor. lib. 3. cap. 122.

Belisarius, a famous capitayne in the tyme of Iustinian the emperour.

Bella, a towne in Campayne.

Bellaria, ôrum, banketyng dyshes, as tartes, marthepaynes, and other lyke.

Bellaria, æ, the flower of the herbe Lichnis.

Bellarius, a, um, apt for the warre.

Bellator, ôris, m. g. a warriour.

Bellator æquus, a horse for warre.

Bellatrix, icis, a woman warriour.

Bellatulus, a, um, a wanton woorde, whiche is as much to saie, as iolye, proper, little kayre one, well fauoured chylde, little sweete herte, pretye mayden, prety boye.

Bellax, acis, vsed or haunted in warres.

Belle, well.

Belle se habet, he doeth or fareth well.

Bellerophontes, seu, Bellerophon, the sonne of Glaucus kyng of Ephyra, a man of muche beautee and prowesse, was ardently beloued of Stenobea, the wyfe of Proetus kynge of Ephyra, next after Glaucus. whan she desyred hym to commytte auoutry with hir, he fearyng the vengeaunce of Iupiter, god of hospitalitee, and remembryng the frendeshyp hir husbande had shewed him, refused, and put hir away from hym: whiche she disdeynynge, and beyng in a wood rage, accused him to hir husbande, that he had rauished hir: but he lyke a sobre man woulde not slea him in his owne house, but deliuerynge him letters to his wyues father, sent him into Lycia, who perceiuyng the mynde of Proetus, encouraged and sent Bellerophō to destroy the two monsters, Solymos, and Chymæra, that he mought be slayne vnder the colour of a valyaunt enterprise. But he, atchieuyng it nobly, retourned with honour.

Bellerophontes literas affert, A prouerbe, whan one bryngeth letters agaynst himselfe.

Bellerophonteus, a, um, of Bellerophon.

Bellidtus, a, um, beautified.

Bellica, a pyllour in the temple of Bellona, called goddesse of battayle, wherein they vsed, whan warres were proclaymed, to caste a launcyn.

Bellicôse, valyauntly, warrelyke, fiercely.

Bellicôsus, a, um, valyaunt in armes, fierse or warrelyke.

Bellicrepa saltatio, a certayne kourme of daunsing in harneys.

Bellicum, i, n. g. a warrelyke sowne.

Bellicum canere, to blowe to the battayle, and by a metaphore, to anymate, to incourage, to stryre vp, to make discencion or debate.

Bellicus, a, um, pertaynyng to warre, warlyke.

Bellifer, a, um, that maketh warre.

Belliger, ligera, um, idem.

Belliger, i, m. g. a warryour.

Belligero, aui, are, to make warre.

Bellipotens, puissaunt in armes or battayle.

Bellis, seu Bellium, the whyte daysy, called of some

some the Margarite. in the north Wantwoort, or rather it is the common name of daisies. It is also a fysshe with a longe beake like a crane, whiche is called of some an hornebeake.

Bello, aui, are, to make warre.

Bellantur, Virgill vsed for bellant.

Bello, a citee in Spayne.

Bellocassi, a countrie in Fraunce nowe called Bayeux.

Bellôna, the goddesse of battayle.

Bellonárij, the prestes of Bellona.

Bellôsus, a, um, for Bellicosus.

Bellóuacum, a citee in Fraūce now named Beauuops, the people whereof be called Bellouaci.

Bellua, æ, f. g. a great cruell beast or a monster. by reprothe it is applied to a man.

Fera & immanis, tetra & immanis, fæua, bella, the Image of the beastes in the Zodiake & firmament be sometyme called Belluæ: as Leo, Taurus, lupa, &c.

Pro homine: Quid ego hospitij iura in hoc tam immani bellua commemoro.

Feritas & immanitas belluæ in figura hominis.

Belluâtus, a, um, peincted or herued with great beastes.

Belluâta tapétia, tappestry, wherein is wrought or peincted the fygures of beastes.

Bellulus, a, um, somewhat fayre, mynion, tricke, galaunt.

Bellum, signifyeth all the time that the warre doth continue. warre, also battayle.

Absistere bello, to leaue of warre.

Dare bellum alicui, to committe the charge of warre to any man.

Ducere bellum, to prolonge the warre.

Bellum ciuile, warre betwene men of one countrey or citee, ciuill warre.

Bellum intestinum, warre amonge the inhabitauntes of one countrey.

Bellum nauale, warre on the sea.

Bellum instruere, adornare, apparare, moliri, nauare, parare, to prepare for warre.

Bello premere, to trouble one with warre.

Belli, aduersiall for, at warre.

Belli domiq, bothe abrode at warre, and at home in the citee.

Bellum componere, to make a conclusion of warres, to make peace betwene two, whiche are at warre.

Bellum conflare, to stirre vp warre.

Bellum indicere, to declare warre, to sende defyaunce.

Bellum moliri, to prepare warre.

Bellum ponere, absoluere, abstinere, deponere, dimittere, to sette aside warre.

Bellum profligare, to fyght out a battayle, to ende a warre.

Bellum, totum tempus quo sumus in militia: Prælium, ipsum armorum certamen.

Bellum aliquando pro prælio: In eo bello trecenti milites desiderati, in that battayle.

Bellum, aliquando bellatores & ea quæ ad bellum pertinent omnia complectitur. Ouid. Permanet Aonijs Nereus violentus in vndis.

Bellaque non transfert: id est, non patitur Græcos in Asiam trajicere, and dooth not conueigh ouer the Grecians with the furniture of warre.

Apex bellorum. i. caput & dux.

Author belli; Adiutor belli: Causæ belli.

Conciatores bellorū, the sterers vp of warres.

Confector belli, the fynisher of any warre.

Is totius belli confector erit.

Celeritas belli, the spedynesse of warre.

Belli celeritatem morabitur.

Magna belli contentione superarunt: in a great conflicte and contention of warre.

Communis belli Mars, the vncertaine or doubtfull chaunce of warre.

Incerta belli alea: Euentus belli varius: Idem.

Domestici belli extinctor, the ender or quieter of a ciuill warre.

Habilis bello, meete for warre.

Quæ bello est habilis ætas.

Inexpertus belli: Insolens bellorum.

Gens bello intractabilis. i. insuperabilis.

Iura belli: the lawes of armes.

Modo belli, in the facion of warre.

Latrocinari magis q̄ modo belli.

Offensio belli: an ouerthrow in battayle.

Non belli offensionibus sed victorijs.

Bellis rudis vel ignarus, vnskylled in warfare.

Subita belli, the sodayne chaunces of warre.

Subita belli locus abnuit, the place was not meete for suche sodeyne chaunces as often doo happen in warre.

Summa belli in hac vna re posita videtur.

Domestica and externa bella, contrary.

Omni imbutum odio bellum inferre alicui: to make a moste deadly and hatefull warre vpon one.

Duces accendendo bello acres, temperandæ victoriæ impares: capiteyns fierse and courageous in sterynge vp the warre, but not able to moderate the victorie.

Bellum affectum, attenuatum, imminutum.

Bellum affectum videmus, & pæne confectum, we se the warre well diminished and almoste cleane fynished.

Alere bellum, to prolonge and mayntayne the warre.

Ardere bello: Cum arderet Syria bello: whē Syria was sore vexed with warre.

Cauponari bellum, to fyght for money and gayne.

Simulacra belli ciere, to make a shewe of battayle, to fyght for colour or shewe as men doo in exercises of warre.

Bellum merum loquitur, he speaketh onely of warre.

Bellon,

Bellon, a towne and a riuer in Spayne.
Bellus, a, um, fayre, honest, pleasant, good, courteyse, gentile, ciuile.
Bellus homo, an honest man.
Bellutus, beastly or lyke a beast.
Belides, the sonne or neuew of Belus.
Belis, idis, the daughter or nece of Belus.
Belone, es, f. g. a kynde of fysshe. looke Acus.
Belos, a weapon, or an arrow. It signyfieth also after some the compasse of the firmamente and sterres. also the ayre that incloseth all thynges. Also a flooze or pauement: And the fyrst entree in at a dooze.
Belotocos, or Belonacos, idem quod Dictamum. Diosc. li. 3. cap. 35.
Belua, idem quod Bellua.
Beluinus, a, um, beastly.
Beluina rabies, a beastly furie.
Belunum, a towne in the countrey of Venece in Italy.
Beluosus, a, um, full of monsters of the sea.
Belus, an auncient kynge of Assyria, to whome the fyrst ymage or ydole to be honoured, was made. There was an other Belus of Aegypt: An other the father of Dido. It is also a ryuer in Syria, whiche hath sande of the nature of glasse and turneth al other mettall that commeth into it, into glasse.
Belzahard, (a barbarouse wooꝛde, foꝛ the efficacie therof, necessary to be knowen) is a speciall and soucrayne medicine agaynst poyson beyng dꝛunke. Auenzoar wꝛiteth, that agaynst poyson, that is exceedyngly hotte, he made it in thys fourme. Thꝛee grapnes of barley, with fyue ounces of the water of a gourde. But some men thynke, the moste excellent Belzahard, is that, wherof Plinie wꝛiteth. Pꝛopꝛely the harte is at continuall debate with the serpente, in so muche that he pursueth and seketh foꝛ him at hys hole, where he lieth, and with the dꝛeathe of his nosethꝛilles, compelleth him to come out. Now after the harte hath foughten with the serpente, and eaten him, he becometh thꝛyfty, and renneth to some water, and leapeth into it, but he dooeth not dꝛinke as than. Foꝛ if he tooke neuer so litle water, he should die incontinent. Than dooe pssue out of his eyes dꝛoppes, whych by littel and littell dooe congeale, and waxe as greate as a chesten nutte. After the harte is come out of the water, men a wayte where those dꝛoppes fall, whiche they take and kepe as a thynge most pꝛecious, and agaynste all maner of poyson moste certayne remedy. Thys haue I taken out of the booke of Ioan. Agricola de recentioribus medicamentis.
Bemarchius, a learned man of Capadocia, which wꝛote the gestes of Constantine.
Bembina, a towne of Nemæa.
Bembinadia, the countrey called Nemæa.
Bembinus, a, um, of Nemæa.
Benacus lacus, a lake in Italy called Garde.

Bene, well, honestly, pꝛosperously, sometyme muche.
Bene accipere aliquem, to intreate oꝛ entertayne one well.
Bene acceptus, well entertayned, well intreated.
Bene agitur, the thynge is well doen.
Bene ambulato, God be with thee.
Bene audire, to be well spoken of.
Propter singularem humanitatem apud omnes bene audit.
Bene cogitare de aliquo, to haue a good opynion of one.
Bene conuenit inter eos. They agree well togeather.
Bene curare ætatem, to lyue pleasantly.
Bene de te mereo, I doo thee good, thou arte beholden vnto me.
Bene ferre gratiam, to doe pleasure to one.
Bene habere, to bee well at ease. Also to lyue pleasauntly.
Vt bene haberem me in filiæ nuptijs.
Bene hercle denuncias, Thou tellest me good tydynges.
Bene hoc habet, thys mattier commeth well to passe, oꝛ this mattier goeth well.
Bene longus sermo, id est: valde, a verye longe tale.
Bene magnus, very great.
Bene mane dedi literas. &c. very tymely, very early.
Bene mereri, to doe pleasure to one.
Bene de rep. meritus est.
Bene multi, very many.
Bene nummatum marsupium, a pourse well stoꝛed with money.
Bene comitatus Romam venit, he came to Rome with a good company.
Bene nummatus homo, a well monied man.
Bene successit, it came well to passe.
Bene vale, farewell, adieu.
Bene valere, to be in good health.
Bene vertere, to tourne to good.
Precor deum, vt hæc res bene vertet tibi, I pꝛay god this thinge may tourne thee to good, oꝛ may be foꝛ thy pꝛofite.
Bene viuere, to make good there.
Bene volo tibi, I wouldе the good.
Non æque bene, not all thynge so well.
Bene actum cum eo est, he is well dealt with all. It is well foꝛ hys parte.
Bene cognitus, well knowen.
Bene dissimulatus amor, id est multum.
Bene est, foꝛ Bene habet, it is well, the mattꝛ is in good case.
Bene facis, well done, I thanke thee.
Bene factum, I am gladde, it hath chaunced wonderously well.
Bene fidum, very sure, trusty.
Bene firmum, very stronge, oꝛ constant.
Bene gessit sua negotia, He hath well exployted

ted his matters.

Bene habent tibi principia, thy begynnyng is good, or thou hast a good begynnyng.

Bene longinquus dolor, a peyne that contynueth longe.

Bene ædepoll narras, wonderous well sayed, I am glad to heare it.

Bene natus, descended of an honest samplie, comen of a good stocke.

Bene promeruit, he hath well deserued it.

Bene tibi est, the matter goeth well with ther, or it is well for thee.

Melius est homini factum, he is amended.

Bene sit tibi, much good doo it thee.

Bene venire velim, quod illud feceris, I pray god tourne it to muche good, that you haue dooen.

Bene, for valde.

Epistola bene longa, a very longe epistoll.

Bene assimulare, id est: Nunc tuum est officium has bene vt assimules nuptias.

Aetatem suam bene curant, they lyue pleasantly and make muche of them selues.

Senatum bene firmum, firmiorem vestra authoritate fecistis, the Senate that was verye stedfast and constant before. &c.

Quasi re bene gesta lætantur, they reioyse as thoughe the matter were well brought to passe.

Eques Romanus locuples bene gerens sui negotij, wealthe and a good husbande, or one that exployed his affayres well and diligently.

Res bene gestæ, noble actes.

Flos bene olens, a sweete flower.

Bene penitus se in illius familiaritatem dedit, he gaue him selfe thoroughly into his familiaritee.

Iuris & antiquitatis bene peritus, very cunnyng, or very well sene in. &c.

Quod eos conuenisti, plane bene, it is well in dede, or it is very well.

Bene plane magnus dolor mihi videtur, it semeth to me a very great sorow in dede.

Si quis bene præcipit, if a man geue good counsayle, or aduertise a man well.

Bene promittit quidem, he maketh fayre promysse in deede.

In clamando quidem video eũ esse bene robustum, I see he hath a stronge voyce to brayr or crie out.

Sane bene, well in dede.

Bene sanæ mentis homo, one in his ryghe wittes, or one well aduysed.

De illius moribus bene sperare debemus.

Improbo nemini bene esse potest, no ill man can be in good case, or in good estate.

Benédice, an aduerbe, signifiyng, in prayssynge, or sayinge well.

Cum illiciebas me ad te, blandè & benédicè, whan thou diddest trayne me vnto thee with pleasant wordes, and prayssyng of me.

Benedico, dixi, ĕre, to prayse, to say well of: applied to god it signifieth to bleese, or endow men wyth his giftes, or benefites.

Bene dicere deo, id est, laudare.

Benedicta, a certayne electuary very medicinable agaynst the goute.

Benedictum, ti, neu. g. a good saiyng, an honest reporte.

Benédicus, a man well tunged, or fayre spoken.

Benefácio, benefacis, or after the exception of oure Grammer, benefacis, ēci, ere, to doo well.

Benefacis quod me adiuuas, Thou doest wel to helpe me.

Benefecit Asilius quod transegerit, Asilius hath doone well that he despatched the matter.

Benefacere erga aliquem.

Benefit, the impersonall.

Benefactum, ti, ne. gen. a benefite, a pleasure, a friendely tourne.

Benefacta male locata, benefites or pleasures yll bestowed, or ill imployed.

Beneficentia, æ, fœ. g. is not onely liberaliter in geuing money or possessyons, or other like thinges, but also in helpyng a man with counsayle, solicitation, or other labour.

Beneficiarij, were they, whiche in the warres were not charged with watche or other labours pertaynyng to the fielde or hoste.

Beneficiarius, rij, m. g. he that receyueth a benefite or good tourne of an other. It is also he that is called a vassal, a client, or a tenaunt that holdeth of an other by fayth and homage.

Beneficiarius fundus, lande giuen in fee simple or fee tayle, to be holden of honour by some seruice.

Beneficium, cij, n. g. a benefite, a pleasure, or a good tourne.

Beneficio afficere aliquem, to doo a pleasure to one.

Beneficio alligari, or obligari, obstringi, to be bounde by some benefite or good tourne.

Beneficium collocare, deferre, dare, facere, conferre, ponere, to bestow or implop a benefite, to doo a pleasure.

Tantis beneficijs a me in rep. positis, bestowed on the common weale.

Apud hominem gratissimum tuum beneficium pones, you shall bestow.

Meo beneficio, for my sake, by my good helpe and meanes.

Tuo beneficio, id est, opera tua: Tuo beneficio adhuc viuit hæc pestis, by thy meanes.

Hoc beneficio, vtrique ab vtrisque deuincimini, by the good helpe of this, eyther of you bee bounde to other.

Beneficio complecti aliquem, to shewe fauour, to doo friendly to a man.

Beneficio complecti aliquem, to doubte a benefite.

Beneficium daye & reddere.

Beneficium dare & accipere.

Vt hoc beneficium trabali clauo figeret, that myght make this benefite remembred for euer.
Dare pro beneficio, in loco beneficij deferre, to giue for a benefite.
Serere beneficium vt possimus metere fructum.
Habere pro beneficio, to accepte for a benefit.
Ornare beneficijs, to shew many goodly pleasures to a man.
Augere aliquem beneficio, to doo one a great benefite.
Auctus nuper est, præclaro eorum beneficio.
Quorum beneficia maxima habebã, at whose hande I receyued great benefites.
Magna mihi beneficia debebat, he was bound to shew me greate pleasures.
Placare beneficio, to mitigate or swage by shewynge or doyng a pleasure or benefite.
Beneficium remunerare, to make a mendes or requite a good tourne, to rewarde a man for a pleasure that he hath shewed.
Quis tantis beneficijs respondere poterit, who can shew lyke kyndenesse for so great benefytes.
Non beneficium fæneramur, we doo not bestow our benefite lookyng for commodites by it agayne.
Beneficium interit, thy benefite is loste.
Benéficus, a, um, that is beneficiall or liberall.
Oratione beneficus, liberall in wordes.
Beneficus in aliquem.
Benemércor, rêris, to doo a good tourne or pleasure.
Beneuolé, frindly.
Benéuolens, lentis, om. g. he that loueth well an other, fauourable, friendly, well wyllynge, a frende.
Officio functus sum beneuolentissimi.
Non sum molesta sed beneuolens.
Beneuolentia, tiæ, f. g. fauour, or good wyll, an intent to doo well, harte good will.
Beneuolentiam conciliare, acquirere, allicere, to get fauoure, to wynne ones good wyll.
Beneuolentiam consectari, captare, to endeuour to get ones fauour.
Beneuolentiam conseruare, to kepe or mayntayne ones good will towarde vs.
Beneuolentiam præstare alicui, to shew fauour or good wyll towardes one in deede.
Beneuolentiam declarare erga aliquem.
Quos summa beneuolentia sum complexus, whom I haue very hartely loued.
Beneuolentia quam erga me contulisti, which you shewed towarde me.
Susceptæ erga te beneuolentia, my harty good will, that I haue begonne towarde you.
Singulari est in te beneuolentia.
Quomodo tuebimur beneuolentiam Cæsaris, how shall we maynteyne. &c.

Benéuolus, néuola, um, fauourable, well wyllynge.
Benigné, courteysly, gratiously, bountiously, gentilly, liberally.
Benigné facere alicui, to shew liberalites towardes one.
Facis perbenigne, ye doe very liberally.
Benigne audire, to here gentilly, or courteysly.
Grauate audire, contrary.
Benignitas, atis, f. g. bountiousnesse, curteysy, liberalitee, gentilnesse.
Dei benignitate, by the goodnesse of god.
Num meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? dyd you euer perceyue my liberalitee to be stoped from you?
Amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re quæ. &c. was consumed or spent.
Benigniter, idem quod benigne.
Benignus, a, um, gentill, benigne, bountiouse, or liberall.
Dies benignus, a fortunate or luche day.
Sermo benignus, pleasant communication, gentell woordes.
Benigno vultu, with a swete or pleasant countenaunce.
Benigna terra, a grounde that is fertile. lyke wyse Benigna tellus, and Benignus Ager.
Vini somnique benignus: id est, vino somnoque large indulgens.
Benna, næ, f. g. a kynde of wagons, wherof cometh Combennones, they that bee together in one wagone.
Beo, áui, âre, to comforte, to make happye, to make gladde.
Berbena, idem quod Verbena.
Berberion, a certayne shell fyshe, in the which perles are bred.
Berecynthia, called the mother of goddis.
Berecynthius, a, um, of Phrygia, or of Cibele.
Berecynthium cornu, an horne wherewith the preestes of Cibele were styred to a rage or furie.
Berecynthia tibia, a pype vsed in the sacrifice of Cybele.
Berecynthus, a mountayne and towne in Phrygia, where Cibele was worshypped, wherof she was named Berecynthia.
Berengarius, a frenche man, which affirmed, that in the sacrament of the aultare was not the verie bodie of Christ in the substaunce of flesh and bloud. He had litteli learnyng, but was a subtil Logician. Afterwarde he dyd recant. And in the counsayle of Lateranense, his errour was condemned, the yere of our lorde. 1082.
Berenice, or Beronice, es, a woman of excellente beautee, wyfe to Ptolomeus Lagus. Of that name were dyuers other women. It is also a towne in Affrike.
Berenices crines, seuen sterres lyke a triangle, at the taple of the lyon.
Bergidum, a citee of Spayne called Bergell.
Bergion,

Bergion, a gygant the sonne of Neptune, slayne by Hercules.
Bergomum, the citee Bergomo in Italy.
Berilion, idem quod anemone.
Berillus, a bysshop of Bosterna in Affrike, whiche erred in certayne poynctes, and was reduced to the churche by Origene.
Beritos, a famous citee of Phœnicia, called now Barutus.
Bernaba, a citee in Spayne called Benauarie.
Bero, ônis, idem quod pero, a sacke.
Beroa, a citee in Thessalie.
Beroe, the nourse of Semele, the mother of Bacchus.
Beronice, looke Berenice.
Berosus, a counnynge astronomer of Caldeie.
Bersabe, a citee in Judea, called also Puteus iurramenti, the pytte of the oth, where Abraham dwelled. It is the confines of the lande of behest.
Beryllus, li, ma. & f. ge. a precyous stone, called Berill, in facion fire square, in colour lyke oyle or water in the sea. His proprietees are, to make them that weare hym merry. It conserueth and increaseth the loue betwene man and wyfe, hanged about ones necke, it putteth away dreames. It cureth diseases of the throte and cheekes, and all those whiche come of moistnesse of the head. It helpeth women that trauayle with childe.
Bes, bessis, or Bessis, huius bessis, masc. gen. a weight of viii ounces. also viii partes of an acre diuided into xii partes.
Usura ex besse, the gayne of eyght in the hundred.
Bésasa, læ, f. g. the lede of rue.
Bessa, a citee in Phocis, an other in Peloponesus.
Bessâlis, le, the adiectiue of Bes, of viii ounces or vnches.
Bessâles laterculi, stones viii fyngers longe.
Bessara, a citee of Assyria.
Bessi, people of Thrace, famous for their theste and robbery.
Bessippo, an hauen in Spayne.
Bestiana, a certayne medicine, looke Aetius, lib. 10. cap. 6.
Bessyga, an hauen or marte towne in India, wher of the people are called Bessygiæ. There is also a ryuer called Bessygas.
Bestia, a cruell beaste.
Bestia crudelitatem exprimit: Bellua magnitudinem, Fera cicuri opponitur.
Bestiarij, men that in olde tyme fought with beastes in the syght of the people.
Bestiola, læ. f. g. the diminutiue of Bestia.
Beta, an herbe called beete, therof cometh a verbe Betisare, whiche signifieth to bee vnsauoury in communication or writyng. Eras. Chil. And men vnsauourie or vnwittie, were in scorne called Betæ. Laert. de Diogine.
Betanomantia, æ, southsayng or witchecrafte by herbes, as Medea, and suche other dyd vse.
Bethania, a towne two myles from Jerusalem, on the syde of the mount Oliuete.
Bethasij, people dwellynge aboute the towne of Mastreight within the dioceese of Luke in Germanie.
Bethdagon, the temple of Dagon.
Bethel, a citee in Samaria, where the people dwelled, which were called Iebusæi.
Bethleem, the citee where Dauid the prophete was borne and died. Our Sauyour also was borne there. There dyed Rachell the wyfe of Jacob the patriarche. It was assigned to the tribe of Juda, beynge distaunt from Jerusalem fiue myles, and was fyrst called Euphrata, and sygnifieth in the hebrue tongue, the house of bread.
Bethsaida, or Bethesda, a greate ponde in Hierusalem, wherin the Priestes washed the sheepe, whiche should bee sacrificed, and may be interpreted, the house of catell. also the name of a towne, where Peter and Philipp, the apostles were borne.
Bethsamis, a citee in Galilee, where Christe dyd many myracles.
Bethsamitæ, people of Bethsamis.
Bethsura, & Bethsuræ, a stronge fortresse of the Jewes.
Beticatus, looke Bæticatus.
Betica, Betis, Beticus, Beticola, looke Bætica.
Betica, the thyrde parte of Spayne, called now Granate, looke Bætica.
Betisalea, idem quod vitis nigra.
Beto, ti, ere, to gor.
Betonica, or Vetonica, called of the Grekes Cestron, of the Italians Serratula, an herbe called Betayne. whiche is hotte and dyre in the first degree, and hath innumerable vertues. Of this herbe is an other kynde called Tunica, wherof be two sortes: One is named Siluestris, another Betonica altilis, or Coronaria, whiche is the gylofer.
Bethphage, a towne in Judea, and may be interpreted the house of a mouth or a iawe.
Betere, a towne called Beliers in Gascoyn.
Betulla, læ, f. g. a tree called byrche.
Betulo, a towne in Spayne called Beson. Also a ryuer.

B ANTE I.

Bilixon, wheate, whiche is harde to be beaten out of the huskes.
Bianor, oris, a man surnamed Oenus, who builded Mantua.
Bias Prienæus, one of the seuen wyse menne of Greece, beholdynge his countrey taken by ennemies, fledde: other men carynge with them, suche gooddes as they moughe beare, he was demaunded why he tooke nothynge with hym: where to he answered, Truely I carry all my gooddes with me, meanynge vertue and doc-

erine, reputynge the gooddes of fortune none of hys.

Biana, a citee in Spayne called now Baesa.

Bibácitas, atis. f. g. greate drynkynge.

Bibáculus, he that drinketh often, alway bibbyng

Bibaga, an yle in India, where is great plenty of oysters and muscles.

Bibax, âcis, and Bibósus, a, um, a great drinker.

Bibísia, æ, for g. bybbynge.

Biblia, the wyfe of Duilius the Romayn, whiche was of such chastitee, that she was at that tyme an example, whan it was a thinge monstruouse to here of unchastitee.

Biblio, blere, to make a sowne as a potte dooeth, whan drynke is drawen into it.

Bibliógraphus, phi, masc. gen. a wryter of bookes a scriuener.

Biblion, lij, n. g. a booke, a volume, in the plurall number Biblia, the bookes of holy scripture.

Bibliopôla, læ, masc. gen. a stationer, or booke seller.

Bibliothæca, cæ, f. gen. a librarie, a study. somestime great numbre of bookes.

Bibliothecalis, le, anye thynge belongynge to a liberarie.

Biblos, a bull rushe. also a booke.

Bibo, bi, ere, to drynke. sometyme to sucke or receyue in.

Bibere in auro, to drynke in cups of golde.

Aut bibe, aut abi, A prouerbe, sygnyfynge that we should apply our selues to the maners of men, or els auoyde theyr company.

Bibere aure, to heare diligently or attentiuely.

Longũq; bibebat amorem, and she sucked in.

Ab hora tertia bibebatur, they wente to drynkynge after three a cloche.

Næuia sex cyathis, septem Iustina bibatur, let vs drynke of sixe cuppes for Næuia, and seuen for Iustina. They were wonte in olde tyme to quaffe vp as many cuppes for theyr louers sake, as there was letters in theyr names.

Bibere gemma dixit vergilius, pro bibere poculo gemmeo.

Damnose bibere, to drynke vntill he be sicke, or vntyll he haue spent all that euer he had.

Ex ipso fonte bibere, to drynke at the well hedde.

Morsu bibere, to drynke with chopynge the mouth or iawes together, as certayne birdes do.

Bibunt aues fluctu, moste byrdes doe drynke suckynge.

Bibit aquas terra sitiens, drinketh in water.

Lana colorem bibit, taketh colour.

Bibit cum lacte mores maternos, he sucketh together with his milke. &c.

Bibitur, the impersonall.

Maturè veniunt, discumbitur, fit sermo inter eos: & inuitatio, vt græco more biberetur. They come at the tyme appoynted, and there was amonge them talkyng and quaffynge, that euery man might drynke after the grekes facion.

Bibractæ, people of the countrey called Beurre Dautume.

Bibracte, a towne in Fraunce called Beaulme.

Bibrax, acis, a towne in Fraunce in the county of Rochell called Brie.

Bibulus, a Roman that was consull with Cesar.

Bibulus, a, um, that sucketh vp moyste, or drynketh gredely.

Bibula arena, drie grauell that sucketh moyste.

Bibula charta, paper that drynketh inke, or will not beare inke.

Bibulus lapis, the pumish stone.

Biceps, cipitis, com. gen. that whiche hath twoo heades.

Biceps ciuitas, a citee diuided into twoo partes by dissention.

Bicion, latinis vicia, vatches.

Biclinium, clinij, neu. ge. a chaumber with twoo beddes, or a roome where two boydes or tables doo stande.

Bicolor, ôris, om. ge. of two colours.

Bicórnis, ne, om. ge. that hath two hornes.

Bicórpor, ôris, om. g. that hath two bodies.

Bicubitâlis, le, two cubites longe.

Bicurgium, a citee in Almayne, called Herforde.

Bidens, éntis, masc. gene. a toole that husbande men vsed to digge the grounde with, and maye bee now vsed for a dunge forke, or pitche forke. Iactare bidente, in vergile to breake cloddes of earth with a forke or lyke toole.

Bidens, éntis, for. g. a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or hogattes.

Bidental, a place where they vsed to sacrifice sheepe, whan anye house was bourned with lyghtenyng.

Biducenses, people of Normandie.

Biduum, i, n. g. the space of two dayes.

Bidui nauigatio, two dayes saylynge.

Bidui abesse, to be two dayes iourney from a place.

Propius quam tu biduum, nerre then thou by two dayes iourney.

Biduum continens, two whole daies together.

Per biduum, by the space of two dayes.

Hæc bidui solicitudo est, this care is but for two dayes.

Biendium, an hauen in Spayne.

Biennis, ne, anye thynge that is two yeres olde.

Bienne spatium, two yeres space.

Biénnium, nij. n. g. the space of two yeres.

Bifáriam, an aduerbe, in two partes, or two maner of wayes.

Bifariam ingressi hostium fines, in twoo partes.

Bifer, or Biferus, a, um, that beareth twyse.

Bifera arbor, a tree that beareth twyse in one yere.

Bifidâtus, a, um, cleft in two partes.

Bifidus, a, um, idem.

Bifidi pedes, cleft feete.
Biforis, re, adiect. that hath two dooꝛes.
Bifores feneſtræ, with two flappes.
Biforis cantus, an vntunable ſonge.
Biformâtus, a, um, facioned like two bodies.
Biformis, me, idem.
Bifrons, ôntis, that hath two foꝛheades oꝛ faces.
Bifur, a double theefe, he that hath ſtollen twyſe.
Bifurcâtus, a, um, double foꝛked.
Bifurcus, a, um, idem.
Biga, æ, oꝛ Bigæ, arum, fœ. gen. a carte dꝛawen with two hoꝛſes.
Agitare bigas, to dꝛiue cartes.
Bigâmia, æ, f. g. the mariage of two wyues.
Bigamus, i, m. g. he that hath had two wyues.
Bigargitani, people of Spayne.
Bigâtus, a, um, ſtoꝛned two and two, oꝛ that hath the ymage of a carte with two hoꝛſes.
Bigati, a piece of money haupng the ymage of a carte.
Bigémmis, e, that hath two budders oꝛ bourgeꝛ nynges.
Bigenus, eris, oꝛ Bigéneris, re, a beaſte comen of two ſundꝛy kyndes, as betweene a dogge and a woolfe, oꝛ betweene an Aſſe and a mare, and ſuch like.
Bigerones, people of Cupan in Fraunce.
Bigerra, a citee in Spayne called commonly Beiar.
Bignæ, twinnes.
Biiugi, ſometyme taken foꝛ cartes.
Biiúgus, i, and Biiugis, & hoc ge, tattell oꝛ beaſtes yoked together.
Curriculum biuge, a carte with two hoꝛſes.
Leones biiugi, lyons yoked two and two toꝛgether.
Bilanx, oꝛ Bilans, ancis, fœm. ge. a beame with balances.
Bilbilis, a towne in Spayne.
Bilibra, æ, f. g. the weyght of two pounces.
Bilibris, bre, weyghyng two pounces.
Bilinguis, gue, double tounged. Alſo deceptefull, oꝛ that can ſpeake two languages.
Biliôſus, a, um, that is choloyke.
Bilis, bilis, fœ. gen. without any addition, moſte commonly ſignifieth choler, ſometyme anger, melancolynelſe.
Bilis atra, melancoly.
Bilis flaua, pelow choler.
Bilis rubea, choler myxt with bloud, oꝛ redde choler.
Bilem alicui mouere, to make angry.
Difficilis bilis, anger hard to be pleaſed.
Mediocri bili ferre.
Splendida bilis, anger that appereth and ſheweth it ſelfe.
Effundere bilem, to ſhew his anger.
Intumuit maſcula bilis, great anger was moued, oꝛ his great ſtomake oꝛ courage dyd ryſe oꝛ ſwell.
Percitus atra bili, very melancholy.
Reddere bilem, id eſt, vomere.
Bile ſuffuſi, they that haue the iaundiſe.
Bilix, icis, an adiective, as, Bilix lorica, a byꝛgandine oꝛ cote of fence double plated.
Billis, of the Affricanes is called the ſeede of man ſpilled on the earth. It is alſo a ryuer in Aſia not farre from Heraclia.
Bilûſtris, tre, that hath continued .ii. yeeres.
Bellum biluſtre.
Bilutes, olde wꝛiters vſed to call theym that were beaſtly.
Bimâris, re, that is betwene two ſeas.
Bimarítus, ti, maſc. gene. he that hath had two wyues.
Bimâter, tris, that hath two mothers.
Bimâtus, u, m. g. the ſpace oꝛ age of two yeres.
Bimémbris, bre, of .ii. partes, haupng two membꝛes.
Bimembres, ſubſtantiuely is taken foꝛ the Centaures.
Bimênſis, ſis, the ſpace of two monethes.
Bimêſtris, tre, two monethes olde, oꝛ two yeꝛs accompted of the mone.
Bimulus, a, um, idem quod Bimus.
Bimus, a, um, of two yeres.
Binus, a, um, two, idem quod duo.
Bini, two and two.
Binæ literæ, two letters.
Bini tabellarij, two meſſangers.
Bina iuga boum, two yoke of oxen.
Binis annis conuertuntur, in two yeres.
Corpus binum, a double body.
In bina findere, to cut in two peeces.
Fœtus binos alit vbere.
Binarius numerus, the number of two.
Binómius, a, um, & Binóminis, ne, that hath two names.
Bion, the name of a philoſophier.
Biothanatus, violently ſlayne.
Bipâlium, lij, neu. gen. a mattocke with two bittes.
Bipálmis, me, two handefull longe oꝛ large.
Bipara, ſhe that hath had two byrthes.
Bipârtio, iui, ire, to deuide in two partes. ſome vſe to wꝛite Bipertio, and bipertior.
Bipartito, in two partes.
Bipartito claſſis diſtributa.
Bipatens, téntis, om. ge. open on bothe ſydes.
Bipedâlis, & Bipedáneus, & Bipedânus, a, um, two foote longe oꝛ bꝛode.
Bipedali latitudine eſſe, to bee two foote bꝛoade.
Bipedalis moduli homines, men of the ſtature of two foote longe.
Bipedimui, people of Guian in Fraunce.
Bipénnifer, that hath two wynges, oꝛ that caꝛꝛieth a twybyll.
Bipénnis, ne, haupng two wynges.
Bipennis, is, f. g. a twybyll, wherwith caꝛpenteꝛs doe make theyꝛ moꝛtaſſes.
Bipes, bipedis, haupng two feete.

Bipin-

Bipinnella, called cõmonly Pympinella, of some Pampinula, & Bipennula, an herbe called Pimpernell.
Biremis, is, f. g. a shippe whiche hath two ranges of oares, or hauyng two oares in a seate.
Biremes leues, galeys.
Bis, twyse.
Bis terq, twyse or thryse, diuers tymes.
Bis mille equi, two thousande horses.
Bis quinus mensis, the tenth moneth.
Bis stulte facere, to play twyse the foole, to cõmitte double folie.
Bis terni nati, sixe children.
Bis deni, twenty.
Bis die, twyse a day.
Bis tanto, twyse as muche.
Bis bina, twyse two, fower.
Bis centum anni, two hundred yeres.
Bis falli, to be deceyued two waies.
Bisaltæ, a people in Scythia.
Bisaltis, or Bisalpis, the mayden, whome Neptune (tournyng hym selfe into a Ramme) rauyshed.
Biscargis, a citee in Spayne.
Bisellium, ij, n. g. a seate or fourme, wherein two men onely may sitte.
Biseta, an hogge, whan he beginneth to bee more than sixe monethes olde.
Bison, ontis, masc. gen. a beast hauyng one horne, and a very longe mane, some take it to be the same that is named Bubalus, a bugle or wylde oxe.
Bissextilis, le, Bissextilis annus, the leape yere.
Bissextus, one daye added to in foure yeres.
Biston, the sonne of Mars, whiche buylded Bistonia, a citee in Thrace, wherof the Thracians were called Bistonij, or Bistones, and theyr countrey Bistonia.
Bistonis, a citee, and also a great meere or poole in the countrey of Thrace.
Bistónius, a, um, of Thrace.
Bisúlcus, a, um, clouen footed.
Bisulca lingua, a forked tungue.
Bisultor, the surname of Mars, because he taketh double reuengement.
Bisurgis, a ryuer in Germany.
Bithus, the name of a sworde player.
Bithymum, hony gathered by the bees of two sortes of thyme.
Bithynia, a royalme in Asia, whiche nowe the Turke hath: On the north it hath the sea called Ponticum, on the southe Misia and Phrigia. it was called also Bebrycia, and Mygdonia.
Bithynicus, and Bithynus, a, um, of Bithynia.
Bithynium, a citee in Bithynia.
Bitienses, they that trauayle alwayes in straunge countreys.
Bituitus, was a kynge of the Auernes in Fraunce.
Bitúmen, inis, neu. gene. a kynde of naturall tyme, wherof the olde walles of Babylon were made. Of it were diuers kyndes: One lyke erthe, an other more liquide, lyke to molten pitche or oyle, whiche flameth whan it is touched with fyre.
Bituminátus, a, um, of or mixed with the clay called Bitumen.
Bitumineus, a, um, idem.
Biturges, Bourges in Fraunce.
Bitúrgia, a citee of the Thuscanes, called nowe Mallianum.
Biuira, or after some Biuita, a wydowe.
Biuium, ij, n. g. a way hauyng two pathes.
Biuius, a, um, that hath two wayes, or that leadeth two wayes.
Bizia, a strange holde or fortresse, of the kynges of Thrace.
Bizon, a citer of Thrace.

B ANTE L.

BLacterâre, to bleate lyke a ramme.
Blæsus, he that stammereth omittyng some wordes in speakyng.
Blanda, a citee in Italy.
Blandæ, a towne in Spayne called Blanes. They be also delectable thynges in readyng.
Blandè, an aduerbe, signifyng with fayre or pleasant wordes, graciously, amorously, flatteryngly, Blanditer idem.
Blande alloqui, to speake fayre or gentilly to a man.
Blande tentare aliquem, with fayre wordes to proue one.
Blande palpare, to stroke or touche softly.
Blande ac benigne hospitio accipere, to entertayne one courteysly and gentilly.
Blandicella, woordes gentilly spoken.
Blandicus, he that flattereth.
Blandídicus, a, um, a fayre speaker, or flatterer. A worde out of vse.
Blandíloquus, a, um, fayre spoken, that vseth fayre language.
Blandiloquens, idem.
Blandiloquéntia, æ, fœ. gen. fayre flatteryng speeche.
Blandiloquéntulus, a, um, a pleasant speaker.
Blandiméntum, ti, n. g. a thynge pleasantly done or spoken.
Blandimenta plebi dare, to flatter the common people.
Blandiménta fortunæ, the flateryng of fortune.
Blándior, ditus sum, iri, to flatter properly by touchinge, to speake fayre for a vauntage, to please, to delyte.
Blandiri vitiis, to excuse our faultes, or make lyght of them.
Fortuna fallaci blandita vultu, flatteryng with a false countenaunce.
Mirifice, suauiter, subdole, suppliciter blandiri.
Suauiter blanditur sensibus nostris voluptas,

Pleasure

Pleasure deliteth our senses gayly.
Blanditer, flatteryngly.
Blanditia, æ, fœ. ge. flattery, pleasant moeion, inticement by wordes, fayre speche.
Blanditiæ, arum, f. g. plu. fayre flatteryng wordes. Agere blanditijs, to intreate with fayre wordes.
Vendere blanditias, to speake fayre for a vauntage.
Blanditus, us, idem quod Blanditia.
Blanditus, a, um, flatteryng, pleasyng.
Blandus, a, um, flatteryng, or fayre spoken, pleasant, gentle, courteyse, alluring, mery. also delectable.
Blandus amicus, a flatteryng frende, that doeth and saieth all to please.
Blanda legentibus, pleasant vnto the readers.
Precum blandus, one that maketh fayer entreatie.
Alea blanda, flatteryng dice that allure men.
Amator blandus, a pleasant louer.
Labor blandus, pleasant trauell that greueth not.
Pestis blanda, Inxuria.
Blanda puella, a fayre damoyselI, a prety gyrle.
Blandus succus, swete and pleasant iuice.
Blanduria, a countrey in Italy, where Horace the poete had lande.
Blapsigónia, æ, fœ. gen. losse of generation, prouerbe in bees.
Blasgon, an ile in the mouth of the riuer Rhone.
Blasphémia, æ, f. g. cursynge, reprochynge, commonly blasphemy, whiche is now referred onely to the despite of god.
Blasphémo, aui, are, to course, to reproch, to speke in the derogation or despite of an other.
Blateæ, or Blatheæ, spottes of durte sprynkled on a man, as he iourneieth, or that is scraped from his shoes.
Blátero, ónis, m. g. a babbler, he that talketh to no purpose, a iangler that vseth many wordes.
Blátero, aui, are, to bable in vayne, and from the purpose, to clatter without measure, to make a noyse lyke a Camell.
Blátio, iui, ire, to speake or talke lyke a foole, or without any purpose or reason, to babble.
Blatta, tæ. f. g. a littell wourme or flie, of the kind of mothes and hurteth bothe clothes and bookes. It escheweth the lyght, and loueth darkenesse. Some thynke it to bee that flie, whiche vseth in the leame of a candell. Plinie maketh it a kynde of Beetles. Also the spike wourme. It is sometyme vsed for purple.
Blattária æ, fœ. g. an herbe called Moleyne, or a kynde of Moleine called Torche.
Blatteus, a, um, purple.
Vestis blattea, a purple garment.
Blax, softe, delicate, wanton, that cannot decerne thynges, blounte, foolysshe, and he that vaynly boasteth him selfe.
Blemmiæ, or Blemmyes, monstruous people in Ethiope towarde the southe, whiche haue no head, but their eyes and mouthe bee in their breastes.
Blenni, fooles, doltes.
Blepharo, ónis, he that hath great browes.
Bleptæ, a people in Thrike, whiche haue their eyes in their breastes.
Blerani, a people in Italy.
Bliteæ, a citee of Narbone, called sometyme Septumanorum colonia.
Bliteus, a, um, vnsauery.
Blitea meretrix, an vnsauery queane.
Blitus, or Blitum, in Greeke Bliton, an herbe beyng of the kynde of beetes, hauyng no sent.
Blitum, ti, n. g. an herbe, which some men suppose to be spinache. other call it Bleete.

B ANTE O.

BOa, æ, a serpent in Italy, so great and large that on a time whã one was killed, a chylde was founde whole in his bealy, as Plinie writeth.
Boa, is also a sykenesse, wherin the body is full of redde blysters. And, after Festus, a swelling in the legges after iourneying.
Boágrius, a ryuer of Locris.
Boália, playes made for the health of oxen and kyen, consecrated to the infernall goddes, as lemne bulbaityages.
Boárius, a, um, pertayning to an oxe.
Boarium forum, the market place, where oxen be solde.
Bobium, a towne on the cliffe of the mountayne Apœninus.
Bocalium, a towne of Arcadie.
Bocas, a fysshe, whiche hath his backe as it were peynted with diuers colours. Iouius affirmeth that he is taken in all costes in great scules. Notwithstandyng I doe not fynde his name in englysshe.
Bocatius, a learned man.
Bocchus, a kynge of Mauritania and Getulia, which deliuered Jugurtha bounde, to Sylla.
Bocchori, called also Concordienses, people of Portugall.
Bocchyris, a kynges name of Egypt, famous for his iustice.
Bocenses, people of Sardinia.
Boces, called of Theodorus Bocæ, a fysshe, that onely hath a vayne, whiche mought seeme to bee dogfysshe, whiche men saye, maketh a noyse lyke the barkyng of a dogge, after he is taken.
Bochiana, a towne of the Troglodites.
Boderia, called of Tacitus, Bodotria, a creke of the Britayn sea.
Bodin comagum, a towne in Italy, called also Industria.
Bodincas, the ryuer Poo in Italy.
Boca, a towne of Peloponesus in the goulfe Argolicum.

Bœbe, es, a citee and lake of Theſſaly.
Bœbeis, eidos, a lake of Theſſaly, & a place by it named after Bœbus, the ſonne of Glaphyrus.
Boemia, a royalme called Beame, incloſed wyth the boundes of Germany, haupnge on the eaſte Hungary: on the ſouth Bauier, on the weſt, the countrey Noricum. on the north eaſt Polonia. It is equall in length and bredth, eche of theym being about three dayes iourney. It is enuironned wyth the famous forest Sylua Hercynia. Throughe the middell therof paſſeth the greate riuer Albis, and the riuer Multania. Upon the ryuage wherof is ſette the cheefe citee Braga or Praga. The language there is the Sclauoyne tungue. Notwithſtandyng in the churches the people are taught in the duche tongue, in the church pardes they are taught in the beame tungue. They vary from the catholike fayth in ſundry opinions, and doe ſcorne all ceremonies. In ſome places they priuily obſerue the ſecte of the Adamites and waldenſis in the act of lechery: wherof it is written in the woordes Adamitæ & Vvaldenſes.
Boeodurum, a citee in Almayne, now called Patauia, or Paſſaw.
Bœótia, is a countrey in Greece, wherin was the citee of Thebes, now it is called Vandalia. It was ſometime called Aonia, Meſapia, Ogygia, Cadmeis, and Hyantis.
Bœótus, or Bœótius, a, um, of Bœotia.
Boëthi, they whiche helpe ſecretaries or clerkes, wherof Seuerinus Boethius was named.
Boetius, a learned man and Senatour of Rome, in the time of Theodoricus.
Boetus, a ryuer in Spayne.
Bogadium, a citee in Germany called vulgarlye Forſtleyſt.
Boges, a Perſian, whiche beynge beſieged of the Athenienſes, ſlew kylle hys wyfe and chyldren, and after him ſelfe.
Bogudiana, a parte of the prouince in Affrike, called Tingitana.
Bogus, a kynge of the Mauritaynes, whiche was with Antony at the battaple of Actium.
Bohemia, looke Boemia.
Bohilla, a towne in Italy.
Boiæ, arum, gyues or fetters as wel made of linnen as of yron.
Boianum, a citee of the Samnites in Italy, called now Bouianum.
Boij, people of Burbon in Fraunce, and Bauer in Almayne.
Boin, a towne in Lycene.
Boion, a towne of Dozis in Greece.
Bola, a towne of Campayne in Italy.
Boſbitinum, one of the mouthes of Nylus.
Bolbulæ, a towne and an plande in the ſea Mediterraneum.
Bolenia, a precioule ſtone.
Bolentium, a towne in Hungary, called Rachell ſpurg.
Boletus, a kynde of the beſt muſhromes.
Bolingæ, people of Affa.
Bolis, bólidis, f. g. a dart with wylde fire. alſo a plummet and line, wherwith ſhypmen do ſounde in the ſea, to fynde lande. Alſo a certayne fyry impreſſion in the ayre.
Bolitus, ti, a cow turde.
Bolitius, a, um, vyle.
Bolus, i, maſc. gen. a maſſe or lumpe of mettal or other lyke thyng, a pece or gobbet of any thynge. alſo a throw or caſt at dyce. alſo a draught wyth a nette in waters, the ſoundyng leade. it is alſo a morſell. By a metaphore it is taken for aduauntage.
Bolus terræ, a clodde of earthe.
Bolus argenti, a wedge or a pece of ſyluer.
Bolus e faucibus eripitur, A prouerbe, ſignifyng ſome vauntage or profitable thynge to be taken from vs ſodenly.
Bomarei, people of Affa.
Bombax, an aduerbe, ſpoken of him that ſetteth nought by that, which is ſpoken, as one wolde ſay, whan he is rebuked of a faute. And what than? or tuſhe, I care not for that.
Bombilo, aui, are, to humme lyke a bee.
Bombizátio, ónis, f. g. the noyſe that bees make.
Bombos, a countrey of Cilicia.
Bombus, i, maſc. gen. a great or a hoarſe ſowne or noyſe, as it were of a trumpet or gunne, a bounſe, a hummyng or hyſſyng, the hummynge or noyſe that a bee maketh. it is alſo the name of a certayne inſtrument.
Bombycinus, a, um, that is made of ſylke.
Bombycina veſtis, a garment of ſylke.
Bombylius, a humble bee.
Bombyx, ycis, ma. ge. a ſylke worme.
Bombyx, ycis, f. g. the ſylke.
Bomilcar, the ſonne of Amilcar, a duke of Carthage, whiche was hanged on a gibbet in the middes of Carthage.
Bomólochus, molochi, m. g. a common ſcoffer, or he that ſuſteyneth all villany to get money. It was alſo taken for a bote, that ſtoode at the aultars ende to ſteale away the candels.
Bona dea, was ſhe that ſome called Bona, Fauna or Senta, of whome Varro writeth, that neuer man dyd ſe her, nor here her named, but onely her huſbande.
Bonaria, æ, f. g. calmeneſſe of the ſea.
Bonâſus, ſi, ma. g. a beaſt like a bull, but broder and ſhorter, & hath a mane lyke an horſe, downe to the ſhoulders, but the heare is ſofter, and cometh downe to his eyes. The heare of hys body is lyke a bright ſorrel, his mane is darker coloured. The fleſhe of hym is pleaſaunt in eatynge, and is therfore hunted. But he renneth contynually till he be wery, and in his rennyng flyngeth and ſhooteth forthe his ſharde and dunge three furlonges from him, as Plinie writeth.
Bónitas, átis, f. ge. goodneſſe, honeſtee, and iuſtyce, beneficence.

Bónitas ſoli, the fertilitee of the earthe.
Bonni, certayne hylles in Etolia.
Bonónia, a towne of Hetruria.
Bononiénſis, ſe, of Bononia.
Bonum, i, n. g. good, whiche is contrary to yll.
Bonus, a, um, good, honeſte, propper, holſome, profitable, kauourable, beneuolent, peaſible, liberall, eaſy to ſpeake to, treatable. ſometyme rounnyng.
Bona, in the plu. numb. ſubſtaunce, goodes.
Bona paterna conſumere, to ſpende away his fathers goodes.
Bona caduca, the goodes of them that be condempned, goodes eſchetes.
Bona auita, that come by auncetours.
Adédere bona, to conſume his ſubſtance.
Adiudicare bona, by ſentence or iudgement, to apoincte who ſhall haue the goodes.
Bona prædia, the goodes whiche be lyable to euery action. looke præs, prædis.
Bonum cœlum, a good ayre.
Bona cauſa, a good and rightuous cauſe.
Genere bono natus, come of a good hynne.
Operam bonam nauare, to implore ones labour well, to doo a thynge that ſhall tourne to the profite of other.
Bono animo eſto, be of good courage or cheere.
Bono animo tranſeamus ad oppugnandum Carthaginem, let vs paſſe ouer hardely or curragiouſly. ꝛc.
Animo meliore tulit, he toke it more parteitly.
Bonis artibus, by honeſt meanes or factions.
Cœlum bonum, a good ayer.
Si bona conditio fuerit, emam, if I may be a gayner.
Eo meliore conditione vituperabit, with ſo much the more auauntage he ſhall. ꝛc
Exitus bonus, a good ende.
Lucrum bonum, great gayne.
Bona memoria.
Nuntius bonus, good tydynges.
Bona pars, a great parte.
Melior pars diei, the greater parte of the day.
Somno meliore fruêre, thou ſhalt ſleape more at thy eaſe.
Bone vir, ſpoken mockingly, o yt honeſt man.
Bona ſeptem habet in cõmeſtura hæc herba, this herbe is good to eate for ſower cauſes.
Bonus ad cætera.
Bonus bello, a good warriour.
Iaculo melior, runnynger at caſtyng the darte.
Pedibus melior, lyghter a foote, ſwifter to runne or go.
Sagittis melior, runnynger at ſhootynge, better archer.
Bono eis fuit, it was profitable for them.
Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies, as you ſhall thynke beſte.
Optimus quiſque, all honeſt men.
Bonum æquũque oras, it is honeſt and reſonable that you deſyre.
Bono literarum vti, to vſe the commoditie of learnyng.
Boni, vſed abſolutely, ſignifieth honeſt men, and of good eſtimacion and name.
Boni quoniam conuenimus ambo, becauſe we bothe beyng runnyng. ꝛc.
Bonus dormitat Homerus, id eſt, doctus.
Sis bonus, o, felixque tuis, id eſt, propitius.
Quoties id fecit ſẽperque publico bono, and alwayes with the cõmodite of the cõmon weale.
Manette bonum, ſome good thyng wil happen to thee.
Numerare in bonis, to reckon amonge his cõmodites.
Bonis rebus, in proſperite.
Bonam ſpem habere, to haue a good hope.
Bono eſſe alicui, to be profitable to one.
Multum bonus vir, a right honeſt man.
Bonum & æquum, looke Æquus.
Bona dicere, to repoze well.
Bona fide dicere, to ſay truly and playnly, without feignyng or diſſimulation.
Bona venia, by your leeue, no diſpleſure to you
Bona venia illud a te peto, with your leaue, or no diſpleaſure taken. ꝛc.
Bona venia me audies, you ſhall be diſpleaſed yf I tell you.
Bona verba quæſo, ſay well I pray you, or in mockynge: It is not as you ſay I truſt.
Bonæ ædes, a ſubſtauntiall houſe.
Bonæ fidei poſſeſſor, a keeper of truſt.
Boni conſulas, take it in good parte.
Æqui boni facias, idem.
Boni frugi, honeſt, of good conditions, thrifty.
Bona valetudo, good health.
Bonæ notæ vinum, wyne of a good ſorte.
Bonæ fidei emptor, he that meaneth good fayth in byynge, intendyng no deceyte.
Bonas horas male collocare, to loſe tyme, which mought be better ſpent.
Bonis auibus, with good luche.
Bono animo eſſe, to bee of good cheere.
Bono animo dicere aut facere, to ſpeake or do a thynge for a good intente.
Bono ingenio eſſe, to be debonaire, of a good nature.
Bono publico facere, to doe it for the common weale.
Boo, aui, áre, and Boo, is, iui, ire, to bellow lyke a cowe.
Boos, a huge great ſerpent lyuynge by the mylne of rudder beaſtes. Plin. li. 8.
Booſcœte, a citee of Helleſponte.
Booſura, a citee of Cyprus.
Boõtes, tis, and tæ, alſo Boõtus, ti, a ſterre that foloweth Charles wayne.
Borama, a citie of Phenicia.
Borbetomagus, or Vormatia, a towne in Almayne called wormes.
Borcani, people of Italy.
Borcobæ, a citee of Thrace.

Boreæ

Borex, or Borix, iasper stones.
Bóreas, æ, ma. g. the northeasterne wynde.
Bóreus, a, um, and Boreális, le, northwarde.
Bóreus polus, the northe sterre, called the Lodesterre.
Boreostoma, matis, one of the mouthes of Danubius.
Borix, the precious stones called Iaspides.
Borion, a promontory of Attike.
Borith, an herbe that fullers vse.
Boron, a towne of the Troglodites.
Borsippa, a towne of Babylon, where is muche woull wrought.
Borysthenes, a great riuer in the countrey of Scythia. also a towne.
Borysthenides, people dwellyng by Borysthenes.
Bos, ouis, com. ge. a rother beast, be it bull, ore, or cowe. sometyme money, wheron the figure of an ore was copned.
Bos in lingua, A prouerbe touchynge theym, which dare not speake the truthe, or wyll not, be cause they haue receyued money to holde theyr peace. For the Athenièes vsed a certaine copyne of money, with an ore figure theron.
Armenta boum, droues of oxen or kyne.
Custos boum, a cowe herde.
Terga boum, ore hydes.
Bouis lingua, or Bubula lingua, loke Bugloſſos.
Placide vel lente bos, supple, incedit, prouerbially, a softe syre maketh sweete malte: I wyll not bee to hastie, it is good bepnge merp and wyse.
Labores boum, the earth tilled by oxen.
Mugitus boum, lowyng of neate.
Bos cerebroſus, a madde ore.
Luci boues, wilde oxen called also, Vri.
Boues contumaces, reſtie or vnruled oxen.
Cruda bos, in Horace, a cowe that doeth not digeſt hir meate.
Boues diſiuncti, oxen vnpoked.
Feſsi boues, weary oxen.
Forda bos, a cowe great with clafe.
Immunis bos aratri, that neuer dyd drawe the ploughe.
Intacta bos. Lecti boues.
Macri boues, caren leane oxen.
Mutili boues, oxen that lacke hornes.
Opimi boues, ſtalle fedde oxen.
Paſſa iugum bos, an ore that hath ben poked.
Patuli boues, oxen with brode heads, or large hornes.
Perdomiti boues, broken to the poke.
Arare bobus, to eare with oxen.
Curare boues, to treſſe his oxen.
Bos enectus arando. Fatigare boues.
Errant boues, the oxen graſe.
Dente non petit bos, the ore biteth not.
Subiicere boues aratro, to putte oxen to the plough.
Boſca, a water foule lyke to a ducke, but somwhat leſſe: I iudge it a pocharde.
Boſchis, idis, f. g. a bryde that is fed in the houſe.
Boſirites, a kynde of oliue trees buſhie and full of leaues. also a precious stone.
Boſphoranus, or Boſphorius, a, um, of Boſphorus.
Boſphorus, looke Boſphorum.
Boſphorum, a kynde of conſecrated holy graine somewhat leſſe then wheate, as soone as it is mowed, threſhed, and wynowed, the mowers are ſworne, not to cary any of it away vntyll it be ſodde or baked, that the vſe and benefite of it may not be tranſferred into other countreys, Diodorus.
Boſphorus, the name of a part of the ſea, whiche lyeth in two ſundry coſtes, One by Conſtantinople, an other more northwarde.
Boſra, Bozra, or Bozra, a citee of Idumea.
Boſtar, an ore houſe.
Boſtrix, or Boſtricus, a buſhe of heare.
Boſtrychites, a precious stone lyke to womens here. Pli.
Boſyrites, a kynde of oliues, haupng many bowghes, white and ſpotted with ſanguine.
Botellus, li, m. g. looke Botulus.
Bóthryon, a certayne diſeaſe or ſore in the eye, Auicenna calleth it Anulum.
Botiei, people of Thrace.
Botrion, onis, idem quod Botrus. Also a certayne medicine.
Botris, or Botrys, tris, f. g. the herbe called ohe of Hieruſalem. some doe call this herbe Ambroſia.
Botrípes, a precious stone, in whiche blackenes is mixed with bloudie and whyte ſpottes.
Botrus, tri, m. g. a cluſter of grapes.
Botrys, a towne of Syria.
Botrytes, a precious stone lyke to a grape. also the firſt kynde of the herbe named Cadmia.
Botulárius, i, maſ. g. he that maketh or ſelleth puddynges or ſauſages.
Bótuli, they which haue much bludde.
Bótulus, i, ma. ge. a puddynge or ſauſage made of porke.
Botyllus, li. m. g. a litle cluſter of grapes.
Bouâre, idem quod Boare.
Bouâtim, lyke an ore.
Bouiana fames, idem quod Bublimia.
Bouianum, an olde towne in Italy.
Bouicida, cidæ, com. g. a ſlaughter man.
Bouile, bouilis, n. g. an ore ſtalle.
Bouillæ, arum, a towne not farre from Rome.
Bouillus, a, um, belongyng to neate, or of neate, as, Caro Bouilla, broſſe.
Bouinâlis, a ſhrubbe, called also Paronychia. Dioſc. li. 4. cap. 57.
Bouinâtor, óris, ma. ge. he that with great noyſe crieth out on an other man, or he that taunteth or rebuketh.
Bouinor, âris, to taunte, cherke, or rebuke, to crie out on one.

BRabaſtenes, an hill. x. myles from Lacedemonia.

Brabeuta, & Brabeütes, tæ, ma. g. he that is ordeyned iudge in any game, of wꝛaſtlynge, rennyng, oꝛ leappng. Alſo he that beareth the kynges ſcepter.

Brabyla pruna, the plummes called Damoſens.

Brabium, oꝛ Brauium, uꝫ, n. ge. the rewarde oꝛ pꝛyce, geuen to the beſt doers in common games.

Bráccha, æ, oꝛ Bracha, æ. f. gen. that kynde of mantell, whiche now commeth out of Irelande, oꝛ a longe garment made of rough ſtyfe. Alſo a bꝛeeche, ſloppe, oꝛ codpiece.

Laxæ brachæ, wide ſloppes.

Bracchárius, ij, ma. g. he that maketh ſuche garmentes oꝛ bꝛeeches.

Brachara, a citee in Spayne called Braga.

Brachâtus, oꝛ Bracchatus, a, um, that weareth ſuche a garment, mantell, oꝛ bꝛeeche.

Brachata Gallia, Narbone in Fraunce.

Brachiále, is, n. gen. a bꝛaceletie. it may be alſo vſed foꝛ a bꝛacer.

Brachiális, le, of the arme.

Brachiâtus, a, um, that hath armes oꝛ thynges lyke armes.

Brachiâta vinea, a vyne that hath longe bꝛanches lyke armes.

Brachioniſter, eris, a bꝛaceler oꝛ lyke oꝛnamente wozne on the arme.

Brachium, brachij, n. g. an arme, pꝛoperly of a man. it is alſo in hilles, vynes, tyuers, ſeas, fiſches, beſtes, and other thinges.

Leui brachio, oꝛ molli brachio aliquid facere to do a thyng negligently, oꝛ lyghtely, and without peyne.

Porrectio Brachij, the ſtretchinge oute of the arme. Contractio brachij, the pulling in of the arme.

Proiectio brachij, the caſtynge oute of the arme.

Brachium maris, an arme of the ſea.

Brachium piſcis, the fynne of a fyſſhe.

Brachia arboris, the great boowes of a tree.

Molli brachio aliquem obiurgare, to rebuke one gentlie.

Brachia montium, the armes of hilles.

Brachia in vitibus, the longe bꝛanches.

Alterna brachia iactare, to caſt and wagge his armes, one after an other.

Cerea Brachia, nice tender armes as ſofte, as ware.

Cæleri brachio vti, to moue his armes faſte.

Retorta brachia tergo, armes bound behinde.

Circundare, injcere, implicare, brachia collo, to take one aboute the neeke with hys armes.

Concauere brachia in arcum, to ſet his armes a kenbowe.

Contrahere brachium, to dꝛawe in his arme towarde his body.

Curuare brachia, Demittere brachia, to lette downe his armes by his ſyde.

Efferre brachia, to holde vp his armes.

Exerere brachia, to put out hys armes oute of his robe, oꝛ gowne.

Extentum brachium:

Fidere brachijs, to truſt to his ſtrength.

Fregit brachium.

Iactare brachia, to wagge the armes.

Nectere brachia, to entangle the armes as men doe in wꝛaſtelynge.

Brachodes, a citee in Aſrike, called Monexi.

Brachycatalecticum carmen, a verſe lackyng one ſyllable oꝛ moe.

Brachycatalecton, where ſillables lacke at thende of a verſe.

Brachilogia, ſhoꝛtneſſe of ſpeeche.

Brachmanes, philoſophiers of Jndia.

Bráctea, æ, f. g. golde foyle, oꝛ thynne leaues, oꝛ rapes of golde, ſyluer, oꝛ other mettall.

Bractex ligni, lyttle thynne peeces of wodde.

Bracteárius, ij, m. g. he that maketh ſuche leaues, a golde beater, a golde layer, a gylter.

Bractearia, æ, f, g. the arte of a golde beater, oꝛ gylter.

Bracteátor, oris, maſ. ge. the ſame that Bracteárius.

Bracteóla, æ, f, g. a lyttell leafe oꝛ rape of golde, ſyluer oꝛ other mettall.

Bracteatum, ti, that is couered oꝛ laped ouer with thynne and flatte peeces of golde, oꝛ other mettall.

Bractia, an yle of Illiricum.

Bragada, a riuer nere to Utica in Aſrike.

Bragæ, certayne deſerte plaines.

Brana, a towne of Turdulians in Spayne.

Branchiæ, arum, f. g. plu. nu. the gilles of fyſſhe.

Branchidæ, certeyne prieſtes of Appollo, in Poſſideum, a towne of Jonia.

Branchos, the rume oꝛ tattare that falleth downe by the cheekes.

Branchoſi, people of Aſia.

Brannouites, people of a countrey in Fraunce, called Le vale de Moyane.

Braſidas, a capitayne of Lacedemonia.

Bráſsica ruſtica, idem quod Apocynon.

Bráſsica, cæ, f. g. called of the Greeches Crambe, of the apotheearies Caulis, colewoꝛtes. Of it bee dyuers kyndes, but im. moſte commonly in vſe.

Bráſsica marina, ſea kole ſote.

Bráſsica capitata, cole cabes.

Bráſsica ſyluéſtris, an herbe of the kinde of colewoꝛtes, growyng by the ſea ſyde, muche lyke vnto the garden colewoꝛte, but moꝛe whitiſſh, rough and bitter.

Brathis, this, f. g. the herbe called in latin Sabina, in engliſh Sauine.

Brattia, an yle in the pꝛouince of Marſi.

Brauium, looke Brabium.

Brauron, a towne in the countrey of Athens, where was a chapell of Diana.

Brauum

Brauum, the citee of Burgus in Spayne.
Breges, Briges, and Phryges, idem.
Bregmenteni, people of Troas.
Brenda, the towne of Brundufe in Italy.
Breno, or Brennus, a capitayne or leader of the Frenchemen called Galli, whiche buylded Verona, a citee of Venice.
Brenthiæ, a certayne kynde of rootes, with the whiche women were wonte to peincte theyr faces ruddie.
Bephotróphium, or Bephotróphia, æ, fœ. g. an hospital, where childerne be kept and nourished.
Brepium, a promontorie of Achaia.
Bretena, called now Brintum, the citee Brindes in Italy.
Bretoleum, a towne of Portugall, now called Britium.
Breuci, a people of Pánonie, by the riuer Sauue.
Breui, shortly, brickely, in fewe wordes. also in shorte space.
Bréuia, orum, shalow places in the water, where one may wade.
Breuiárium, rij, n. g. a compendious draughte, a briefe collection or brigement of any thynge, a summarie, a regeste.
Breuiculus, a litteli short man.
Breuiloquens, tis, om. gen. he that vseth fewe wordes.
Breuiloquéntia, æ, fœm. ge. a shorte forme of speakyng.
Breuilóquium, quij, neu. g. the same.
Breuiloquus, qui, mas. gen. he that speaketh his mynde in fewe wordes.
Bréuio, dui, áre, to abridge or make shorter.
Breuis, breue, short brefe, compendious.
Breui tempore, shortly, in short space.
Breuis esse laboro, I indeuour to be shorte.
Breue donum, a gyfte that wyll not longe continue.
Breue vitæ reliquum, a short space of our life remayneth.
Frons breuis, a shorte forehead.
Gaudium breue, shorte ioye.
Summa breuis, a small summe or price.
Breue facere aliquid, to make a thynge shorte.
In breue cogi, to be brought into a streight.
Breuis occasio, a sodayne occasion.
Breuis sermo, shorte communication.
Breuibus aliquid dicere, to speake a thynge in fewe wordes, to tell quickely, or at ones.
Spe breuius, sooner than ye thought.
Breui, in shorte space, ere it bee longe. also, in fewe wordes.
Complecti breui, to comprehende in fewe woordes.
Breui postea, soone after.
Breuiori summa emere, to bye at a lesse price.
Breuissima terra, litteli grounde, a small plotte of lande.
Breuis, ma. g. & Breue, n. g. an abridgement or

shorte regester, conteynyng the briefe some of any thyng.
Bréuitas, átis, fœ. g. shortenesse, briefenesse, compendiousnesse.
Breuitas & contractio.
Breuitatis causa, to be short, or because I will be shorte.
Breuitas diei.
Breuitas pedum, the shortnesse of ones feete.
Breuitas arboris, the lowenesse of a tree.
Breuiter, shortly, quickly, in fewe wordes.
Breuiter & cursim aliquid attingere.
Breuiter audire.
Breuiter & absolute complecti.
Breuiter summatimque descripsit.
Breuiter dixit.
Breuiter & in transcursu aliquid dicere.
Breuni, people of the Alpes.
Briareus, a gygant, whiche was of an excedynge greatnesse, and had an hundred armes. he was also called Egeon.
Brias, adis, a citee of the countrey Picidia, in Asia.
Brigantes, were auncient people in the Northe parte of Englande.
Brigantium, a citee in Galicia, called Compostella.
Brigetium, a citee of Spayne now called Oniodo.
Brigiani, people of the Alpes.
Brilessus, an hill in the countrey of Athens.
Briletum, a mountayne in Athens.
Brion, an herbe called also pes galli.
Brisa, æ, a grape, whan it is troden with menne feete, to presse out the wyne. of some it is taken for the kernels of grapes.
Brisabritæ, people of Asia.
Briseis, eidis, a layre damosell that was geuen to Achilles, and taken from hym by Agamemnon: wherupon grewe greate trouble in the Grecyes hoste at the siege of Troye.
Brisseus, a um, of Bryse the surname of Bacchus.
Britanica, an herbe lyke greate sorell, but blacker thicker, and therwith mosye, the roote blacke and litteli, the taste strengneth the tungue.

BRitania, the moste noble Ile of the worlde, wherin be conteyned England and Scotlande. It lieth from Germany weste, from Fraunce and Spayne, west northweste. The fourme therof is lyke a triangle: and (as some haue written (lyke the blade of a sieue. The length is extended into the northe to the further moste part of Scotlād, called Calidonia, which Plinius, Solinus, and Marcianus doo agree to bee. 800. miles. The bredth of it (after Marcianus) is. 300. Italyan myles. The narrowest dystaunce betweene thys yle and Caleys sandes (called of Plinie Gesforiacum in Gallia) is. 50. Italyan myles. It is now gessed to bee 30. englysh myles. Of the fyrst nampnge of thys yle is yet no certaine determination, for asmuch

as there remaynyth no auncient hiſtoꝛy, makyng therof remembꝛaunce, the olde Bꝛytons bookes (ſuche as were) beynge all deſtroyed by the Saxones: who indeuoured them ſelfe to extynct vtterly the honourable renoume with the name of Bꝛitons, lyke as the Gothes delt wyth the Romaynes. Alſo the parte of Titus Liuius, where the conqueſt of Bꝛitaine is remembꝛed, with the hyſtoꝛies of Julius Ruſticus, and dyuers other noble wꝛiters, that wꝛate ſpecially of this counꝛtrey, are vtterly periſhed. Suche as remayne, as the commentaries of Julius Cæſar, Cornelius Tacitus, Diodoꝛus Siculus, & they that wꝛate of Coſmographie, haue omitted the oꝛiginal beginning of the name. The hiſtoꝛy of Gyldas the Bꝛiton, can not be founde, who was after the Saxons had inuaded this rotalme. And therfoꝛe mought lacke ſuche bookes, as ſhould beſte inſtruct him. As foꝛ Beda ſeemeth to haue ſeen no thynge wꝛitten of that mattier. Foꝛ where he ſaieth, that this ple tooke the name Britania, of the inhabitantes of Bꝛitayne in Fraunce: is no thynge like to be true. Foꝛ that countrey was (not longe beſoꝛe the time of Beda) named Armorica & Armoricus tractus, whan thys ple was called of moſt auncient wꝛiters Britania, & (as Solinus wꝛiteth) ſeemed to be, an other woꝛlde, foꝛ as muche as the weſt parte of Gallia was thought to be the vttermoſte parte of thys woꝛlde. Alſo Julius Cæſar wꝛiteth, that the places of this ple were vnknowen to Frẽchmen, ſauyng to a few marchaunters: and yet they knew no farther then the ſea coſte towarde Fraunce.

Moꝛeouer the ſame Bꝛitõs affyꝛme, that it was left amonge them in remembꝛaunce, that the innermoſt parte of the countrey, was inhabited of them, whiche had theyꝛ fyꝛſt beginnynge in the ſame ple. This well conſiderd, with the auctoꝛitee of the wꝛiter, bothe an excellent pꝛince, and alſo a great learned man, and was hym ſelfe in thys ple: it is not to be doubted, but that he moſt diligently ſerched foꝛ the true knowledge of the auncientee therof. And if he mought haue founden, that the inhabitauntes had come of the ſtocke of Eneas, of whoſe pꝛogenie he hym ſelfe came, he wouldе haue reioyced muche, foꝛ the pꝛoweſſe and valiant courage, whych he commẽded in them. Moꝛeouer, that the name began of Bꝛutus (whome our wꝛiters imagined to deſcende of Eneas the Troyane) is no moꝛe lykely, than that this ple was called Albion of Diocleſians daughter, oꝛ of white rockes. All the olde Latyne hiſtoꝛians agree, that the ſonne of Siluius, the ſecond in ſucceſſion from Eneas, and of them named the ſonne of Aſcanius, was Eneas, called alſo Siluius. wherunto the Greekes doe alſo accoꝛde, but they name Siluius to be bꝛother to Aſcanius: & boꝛne after the death of Eneas, & was therfoꝛe called Poſthumus. But neyther the Romayns noꝛ the Greekes dooe wꝛite of any man called Bꝛutus, beꝛe Julius Bꝛutus, whiche expelled Tarquinius out of Rome. Whiche name was alſo gyuen to hym (by the ſonnes of Tarquine) in deriſion, becauſe they tooke him to bee fooliſhe and dull witted. Moꝛeouer, there is ſo muche dyuerſitee betweene Britania and Brutus, that it ſeemeth agaynſt reaſon, that the one ſhoulde pꝛocede of the other. Foꝛ if Bꝛutus had ben the geuer of the fyꝛſt name to this ple, he would haue called it Brutia, oꝛ Brutica, rather then Britania, which hath no maner pꝛopoꝛcion oꝛ analogie with Bꝛutus. But now will I (as I haue doen in the woꝛd Albion) declare a reaſonable cauſe of coniecture, why thys ple was named Britania. About. xxx. yeres ſens, it hapned in wyltſhyꝛe, at Jup churche, aboute. ii. miles from Saliſbury, as men digged to make a foundacion, they founde an holow ſtone couered with an other ſtone, wherin they founde a booke, haupnge in a litle aboue. xx. leaues (as they ſayd) of verp thicke pelime, wherin was ſome thynge wꝛitten. But whan it was ſhewed to pꝛieſtes and chanons, whiche were there, they coulde not reade it. wherfoꝛe after they had tolled it from one to an other (by the meane wherof it was toꝛne) they dyd neglect and caſt it a ſyde. Longe after a piece therof hapned to come to my handes. whiche not withſtandynge it was all to rente and defaced, I ſhewed to maiſter Richard Pace, than chiefe ſecretary to the hynges moſt royall maieſtie, whereof he exceedyngly reioyſed. But becauſe it was partly rent, partly defaced & blourred with weate: whiche had fallen on it, he coulde not finde any one ſentence perfect. Notwithſtandyng after longe beholdynge, he ſhewed me, it ſeemed that the ſayed booke conteined ſome auncient monument of this ple, & that he perceyued thys woꝛde Prytania, to be put foꝛ Britania. But at that time, he ſayd no moꝛe to me. Afterward, I gyuyng muche ſtudye diligence, to the readyng of hyſtoꝛies, conſyderyng wherof thys woꝛde Britania fyꝛſt came, fyndyng that all the yles in this parte of the Occean, were called Britaniæ, after my fyꝛſte coniecture of Albion, remẽbꝛyng the ſayd wꝛityng, and by chaunce fyndyng in Suidas, that Prytania in greke, with a circũflexed aſpiration, doeth ſignifie mettalles, faires and markets, alſo reuenues belongyng to the cõmune treaſure: I than conceyued this opinion, that the Greekes flouriſhyng in wiſdome, pꝛoweſſe, & experience of ſaylyng, beynge entred into the occean ſea, founde in the yles greate plenty of tyn, leade, yꝛon, bꝛaſſe, & in diuers places golde and ſyluer in great quantitee, they called all thoſe yles by this generall name Prytania, ſignifiyng the place, by that whiche came out of it, as one woulde ſaye, he wente to market, whan he goeth to Inwarpe, oꝛ Barrow: oꝛ to the fayre, whan he goeth to Sturbꝛidge: oꝛ to hys reuenues, whan he goeth to anye place, from whens hys reuenues dooe come. And yet, becauſe thys ple excelled all the other in euery condition, it was of ſome pꝛyuately called Albion, that is to ſaye, moꝛe happye oꝛ richer. This coniecture appꝛoueth

cheth more nighe the true similitude, than the other inuentions, excepte there bee any auncient history before the time of Geffrey of Monmouth or Beda, which may more probably confute that I haue declared. To suche will I gladly giue place. Finally I thought it alwayes more honourable, to haue receyued the fyrste name by such occasion as I haue rehersed: And the generation of the inhabitantes of this lande, to bee eyther equall with the moste auncient, or myxed with the moste wyse and valyant people of Greece, vanquishers and subduers of Troianes: than to take the name and firste generacion of a vayne fable: or of a man, if any suche were, which after he had slayne hys father, wandred aboute the worlde, vncertayne where to dwell. Also to aduaunte vs to come of the Troyanes, causers of theyr owne countreys destruction, by fauouringe the aduoutry of Paris and Helena, Of whome neuer proceded any other notable monumente, but that they were also breakers of theyr othe and promesse. yet this folye is founde almoste in all people, whiche contende to haue theyr progenitours come fyrste oute of Troye. whiche fantasye maye well bee laughed at, amonge wyse men. The fayeth of Christ was first receyued in this royalme, after the incarnation. 156. yeres.

Britannicus, a, um, of Bytayne.

Britanneum, nei, n. g, a galery or walkyng place of marble stone.

Britannus, ni, & Brito, onis, a man of that countrey, an englyshe man.

Britona, a nymph of Crete, whiche kepynge to be rauyshed of Minoys, caste her selfe into the water.

Brixellum, a towne in Italye betwene Mantua and Cremona.

Brixia, Bressa, a citee in Italy. also a ryuer in Asia.

Brixillum, a towne by Mutina.

Brochidentes, the teeth that stande bendyng outwarde.

Brochitas, ātis, f. g. the crookednesse or bendynge out of the teeth.

Brochus, a, um, idem quod Bronchus.

Brochus, chi, m. g. a certayne vessell, whiche men vse, bothe to fyll and empty great wine vesselles, a tunnell, also a measure lesse than vrna by the halfe. that is, a galon and a pottell.

Bromius, mij, one of the names of Bacchus.

Bromos, the seede of a weede that groweth among corne, of the kynde of wylde otes, and was vsed of the olde Grecians for wylde otes. Dioscorides taketh it for otes. the description of Plinius, lib. 22. cap. 25. doeth not swarue muche from the description of otes. Cratas sayth it is a kynde of barley.

Bromus, one of the Centaures.

Brônchi, they which haue tut mouthes.

Bronchocele, a swellyng in the chekes or throte.

Bronchus, a, um, and Brochus, a, um, that hath the nether iawe longer than the other, with the teeth bendyng out. tutte mouthed.

Bronchus, chi, ma. g. the innermoste parte of the throte.

Broncon, a blacke tree, of the bignesse of an olyue, with a leafe like an oke, and frute lyke to wylde figges.

Brontes, a Cyclop, one of Vulcanes seruauntes, and is interpreted thunder.

Bronteus, the surname of Jupiter.

Brôntia, æ, a thynge lyke the head of a snayle, falsynge with the thunder, It quencheth suche thynges as be fyred with lyghtnynge, a thunder stone.

Brôntion, the herbe called also Aizoum minus.

Broteas, one of the Lapithes.

Brotheus, the sonne of Vulcane, who bryng mocked for his yll fauouredneſſe, bourned hym selfe in the fyre.

Bruchus, bruchi, ma. ge. a flie lyke to a locuste, which eateth corne as it groweth.

Brucia, a kynde of pitche somewhat more ruddie and fatte than the common pitche, loke Col. lib. 12. cap. 19.

Brullitæ, people of Ephesus.

Bruma, æ, fœ. gen. properly the stay of the sunne in wynter, the shortest day of the yere, commonly wynter.

Iners bruma, that maketh men slothfull.

Bruma cano horrida gelu.

Brumæ terdenæ, thirty wynter.

Tot brumis. Cic.

Mitior bruma, a mylde wynter.

Horrida, sæua, nimbosa bruma, an harde, rough, and stormy wynter.

Frigida bruma, a colde wynter.

Brumalis, le, belongyng to wynter.

Brundulum, an haven of the ryuer Atesis.

Brundusium, a citee in the royalme of Naples.

Bruscandula, looke Bryon.

Brupeo, ere, olde writers vsed for Erupeo, to bee abashed.

Brusa, a citee of Bithynia, builded by Annibal.

Bruscum, ci, neu. g. a bouncbe or knur in a tree, specially in bore, or the tree called Acer.

Bruscum, sci, neu. ge. an herbour or hedge made with thornes and briers wounde together.

Bruta, a certayne tree like to Cipres, hauyng whitish leaues, and maketh a pleasant sauour when it is burned.

Brutianæ parinæ, certayne tergates, which the Bytians dyd vse.

Brutiarij, they whiche were wonte to execute seruile ministeries to the Romans, because the Bytians were put there vnto for that they dyd fyrst forsake the Romans, and went to Annibal after the ouerthrow at Cannas.

Brutij, people of the royalme of Naples ioygnyng to Sicile.

Brutius, a, um, of the Bytians.

Brutus, a, um, dull, or grosse witted lyke a beast, brute, without reason, or condition.
Bruta tellus, spoken of the earthe, because it hath no sense nor feelyng.
Bruta fulmina, sodayne lightenynges, that chaunce without naturall cause.
Bruta fortuna, foolysshe and blynde fortune, haupnge no consideration in thynges.
Bruta animalia, brute beastes.
Brutus, the name of a familie in Rome, wherof were diuers very notable men.
Brya, æ. fœ. ge. a littel bushe or heathe, wherof they make brushes, to brushe clothes. It beareth a fruite lyke galles, and is called also Myrice, and Tamarice.
Brayzon, a ryuer in Bithynia.
Brygion, a citee of Macedonie.
Bryon Thalassion, or muscus marinus, of two sortes, the one described of Dioscorides to bee very small after the maner of heares, whiche is also in.ii. sortes, the one vsena marina, sea mosse, the other Lozallina, both haue very small branches. the other sorte of Bryon is described of Plinie to haue leaues lyke lettice, and is called in Englisshe slanke.
Bryon, bryi, n. g. or as some write it Bryton, an herbe, haupnge leaues like white vyne, it is called also Lupus salictarius, Lupulus, commonly Humulus: in Italy Bruscandula, in Englysshe hoppes, wherewith beere is made.
Bryónia, æ, f. g. called also Vitis alba, Viticella, and Psilotrum, a wylde vine, whiche groweth in hedges, & hath redde bearies, the iuyce wherof touchyng the skynne, will cause it to blister. Some doo call it Brionie, or wilde neppe.
Brysæ, people of Thrace.
Brysanæ, people of Scythia.
Brysea, a citee of Laconia.
Bryseus, a name of Bacchus.

B ANTE V.

BV, olde writers vsed to sette thys syllable before wordes, whan they signified any thynge to be greate, as, Bupedæ, greate chylderne.
Bua, æ, fœ. g. the worde of ponge chyldern, whan they aske for drynke, with vs they vse to saye Bumme.
Bubalinus, a, um, of a bugle.
Bubalina stragula, couerynges or horse clothes made of buffe leather.
Búbalus, a peynter of Clazomena.
Búbalus, li, com. gene. a beaste called a bugle, a wilde ore.
Bubastis, a citee in Egypt, wherin was a temple of Diana.
Bubasus, a countrey of Caria.
Bubeium, a countrey of Cyrene.
Bubessus, a goulfe of the sea in Caria.
Bubetani, a people of Campayne.
Bubétiæ, or Buberij ludi, feastes, wherin was great huntynge of bulles and oxen, as bullbaytynges, and such lyke.
Buberij, they which set forth those playes.
Bubeum, a kynde of wyne.
Bubile, lis, n. g. an ore house.
Bubinda, a ryuer in Irelande.
Búbino, âui, are, act. to defile with the menstruous flixe.
Bubo, bubónis, the m. g. sometime, f. g. a shyche oule. looke after in bubones.
Bubulat bubo, the oule howleth.
Bubo, is, ere, to crie lyke a bittour.
Bubo, a citee in Lycia.
Bubóna, or Bubónia, the goddesse of oxen.
Bubónes, m. g. botches or impostumes, specially about the share or members, also the partes aboute the pryuy members.
Bubónium, nij, n. g. looke After.
Bubonocele, nocéles, f. g. a dysease, where the bowell is brast by the share of a man, towarde his pryuy members.
Búbsequa, com. gen. a cowherde.
Búbula, læ, f. g. beefe.
Bubúlcito, aui, are, to play the herde man.
Bubúlcus, ci, m. gen. an hearde man, or he that goeth to plough with oxen.
Búbulus, a, um, that whiche belongeth to an ox or cow: as, Lac bubulum, cow mylke.
Bubulum corium, an ore hyde.
Buca, a towne in Italy.
Bucar, a certayne vessell.
Bucárdia, æ, fœ. g. a stone lyke to a bugles or ore hart. Plin. li. 37.
Bucca, cæ, f. gen. the holownesse of the cheke or mouth.
Buccæ fluentes, waggyng chekes.
Quicquid in buccam venerit loquitur, He speaketh at aduenture, or withoute aduisement.
Inflare buccas, to be angry, or swell for anger.
Bucca, is vsed of Iuuenall for ppers.
Búccea, æ, f. g. a morsell.
Buccella, læ, f. g. the same.
Buccellárij, orum, were certayne souldioures of the Romaynes in the easte partes, whiche after they were dimissed, liued by robbynge and steallynge.
Buccellárius, rij, m. g. one of Gallogræcia.
Buccellâtum, ti, n. g. breade called bysket, twyse baked and made in small cakes.
Búccina, búccinæ, f. g. a trumpet. Also an horne or like thyng, wherwith shepeherdes and swines herdes vsed to call their beastes togeather.
Inflare búccinâ, to blowe or sowne the trũpet.
Vt ad tertiam buccinam præsto essent, That they should be ready at the thyrde sowne of the trumpette.
Buccinâtor, toris, m. g. a blower in a trumpette, a spreader of fame, a trumpettour.
Búcino, aui, âre, to blow a trumpette, or sette forth a mans prayse or dispraysse.

Búccinum

Búccinum, ni, n. g. or Buccinus, ni, m. g. the sowne of a trumpette. It is also a shell, suche as bee made at Sainct Cornelis, wherin one may blowe as in a trumpet. It is also a kynde of shelfyshe in the sea, in fourme lyke a horne. Plinie li. 9.

Buccônes, num, ma. g. they whiche haue greate cheekes.

Bucculenti, idem.

Búccula, læ, f. g. a little cheeke. Also that parte of the helmet, wherby wynde is taken. also the creste of the helmet.

Bucculéntus, a, um, that hath great cheekes.

Búcea, cæ, f. g. a thin huske in a beane within the hull.

Bucentaûrus, ri, m. g. a great shyppe or carrike.

Bucéntes, centis, m. g. a stynging gnatte.

Bucéntrum, tri, n. g. a pyche of a gode.

Bucéphalus, céphali, m. g. an horse, which wold suffre no man to come on his backe but onely great kyng Alexander: who syttyng on hym did meruaylous battayles, and escaped wonderfull dangers. Finally beyng. xxx. yeres old, he died, not of any wounde, but onely by extreme labors and sundry bruses. Ouer whom Alexander builded the citee called Bucephala, after the horses name. This citee is in India, where Alexander vanquished Porus.

Bucéphalus, doth signifie an oxe head.

Buceras, cératis, n. g. called also Fenogræcum. Carphos, Aegoceras, the herbe Fengreke.

Bucériæ, heardes of neate.

Búcerus, a, um, of neate or horned beastes.

Búcere armenta, heardes of neate.

Búcerum pæcus, an heard of rother beastes.

Bucheides, an herbe called also Satyrium regium, Digiti Citrini, of the apothecaries Palma Christi, because the roote is lyke an hand. Of it bee two sortes, the male, whiche hath leaues without spottes, and a purple flower: The female hath broder leaues and spotted.

Buchia, a place of Jonia. It is vsed of the grekes for Buccina.

Bucia, a citee in Sicilie, called now Butera.

Bucinua, a litle yle in the Cilician sea.

Bucólica, órum, n. g. verses wherein shepeherdes or herdemen doo speake.

Bucólicus, a, um, pertaynyng to the kepynge of bullockes.

Bucolicũ carmen, a poeme made of herd men.

Bucólicon, or as some write it Bucolon, an herbe of the kynde of Panax, lyke vnto Ferula, and groweth in Arcadie, in Macedonie and Affrike, and hath very great and rounde leaues.

Bucolon, the sonne of Laomedon.

Búcolus, idem quod bubulcus.

Bucránion, the herbe called vitis nigra. Dioscorides.

Buculla, æ, a ponge cowe, a heifer.

Buculus, li, m. g. a calfe, a steere, a bullocke.

Buda, the chiefe citee in Hungarie, whiche hath by the walles two bathes: The one verie colde, the other so hotte, that it can not bee suffered, wherein is muche fyshe, which being sod, hath no taste. This citee is called Offen.

Budea, a citee in Magnesia, an other in Phrygia.

Budoræ, two yslandes by Candie.

Budorgis, the citee Brestlan in Germanie.

Budoris, a citee in Almaine called Heidelbergh, belongynge to the Palsegraue or counte Palantine.

Bufo, ônis, m. g. a tode.

Buges, a ryuer of Scithia in Europe.

Bugla, after Carolus Stephanus, is the vulgar name of the herbe Symphitum petreum.

Bugloſſa, Bugloſſum magnum, Circion, and Bouis lingua, Bugloſſe, Langue du bœfe.

Bugloſſa, a certayne fysh called also solea, as some haue thought, a sole.

Bugloſſos, gloſsi, fœm. gen. & Bugloſſum, ſsi, neu. gen. called also Bubula lingua, & Bouis lingua, of the apothecaries Borago, in englishe Bozage.

Bugones, gõnum, ma. ge. bees, because they bee sometyme engendred of an oxe bodie. Varro de re rust.

Bulápathum, thi, neu. gen. an herbe called patience.

Bulbaceus, a, um, belongyng to such herbes as haue rounde rootes.

Bulbine, es, fœ. ge. an herbe haupnge leaues lyke lekes, and a purple floure, verie medicinable for greene woundes. it is named dogges leeke. Some vse this woorde for Scalions or chibols.

Búlbito, aui, are, to cast durte on one. It is proprely of childerne, whiche nourses doo name, catchyng.

Bulbôſus, a, um, haupnge lyttle rounde heades in the rootes.

Bulbus, i, m. g. is taken generally for euery roote that is rounde, as onions or turneps, of which one kynde doeth meruaylously prouoke the carnall luste, and stirreth appetyte, whiche shoulde seeme to be scalions:

Bulbus syluestris, our ladies cousslappes.

Bulbos quærit, he looketh for onyons: A prouerbe applied to them that behold the grounde as they go.

Buleuta, æ, ma. ge. one of the counsailours of a citee, a Senatour.

Buleuterion, rii, n. g. a great buildyng, wherein is nother prson pynne, nor naple, so ioygned that euery beame and rafter maie be taken awaie. It is also a counsayle house.

Bulga, gæ, fœ. g. a male or boudget of lether. also a purse or bagge.

Bulgari, a people in the countrey of Mesia, towarde Danubium.

Buli, boweles.

Bulímia, æ, f. g. and Bulimos, great famine or hunger. it doth also signifie the hungry sickenes.

Bulis, the name of a citee.

Bulla, læ, fœ. gen. an ornament that men vsed to weare

weare in triumphes, wherein were inclosed remedies agaynste enuye. Also a bullion sette on the couer of a booke, or other thynge. also a tablette or other thynge hanged about ones necke, properly whan it is holowe. Also a bubble of water, whan it rayneth, or whan a potte seetheth. Sometyme the head of a nayle, as in great mens doores and gates for an ornament. Otherwhyles studdes in gyrdels or other thynges.

Bulla aurea, a tablet or Agnus dei of golde.

Demittere bullam collo, to hang an Agnus dei at his necke.

Fulgere bullis, to glister with studdes or bosses.

☞ Homo bulla, a prouerbe, notyng the frailtee of mans lyfe, that vanysheth awaye lyke a bubble of water.

Bulla regia, a towne in Affrike.

Bullâtus, a, um, that is garnished with tablettes, studdes, or other lyke ornamentes, as noble mens children were in olde tyme.

☞ Bullatæ nugæ, auauntynges or boastynges or elles a vayne clatterynge, wherein is no substanciall sentence.

Bulleníes, the towne and people of Locrus.

Bulleum, a towne in Englande called witlan.

Bullidenſis, a towne of Macedonie.

Bállio, iui, ire, to boyle or seeth, to bubble in seethynge.

Bullo, aui, are, to bubble as water dooeth whan it seetheth.

Vrina bullanis, vryne bubblynge.

Búllula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Bulla,

Excitare búllulas, to styre vp lyttle bubbles.

Bulua, the citee of Lyburnia, now called Budua.

Bumamma, mæ, idem quod Bumastos.

Bumastos, or Bumastus, m. g. a great teat. also a kynde of grapes lyke to teates.

Bumélia, æ, fœm. gen. a kynde of asshe, berie medicinable agaynst the stynging of serpentes. Pli. li. 16. ca. 13.

Búnias, buniadis, fœ. ge. called in latine Napus and Búnion, nij, n. g. two dyuers kyndes of rapes, or turnepes.

Búnium, a rare herbe in Englande. it may be called square perseip.

Bunitium, a towne in Germanie called Sund.

Bupædæ, great boies.

Búphonum, ni, neu. ge. an herbe, called of some Chamælion, of other Ixium, whiche if cattell eate, it maketh them die of the squynce, and thers of hath the name, Buphonum, quasi bouis mors.

Bupthalmus, mi, fœm. gene. an herbe, called also Cotula non fœtida, and Oculus bouis, and is lyke to camomill, but it groweth moze vpright, mapwede. some call it Mathes, that stinke not.

Bupina, æ, f. g. great thyrste.

Bupléuros, fœm. gene. an herbe that groweth without sowyng or settynge, and hath the stalke a cubite high, full of long leaues, and the toppe lyke dyll.

Búpodes, great feete.

Bupréstes, tis, fœm. gene. a flie lyke to a blacke beetill, but he hath longer legges, he lieth in the grasse, and is of that nature, that if a beaste dooe eate hym, he swelleth so, that he bursteth.

Bupreſtis, is also a certayne herbe vsed to bee eaten.

Bura, a citee in the goulfe by Corinthe, whiche was swalowed of the sea.

Bura, ræ, or Buris, is, fœmi. gener. the hynder parte of the plough, which is croked, the plough tayle.

Burbatus, a fysshe, whiche by the description of Paulus Iouius, seemeth to be a carpe.

Burchana, a lamouse ple in Pontus.

Burdegala, or Burdigala, Bordeux in Gascoine.

Burdo, ônis, m. g. a mulet.

Burgi, they whiche kepe a kozte, castle, blockehouse or other holde.

Burgundia, Burgoyne.

Burgundiones, Burgonyons.

Buris, a citee of Achaia.

Buris, looke Bura.

Burrhánicum, ci, neu. gen. a certayne kynde of garmentes.

Burrhánica, a certayne potion or drynke of mylke and sope mixed together.

Burrhum, rhi, n. g. a deepe redde colour.

Burrhus, rhi, m. g. one that after eatyng or drynkynge hath a redde face, lyke a puddyng.

Burtaonenſes, people of Spayne.

Burtina, a towne of Spayne called Burbastro.

Buſicon, a great fygge.

Busiris, a citee of Aegypt. in the dominion of Busiritica, the Aegyptians call it Solis vrbs, the greekes call it Thebæ.

Busiris, siris, or siridis, the sonne of Neptunus, whiche he begotte on Libya, the daughter of Epaphi, who fedde his horses with mens fleshe, and was slayne at last by Hercules, as he wolde haue slayne hym.

Buſtuarij, orum, masculi. gene. swoorde players, whiche faught at the bournynge or burynge of one.

Buſtuarius, a, um, the adiective of buſtum.

Buſtuariæ mæchæ, common strumppettes and hoores that vsed to prostrate them selues in tombes, sepulchres or chancell houses.

Buſtum, sti, n. g. a place where dead bodies haue bene burnt. sometyme a sepulchre.

Coaceruarum buſtum excelſo aggere. Virg.

Ingens buſtum terreno exaggere.

Fumantia buſta.

Eruere buſta.

Ille nō in buſto Achillis ſed in lecto occubat, id eſt, non in ſepulchro.

Seq; vocat buſtum miſerabile nati, id eſt, miſerabile ſepulchrum nati, quem commederat.

Buſtum omnium legum: pro pernicie.

Incidere

Incidere in busta, to graue in the sepulchres.
Facere bustum.
Facere bustum, peragere busta.
Pyra est congeries lignorum: Rogus cum ardere cœpit. Bustum vero iam exustum vocatur.

Búteo, ónis, m. g. a kynde of haukes, which hath three stones, a bussarde.

Butes, the sonne of Impeus, kyng of the Bebrycians, and father of Eryx. also the sonne of Cecrops, and a ryuer in Scythia.

Buthos, a towne of Egypte.

Buthrotum, or Buthrotium, a towne in Epire.

Buthus, a certayne wrestler.

Buthysia, æ, fœ. ge. was called a great sacrifice, suche as Hecatumbe, is.

Bútio, ónis, ma, g. a byrde, whiche I suppose to bee a byttour.

Butra, an ple nere to Candie.

Butua, a citee in Iliburnia.

Butuntinenses, people of Calabre in Italy.

Butubata, a trifle of no value.

Bútirum, ri, n. g, Penult. interdum producta, interdum correpta, butter.

Buxentum, a towne that the Greekes call Pyxonta.

Buxétum, ti, neu. gen. a place where boxe trees grow.

Búxeus, a, um, of boxe, or pale of colour like boxe.
Dentes buxei, pale lyke boxe.

Búxifer, ifera, rum, that beareth boxe.

Buxosus, a, um, full of boxe, muche like boxe.

Buxus, i, f.g. or Buxum, i, n. g. boxe, or the boxe tree. Sometyme a trumpet or a pype.
Buxos inflare, to blowe a pype.
Torno rasile buxum. Crispata puxus.
Densum foliis buxum. Horrida, horrisora buxus.
Buxus pro tubea buxea. Fœda Celenæa committere prælia buxo.
Inflati murmur buxi.
Buxum torquere flagello, to bryng a toppe.

Buzæ, people of Indie.

Buzeri, people of the countrey Themischira in Asia.

Buzegeus, an hyll of Thessalie.

BYblesia, a citee of Asia.

Byblis, a litteil rounde ple in the sea Mediterraneum. Also the daughter of Miletus, who beynge enamoured on hir owne brother Caunus, and of him neglected: died for sorowe.

Byblus, a citee of Phenicia, called nowe Gaeta.
Byblus, is a certayne rushe, called in latine Papyrus, lowe there.

Bycus, a ryuer of Sarmatia, called now Buges.

Byrsa, æ, f. g. an hyde of a beast.

Byrseus, a tanner, or cordyner.

Byssinus, a, um, of fyne linnen, silken.
Byssina verba, woordes wherein is a magnificent eloquence, expressyng an auctoryte. Faryssates, mother to the kynges Cyrus and Artaxerxes, vsed to saie: that he whiche wolde speake to a kynge boldely, must haue woordes lyke to fyne threede. In latyne more properly Verba bissina.

Byssus, si, f. g. a maner of fine flaxe or linnen, silke.

Byzacium, a countrey of Afrike.

Byzantium, a citee of Thrace nowe called Constantinople, sometyme builded by Pausanias a kynge of Spartane, wherof the inhabitaunts were called Byzantij. Afterwarde it was augmented by Constantine the emperour, and was the chiefe and head of all the empyre oryentall.

Byzari, fantasticall men, and of straunge inuentions.

Byzenus, the sonne of Neptunus, who vsed suche a libertee in speeche, that therof grewe this prouerbe Byzeni libertas.

Byzeri, or Byzeres, lowe Buzeri.

, By hym self signifieth Caius, the proper name of a man, and therefore is forgned with an other name, as, C. Iulius Cæsar. Cl. signifyeth Claudius.

Cabala, a traditis on of the Jewes, left among them by Moyses without wrytynge, but from the father to the sonne, and so continuually in their generations, wherin is concluded the vnderstandyng as well of the secretes of nature, as the mistical sence included in the woordes of holy scripture.

Cabæsi, measures that can not be fylled.

Cabalaca, a towne of Albania in Asia.

Cabalia, a countrey of the lesse Asia, the people wherof be called Cabalij.

Cabalij, a people of Asia.

Caballinus, a, um, perteynynge to an horse.
Caballinus fons, the ryuer called also Helicon, aboute whiche was the moste haunte of the nyne muses.

Caballitio, ónis, fœm. ge. the office of keppynge horses.

Caballus, li, ma. g. an horse, yet in some part of England they doo call an horse, a gaple.

Succus,

Succussator caballus, a trottynge horse.
Agere caballum, to make an horse to galope.
Cabellio, the towne of Cauaillon in Narbon.
Cabera, the daughter of Poztheus, whiche had iii. sonnes by Vulcan, called Caberi, oz Cabiri, And as many daughters called Caberidæ.
Caberon, a ryuer in Asia.
Cabiri, the sonnes of Cabera.
Cabullinum, a citee in Fraunce.
Cabus, a measure of the hebzues conteynyng two Sextarios, and an halfe. vi. ounces, and thzee dzammes of Athens measure, which amounteth to. iiii. pound. iii. ounces and. iii. dzammes.
Cabyle, a citee in Thzace.
Cabyria, a citee in the lower Asia, although Cabyrij, be people in India.
Cácabus, i, ma. gen, a potte oz cauldzon, wherin meate is sodden.
Cácabo, áui, áre, to call lyke a partriche.
Cacabulum, the herbe called also Solanum.
Cacadæmon, dæmonis, m. g. an euell spzyte, a dzuell, whiche stireth a man to dooe euyll sowtyme it is taken foz yll foztune.
Cacália, æ, f. g. called also Leontice, of the apothecaries Carûi agreste, an herbe called wylde carwaies.
Cacaturio, iui, ire, to delyze to go the stoole.
Cacatus, a, um, fyled with ozdure, becached.
Cacéphaton, ti, n. g. an yll oz vnpleasaunt pzonunciation, either in a woozde oz in a sentence, as Arrige aures, O fortunatam, natam. &c.
Cachelcus, ci, masc. gen. he that hath the disease called Cachéxia.
Cachéxia, æ, f. g. a spyte of a consumpcion, which procedeth of an yll disposition of the bodie, and the bodie and vysage is therewith verye leane and yll coloured.
Cachéctici, they whiche haue that disease.
Cachinnátio, ônis, f. g. a great laughter.
Cachinno, onis, m. g. a great laugher.
Cachinnor, atus sum, ari, deponent, and Cachinno, aui, are, to laugh immoderatelye, and and with a loude voyce.
Cremulo cachinnare risu, to laugh and shake withall.
Furtim cachinnare, to laugh pzivyly.
Cachinnus, ni, m. g. a scozne, oz a lowde laughter in derision.
Concuti cachinno, to laughe that he quaketh agayne.
Concuti cachinno, to laugh that he quaketh, to shake with laughyng.
Distorquere ora cachinno, to wzyth his mouth oz vysage with laughyng.
Tremulus chachinnus, that maketh one quake.
Cachinnos mouere, to make men to laugh.
Cachinnum sustollere, vel tollere, to laughe out of measure, to take vp a great laughter.
Cichla, æ, idem quod Buphthalmos.
Cachris, is suche a thynge as groweth on trees, as we see on hasils, hangyng lyke agletes, bez

foze the leaues come out, compacte together as it were scales. Plinie calleth it Pilula. In other trees they be rounde.
Cachry, the seede of rosemarye, oz rosemarie it selfe.
Cácia, æ, f. g. vislositee, oz that whiche we dooe commonly call a faute in a thynge.
Cacidini, people of Scithia.
Cacirini, people of Sicile.
Cacirani, oz Caracirani.
Caco, aui, are, to shyte.
Cacobasiléa, æ, f. g. an yll kyngedome.
Cacoblépa, æ, foe. ge. a little beaste in the bankes of the ryuer Nilus, whiche hath suche venenositee in his eies, that whom so euer he beholdeth, dieth incontinent.
Cacóchyla, such thynges as haue yll iuyce.
Cacochéxia, æ, f. ge. an yll habyte oz deformitee of the body, caused by sycheneese.
Cacochymia, æ, f. ge. yll digestion, oz rather yll iuyce, gathered in the cundites of the bodye, for lacke of perfecte digestion.
Cacodæmon, lyke Cacadæmon.
Cacoéthe, n. ge. plur. nu. a bople oz sore, verye harde to be cured.
Cacoéthes, ne. ge. an yll condicion, custome, oz maner, that a man hath taken of longe continuaunce. Iuuenall seemeth by translacion to vse it for ambitio.
Cacológia, yll speeche.
Cacológus, gi, m. g. an yll speaker.
Cacostómachos, chi, one that hath an yll and weeake stomache.
Cacos, yll, deformed. also an herbe called Iris agrestis.
Cacosyntheton, ti, neu. gen. an yll oz deformed composicion.
Cacotéchnia, æ, foe. g. an yll arte, oz the vyce of any arte oz science.
Cacozélia, æ, f. g. an yll affection, oz imitacion.
Cacozélus, li, m. g. an yll fauoured imitatour.
Cactos, an herbe, whiche groweth only in Sicile.
Cácula, læ, m. g. a contemptuous slaue oz page.
Cácúmen, ínis, n. g. the coppe of an hyll, oz any other thynge.
Cacumen oui, the coppe oz sharpe ende of an egge.
Cacumen pillorum capitis.
Motare cacumina, to wagge the toppes.
Surgere gemino cacumine, to haue two high toppes.
Ad summum donec venere cacumen, id est, absolutionem & consummationem, vntyll they came to absolute perfectnes.
Cacuminátus, a, um, with a sharpe top oz coppe.
Oua cacuminata, with sharpe toppes.
Cacúmino, áui, áre, to make sherpe towarde the toppe, to make topped.
Cacus, a gyant, whom Hercules slewe in Italy.
Cadáuer, éris, n. g. a deade bodye oz carreyne, a carkeys.

Abie-

Abiectum cadauer, a vyle carkeys.
Coniecta cadauera, dead bodies cast one vpon an other.
Cruentum cadauer.
Cadauer crudum, defunctum, lacerum, eiectum, informe, tremebundum, rigidum, tabo dilapsum, toruum.
Expirant cadauera vermes.
Spoliare cadauera.
Cadauera oppidorum, citees or townes decayed, or vtterly destroyed.
Cadaueròsus, a, um, horrible, hideous, like a dead corse or carkeis.
Cadaueròsa facies, a deadly face or countenãce, or after some a cruell looke or countenaunce.
Cadducij, people of Media.
Cadi, a citee of Phrigia.
Cadiscus, an hyll in Candy.
Cadiscus, sci, ma. g. a vessell, where into are gathered scedules, byles, and lottes, where thynges are doone by a consente of many counsayloure, or of the people.
Cadiuus, a, um, that whiche falleth by it selfe.
Cadiua folia, leaues fallen by them selfe.
Cadiua poma, appuls whiche doo fall downe without violente.
Cadmea, the citee of Thebes.
Cadmeides patronymicum.
Cadmeius, a, um, and Cadmeus, a, um, of Cadmus.
☞ Cadmea victoria, A prouerbe applied to that victorie, wherof cometh more harme then good, or that it were better to lose than gest. Reade hereof in Chil. Erasmi.
Cadmia, æ, f. g. the ore of brasse.
Cadmites, m. g. a stone whiche hath blewe sparkes about it.
Cadmus, a prynce, the sonne of Agenor, and brother to Europa. who buylded Thebes, and brought out of Phenicia into Greece, sixtene letters. and founde out the fusyng and castyng of mettalles. There was an other Cadmus, the fyrst that euer wrate in prose. Also an hyll in Asia.
Cado, cecidi, ĕre, n. g. to fall, to dye, to be slayn, to happen, to chaunce, to belonge or agree with a thyng. to ende or fynysshe, to fall or go downe, as sterres and planettes doo.
Cadere, to happen.
Cadere causa, to be nonsuite in an action, to bee cast in the lawe, to lese his suite.
Cadit illi animus, his herte or courage fayleth, or is abated.
Cadere animis, idem.
Cadere in deliberationem, to come in communication, or to be consulted of.
Cadit solutio in diem calendæ, the payement is the fyrst daie of the moneth.
Cadere ab, de, or ex equo, to fall of or from an horse.
In pectus cadit pronus, he falleth flat downe on his breast.
In pontum cadunt flumina, the ryuers haue their course or fall into the sea.
Inter verba cadit lingua, whan a mannes tunge stoppeth in his talkyng.
Verba cadunt singultu, he can not speake for sobbynge.
Cadunt dentes, the teeth fall out.
Homini illico lachrymæ cadunt prægaudio, By and by the man wepte for ioye.
In verba singula cadunt lachrymæ, The teares trikled downe his chekes at euery woorde.
Arma ceciderunt, the warre or debate ceassed.
Ceciderunt arma dilapsa ex manibus, their weapons frõ them fell out of their hands, or they were not able to doo any thynge with their armour.
Cadunt austri, the south wyndes were alaied.
Cecidit tibi ira, Thy angre is cooled or allwaged.
Spes cadit, hope decaieth.
Ad irritum cadit spes, oute hope is come to naught, or wee bee disapointed of that wee looked for.
In cassum cadunt tua promissa, your promises come to none effect.
In classem cadit omne nemus, the whole forrest was cutte downe to make shippes.
In pedes alicuius cadere, to fall downe at ones feete.
In plagas cadit ceruus, renneth in to the nettes.
In faciem cadere, to fall vpon his face.
Mora lenta cadere, to fall slowly or softely.
Barba cadit: his bearde is shaven.
Imbres cadũt, the showres of raine powre downe.
Cadunt vmbræ, the shadowes ware longe, or it draweth towarde night.
Victa graui somno cadunt lumina, he can not holde vp his eyes for heauines of sleape.
Vrbes cadunt, citees be destroyed.
Authoritas principum cadit, decaieth.
Cecidit tibi ira, thy anger is alaied.
Paulatim cadit ira.
Non cadit in eundem contemptus pecuniæ & cupiditas, It is not to be thought that in one man is both. &c.
Quod ne in cogitacionem quidem cadit: a man can not thynke it.
Cadere in morbum, to fall into a disease.
Cadit in rerum naturam, it may come naturally or by the course of nature, or it is possible by nature. &c.
Cadere in offencionem alicuius, to fall into ones displeasure.
Cadere in potestatem alicuius, to come into ones power or handes.
In rem apte cadit, it falleth well to the matter.
Sub aurium mensuram cadere, of that sorte that is to be measured by the eare.
Sub rationẽ eandẽ cadere, to be of the same sorte.
Omnia mihi iucunda ab eo ceciderunt, all pleasant thinges that possible coulde be, haue happened to me by him.

Quo

Quo cadunt promissa non curat.
Video mihi opus esse viatico: sed id ex prædijs vt cadet, ita soluetur: as it shall come in, &c.
Quod melius caderet, nihil vidi: I neuer sawe any thynge that came in better tyme.
Fontæ Græco cadunt verba quædam: be depued.
Cadere formula, whan the attourney by negligence doth not declare the processe of the matter in his due fourme, and omitteth that whiche maketh most for his client.
Cadere in iudicio, to be ouercome in the lawe, to be cast in a suite.
In eum cadit istud, this agreeth well to him, or it is not vnlyke that he will dooe it.
Non cadit in alium tam absolutum opus, No man elles is able to make so perfecte a woorke.
Cadit suspitio in eum, he is suspected.
Cadunt in malos omnia scelera, All mischeuous deedes may be founde in euyll persons.
Si cadit in sapientem dolor, If a wyse man may bee sorowfull.
Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, It is not the poynct or condition of an honest man to lie: or a good man dooth neuer lye.
Non cadit in consuetudinem nostram, we dooe not vse it.
Non cadit in hos mores suspitio, suche a suspicion agreeth not with these maners: or there can be no suche suspicion in a man that liueth after this sorte.
Quod in nostram intelligentiam non cadit, which thynge we can not vnderstand, or whiche passeth the compasse of our vnderstandynge.
Cadere in offencionem, to fall into displeasure.
Non in vnam formam cadunt omnia, All thynges happen not after one faction.
Cadit in sensum cernendi, It is of that sorte, that it may bee seene.
Cadere in suspitionem, to come in suspicion, or to be suspected.
Cadere in vituperationem, to bee blamed, or blame woorthy.
Cadit aduentus tuus in alienissimum tempus, you come in a very euyll tyme.
Quæ cadunt sub aspectum, or sub oculos, suche thynges as may be seene.
Illa cadunt sub iudicium sapientis, Those things be suche, that a wyse man may iudge of them.
Ita cadebat vt vellem, It chaunced as I woulde haue it.
Quorsum id casurum esset, to what purpose that woulde come.
Quod cecidit forte, that happened by chaunce.
Fortuito cecidit, idem.
Male cecidit, it happened yll.
Nihil mihi incommodi cecidit, there hath no displeasure or domage chaunced to me.
Per oportune hoc mihi cecidit.
Quocunq; res cadet, To what poynct so euer the matter will come.

In irritum cadit.
Fœliciter cecidit alea, A prouerbe signifyeing a thyng to haue chaunced fortunately, as we woulde haue it.
Iambus in versum cadit maximè. The sote Iambus is moste conuenient or agreable in a verse.
Verba melius cadunt in syllabas longiores, woordes fall or ende best in longe syllables.
Cadere similiter, to haue lyke ende.
Primo congressu septingenta ceciderunt, At the fyrst encountre were slayne seuen hundred.
Ante diem cadere, to dye before ones tyme.
Ense cadere, to be slayne with a swoorde.
Cadere sua manu, to slea ones selfe.
Ouis cadit deo, is offered.
Acie cadere, to dye in battaile.
Dies cadens, the later ende of the daye.
Sol cadens, the sonne goyng downe, or declynyng lower from vs, as he dooeth in wynter.
Grauiter cadere in aduersis, to haue a greate fall in aduersitee.
Alte cadere non potest, he can haue no great fall.
Cecidit tua laus pariter cum rep. perissed. v.
Caduări, orum, mas. gen. men haupng the falsyng euyll.
Caduca, thynges that wyll shortely perysshe or decaye, olde writers vsed them, for significations of thynges, which shoulde happen.
Caducĕator, ōris, masc. ge. an ambassatour or herauide at armes sente to demaunde peace, or to take a truce.
Caduceus, cei, m. g. & Coduceum, cei, ne. ge. a rodde, whiche poetes supposed that mercurie bare in his hande, in token of peace, as messanger of Iupiter. Also a little white rodde, that herauides at armes vsed to beare, whan they went to treat for peace.
Caduci, they whiche are deceassed.
Caducifer, ciferi, m. g. he that beareth the same white rodde.
Cadŭcitur, rupnously, as it woulde fall, headlonge.
Cadūcor, ĕris, ci, to be ouerthrowen.
Cadūcus, a, um, fraple, ruynouse, lyke to fall, decaie or perisshe. sometyme deade or deceassed.
Caducum & fragile, transitorie, that will as waie.
Caduca & incerta sunt diuitiæ, bona valetudo, honores. &c.
Caducum & mortale.
Bello caducus, slaine in warre or deade.
Omnia caduca præter virtutem, all thinges be transitorie saupnge vertue.
Caducæ litere, letters whiche will be shortely put out, blynde letters.
Caduci tituli, honours and dignitees, whiche endure but a lyttell while.
Folia caduca, leaues fallen from the tree.
Viris caduca, that falleth downe on the grounde.

Cadūcus

Caduceus labor, labour loste.
Caducus morbus, the fallynge euyll.
Legatum caducum, hereditas caduca, bona caduca, Bequestes, inheritaunce, or goodes fallen in eschete for lacke of heyres: or because the heyres bee deceassed before the tyme.
Caduca aqua, water that aboundeth or renneth ouer the vessell or ponde.
Preces caducæ, prayers that be not herde.
Cadueni, people in Caria.
Caduleæ gutteæ, drypppynge of roste meate.
Cadurci, Lahors in Fraunce.
Cadúrcum, ci. n. ge. a heuerled of lynnen, moste properly a quylte. a veple or curteyne. some take it also for a canopye, suche as they were wonte to beare ouer the sacrament in processions. Also a vessell or certaine instrument to drawe water out of a ponde.
Cadus, cadi, m. g. a wyne vessell. It maie be taken for a pype, the frenchemen call it, vn Caque. It dooeth also conteyne the same measure that Amphora dooeth. or after other, and more truly, idem quod Metreta. By Plinies description this vessell is sharpe towarde one ende.
Cadus temeti, a vessell of wyne.
Ahenus cadus.
Siccati cadi.
Potus cadus, a vessell of wyne drunke vp.
Onerare vina cadis, to fyll vessels with wyne.
Parcere cadis, to spare his wyne.
Vtebantur etiam cadis ad condenda salsamenta.
Cadytis, a great citee in Syria.
Cæa, or Cæos, and after some Cia, an yle in the sea called Aegeum, where sylke wormes were fyrst founde, it is the countrey of Hippocrates, the pryncc of phisitions.
Cæbus, bi, mas. ge. an ape with a taple, we may take it to be a munkaie.
Cæcitus, a, um, blinded.
Cæcias, ciæ, m. g. the east northeast wynde.
Cæcias nubes, A prouerbe spoken of him that purchaseth to him selfe matter of contencion and businesse.
Cæcigenus, a, um, that is borne blynde.
Cæcilia, æ, f. g. a floe wormc that is blynde.
Cæcilius, the name of diuers notable men, one was so ryche, that not withstandynge muche of his goodes was destroyed by ciuile warre, yet he had left. 4116. seruantes. 360. yoke of oxen: of other cattell. 257000. in money 600. lbs
Cæcinos, an hyll in Etrur.
Cæcitas, ãtis, f. g. blyndenesse, not onely of the bodyly eies, but also of the mynde.
Cæcitatem inferre, to make blynde.
Cæco, ãui, ãre, to make blynde.
Cecãre animos, by a metaphore, to blynde mens myndes.
Cæcare mentes largitione, to blynde mens myndes with bribery.
Cæcari cupiditate, to be blynded with coue-

tousenesse.
Cæcubum, a towne of Campayne in Italy, where is made good wyne.
Cæcubus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Cæculto, ãui, ãre, to haue a dymme syght, to bee almoste blynde, to imitate a blynde man.
Cæculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Cæcus.
Cæcus, a, um, blynde. also darke, vnknowen, vncertayne.
Futuri cæcus, ignoiant of that shall come.
Amore auri cæcus, blinde with couetousnes.
Cæcus animo, & cæcus animi.
Cæcus cupiditate, auaritia, fraude & ira, furore, metu.
Amor sui cæcus, selfe loue is blynde.
Cæcus casus, a blynde chaunce without reason.
Causæ cæcæ, vncertayne or vnknowen.
Cupido cæca, blinde lust.
Fores cæcæ, pryuie doores.
Fossæ cæcæ, diches couered aboue that they can not be seene.
Historia cæca, a darke storie harde to vnderstande.
Ictus cæcus, a vayne stroke, when one misseth that he stryketh at.
Ignis cæcus, a fyre in the ayre the cause whereof is vnknowen.
Lupi cæci, that loue darkenesse or night more then daie.
Pericula cæca, vnknowen perilles.
Scelus cæcum retegere, that was vnknowen or hydde.
Cæcus tempus, troublous tyme.
Cæca vestigia, where one may not see his way that he ryeth or goeth.
Specus cæcus, a blynde dongion.
Cæca dies, oculata dies, The daye whan the money is payed, and the daie whan it is not payed.
Eme die cæca hercle oleum, id vendito oculata die, Bye oyle not paying out of hande, but promysynge at a daie: sell it againe for readye money. Eras. Chil. Also the cruyle lawyers doo call those dayes and witnesses, which onely be certified by them that be absent, Cæca dies, & cæca testimonia.
Vada cæca, vnknowen. not seene.
Cæcus aceruus, a confuse heape.
Cæcus aditus, a darke entree.
Cæca fata, vnknowen destenies that can not be foreseene.
Carcere cæco clausus, darke.
Cæca nox, darke night.
Cæca saxa, rockes in the sea that bee not seene
Cæca expectatio, an vncertayne hope or looking for a thyng.
Cæcus ramus, the bough that bryngeth foorth no blossome nor budde.
Cæci hemorroides, hemorraides or piles, which are within the fundament, and doe not appeere.
Cæci morbi, sycknesses, whiche be not eyther

parannt, the causes whereof bee hydde from phi-
sicions.
Cæcum intestinum, is a bowell, which cometh from the ryght syde, at the poynte of the huckle bone, and goeth to the left syde in length, and is also called Monoculus.
Cæcum vallum, a trenche, whiche in tyme of warre is pyght pryuyly with sharpe stakes, the whiche are hydde with braches or bushes.
Cæcus cæco dux, One blynde man leadeth an other, A prouerbe signifyinge one ignorante person to teache an other vnlearned: one foole to geue an other foole counsayle.
Cæcúto, ui, ire, to see but little, to bee halfe blynde.
Cædes, cædis, f. g. death slaughter, or murder.
Instructus ad cædam, ready to murder and slaughter.
Molitor cædis, one that endeuoureth murder and slaughter of any person.
In exhausta cædes, vnsaciable murder.
Accumulare cædem cæde, to committe murder vpon murder.
Furere cæde, to kylle lyke a madde man.
Spectatores ad cædem, the matter is lyke to come to slaughter and murder.
Sternere cæde viros, to kylle.
In cæde atq; ex cæde viuere, to lieue in and by murder.
Arborei fœtus aspergine cædis, id est, sanguinis.
Cæde occidi, to be kylled.
Querere cædem, to seeke occasion of murder.
Instaurare cædem, to begynne to kyll a fresshe: to begynne a newe murder.
Cædes, cruenta verba, oris, dira, fera, hostilis, impia, indignissima, maxima, miserrima, nefanda, sæua, vasta, sanguinea, notabilis, &c.
Cædem facere, perpetrare, vt committere, to kyll, to make a slaughter.
Auidissimus cædis, verye desyrous of mans slaughter.
Cædicus, the name of an exceedyng riche man.
Cæditiæ, certayne houses or tenements, builded by one Cæditius.
Cædo, cecidi, cæsum, to beate or whippe, to cutte, to strike, to digge, to kylle, to breake, sometyme to sacrifice.
Cædere pluteum, to dasshe his shyld agaynst the desshe.
Cædere ense, to stricke with a swoorde.
Cædere aliquem virgis ad necem.
Robora cædere, to cutte downe okes.
Syluas cædere, to cutte downe woodes.
Cædere exercitum hostium, to kylle.
Cædere femur, pectus, frontem, to stricke, &c.
Saxis cædere populum, to hurle stones at the people.
Cæduntur vigiles, the watche men be kylled.
Cædit greges armentorum, he kylleth.
Cædere calcibus, to kycke or stryke with the heeles.
Cædunt binas de more bidentes, according to the custome they sacrifice two hoggesles.
Cædere ianuam saxis, to breake the doore with stones, or to lay on the doore, &c.
Cædere montes, to digge into great hilles.
Cæditur testibus, id est, vrgetur, vel premitur, he is conuicte by witnesse, or he is laied at with witnesse.
Cædere pugnis, to beate with the fistes.
Cædere flagellis, to whippe.
Cædere virgis.
Cæduus, dua, um, cut downe, or that may be cut.
Cædua sylua, woodes vsed to be cut, copesses.
Cæpta, æ, f. g. the herbe named calamint.
Cæpx, lyke Cæyx.
Cælamen, inis, n. g. idem quod cælatura.
Cælasis, vsed of olde writers for cælaueris.
Cælator, oris, m. g. an engrauer.
Cælatura, æ, f. g. engrauyng in metall.
Cælatura altior, somwhat deepe grauyng.
Cælatus, a, um, engrauen.
Cælebs, bis, com. gen. he or she that is vnmaried, a single persone.
Maritus & cælebs, contrarie.
Cælebs muliere, Plaut. alone without a woman.
Cælebs arbor, a tree whereunto no vyne is tied or ioigned.
Cælebs sine palmite truncus.
Lectus cælebs, a solitarie bedde. Catull.
Cælebs vita, syngle lyfe.
Cælestini, people of Vmbria.
Cælicus, a, um, idem quod Cælestis.
Cælestis, te, com. gene. heauenly, or of heauen, of god.
Arcus cælestis, the rayne bowe.
Mens cælestis, a heauenly mynde.
Monitus cælestibus aliquid agere, by the admonitement of god: by some reuelation or sygne from heauen.
Semine cælesti oriundus, descended or begotten of a god.
Stirpe cælesti creatus, idem.
Virum cælestem in dicendo Ciceronem vocat Quintilianus, a meruaylous man in eloquence.
Inuisus cælestibus, hated of the goddes.
Voluntas cælestium, the will of the goddes.
Colere cælestes, to honour saincles.
Tenere cælestia, to enterprise to doe high and greate matters aboue the reache of mans common nature.
Cælestis aqua, rayne water.
Animi cælestes, angelles, saincles.
Cælestia dona, gifles of god.
Ira cælestis, gods anger, gods wrath.
Cælia, a kynde of daynte.
Cælibâtus, us, m. g. or Cælebs vita, the state of a man or woman vnmaried, syngle lyfe.

Cælibaris

Cælibaris, haſta, looke Cœlibaris with oe.
Cælicola, læ, com. g. one that inhabiteth heauen, a ſaincte.
Omnes cælicolæ, all ſainctes in heauen.
Cæliger, ligera, um, that beareth vp heauen, the ſurname of Atlas.
Cæliculum, a place where was a temple of Diana.
Cælimontânus, a, um, of the hyll Cælius.
Cælites, tum, ma. g. plu. n. heauenly creatures, ſainctes in heauen. Cælite, in the ablatiue caſe ſingular is redde in Ouide.
Cælitis regnis, for cæleſtibus regnis.
Cælius, the name of diuers notable men, of whiche one was an oratour, an other a pretor of Rome.
Cælius mons, one of the. vii. hylles that Romulus enclosed.
Cælo, aui, are, to graue in mettall.
Cælare auro, and in auro, to engraue in gold.
Aurum & argentũ cælatum, plate engraued.
Argentum cælare, to graue in ſiluer.
Cælare argento, or in argento, idem.
Serpens cælatus in patera.
Libidines in poculis cælare.
Cælare æquora, flumina, & alia in vaſis.
Inclaruit in auro cælando, by graueyng in gold he became of great fame.
Craterem cælare longo argumento, to graue a longe deuiſe or ſtorie in. &c.
Cælare ſcuto auro. to garniſh with gold.
Cælata tecta & laqueata, rooftes carued and embowed.
Cælatum nouis muſis opus, id eſt, variatum & quaſi pictum.
Cæloma, a certaine ſore in the eie, bygger then that whiche is called Botrium. Auicenna calleth it Lilimie.
Cælos, an hauen in Thrace.
Cælum, heauen, the firmament, an inſtrument to graue with. Alſo the aire, the palate or rouſe of the mouth.
Cælum digito attingere, to touche heauen with his fynger. A prouerbe applyed to them, which ſuppoſe theim ſelues able to doe thynges impoſſible, or to bee of great power.
In cælo eſſe, A prouerbe ſignifyenge to bee in felicitee, or to be moſte happy.
Varians cælum, an vnconſtant wether.
Ruina cæli, thunder.
Rabies cæli, horrible tempeſt.
Cælum apertum, liquidum, purum, ſerenũ, illuſtre, clarum, an open aire, a faire cleere wether.
Auſtrinum cælum, a cloudie or cloaſe wether.
Bonum cælum, a good aire.
Pacatum & placidum cælum, a calme and quiete wether.
Caliginoſum cælum, darke.
Tectum de cælo, blaſted or hurt with lyghtnynge, In cælum attollere, to auance, or praiſe exceedyngly.
Detrahere cælo, to put a man from great glory and renowme.
Cælo hoc ac ſpiritu carere, to lacke this aire and common breath.
Grauis cælo ac terris, greeuous to god and man.
Cæli aſpiratio, the ſuckyng in, or drawynge of the aire by breathynge.
Conuertio cæli, the turnyng of the firmament or ſkye.
Curſus cæli, the courſe of the firmament.
Decus cæli, the goodly beautie of the ſkye.
Grauitas cæli, groſſeneſſe or vnclenſe of the aire, naughtie aire.
Hiatus cæli a terris, the ſpace betwene heauen and earth.
Inclinatio cæli, the bendynge of the firmamente.
Morbus cæli, corruption of the aire.
Craſſum cælum, a groſſe aire.
Tenue cælum, contrary.
Liquidum cælum, cleere.
Dubium cælum, vnſtedfaſt wether, now faire, now fowle.
Varium cælum, idem.
Liberum cælum, an open aire.
Immite & turbidum cælum, tempeſtuous and troublous wether.
Nebuloſum cælum, clowdie.
Niuale cælum, ſnowye.
Nigrius cælum pice, blacker then any pitche, or a fowle blacke wether.
Accipere cælo aliquem, to receiue one into paradiſe or euerlaſtynge ioye.
Aequare aliquid cælo, to make exceedynge hyghe.
Cælum æquat, it is as high as heauen.
Allegere aliquem cælo, to number amonge the company of ſainctes or goddes.
Arcem cæli annuit illi,, he graunteth him heauen or paradice.
Aperitur cælum, the ſkie apeereth or it beggineth to be day.
Aſſerere aliquem cælo, to make a god, or to auouche one to become of a god.
Cæciderunt cælo fulgura, it lightned often.
Ciere cælum tonitru, to moue or ſtyre heauen or the ſkye with thunder.
Circumtegit omnia cælum, heauen compaſſeth all thynges.
Contriſtare cælum pluuio frigore, to make the firmamet loke darke or vnpleaſantly.
Conuertere & torquere cælum, to turne. &c.
Credere ſe cælo, to flee.
Honore cæli dignare aliquem, to thynke one worthy heauen.
Deſcedere cælum dicitur, when the firmament ſemeth to open and goe into partes.
Ducere de cælo animam, Cic. to haue one ſoule from heauen.
Educere molem cælo, to build vp a great thing on high.

Eripiunt cælum nubes, the cloudes doe cleane couer or hyde the skie from vs.
Exit ad cælum arbos, the tree did grow of a great heigth.
In cælum ferre, to prayse exceedingly.
Per cælum ferri, to flee in the ayre.
Inficere cælum Iris dicitur, to colour.
Labuntur cælo stellæ.
Ludunt examina cælo, playe in the ayre.
Miscere cælum terram, to trouble heauen and earth: to make a great trouble.
Mutare cælum, to chaunge the ayre.
Pænetrare in cælum.
Rigare cælum sol dicitur, when he spreadeth his beames of light.
Cerenare cælum, to make faire wether.
Seruare de cælo, to marke or obserue what signe or straunge sight is shewen in the skye, as Augures did.
Subrubere cælum dicitur, to be ruddie.
Teste cælo viuere, to liue a life knowen or open to all men.
Cælum capitis.
In cælo sum, I am exceedyng glad, or I am in heauen.

Cælus, the father of Saturnus and Titan.

Cæmenta, is vsed of Ennius in the feminine gender.

Cæmentárius, rij, m. g. a dauber, a pargetter, or rough mason, whith doth make walles onely.

Cæmentitius, a, um, made of masons worke, or of morter, or of rubbell and broken stones.
Parietes cæmentitij.

Cæméntum ti, n. g. morter, or any other grosse matter, wherwith walles be made, as rubbyshe, shardes, or ragged stones. sometyme the wall selfe, made of suche matter, but specially of ragged stones.

Cæne, a citee about the goulfe of Laconia, and a little ile in the Sicilian sea.

Cæneus, a very expert warriour of Thessalie.

Cænica, a countrey of Thrace.

Cænina, a towne of Latium.

Cænis, a promontory of Italy.

Cænis, the daughter of Elatheus, one of the Lapithes, who being baptised of Neptune, obteined to bee turned into a man, and had the gyfte, that no weapon could wound hir.

Cænites, an hauen of Achaia.

Cæpe, looke Cepe.

Cæpi, the preterperfect tense of Capio, I haue taken, or I haue begunne.

Cæpori, people of Spayne.

Cæpula, a diminutiue of Cæpa.

Cæpus, a beast in face like a Satyre, or woodward, in the residue of his bodie betweene the lykenesse of a dogge and a beare. it breedeth in Ethiope.

Cære, vndeclined, and Cærête, rétis, neu. gen. was an auncient citee of Tuscia.

Cæra, looke Cera.

Cærago, looke Cerago.

Cæro, Cærifico, Cærarius, Cæratum. &c. looke Cæro, with single e.

Cærefólium, lij, n. g. an herbe called cheruill.

Cæremónia, æ, f. ge. and Cæremoniæ, arum, ceremonies, rites, and customes. also holynesse, religion. sometyme pompe.
Promptus animus ad capessendas ceremonias.
Ceremoniæ, religionesq; in deos. Cic.
Facere ludos maxima ceremonia, greate pompe. Cic.
Polluere ceremoniam, the holye faction or order.
Ceremoniam legationis quasi sanctitatem & religionem Cicero dixit.
Cæremoniæ denariæ, or tricenariæ, when it behoued them that sacrificed to wante tenne certayne thynges or sometyme thirtie.

Cæretanus amnis, a ryuer that ranne by the citee called Cære.

Cæretum, a towne of Umbria.

Cærinthe, looke Cerinthe, thyee leaued grasse, which bryngeth foorth white hony tubicles.

Cæris, ris, f. g. a sore like an hony combe.

Cærites, people of the citee Cære.

Cærium, looke Cerium.

Cæroma, or Cæromatum, looke Ceroma, an oyntment, made with oyle and neates dunge, wherewith men that wrastled, vsed to annoynt their bodies, to make them the more lyghte and stronge. It dooeth also signifie the place where wrastlers were annoynted.

Cæroferarij, looke Ceroferarij.

Cærotum, looke Ceratum.

Cærulus, and Cæruleus, a, um, blewe of colour lyke the skye in a clere wether, skye colour.
Cæruleus Tybris, id est, altus vel profundus, for water beeyng deepe is of a darke blewe or blackyshe colour: whereas water that is but shalowe or thynne appeareth brighter and whyter: wherefore Cærulus, or Cæruleus, is often vsed for blacke, or for that is blackyshe and enclynyng towarde blew although it be not a right blew.
Imber cæruleus, a blacke sure of rayne.
Mors cerulea, id est, Liuida, wanne, mixed with blacke and blew, as dead bodies be.
Oculi cærulei. blacke eies.
Spumabant Cærula, id est, maria.
Cærula verrunt, they saple in the sea.
Nubes cærulea,, a blewe or blacke clowde.

Cæsa, a weapon, sometyme vsed in Fraunce.

Cæsale, is vsed of some for sella familiaris.

Cæsar, the surname of a noble house, amonge the Romaines, of whiche name Iulius Cæsar, the fyrste emperour of Rome.

Cæsar Augusta, a citee in the roialme of Tragon, called Sarragossa.

Cæsarea, a citee of the countrey of Palestina. also of Mauritania: An other of Cappadocia, an other

other of Apamia.
Cæsáreus, a, um, and Cæsariánus, a, um, pertaynynge to the Emperour.
Cæsariátus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare.
Cæsáries, riéi, f. g. heare, or a bushe of heare.
Densum cæsarie capud, with a thicke bushe of heare.
Aurea cæsaries, heare as yelow as golde.
Decora cæsaries, a fayre head of heare.
Intonsa cæsaries, that is not rounded.
Horrida cæsaries, rough.
Horrifica, terrifica cæsaries, terrible.
Dimouere cæsariẽ ab ore, to tourne his heare from his face.
Decora cæsaries, a fayre and comely bushe of heare.
Repexa cæsaries, a bushe twise or thryse hemmed and tricked.
Promissa cæsaries, a longe bushe of heare.
Pectere cæsariem, to combe ones heare.
Cæsárium, a mart towne in Egypt.
Cæsarobrisenses, people of Portugall.
Cæsenna, a citee in Italy, the people whereof be called Cæsennates.
Cæsim, edgelynge, or with the edge, as one wolde cutte.
Cæsim dicere, to speake nowe one woorde, and than an other. also to speake by shorte membres and clauses.
Hispani punctim non cæsim hostes petunt, the spanyardes foyne at their enemies in fyghtynge and stryke not with the edge.
Maior pars operis in vineam ductim potius q̃ cæsim facienda est, the moste parte of the woorke in the vyne yarde must be done with drawynge your hande in cuttynge, and not with choppynge.
Cæsim opus facere, in cuttynge to choppe as they doe that loppe trees.
Ductim opus facere, in cuttynge not to pull his toole awaie from the branche vntyll it bee cutte of.
Cæsio, ónis, f. g. a stryppe, a gashe, or a cutte.
Cæsitium, tij, n. g. a sheete, a cleane napkyn or handkerchiefe.
Cæsius, a, um, after some coloured lyke the skye. or rather hauyng a terrible brightnesse lyke fire, as the eies of a lyon, and in the eyes betokeneth a fiernesse or cruelitee. other take it for a graie colour, as the skye is, whan it hath little speckes of gray cloudes in a faire daie, as it were a blunket colour.
Cæsi oculi, eyes terribly glisteryng, and not gray eyes, in myne opinyon.
Cæsius, hauyng bright persyng eies.
Cæsónes, num, plur. they whiche bee cutte out of their mother or dames bealyes.
Cæspes, itis, m. g. a turfe.
Aggerebatur cæspes, turfes were laied on a heape.
Festus cæspes, an aultar made of turfes.
Grammineus cæspes, a greene turfe, or a baiȝ of greene turfes.
Viridis & viuus cæspes, idem.
Cæspitátor, óris, m. g. a stumbler.
Cæspitatores equi, stumblyng horses.
Cæspititius, spititia, um, made of turues.
Aræ cæspititiæ.
Cæspito, áui, are, to stumble.
Cæstrum, tri, neu. ge. an instrument, wherwith puoyr was boyed. Also a weapon lyke a dagger.
Cæstus, us, f. ge. a weapon hauynge great plummettes hangyng at it, the Grecians vsed them as a playe or exercyse in common games.
Cæstibus contendere, to playe as it were at the whyrle batte. Bellare cæstu.
Dare brachia experienda cæstibus.
Valido decernere cæstu.
Explorare cæstus, to freele or trie.
Exuere cæstus, to put of or laie downe.
Manibus induere cæstus, to put on.
Cæsuliæ, they which haue blewe eies.
Cæsum, si, neu. g. a part of a proposition, signifiyng no full sentence.
Cæsura, ræ, fœ. g. a cutte or gashe, an incision. also intailyng or carvyng in stone or tymber. also a piece, as it were the remnant, properly of a verse.
Cæsurátim, brekelȳ, succinctelȳ, by membres or shorȝ clauses.
Cæsuratum vas, a vessell notched or cut rounde about.
Cæsus, a, um, cutte, beaten, slayne, offered.
Exercitus fusus cæsusq̃, an armȳ vanquyshed and slayne.
Arbores cæsæ, trees cutte downe.
Cæsæ victimæ.
Cæsa pectora, beatyng their breastes.
Inter cæsa & porrecta, betweene the cuttynge and the geuynge: A prouerbe signifiyng taryȝng and doubtyng what to dooe, and as it were the space betweene the leauynge of from the thynge that is begunne, and the begynnynge of that whiche is newely enterprysed.
Cætarij, lyke Cetarij.
Cæter, or Cæterus, a, um, the remnant or residue
Cætera doctus, learned in other thynges,
Cætera, f. g. Cæterum, neu. ge. the other, the remnant, the residue.
Nunquid me vis cæterum? wyll ye anȳ thyng elles with me?
Exercitum cæterum seruauit, that was left of the armie.
Paucula cætera, a fewe other thynges.
Cætera mitte loqui.
Virum cætera egregium. i. quantum ad cætera, in all other thinges an excellent man.
Est terebintho cætera similis, pomo amygdalis, in other thinges it is like a turpentine tree, in the fruite lyke the almonde trees:
Excepto quod simul non esses, cætera lætus, for all other thynges merȳ enough or in

all other ponctes. ꝛc.
De cætero vellem equidem aut ille ipſe, &c.
Item& & cætera, and lykewiſe other thynges.
Quid cæterum? what more?
Pro cætera tua diligentia, for your other diligence. Cæterum omne, all the reſidue.
Aetas cætera, the reſidue of his age.
Cæterus, is redde in Cato.
Cætera, for Quantum ad cætera, as concernyng other thynges.
Cætera, ſometyme hereafter.
Cæterô, an aduerbe, as for the reſydue of the time, As concernynge the reſidue.
Cæteroquin, or Cæteroqui, for Alioqui.
Cæterum, & cætera, bee aduerbes, ſygnyfiynge ſometyme moreouer. ſometyme from henceforth. ſometyme Cæterum, is a coniunction, and ſignifieth Sed, but. ſometyme Alioqui.
Cætobrix, a citee of Portugall.
Cæus, a, um, of the yle called Cæa.
Cæyx, cæycis, a certayne byrde, whiche after ſome, breedeth of the neſt of the byrde called Halcyon.
Caffraui, ydolatours dwellynge in Indie the more, whiche worſhyp dyuelles in moſte terrible fygure, beleeuynge, that they are permytted of god, to punyſhe or ſpare men at theyr pleaſure. wherefore vnto theim they ſacrifyce theyr chyldren, and ſometyme them ſelues. They haue many wyues, but they company not with theim, vntyll they be defloured by other hyred to that purpoſe. Alſo they ſuffre theyr prieſtes to haue carnall company with their wiues in their abſẽce. They haue bulles and kyne in great reuerence, but they neuere eate fleſhe, theyr ſuſtinaunce is rice, ſuger, and dyuers ſweete rootes, they drink the licour that cometh of tyre dates.
Caiani, heretiques that worſhyppe Cayn, ſayynge that he was made of the one vertue or power, that is, of the diuel, and Abel of the other, and that the vertue of Cayn preuayled ſo, that he ſlewe Abell. They ſaie Judas was a godly mã, and his acte a benefyte to mankynde. For he perceiuynge howe muche the paſſion of Chryſte ſhould preuayle, delyuered hym to the Jewes, that by his death man might be redemed. They affyrme, that the olde lawe was naught, and denye the generall reſurrection.
Caianus, a, um, of Caius.
Caici, people of Germanie, dwellynge by the Rhyne.
Caicus, a ryuer of Phrygia, whiche renneth out of Mylia. alſo one of the companions of Eneas.
Caieta, a citee and hauen of Campayne.
Cain, the fyrſt ſonne of Adam, who had to wyfe his owne ſyſter, whyche of Philo is named Themeth, he fyrſte builded citees. And for enuy he ſlewe his brother Abell, wherefore beynge in deſperation, he continually wandred, and his body trembled. Finally he was ſlayne by Lamech, whan he was of the age of. 730. yeres, after Philo.
Caius, a ryuer in Scythia, whiche renneth into Ganges.
Caius, a proper name of a man.
Cala, læ, f. g. a billet, a ſtyck of woodde, or a bygge clubbyſhe ſtaffe, which the ſeruauntes of the Romayne ſouldiours caried after theim in warre to make theyr trenches with.
Calaber, a, um, of Calaber.
Calabri hoſpitis xenia, A prouerbe ſpoken of ſmall trifelynge gyftes more troubleſome than pleaſant.
Calabra, a conuocation place, where matters concernynge deuocion were treated.
Calabria, a countrey ioignyng to Naples, called before Magna Græcia. Alſo an yſlande called before Meſſapia.
Calabris, bre, & Calabricus, a, um, of Calaber.
Caladrius, and Caladrion, a certayne byrd of colour white.
Calæ, arum, a citee in India.
Calænum, lyke Calenum.
Calagurium, a towne in Biſkay.
Calais, the ſonne of Boreas, and brother to Zetha, whom poetes feigned to haue wynges.
Calais, is a precious ſtone lyke to a ſaphier.
Calama, æ, f. g. an eare of corne.
Calamárium, rii, n. g. a pennar.
Calamêntum, ti, n. g. a broken piece of a ſyde or prop, that a vyne hath bene vnderſette with.
Calamintha, an herbe, of whiche are. iii. kyndes. One called Calamentum, hath leaues like to great Baſyll, but that they be hore, and hath ſquare ſtalkes, with many knottes and ioynctes, and is nowe called buſhe calamint, or hore calampnt. An other called Pulegium ſylueſtre, is lyke to peny royall, or Puliole royall, but that the leaues are greatter, and is commonlye called wylde peny royall, or rather corne calampnt, or calampnt. The thirde called Nepeta, or herba catorum, groweth higher than any of the other, hath a larger leafe, lyke to wylde mynt, a pelowe flower, and is commonly called neppe or catmynt, becauſe cattes dooe delyte to rubbe theim ſelues againſt it, and to-rate of the braunches. All theſe kyndes be hoote and dry in the thyrde degree.
Calamis, a famous ingrauer.
Calamiſtrum, ſtri, n. g. a ynne of wood or ynory, wherwith men or women dooe ſette or trym by theyr heare.
Calamiſtratus, a, um, that is trymmed with ſuch a ynne.
Calamiſtrata coma, a criſped buſhe of heare.
Calamiſus, a towne of Locrus.
Calamitæ, arum, f. g. little greene frogges.
Calámitas, átis, fœ. g. is properly hayle, whiche beateth downe corne, and deſtroyeth it. Alſo a generall deſtruction, miſery, calamitee, aduerſitee. Calamitas in amore, trouble in loue.
Calamites, tæ, m. g. a precious ſtone called a calamite.

lamite.

Calamitôſe, myſerably.

Calamitôſus, a, um, deſtroied with tempeſte of wether, hurtfull, miſerable, or full of aduerſitee

Calamitôſum cœlum, an yll or hurtefull ayre.

Calamitôſa prætura, an hurtfull prætorſhyppe, bryngyng muche trouble to the common weale.

Calamochnus, ni, m. g. a fyſhe called Adarcha.

Calamos, a towne in Aſia by the hyll Libanus.

Calamus, mi, m. g. a reede or wheate ſtraw. Alſo a penne to wryte with. It is taken for a pype or whyſtle. alſo a fyſhynge rodde and a twyggy wheron bryde lyme is putte. Alſo a ſmall twyg of a tree, a graſſe, a lyttle darte, or arrow. Sometyme the ſtyle or fourme of an oration. alſo a poll to mette with, contaynyng fyue cubites and a ſpan. alſo a meaſure, whiche the Jewes vſed, as we doo a poll, whereof be two ſortes: One called Calamus ſanctuarij, contaynyng .x. feete and an halfe: The other Calamus vulgaris, the common poll or perche, contaynyng nyne foote, of our meaſure. Iii. pardes.

Calamus aromaticus, vel odoratus, a cane or reede growynge in Arabia, Syria, and India, whiche hath many knottes or ioyntes, and is of a pale reddeſh colour. whan it is broken it falleth into longe peeces as it were cut, and hath within it as it were copwebbes. It ſendeth forth a meruayloule ſweete ſauour farre of, and beyng taſted, cleaueth to the tounge, and ſtrengtheth it. It is hoote and drye in the ſeconde degree.

Calántica, æ, f. g. a hyre, burlet or copfe, a kercheef, or a hood for a woman.

Calanus, a philoſophier of Indie, beyng of the age of .73. yeres, dyed in the preſence of great Alexander, make a great bonfyre, and ſeelynge him ſelfe ſycke, went into the toppe therof, and burned him ſelfe.

Calapis, a notable ryuer in Hungary.

Calaris, a citee in Sardinia.

Calaſáſter, i, m. g. he that hath a ſhryll and lowd voyce.

Calaſáſtri pueri, were chyldren, whiche had ſharpe voyces and lowd, and were muche ſought for of great princes. ſome thynke that it ſholde be rather red Cataſthli pueri.

Calaſis, ſis, f. g. a certayne faſhion of quotes, or after ſome a knot of a womans garment about the ſhoulder.

Calâta comitia, a certayne aſſemblee, called for the election of the byſhops and prieſtes named Flamines.

Calathiâna, æ, fœ. g. a flower, whiche the frenchmen call Ancholie.

Calathis, the name of a citee.

Calathiſcus, a dimnutiue of Calathus.

Calathus, thi, m. g. a baſket, a hamper, or a panyer made of oſyers, in faſhion lyke the leafe of a lyly, brode aboue, and ſmall benethe. Alſo a braſen veſſell, wherein women vſed to brynge mylke and freſhe cheeſe to the market. Alſo a cuppe vſed in ſacrifice.

Calathuſa, an yle betweene Cherſoneſum and Samothrace.

Calatiæ, a citee of Italie.

Calatis, a citee of Thrace.

Calâtor, ôris, m. g. a ſeruaunt, whiche is alway called for, or alwaies occupied in callynge for other.

Calatus, the ſonne of Jupiter and Antiope.

Calaurea, or Calauria, an yſlande in the ſea Mediterraneum, where Demoſthenes poyſoned him ſelfe.

Calbei, orum, m. g. bracelettes, whiche were geuen to ſouldiours.

Calbis, a ryuer of Caria.

Calcáneus, nei, m. g. & Calcaneum, the heele.

Calcanthum, is after Cor. Celſus, Atramentum ſutorium.

Calcar, âris, n. g. a ſpurre.

Calcar addere currenti, a prouerbe ſignifyeng to pryche one forwarde, whiche is of him ſelfe well diſpoſed to a thyng.

Calcáribus concitare equum, to fetche vp the horſe with the ſpurres.

Calcaribus agere, and Frenis agere, are contrarie.

Immenſum calcar habet gloria, Glory ſtyrreth vp, or encorageth a man wonderfully.

Calcaria, orum, neu. g. the ſpurres of a cocke or an henne.

Calcárius, a, um, of or pertaynynge to lyme.

Calcária fornax, a lyme pytte or kylle.

Calcárius, rij, m. g. a lyme burner.

Calcas, ântis, an Augurian, who beynge moyſhed by Appollo, forſoke the Troians, and fled to the grekes.

Calcatórium, rij, n. g. a lyme pytte.

Calcâtus, a, um, pergetted or white lymed.

Calcâta ædificia, houſes that be pargetted.

Calce, a citee of Campayne.

Calceámen, ínis, & Calceaméntum, ti, ne. ge. a ſhoe, ypnſon, or ſocke.

Calceárium, rij, n. g. idem.

Calceâtus, us, m. g. idem.

Calceâtus, a, um, ſhoed.

Calcendix, dicis, f. g. a kynde of ſhell fyſhe.

Calceo, áui, âre, to put on ſhoen, to ſhoe an horſe or mule.

Calceolárius, rij, m. g. a ſhoemaker or cordiner.

Calcéolus, li, m. g. a little ſhoe.

Cálceus, i, m. g. a ſhoe.

Calceos mutare, to be made a ſenatour.

Calceus lunatus, a ſhoe faſhioned before lyke a moone, whiche onely the Senatours of Rome dyd weare.

Cálcio, áui, âre, idem quod calceo.

Calciope, the ſyſter of Abſyrtus, and daughter of kyng Aeeta.

Calcitrâtus, us, maſ. gen. kyckyng, wynſynge or ſpyngyng.

Calcitro, áui, âre, to kycke or wynſe, and by a

metaphoz, to be against, oz to refuse stubbornly and frowardly.

Calcitro, ônis, m. g. an hoꝛse that dothe kynge, strphe, oz perke out behynde.

Calcitrôsus, a, um, that oftentymes kynggeth, kycketh, oz strpketh.

Calco, áui, áre, to treade oz preſſe downe, and by a metaphoꝛe, to subdue, to keepe vnder, oz to haue in subiection. Also to contemne and sette naught by, and as it were to treade vnder foote.

Calcâre vues. to stampe grapes.

Calcularius, a, um, pertepnpng to accompte.

Calculâtor, ôris, mas. gene. one that casteth accomptes.

Calculo, aui, are, to caste accomptes.

Calculôsus, si, ma. ge. he that is muche diseased with the stone.

Calculôsus, a, um, stonp, oz full of grauell.

Calculôsus locus, a stonp place.

Calculus, li, m. g. a pebble-stone, the stone in the bodie, a chesse man, oz a table man, accompte, the least weight oz popse that maie be. Also counters to caste oz numbꝛe with. sometyme doubtes oz difficile reasons.

Calculum ponere, to pelde accompte.

Calculum premittere vel porrigere, to put it to ones libertee to geue a sentence, oz to geue his voyce in election, as he lpsteth.

Calculum parem ponere, to requite.

Candidus calculus, a fauourable sentence, oz iudgemet, that quiteth a man.

Niger calculus, contrarpe, a moztall sentence that condemneth a man.

Calculũ reducere, to reuoke a sentence, wherof one repenteth, oz to tourne that purpose, whiche was noꝛ well and commodiously diupsed.

☞ Calculo modére, A pꝛouerbe, signifipng to hurt one in geupnge sentence, oz in election.

☞ Calculum album adꝺcere, to appꝛoue oz allowe a thinge, A pꝛouerbe, taken of the olde maner of iudgemente, whan men vsed to geue sentence, by puttpng lpttell stones into a pot.

Omnes quos ego nouí in vtraq; parte calculos, pone: all harde doubtes.

Calculum album adꝺcere errori alicuius: to appꝛoue.

Calculum de se permittere, to make other iudges of hym.

Ad calculos vocare, to call to accompte.

Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, to accompte howe manye pleasures he hath doone foꝛ his friende, that he maie lowe foꝛ as many agapne.

Ad calculos reuerti, to returne to his accoũpt.

And by a metaphoꝛe, to haue consideration oz regarde of a thynge, whiche bekoꝛe wer dyd lette passe, and by negligence omitted.

☞ Candido calculo notare diem, A pꝛouerbe taken of Thꝛacians, whiche vsed to note suche daies as were happy and foꝛtunate, wpth white stones, and the vnluckye dapes with blacke.

Calculi, is vsed of Columella foꝛ reuenues, oz as muche as one can spende.

Calda, æ, fœ. ge. hotte water.

Caldáriæ, arum, hotte bathes.

Caldariæ cellæ, places ioygnynge to an hotte house oz dꝛy bayne, whiche bee made warme by the heate that pꝛoceedeth from the layde baynes.

Caldárium, rii, neu. gen. a tauldzon, wherein water is hette.

Cardariolum, a dimin.

Caldárius, a, um, that warmeth oz maketh hotte.

Caldarium æs, copper.

Caldor, óris, m. g. idem quod calor.

Caldus, a, um, olde wꝛiters vsed foꝛ Calidus, and Caldior, foꝛ Calidior.

Cale, es, a citee in Campayne.

Calecut, a famouse citee in Indie the moze, ioygnyng to the Indian sea: where is the greatest marte and recours of marchauntes in all Indie, not onely from the countreys adioygnynge, but also out of Arabie, Syria, Ethiope, Lydia, and Egypt, foꝛ to sell and bye all maner of spyces, sweete gummes, muske, ambꝛegrice, and mꝛꝛhe balanes. The kynge of that countreyes ryches is inestimable, and although he weareth no garmentes, pet his necke, armes, and leggꝛs bee adoꝛned with diamandes, saphires, rubies, emeraudes, and balapses, wounderfull greate and fapꝛe. The kynge and people bee Idolatours, called Caffrani, lowe there.

Caledon, lowe Calydon.

Calefácio, calefacis, fẽci, ĕre, to make hotte, and by a metaphoꝛe, to vexe, to make angꝛie, to chafe.

Calefácto, áui, áre, to heate oz make warme.

Aquam calefactare, to heate water.

Calefactus, a, um, heatte oz made warme, angꝛed, chafed.

Calefactus, us, m. g. heate, oz warmenesse.

Calefio, calefis, pas. I am made hotte.

Calegia, the citee wittenberg in Germanie.

Calena, næ, fœ. ge. a towne in Englande called Oxfoꝛde: wherein is the fyꝛste and chiefe vniuersitee of chꝛistendome, flopꝛisshyng in all kynde of learnyng.

Calendæ, arum, fœ. g. plu. nu. the fyꝛst daie of euery monthe.

Ausoniæ calendæ, the latyne Calendes.

☞ Ad calendas græcas, a pꝛouerbe, signifiynge neuer, because the Grecches had no calendes.

Calendaris, the surname of Juno, to whom all Calendes were dedicated.

Calendâris, re, that pertepneth to the Calendes.

Calendrius, a, um, idem quod Calendaris.

Calendarius liber, idem quod Calendarium.

Calendárium, rii, n. ge. a Calender oz tab'e, named of the obseruation of monethes: as Diarium, of the obseruation of actes daply done. And because marchauntes and vsurers dyd often make suche rechnynge bookes oz tables foꝛ remembꝛaunce of dettes, it is taken amonge ciuile lawyers, foꝛ the feate oz pꝛactyse of lending

of

of money.

Calendula, læ, f. g. an herbe called also (of the latines) Caltha, or Calthula.

Calen, people of Campayne.

Calenum, a citee in the countrey of Naples.

Caleo, ui, ẽre, to be whotte or warme, and by a metaphore, to be freshe and new: as,

Dum res caler, whyle the matter is hotte. also to desyre feruently, to be somewhat hotte or earnest in a matter.

Calent iudicia, the iudges haue much to do, or the iudgementes be exercised busily.

Illud crimen caluit re recenti, nunc refrixit, That accusation was hotte or muche spoken of at the fyrste, whyle the matter was freshe, now it is alaied or lyttell mencioned.

Illi rumores caluerunt, Those rumours were very frequent in many mens mouthes, or were ofte reported of diuers men.

Tubas audire calens, desyrous to here trumpetes.

Caletur, the impersonall.

Cales, a towne or people in Campayne, where is very good wyne, called Calenum vinum.

Calesco, ui, scere, to wax hotte.

Calestra, a citee in the sea coste of Italie.

Caletæ, the towne of Calice. also an plande by Samothrace.

Caletranus ager, a place in Italy.

Calfacio, calfacis, idem quod calefacio.

Calicadnus, a ryuer of Cilicia.

Calicula, a towne in Spayne.

Caliculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Calix, a lyttell cup or maser. Also a thynge in the legge of Polypus, lyke a cuppe.

Calidris, lyke Caladrius.

Calidus, da, dum, hotte. Also feruente, fierse, or rasshe.

Calidi pedes, lyght feete.

Calida consilia, rasshe and vnaduysed counsayles.

✠ Calidum prandium comedisti, Thou haste doone that wyll tourne to thy greate hurte and domage.

Calendrum, an ornament for womens heades, or after some, counterfaite heares, laied out in stede of theyr owne.

Caliga, gæ, f, g. an hose. also a legge harneyse, or a sterrup or buskin, that souldiours vsed in warres, whiche in the soles were dryuen full of lyttle nayles: wherof those nayles be cald Caligares.

✠ Caliga maximini, A prouerbe, applyed to men of great stature and personage, haunge yll condicions or properties, or had in contempte or hatred. whiche grewe of the Emperour Maximinus, who was in height eyght fete and an halfe, his greaues were a foote longer than any other mans: Notwithstandynge he was of maners barbarous and beastly, and extremely hated of all men.

Caliga spiculatoria, a facion of sterrups or legharneys, that souldiours vsed to the myddest legge, so made, that the vpper parte was lyke to a lyons head, lyke in Bayius, de re vest.

Caligæ, Epicratis oratoris lasciui, Cicero vsed for a style flowyng with ouer curious eloquence.

Caligāris, re, and Caligārius, a, um, pertaynyng or seruyng to hose or legge harneys, or to sterrups, that souldiours vsed.

Caligātio, ōnis, f. g. dymmyng of the syght.

Caligātus, a, um, hosed, or that weareth legge harneys.

Caligati milites, common souldiours, of small estimacion, that wore sterrups vp to the myddell legge.

Caliginōsus, a, um, ful of darkenes, very obscure.

Caliginosum cælum, a darke mystie weather.

Caligo, ginis fœm. gen. darkenesse, dymnesse of the ayre. Quasi per caliginem, darkely, and as it were in a cloude, or myste.

Caligo oculorum, dymnesse of the syght.

Caligo mentis, blyndenesse of mynde.

Caligo noctis, darkenesse of the nyght.

Caligo, āui, āre, to make darke, or to be darke.

Caligare in sole, to bee detayned in a playne matter.

Caligante animo, with a blynde imagination.

Oculi caligantes, eies dymme of syght.

Amnes caligant, The ryuers breathe out as it were mystes.

Caligula, an Emperour called also Caius, who succeded Tyberius, and was sonne of the noble Germanicus, and had the name Caligula geuen to him by the men of warre, whiche were with his father, because he beyng a chyld in the campe, dyd weare lytle greaues, or harnes bootes, called Caligæ, for his lyke looke Sueto. & Sabellicus.

Calim, olde writers vsed for Clam.

Calingæ, m. g. a people in India, where women bryng forth chyldren at. v. yeres of age, and lyue not paste. viii. yeres.

Calingi, people of Asia.

Calingon, n. g. a promontory of India.

Calinipaxa, f. g. a citee in Scythia.

Calinus, m. g. a certayne pmage maker.

Caliphus, phi, ma. ge. was the name of dygnitee of the kynges of Egypte, from the yere of our lord. 704. vntyll the yere, 1050. that Almericus kyng of Hierusalem, made warre on Egypt. and the Calife sente to the soudan of Babylon for succours, whiche sent an army with one Sarraco, who fyrste expelled the christen men, and after warde dyd caste the Calife in prysone, and takyng on hym the rule, caused hym selfe to bee called the soudan of Egypt. Caliphus is also the dignitee of him, that is the chiefe bysshop of Machometes lawe.

Caliópolis, or Calliópolis, a citee in Thrace by Helespont, an other in Macedonie. also one of the yles called Aeolidæ.

Caliqua, lyke Calyqua.

Callirohe, or rather Callirohe, the name of two fountaynes, the one by Hierusalem, the water wherof is medicinable, and healeth many sycknesses. The other is by Athens, and hath nyne heades.

Calisthenes, or rather Callisthenes, a philosophier, disciple to Aristotle, whom great Alexander tooke with him in his conquest, for his excellent learnynge and wysedome, and had hym in great honor. But afterwarde Alexander imbrasyng the pryde of the Persians, and commaundynge the Macedons to honour hym prostrate, (after the maner of the Persians) and to call him the sonne of Jupiter: Calisthenes rebuked and dissuaded him from that folye. wherefore Alexander commaunded his armes and legges to bee cutte of, and lykewyse his eares, nose, and lyppes, and to bee throwen into a dungeon, whose greuous peynes and deformitee, one Lysymachus, a noble man, pitiynge, gaue to hym poyson, wherof he died.

Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon, and mother of Archas, whiche gaue the name to the countrey of Archadia, whom poetes feigned to be transformed into a beare.

Calithoe, the name of a fountayne.

Calix, licis, m. ge. a cuppe. also a potte, wherein potage is sodden. Also that parte of the cuppe or pot onely, that containeth licour. It is also taken for the shell of a fyshe.

Calix vitreus, a glasse to drynke in.

Calix auratus, a gylt cuppe or goblet.

Calicem siccare, to drynke vp cleane all that is in the cuppe.

Calix fœcundus, a cuppe full of wyne.

Inæquales calices, cuppes of diuers bygnesses.

Plebei calices, cuppes of small prices.

Texere calices smaragdis, to sette cuppes full of precious stones.

Callaici, people of Portugall.

Callaicus, a, um, of that people.

Callais, laidis, ma. ge. a precious stone of a pale grene colour.

Callaria, æ, fœ. ge. a cole whytynge, meane betwene a haddocke and a whytynge.

Callens, wyse or perfect in a thyng.

Callens vaticinandi, skylfull in soothsaynge.

Calleo, callui, ère, to bee harde as braune, to bee hardned with longe vse, as the frete with goyng, or the handes with worckynge, and by translacion is applied to the myndе. Also to perceiue, to knowe perfectly by longe experience.

Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe the mans faction wonderfully well.

Dei muneribus sapienter vti callet, he knoweth well how to vse. &c.

Callere iura, to be well skylled in the lawe.

Callere ad suum quæstum.

Callesco, scere, to become harde,

Callet, a towne in Spayne.

Callias, a poete of Athenes, the sonne of Lysymachus, whiche made ropes to gette his liuyng. It was also a noble capitayne sente agaynst Artaxerxes. It is also an herbe, called Solanum somniferum.

Calliblépharum, ri, neutri. gene. a medicine to make heares to growe in the browes: Or rather a medycine for the eies, specially whan the eye lydder dooe cleaue togyther, or when the soores of the eyes bee not well healed. Plin. li. 23. cap. 4.

Callicles, a certayne ymage maker.

Callicrates, m. g. a heruy, whiche in puoyre hetred Emotes, and other small beastes so kynely, that the partes might scantle be seene. also the name of a great ryche man, and of a iudge of Athens.

Callidè, aduerb. wittyly, prudently, craftyly, subtylly.

Calliditas, âtis, fœ. g. slynesse, wylynesse, craftynesse, longe practised subtiltee.

O mira hominem calliditate, O subtile and crafty felowe.

Callidromus, a mountayne in Grece.

Callidus, a, um, slye or crafty. somtyme wyse circumspect, or that by longe experience hath good knowlage of a thynge, an olde crafte fore.

Callidum mendacium, a crafte lie.

Callidus rerum iudex, a wyse and prudent iudge, and of great experience.

Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, a perfecte good husbande man.

Callidus rerum iudex, wyse, or skylfull in discernynge of thynges.

Consilium callidum, a subtill deuyse.

Animus callidus, a crafty myndе.

Callidus accendendis offensionibus, skylfull or cunnynge to sette debate and variaunce betweene men.

Callidus ad quæstum, a wyly worldely man, that hath many wayes to wyn, a crafty fore, that wyll not lyghtly bee beggyed, craftie to gette goynes.

Callidus ad fraudem, cunnyng and crafte in deceiuynge.

Astus callidi, subtile craftynesse.

Callidus and Stultus, contrary.

Calligonon, ligoni, ne. ge. an herbe, called also Polygonon, commonly Sanguinaria.

Callimachus, the name of a poete of Syrene, the sonne of Battus, one of the ouerseers of Ptolomeus lybrary.

Callimus, a certayne stone.

Callinicus, a sophister of Syria, whiche wrote the gestes of Alexander.

Callonimus, mi, ma. ge. a certayne fyshe, whose gall healeth the scarres of woundes. some take it for the fysh called accipenser, other for lycus.

Caliope, pes, f. g. one of the nyne Muses, whych excelled all the other in swetenesse of voyce. Of some she is taken for the goddesse of Rhetorike:

of

of other for the goddesse of poetrie.
Callipæda, ma.g. an olde man playyng the boy, beyng wanton and busy.
Callipidæ, people of Scythia in Europe, by the ryuer Hypanis.
Callipo, a philosophier, whiche in his teachynge ioygned volupte with honestie.
Callipolis, looke Calipolis.
Callippus, one of Athens, whiche was slayne of the Syracusans in Sicilie, because he attempted tyrannye after Dionysius.
Callirohe, the daughter of Lycus, a cruell tyranne, that vsed to sacrifice his gestes. Looke more in Calirohe.
Callis, lis, m.g. a way muche vsed, a beate pathe.
Angustus callis, a straicte pathe or narow.
Callescere, to ware harde, properly in the skynne or flesshe.
Callisthenes, looke Calisthenes.
Callistratus, a certayne ymage maker.
Callistruthiæ, arum, f. ge. a kynde of egges, of all other most colde.
Callitriche, es, f. g. idem quod Callitrix.
Callitrichon, chi, n.g. an herbe called also Pollitricon, Adiantum, Cincinnalis, Terræ capillus, and Supercilium terræ, of the apothecaries Capillus Veneris, in englysh, mayden heare.
Callitrix, tricis, fœ. gen. an herbe which beynge sodde in water, is medicinable agaynst moyste sores.
Callitriches, a beast in forme contrary to an ape, haynge as it were a bearde on his face, and a brode tayle, it wyll lyue in no place but in Aethiope where it is bred. Plin.
Callôsus, a, um, thycke skynned.
Callôsa vlcera, sores haueng the flesshe aboute them harde.
Callosa tunica oculi, the thycke or harde skynne.
Callus, li, masc. ge. & Callum, li, n. ge. brawne or hardenesse of the feete, made with goynge, or of the handes with labourynge.
Callum obducere, to harden, to make to endure labours or peynes.
✠ Callum ducere, A prouerbe, signifynge to be longe exercised or vsed in any thyng.
Consuetudo diuturna callum obduxit stomacho meo, hath hardened my stomache.
Callum solorum, the harde brawne in the sole of the feete.
Callum aprugnum, brawne.
Calo, ônis, mas. g. a shoe of woodde. Also a scuelpon, or a boye that foloweth an hoste, to carye baggage, wood, coles and other lyke thyng.
Calo, aui, are, to call.
Calon, an ymage maker.
Calophanta, phantæ, ma.gen. a mocker.
Calopôdium, dij, neu. gen. a paten or slipper.
✠ Calceare omnes vno calopodio, a prouerbe applied to fooles and ignorant persones, whiche apply one thyng to diuers matters.
Calopus, lópodis, masc. gen. a beast in Scythia, whiche with his horne throweth downe greate trees.
Calor, ôris, m. g. heate.
Sumissior calor, a gentler or mylder heate.
Horrifici calores: parchynge heate.
Decedere calori, to go out of the heate.
Largitur sol idem caloris omnibus, the same heate. &c.
Liquefieri calore, to be melted.
Redit calor ossibus, he wareth warme agayne.
Reliquit ossa calor, he ware colde wythin.
Molestiam caloris sedare, to asswage.
Sustinere calorem, to abyde heate.
Temperat calorem ventus, qualifieth.
Impatiens caloris, that cannot abyde heate.
Dum se calor frangat, tyll the heate asswage it selfe.
In viuum calorem reuocare, to restore to naturall heate.
Euocare calorem in cutem, to fetche the heate into the vtter partes.
Calor remittit mel, heate melteth hony, or maketh it liquide.
Calorificus, a, um, that whiche heateth or maketh a thynge hotte or warme.
Calostoma, one of the mouthes of Danubie.
Calorechnus, ni, masc. gen. a good wooxke man.
Calpar, calparis, n. g, a certeyne earthen vessell, of olde writers it was vsed for a tunne. Also new wyne drawen for sacrifice, before the vessell was sette a broche. Varro taketh it for the wyne vessell called dolium, a tunne.
Calpas, an hauen in Bithynia, or after Strabo, a ryuer.
Calpe, one of the mountaynes called Hercules pyllers, by whiche is the passage out of the Spayne sea, into the sea Mediterraneum. Also the name of a citee in Granado.
Calpurni, people that had their begynnyng of Calpo the sonne of Numa.
Calta, an herbe growyng amonge corne, haueng a yelow flower.
Caltha, called also Calthula, and of the Apothecaries Calendula, of some Flos omnium mensium by the iudgement of Ruellius, and the description and figure sette foorth by Fuchsius, is a marygolde. of some it is taken for a kynde of white violettes.
Calthula, læ, fœ. gen. a garment of the coloure of marigoldes. After Varro it is a shorte cloke.
Calua, æ, f.g. a scull.
Caluaria, æ, f. gn. the whole head of a man or beast, whan the flesshe is away. It was also a common place of buryall. Some men suppose it was the place, where Adam the fyrste man was buried.
Caluaster, stri, mas. g. a man somewhat balde.
Caluâtus, a, um, balde.

Caluâs

Caluāta vinea, a vineparde, wherin be but few vynes.

Calueſco, to be made balde.

Calueo, calui, ēre, to be balde.

Caluéſco, ſcēre, to waxe balde, as well in thynges haupng no lyfe, as in men and beaſtes.

Caluéta, orum, n. g. downes or playnes, wheron doe grow neyther corne ne trees. They be alſo called of Columella, Glabreta.

Caluire, amonge the olde Romaynes ſpgnyfyed to deceyue or diſapoynt.

Caluinárius porcus, a ſwyne fedde with grapnes and ſuche other vyle thynges.

Caluiſius Sabinus, a very ryche man in Rome whiche had ſo ſmalle remembrance, that ſome tyme he forgate the name of Vliſſes, ſometyme of Achilles, ſometyme of Priamus, whiche before he knew as perfectly as chyldern doe theyr tutours. And becauſe he woulde be ſeene to bee learned, he founde thys readye way. He bought diuers ſlaues, of whiche one had the warkes of Homer by hert: An other Heſiodus: lyke wyſe to euery of the .ix. poetes called Lyrici, he appoynted a ſeruant to learne by herte. Whan he had gotten this company, at ſupper they ſhould ſit vnder the bourde at his feete. Of whome he recepuynge verſes, woulde appoſe them that ſatte with him. yet ſometyme he forgat the middell of the verſe. Not withſtandyng he thought he knew as muche as any man in his houſe. A merye felow, called Catellius, perceyuynge hys folye, exhorted him to waſſle, bryng leane, ſicke and pale. Than ſaied Caluiſius, how ſhoulde I waxe fat, ſens vneth I may liue for feblenes? Oh ſaye not ſo (quod Catellius) I pray you, ſee you not what a ſorte of talle felowes you haue to your ſeruauntes?

Caluities, ei, f. g. baldeneſſe.

Caluitium, tij, n. g. baldeneſſe, when one hath but few heares.

Caluitium loci, the bareneſſe of any place, where groweth neither graſſe, nor any other thynge.

Calumnia, æ, f. g. a falſe or crafty accuſation, a forged cryme, a ſurmyſe, or a malitious inuencion or alledgynge of a thyng, to trouble or vexe a man. A malicious detraction.

Calumnia leuis, a treſlyng cauillation of no effecte.

Adhibere calumniam, to vſe falſehoodde.

Calumniam contundere, to ſubuerte and deſtroy a falſe cauill.

Extrahere rem calumnijs, to prolonge the matter with falſe cauillacions.

Imponere alicui calumniæ perſonam, to reputte one to be a cauiller.

Iurare calumniam in aliquem dicebatur accuſator, when the tooke othe in open iudgement that he commeth not to accuſe one falſely or malitiouſly.

Litium calumniæ, malicious alterations and ouerthwartynges in ſuites or controuerſies of the lawe.

Calumniátor, ôris, m. g. he that accuſeth or ſueth a man vniuſtly, he that dooeth interprete or alledge a thyng diſcreetfully and craftily.

Apponere calumniatorem, to ſubozne a falſe accuſar or malicious delatour.

Calúmnior, âris, âri, to accuſe or ſue a man vniuſtly, to lay a thynge to ones charge falſely and malitiouſly, diſcreetfully, and wilyly to alleage a thyng againſt one.

Calcumniôſus, a, um, he that often vſeth deceitfull interpretations.

Calumnioſis criminibus innocentes inſectari.

Caluo, aui, are, to make balde.

Caluo, ui, uire, to deceyue or diſapoynt.

Caluor, iris, iri, to be diſapoynted or deceyued, or as a deponent, idem quod Caluo, is.

Caluus, ui, m. g. he that is balde.

Caluus, a, um, balde.

Caluum vellis, Thou pluckeſt heare of a bald mans head. A prouerbe, where one woulde haue a thynge of a man that he hath not, thou wouldeſt take a brethe from a bare arſe man.

Caluus comatus, a balde man with a buſſe: A prouerbe, applied to them, whiche ſhew themſelues ryche, with other mens goodes, or do ſit footh for theyr owne warkes, which other man laboured and deuiſed.

Caluus, an auncient poete.

Calx, cálcis, ma. & fœ. ge. the heele, or ende of a thynge.

Conciſus pugnis & calcibus, thumped bothe with the fiſtes and with the feete.

Cruentare equum ferrata calce, to ſpurgale a horſe.

Pulſa calce, kicke him backewarde.

Verberare auras calcibus, to ſtynge and kicke as horſes doeth.

Vti pugnis & calcibus, to ſtrike with the fiſtes and kicke with the heeles.

A capite ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the head to the heele. A prouerbe, ſpgnifyng euerie whitte, al together. ſometyme from the begynnyng to the latter endyng.

A calce ad carceres, contrary, from the ende to the fyrſt begynnyng.

Calcibus cædere, calce ferire, petere, pulſare, to ſtrike or kycke with the heeles.

Calces, is ſometyme taken for ſtrokes with the heeles.

Calx, cálcis, f. g. lyme made of ſtones bourned.

Calyba, a citee of Thrace.

Calycadnus, a riuer in Cilicia.

Calyculus, lyculi, m. g. a diminutiue of Calyx.

Calydium, a towne in Italy, in the way called Appia.

Calydne, or Calydna, a towne of Caria. Alſo one of the yles called Sporades.

Calydon, a citee in Greece.

Caly-

C ANTE A.

Calydonia ſylua, a greate foreſt in Scotlande, wherein were white bulles and kyen, which had manes lyke to lyons.

Calypſo, the daughter of Atlas, or after ſome of Oceanus and Tethys, a nimph or woman of the ſea, whiche reygned in the yle Ogygia, and receyued Ulyſſes, whan he eſcaped drownynge.

Calýptra, træ, fœ. g. a womans cappe, hoode, or bonet.

Calyx, lўcis, m. g. the lytle greene leaues on the toppe of a ſtalke, out of the which cometh firſte the floure and after the ſeede.

Camacæ, a people of Scythia.

Camædris, looke Chamædris.

Camæ, an other people of Scythia.

Camalodunum, a citee of Britayne.

Camara, a citee of Candie.

Camarica, a towne of Spayne, called alſo Victoria.

Camarina, næ, fœ. gen. a ſtynkynge herbe, the ayre wherof whan it is touched, ſhaken or ſtirred, prouoketh one to vomitte. It is alſo a maryſe or fenne nere vnto a citee of the ſame name.

☞ Camarinam mouere, a prouerbe, ſpoken to one, that hurteth hym ſelfe, by that thyng that he ſtirreth or goeth aboute to haue doon. And it proceded of a fenne ſo called, whiche beynge dryed vp, there hapned a great peſtilence, wherof the people adioynynge, aſked of Appollo, yf they ſhould make it dry for euer: who anſwered, Ne moueas camarinam, as he ſhould ſaie Stere not miſchief to thy ſelfe.

Cambala, orum, a place in Italy, where bee golde mynes.

Cambalidus mons, a parte of the mountayne Caucaſus.

Cambalu, a great citee in the countrey of Cathay, which is in circuite. xl. myles, ſtrongly walled, and hath xii. gates. In the myddell therof is the palaice of the great Cham or Cane of Cathay, called the palaice of iuſtice, whiche conteyneth in circuite. iiii. myles: And in it be foure great pilleres of fyne golde.

Cámbio, ſi, vel iui, ire, to chaunge. In the olde tyme it ſignified to fyght, to begyn a iorney, or to tourne in a iouſtney.

Cambodunum, a citee in weſtphalia, called Monachum, and Munchen, whiche late was deſtroyed becauſe the people mayntayned the herreſie of the Anabaptiſtes.

Cambolecri, people of Narbon in Fraunce.

Cambuſis, a citee of Ethiope.

Cambyſes, a kynge of Perſia, the ſonne of Cyrus. It is alſo the name of a ryuer in the countrey of Hircania.

Camelani, people of Italy.

Camelarij, orum, m. g. they whiche ryde on camelles, or kepe and dryue them.

Camelaſia, dryuyng or keppyng of camelles.

Camelates, a dryuer of camelles.

Camelinus, a, um, of a camell.

Camelopardalis, idem quod Nabis.

Camēlus, li, m. & f. g. a beaſt called a cammelle, whiche hath a longe necke and a littell head: And ſome haue on theyr backes two bunches lyke vnto hillockes, ſome haue but one. They of the countrey of Bactria, bee higher than horſes, and more ſwifte, in ſo much, that ſome will renne aboue an hundred myles in one day.

☞ Camelus bactrina, a prouerbe, applied where one bryngeth foorth a thyng to be meruayled at or feared, which in deede is to be contemned and laughed at. Some take camelus in the maſculine gender, for an anker cable.

Camella, a certayne cuppe.

Cámera, æ, f. g. the laſte roufe of an houſe, or a vaulte. Alſo a kynde of ſhyppes couered aboue.

Camerārius, a, um, what ſo euer groweth hangyng ouer perches, or on the roufes of houſes.

Camerātus, a, um, vaulted, ſiled, couered ouer.

Camerāta, or rather camerāria cucurbita, gourdes, which growe on perches, not creppynge on the grounde.

Camerāta vehicula, chariottes or lytters couered with boordes or leather.

Camerina, idem quod Camarina.

Camerinum, a towne of Italy, in the countrey of Picenum.

Cámero, āui, āre, to make a laſte roufe of an houſe, or a ſollar: to ſiele or make a vaulte.

Camers, an adiectiue of Camerinum.

Camertes, the in habitauntes of Camerinum.

Camertinus, a, um, idem quod Camers.

Cameſes, the companion of Janus.

Camilla, a woman of the Volſcians, which ayded Turnus agaynſt Eneas, and the latins.

Camillus, and Camilla, was in olde tyme a boye or wenche, that ſerued the byſhop, whan he dyd ſacrifice. alſo a certeyne veſſell.

Camillus, a littell chimney or ouen.

Camillus, the ſurname of a noble Romayn, whiche was dictatour fiue tymes, and triumphed foure tymes, who was of ſo gentill a courage towarde hys countrey, that not withſtandyng the people of Rome had expelled hym, yet whan the Galles had taken the citee of Rome, and compelled the Romaynes to redeeme theyr heades with golde, he perſwadynge the people, called Ardeates, with whome he lyued in exyle, to ſuccour the citee, entred with them or any man was ware of his comyng, and ſlewe and diſcomfyted the Galles, and ſaued or rather reſtoyed the citee from bondage. He was before the incarnacion. 350. yeres, of his actes reade Val. Max. li. 1. ca. 5. li. 2. ca. 4. li. 5. ca. 3. Liuium, ab vrbe con. &c.

Caminātus, ta, tum, made lyke a fourneys or chymney.

Camino, āui, āre, to make lyke a fourneys.

Camiuus, ni, m. g. a chymney or fourneys.

☞ Camino oleum addere, to caſte oyle into the fyre

kyte. A prouerbe, signifiyng to minister occasion of great rage or fury.

Caminus anhelans, a smokynge chymney.

Camirus, a citer in Rhodes.

Cammaron, ri, idem quod Mandra. Dioſc. li. 4.

Cammarus, ri, ma. g. a fyſhe, called a creuyſe of the ſea: or after ſome, of the freſhe water.

Camœna, næ, fœ. gen. one of the. ix. muſes, a ſonge.

Camænæ dulces, gaudentes rure.

Camæna inhumana.

Inſignis camœna, a goodly ſonge.

Camœna, arum, f. g. the. ix. muſes.

Camomilla, looke Chamæmēlum.

Campana, næ, f. g. a belle.

Campania, a countrey in the roialme of Naples. which was accompted the moſte fertile and plea ſant countrey of all the worlde.

Campanula, læ, fœ. gen. the flower called Canterburie belles.

Campanus, a, um, of Campania.

Campanus morbus, vnſeemely and arrogant ſpeche. Or, after ſome, the vice of ouer muche babblynge.

Camparius, rij, m. g. a keeper of the fieldes.

Campe, es, or Campa, pæ, a worme, whiche eateth herbes, and is roughe with many fete, called a palmer.

Campéſter, hæc campeſtris, hoc tre, of the playne or champion countrey.

Ager campeſtris, a playne fielde, a champion countrey.

Iter campeſtris, a iourney throughe a playne and champion countrey.

Scithæ campeſtres, that liue in the fieldes wilde ly in tentes.

Campeſtria loca, playne countreys.

Campeſtres ludi, playes exercyſed in the fieldes.

Campéſtre, tris, n. ge. a payre of ſloppes or breches, vſed in the fieldes at common games, of wraſtlyng and rennyng.

Camphora, or Camphura, a certayne gumme vſed in ſweete confections.

Campigeni milites, thoſe men of warre, whyche be alwaye a boute the ſtanderde, and by theyr proweſſe and actiuitee, doo kepe the hoſte in exercyſe of armes.

Camponi, people of Aquitayne.

Campro, âui, âre, to tourne an other way.

Campſiani, people of Germany.

Campſor, ôris, m. g. an exchangeour of money, or he that deliuereth money by vſury.

Campus, pi, m. g. a playne fielde, great and large. Sometyme it is taken for aſſemblees made in the fieldes. Alſo euery thyng that one putteth his labour and ſtudy in.

Cāpus Martius, a fielde nigh Rome, and ioynyng to the ryuer of Tyber, where the Romaynes not only exercyſed them ſelues in rennynge, leappng, wraſtlyng, and ſwummynge: but alſo had their aſſemblees for the election of greate officers in the common weale.

Campus rhetoris, a large matter for an oratour to ſpeake of.

Immenſo campo vagari, by a metaphore, to haue a plentifull matter, wherof he may ſpeake at large.

Magnus campus ad laudem, greate matter to get renoume by.

Aequor campi, looke Aequor.

Immenſitas camporum, the largeneſſe of fieldes.

Apricus campus, a fielde that lieth open on the ſonne.

Campi liquentes, the ſea.

Campum colligere, to gather the ſpoyle, or to rifle the fielde, after the battayle is fought.

Aequo campo ſe dare, to enter into the playne fielde to fight.

Euerſus campus, a fielde tilled.

Frequens herbis campus, full of graſſe.

Iners campus, a barane fielde.

Campus apertus, fertilis, gramineus, herboſus, horrens, ingens, immenſus, Irriguus, latus, Nitēs, patens, pinguis, planus, rudis, vaſtus, virens.

Merſus campus cruore, drowned in blood.

Natantes campi, whan the blades of longe graſſe be moued vp and downe in meddowes in ſuche ſorte that it ſemeth to be water flowynge.

Nudi Campi, naked fieldes, that bee neyther ſowen nor planted.

Segnis campus, that bringeth fruite ſlowly.

Squalentes campi, drie fieldes.

Stagnantes campi, wherein water ſtandeth.

Circūuolare campum iaculo, to renne round aboute the fielde with a darte in his hande.

Conſternere campos milite, to couer the field with ſoldiours.

Credere campo aciem, to bringe his army into the plaine fielde to fight.

Dare ſe campo, to come into the fielde.

Decedere campo, to go out of the fielde.

Exutus campis Mithridates, driuen out of the fielde.

Flaueſcit campus ariſta, corne wareth rype.

Inferre ſe campo, to enter into the fielde to fyght.

Inſtruere per campos aciem.

Inundare campos dicitur exercitus.

Luſtrare oculis campos, to looke aboute the fieldes.

Partiri campos limite, to bounde.

Per campos paſcuntur equi.

Peragrare campos, to wander aboute the fieldes.

Perſultat campos exercitus, maketh courſes ouer the fieldes.

Proſcindere campos ferro, to till.

Redeunt campis gramina, the fieldes ware greene agayne.

Renouare campum aratro, to till agayne.
Tondere campum dicuntur equi, to eate shorte the grasse.
Transmittere campos cursu.
Tremiscunt campi tonitru, shake.
Vestiti gramine campi.
Exultare in campo dicitur oratio, when it floweth in a large and copious matter.
Dare se campo, idem quod in arenam descendere.
Iacet tātū campi, so much grouūd lieth vntilled.

Cámura, or as some doe accent it, Camūra, æ. f. g a certayne vessell borne coucred before a byrde.

Camurus, a, um, crooked.
Camuri boues, oxen or kyne with crooked hornes.

Camus, mi. m. g. a bitte, a bridle or a snaffle. also a rayne or corde, wherwith men condemned were bounde. also a kynde of lottes, whiche iudges vsed, made in facion small aboue, and broade benethe. also a certayne pipe, a certayne herbe, and an instrument to carp fier in.

Cana, idem quod canistra.

Canaan, the sonne of Cam, the sonne of Noe, of whome cometh Cananæus.

Canabātius, and Canabinus, loke Cannabatius

Canabis, looke Cannabis.

Canabus, a wyne seller.

Canace, the daughter of Eolus, and syster of Macareus.

Canaius, a ryuer of Eolis.

Canalicolæ, arum, com. ge. poore people alway in the middes of the streete, beggers.

Canalicula, læ, fœ. g. & Canaliculus, li, mas. g. a litteil pype, or a lyttel splente to stap a broken synger, sometyme, the emboyed worke made in pillers lyke vnto cundite pipes.

Canaliculatus, a, um, facyoned lyke a pype.
Canaliculata folia, leaues which be holow and turned rounde lyke cundite pipes or wafres.

Canâlis, lis, m. & f. g. sometyme hoc canâle, canâlis, a pype of leade or tymber, wherby water doeth renne into a cundite. also a splent, wherwith the legge is stayed whan it is broken.
Per angustas canales serpit, renneth by narow pipes.
Canalibus aqua immissa, lette in by cundite pipes.
Lignei canales.
Canâlis structilis, an holow place, made and paued vnder the grounde, to conueigh water to any place.

Canalitius, a, um, of or lyke a pype.
Canalitium aurum, golde dygged in pyttes, so called, because the veynes renne in the erthe lyke cundite pypes.

Canan, the countrey called Arabie.

Cananæa, a parte of Syria, now called Iudea.

Cananitis regio, idem.

Canaria, called also Herba canis, the herbe, wherwith dogges vse to prouoke vomite.

Canariæ insulæ, ples in the great Ocean. 400. myles from Spayne, whiche some suppose to be those that of the olde writers are called Insulæ fortunatæ, the new names of theym be these, Lanzelota, Fortis ventura, Magna canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, & Ferrea, in these ples of late peres grew great numbre of Canes, wherin was suger: but either by distemperance of weather, or by conies, whiche some men suppose were brought thither, that commodite is almost destroyed.

Canarij, people of Afrike.

Canārius, a, um, pertaynyng to dogges, or to the signe Canicula.
Canarium sacrificium, sacrifice vsed for the preseruation of corne, agaynst the extreme heate of the synne Canicula.

Canas, a towne of Lycia.

Canastreum, a promontory of Macedonie, by the goulfe Fermaicum.

Canatha, a towne in the countrey Decapolitana

Canâtim, an aduerbe, lyke a dogge.

Canautæ, olde writers vsed for ornamentes of the head.

Cancanus, of Galen is taken for a certayne herbe, whiche Dioscorides calleth Cacalia. It is also a certayne gumme profitable to die with, called also Lacca, Barbar. in corrol.

Cancellārius, rij, ma. g. in the olde time was taken for a scribe or notary, now it is called a chauncellour.

Cancellatim, lattise wise.

Cancelli, ôrum, m. g. plu. lattises, or any thynge made like lattise. Also secrete places to loke out. also wyndowes made with barres of woodde or yron, wyth dyuers holes. also little crabbes of the sea.
Cancellos sibi circundare, by a metaphore, to prescribe to hym selfe certayne boundes in hys communication or speakynge, whiche he wyll not passe.
Cancellis circumscribi, to be closed or rayled in, and metaphorically is applied to anye thynge that hath certayne boundes.

Cancello, āui, āre, to rase or put out, to cutte or teare any thynge that is written, to make in fourme of lattise.
Cancellare testamentum, for Delere.

Cancellātus, a, um, lyke to a latteyse. also rased or crossed out.
Cancellata cutis elephantorum, with crosse stricches or barres lyke to lattises.
Cancellatus brachiorum amplexus, the clyppyng of the armes one ouer an other.
Cancellus, a diminutiue of cancer.

Cancer, cri, mas. gen. a kynde of fysshe called a crabbe. also a synge in heauen.
Brachia cancri, the clawes.

Cancer, cĕris, or cancer, cancri, secundæ et tertiæ declinationis, ma. gen. a disease called a canker.

Cancri,

Cancri, is the same that Cancelli be.
Cancris, a pple in medicine of that sort that burneth.
Cancherinon lapathon, a kynde of sorrell.
Canchlei, people of Arabie.
Candace, ces, and Candax, acis, a queene of Aethiope.
Candaria, a promontorie in the yle of Cos.
Candauiæ, mountaynes in Macedonie.
Candaules a tyran of Sardis, which by foolysshe dottage, thynkyng hys wyfe the fayrest woman in the worlde, shewed hir naked to his familiar freende Gyges: for whiche cause he was after murdered by the same Giges, through the counsell of hys wyfe.
Candaulus, or Candylos, a meate, as Athenæus sayeth, made of sodden flesshe, bread and cheese, as Plinie sayth, of mylke and hony.
Candebœra, a fenne at the foote of the mountayne Carmelus.
Candefácio, candéfacis, feci, facere, to make white, to make fayr, or to glow lyke fyre.
Candei, people of Arabie, whiche vse to eate serpentes: and therfore be called Ophiophagi.
Candéla, æ. f. g. a candell.
Candelas sebare, to make tallow candels.
Candelábrum, delábri, n. g. a candelsticke.
Humile candelabrum, a low candelsticke.
Aeneum candelabrum, a latten candelsticke.
Candeo, ui, dére, to glow lyke a burnyng cole. also to be whyte.
Candens color, a white colour.
Marmor candens, white marble.
Candens carbo, a burnynge cole.
Aër candet, the ayre shyneth, or the weather is fayre and cleare.
Fauilla candens, a burnynge sparke of fyre.
Chalybs cãdẽs, a gad of steele glowing whote.
Lilia candentia, fayre white lilies.
Pruina candens, hoare frosse.
Vestis tincta cocco candet, glistereth.
Candet æstas, the sommer is hotte.
Candésco, scére, to ware white or shynynge, to ware fayre, or to glow lyke fyre.
Candicántia, æ. f. g. the whytinge, bleachynge, or makyng of any thynge fayre and bryght.
Cándico, aui, are, to be white.
Candidâtus, a, um, clothed in white.
Candidâtus prætorius, he that desyreth or loketh to be Pretor or mayre.
Candidâtus consularis, he that desyreth the consulshyp.
Candidâtus gloriæ & immortalitatis, he that desyreth glory or immortall renowme. lykewyse Candidatus eloquentiæ.
Candidati, amonge the Romayns were such as laboured for some of the great offices in the publyke weale. so named, because they dyd weare in the tyme of theyr election, whyte apparayle. It may be taken by translation at thys tyme for them that in vniuersitees be called inceptours or regente maysters. also for them that be newly christened, or newly entred into some honourable or worshipfull state. Vegetius sayeth, that Candidati were men of warre, whiche hadde a priuilege before other.
Cãdidati Cæsaris, were such as sued for great offices, and were commended of the emperour to them, which had election, who presumynge alway that the emperours cõmendacion would take place, did solicite but negligently. Whereof hapned this prouerbe: Sic petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus, whan any man asketh a thing in suche forme, as he thinketh no man wyll deny hym: as who sayeth ye aske it as though the emperour had spoken for you. They were also called Candidati principis: where that fashion is vsed, may neuer be publike weale perfect.
Candidatórius, a, um, of or pertaynyng to them which looke for, or desyre great offices.
Candidé, aduerbium, benygnely, gentilly, mildely, without enuy.
Candidé vestitus, trimmely apparayled.
Candido, aui, are, to make white.
Candidulus, a, um, a diminutiue of candidus.
Candiduli dentes, white teeth.
Cándidus, a, um, white, more than Albus, cyan white. It is sometyme taken for fortunate, gentill or easie. also pure, syncere, without malice or ill wyll. also frendly, fauorable.
Candidus iudex, a gentle easy iudge.
Candidus lector, a gentil reder, whiche doeth not openly reproue that which he readeth.
Candidum oui, the white of an egge.
Candidum ingenii, a gentill courteis nature.
Scriptor candidus, a good authour of kynde and pure eloquence, not crabbed or harde to be vnderstanded.
Candida nigra facere, to make white blacke.
Lapide candidiore diem notare, to marke a day as fortunate and luckely.
Candidus pectore, pure wythout malyce or enuy.
Annus candidus, a fortunate yere.
Candida vita. i irreprehensibilis.
Iudicio candidiore legere, to reade wyth a more indifferent and fauourable iudgement.
Fauonij candidi. i. benigni, fauorabiles, serẽni, fayre, pleasant, prosperous.
Candidum, a promontory of the countrey Zeugitana in Affrike.
Candifico, áni, are, to make white.
Candor, óris, m. gen. brightnesse, or whitenesse, curtesie or gentilnesse of mynde.
Candosoccus, socci, ma. ge. in vynes, is idem quod Mergus.
Candiba, a citee in Licia.
Canella, æ, f. g. idem quod Cinnamomum.
Cane, a towne in Scolis.
Canentæ, were of the olde Romaynes named the apparaple pertaynyng to the head.
Caneo, nui, ére, and Canesco, scere, to bee hore or

or graye heared, to waxe olde, to decay or wyther.

Canent herbæ, the herbes be gray with dew.

Canescit flos, the flowre withereth.

Canescit oratio, his style or oration waxeth graue, auncient or tyrre.

Canescit situ, It is gray with hoyenesse.

Canéphora, æ, f. ge. a mayden, whiche bare on hir head a basket or cofer, wherin were iewels or ymages of the goddis.

Cangrèna, æ, fœm. gene. a sore called a canker. looke Gangrena.

Cani, orum, ma. gen. plu. nu. be taken for white hoye heares, for age.

Cania, æ, f. g. a kynde of sharpe stingyng nettels.

Cánicæ, cánicæ, f. g. braune of wheate.

Caniceps, a beast, which hath onely the face of a dogge.

Canicies, ei, fœm. gene. hoyenesse or grayneſſe of the heare.

Canicula, læ, fœ. ge. a lytle bytche. Also a sterre, whereof canicular and dogge dayes be named Dies caniculares.

Caniculus, li, m. g. a whelpe.

Canidia, a woman of Naples, whom Horace rasteth as a witche or sorceres.

Caninus, one that was coniull of Rome onely seuen houres.

Caninus, a, um, doggysshe, or of a dogge, currysh. Verba caninalatrare, to raple spitefully.

Canina facundia, doggysshe or currysshe eloquence. A prouerbe, applyed to suche as doe neuer exercise theyr tongue or penne, but in reprouyng or blamyng other men.

Caninum prandium, a dogges dinner. A prouerbe vsed, where there is no wyne at dynner or supper, for dogges do of nature abhorre wyne.

Caninus appetitus, a sycknesse, with an vnsaciable appetite to eate, procedyng of. v. causes: Of abundance of melancolye, flowyng from the splene to the mouthe of the stomake: Of a cold distemperãce of the stomake: Of the loosenes of the body, the pores beyng to open: Of to muche labour, resolueng: or of the consumpnge of natural moysture, wherwith the body is nourished.

Canis, is, com. gen. a dogge or bitche, a sygne in heauen, wherof there bee two sterres, one called Canis maior, the other Canis minor. It is also a kynde of fysshe, called a dogfysshe. Also a certayne caste at dice, whan the ace beyng caste vp, loseth all.

Canis festinans cæcos edit catulos, The hasty bitche byngeth forthe blynde whelpes, the more hast the worse spede. A prouerbe applyed to them, whiche beyng hastye in settyng forth theyr workes, do make them vnperfecte.

Canis reuersus ad vomitum, The dogge turneth agayne to eate that he vomyted. A prouerbe referred to hym, whiche beyng reconcyled to god, returneth agayne to his olde condi-

tions and vices.

Canes, is sometyme vsed of the poetes for the furies, it is also a worde of extreme despite to our enemies, to call them dogges.

Ter geminus canis, Cerberus.

Ain' vero canis? Saist thou so in dede, thou currysshe knaue?

Canes molossi, are taken for bandogges.

Cane pejus & angue, A prouerbe notyng extreme hate of a thynge.

Canis celer, citus pernix, a swyfte dogge.

Canes hortari to cheere the houndes.

Armillati canes, dogges with collars about theyr neckes.

Emeriti canes, dogges that be so olde that they can hunt no more.

Melitæi canes, litle dogges that gentill women vse, besyde houndes.

Odorus canis, a hounde or spaniell of a good sent.

Canistrum, tri, n. g. sometyme canister, stri m. g. a basket or a panier.

Canistellum, li, n. g. or Canistellus, li, ma. g. a lytle panier, hamper, or basket.

Canities, ei, f. g. hoyenesse or whytenesse of heares. It is sometyme taken for grauitee, or auncientenesse.

Canitúdo, idem.

Canna, næ, f. g. a cane or reede. Also a canne of ople potte. sometyme a pype made of a cane.

Cannabáceus, a, um, of hempe.

Cannabinus, a, um, made of hempe.

Cánnabis, is, f. g. hempe.

Cannabum, and cannabion, bi, n. g. idem.

Cannacas, a kynge of Phrygia, who forseyng the deluge, made great lamentacion. vide pro. Res canacæ.

Cannæ, arum, a towne in the countrey of Apulia, where a great hoste of the Romaines was slaine by Annibali.

Cannetum, ti, n. g. a place, where canes and reedes doe grow.

Canneus, a, um, of a cane.

Cannitiæ, arum, thatched houses.

Cannitius, a, um, of canes or reedes.

Cannius, a poete in the tyme of Martialis, whiche was so merry of nature, that he laughed alwaye.

Cano, cécini, ĕre to synge, to play on the shalme, or other instrument, also to prayse, to prophesy.

Cánere classicum, vel bellicum, to blow to the fielde, or to the assault, to blow alarme.

Cánere eandem cantilénam, to tell one tale twyse, or to recite often tymes one thynge.

Canere fidibus, to play on an harpe, or other instrument, hauyng strynges.

Canere receptui, to blow the retreate in battayle, and by a metaphore, to reuoke or withdraw a mans mynde from doyng any thyng, to make an ende.

Canere sibi, to speake for his owne profytte.

Canere

Canere sibi & musis, to synge or write for hys owne pleasure, and for them that doe fauour him, nothyng carying for any other.
Canere signa, to blow whyles men do fyght in battayle.
Canere surdis auribus, to gyue counsayle in vayne, to lose labour in speakynge.
Canunt tubæ, the trumpettes blow or sowne.
Tibijs canere, to play on the pipe or flute.
Canere dicuntur poetæ, cum quid versibus scribunt.
Absurdè canere, disorde, to synge oute of tune.
Canere aliquem, or laudes alicuius, to laude or prayse a man.
Canere ad tibiam, to synge to the ppe or flute.
Canuntur hæc apud Homerum, these thinges be spoken or written in Homere.
Canere bella, to declare, speake, or wryte of warres.
Obscura canere, to prophesie obscure and doubtfull thynges.
Quicquid fama canit, what so euer is reported by fame.
Intus canere, spoken prouerbyally, of them that doe all for theyr priuate commoditee, and conueigh to them selues what so euer they can catche.
Canobus, the mayster of Menelaus shyppe. looke Canopus.
Cannocersea, the herbe Helxine, looke there.
Canon, cánonis, m.g. a rule. Also that parte in a targat, wherin the arme and hande is putte. also the tongue of a balance. It is also the reuenues in customes and fee fermes of townes shyppes a custome in paynge yerely a certayne of corne.
Canonibus soluere, to dispence with one.
Gratiam cánonis facere, idem.
Canonárij, orum, gatherers of taskes and tallages.
Canónia, the transomes in a shyppe, whereon the hatches are made.
Canónici, bee those sorte of musicians, whych doe vse musike by reason, as the Pithagorians did: Iphe as Harmonici iudged by the delectation of the eares, accordyng to the folowers of Aristoxenus.
Canónicus, a, um, regular.
Canonici libri, bokes amonge the romans of the auncient decrees, and ceremonies of the bishops and hie priestes.
Canonium, nij, ne. g. a place assygned to deuoute persons, which lyued vnder a certayne rule.
Canonizo, aui, are, to canonyse, to exampne by rule.
Canopicon, is an herbe, whiche is one of the kyndes of spurge Reade more in Pityusa.
Canopus, a meruaylous bryght sterre. also his name that was maister of Menelaus shyppes, whiche beynge dead in an yle, at the entre of Nilus, caused that yle to bee called by hys name, and was there honoured for a god. Of whome this prtie hystorie is remembred of Suidas. The people of dyuers countreys contendyng for the preeminence of their goddis, agreed, that those pdols, which were vanquyshed by any notable experience, should giue place to the vanquisher. A priest of Canopus, a wittie fellow, got a water pot full of small holes, and stoppynge the holes with waxe, filled it ful of water, perneted it, made it in foure of an pdoll, and did craftily set it on the olde pmage, knowynge that the Caldees, honourynge the fyre for god, did cary it aboute into all countreis, and consumed this with all other pdols, made of mettall and other matter. But whan they came to Canopus, and did fette the fyre aboute hym, the waxe melted quickly, and the water distillynge into the fyre, quenched it. wherfore Canopus was demed vanquisher and chiefe of the goddis.
Canor, ôris, m. g. melody.
Canor cycni, the melodie or tunable songe of a swanne.
Vox suauis & canora, a pleasant and a loude voyce.
Canorósus, a, um full of melody.
Canôrus, a, um, loude or myghtie.
Canta, olde writers vsed for cantata.
Cantabri, people of a countrey in Spayne called now Biskay.
Cantabrica, is called in Englyshe wylde gromwell.
Cantábricus, a, um, of Biskay.
Cantámen, mínis, n. g. a songe.
Cantarus, a poete of Athens.
Cantátio, ônis, fœm. gen. a synggynge or enchantyng.
Cantâtor, ôris, m. g. a synger.
Cantátrix, ícis, f. g. a woman synger.
Cantery, orum m. g. be the pieces whiche doo lie vnder a piece of tymber, whan it is sawen. whis the some doo call strynges.
Cantháras, a stone, whiche hath the pryce of a blacke flie called a bittell.
Cántharis, idis, vel Cantharída, dæ, a greene worme, shynyng with a glosse lyke golde, bred in the toppe of asshes or olyues. whiche layde to a mans body, maketh it to blyster. The vapor of it is poyson. wherfore Cantharis, is vsed for a venomous potion. Some doe saye, it is a flie heuered with a shale lyke a bittle, but that he is greene. Theophrastus sayth, this worme doeth breede in wheate, and to it is very noysome. Erasmus addeth, that it ingendreth in Moses, and doth hurte and destroy them in lyke maner.
Cántharis, fumitori, after Dioscor. lib. 4. cap. 3.
Cantharita, a kynde of wyne.
Cántharus, ri. m. g. a pot, a iugge, or a tankarde. also a kynde of boates. also a breast, wherof there is founde no femals. a kynde of fysshe, a blacke

flie

kye, called a bottle. and a knot vnder the tounge of Apis, the oxe that the Egyptians wor-shipped.

Cántharus, a signe in the firmament, conteynyng in sterres.

Cantheriâtus, a, um, staped vp with proppes or forkes.

Cantheriâta vinea, a vyne rayled vppon frames or perches.

Cantherinus, a, um, of or lyke a geldynge.

Cantherino ritu sommiare, to dreame standynge.

Cantherinum hordeum, a kynde of barley.

Cantherinum lapathum, a kynde of sorrell, called also Rumex.

Cantheriolus, a diminutiue of Cantherius, a litle stake, proppe, or forke.

Cantherium, rij, n. gen. a maner of a chariot or wagan.

Cantherius, rij, m. g. a geldyng of an horse onely. It is also the raile of a vyne, borne vp with forkes and postes also a rafter.

Cantherij, idem quod Canterij.

Canthes, thium, fœm. gene. organ pypes, after Calepine.

Cánthus, thi, m. g. the corner of the eye, as well by the nose, as nexte to the temples. It is also the yron, wherwith the extremite of wheles be bounden, the strake of a carte.

Canthus, is also the sonne of Abas.

Cánticum, ci, n. ge a pleasaunt or merry songe, a balade.

Cantilena, læ, f. g. a songe. it is taken of Cicero, for a speeche or tale, commonly or to often vsed, and is of a small effect, a rumour, a braggynge reporte.

Cantilenæ, the daughters of the muses.

Cántio, ônis, f. g. a longe. sometyme a charme, or enchauntment.

Cantiorbis the citee Amberge in Germany.

Cantium, the countrey of Kent.

Cantiúncula, læ, f. g a songe of lyght matters.

Cántito, áui, áre, to syng often.

Canto, áui, áre, to synge or to charme, sometyme to monyshe or exhorte, to speake or inculcate a thynge oftentymes, to geue greate prayse, or to sette forthe ones commendacion. also to enchaunte.

Hæc dies, noctésque tibi canto, vt caueas, This I exhorte the day and nyght, that thou beware.

Auena cantare, to pype.

Surdo cantare, to oke canere surdis.

Istum canto, I set forth this mans prayse, or I commende him greatly.

Dignus cantari, worthy to be lauded or praysed in writyng or speakyng.

Metuo ne idem cantent literæ, I feare leaste these letters bryng the same tydynges that the other dyd, or intreate of the same matter.

Cantor, and Cantrix, a singynge man, or a synging woman.

Cántus, us, m. g. a longe, a charme, or enchauntment in verses.

Cantus lugubris, a mournyng songe.

Cantus tremulus, warblyng, reielyngе, or quauerynge.

Cantus buccinarum, the sowne of trumpets.

Cantu delinire, mollire, mulcere, to asswage, please, or mittigate.

Canuleius, a Romayne.

Canus, an olde man.

Canus, a, um, gray or hore.

Cana fides, the faythfulnesse of olde tyme: or after some, the faythfulnesse of auncient men.

Cana veritas, idem.

Absynthium canum, gray wormewood.

Canus december, the monthe of December, hore with froste.

Cana pruina, the hore froste.

Canusinâtus, a, um, staped with the cloth made of the woll of Canusium.

Canusinus, a, um, of Canusium.

Canusium, a towne in the countrey of Apulia, where is verye fyne woulle, called Canusina lana, and is ruddy of colour.

Capácitas, átis, f. g. aptenesse to take, largenesse of place, capacitee.

Capaneus, three syllables, the housbande of Euadne, and one of the seuen capitaynes that besieged Thebes, where he first inuented scalynge with ladders and was there slayne with stones caste from the walle.

Capaneus, and Capaneius, the adiectiue.

Capara, a towne of Portugall, called commonly Caparea.

Capax, ácis, om. g. that taketh or conteyneth any thynge, able to conteyne or receyue, large, bigge.

Capax amicitiæ, he that considereth what belongeth to frendshyp.

Capaces aures, eares delightyng greatly to here.

Capax calix ad sextários tres, a cup that will holde aboute three pyntes.

Domus capax, a large house that will receyue a great number.

Regnum capax, an ample and great kyngedome.

Scyphus capacior, a bigger cuppe.

Capax inuidiæ, that is able to defende it selfe agaynst the yll will of his enemies.

Capedo, inis. fœ. g. the greatnesse of a vessell or lyke thyng that conteyneth. A potte or pytch. vsed in sacrifice.

Capedúncula, læ, fœm. gen. a diminutyue of capédo.

Capélla, læ, fœ. g. a yonge gote, or a litle gote. Also a certayne sterre.

Capéna, a towne by Rome by the fountayne Egena. also a gate in Rome called Appia porta, where is a water consecrated to Mercury, vsed in diuers ceremonies.

Capenates, people of Capena.
Caper, pri, ma. g. a gelded gote. it was also the name of an olde grammarian, and a ryuer rennyng by Laodicea. sometyme it is taken for the bucke gote.
Caperatus, a, um, wrynkeled.
Capero, āui, āre, to frowne or lowre.
Caperare frontem, to bende the browes, to frowne.
Capesso, si, sum, or siui, situm, sere, act. to take, or to goe about to take, to receyue. somtyme it signifieth to take in hande.
Capescere fugam, to flee or renne away.
Quo te nunc capessis hinc? whither goest thou from hense.
Capessere se domum, to get hym home.
Capessere se in altum maris, to take the mayne sea.
Capessere montem, to ascend or go vp the hil.
Ad saxum capessit, supple iter, he taketh hys way at the stone.
Capessere se præcipitem ad malos mores, to tourne him selfe headlonge to lewdenesse.
Capessere arma vel bellum, to take armes, to enterprise warre.
Capessere alicuius iussa, to do or execute ones commaundementes.
Capessere curas imperij, to take the charge and gouernaunce of the common weale.
Capessere locum, to endeuour to take a place.
Capessere cursum ad aliquem, to renne towarde one.
Capessere oculis, to beholde.
Capessere cibum, to eate.
Capessere pugnam, to enter or ioyne battaile to fairmish or fyght.
Capessere vrbem, to go or take his iourney to the citee.
Capetus, the name of a kynge.
Caphareus, thre syllables, a mountaine in Greece, by whiche the greekes naup was sore afflicted for the death of Palamedes.
Capharēus, a, um, of Caphareus.
Capharnaum, the chiefe citee in Galilee.
Capheris, an yle by Samothrace.
Caphura, looke camphora.
Capidulum, li. n. g. an hoode.
Capillaceus, a, um, heary, of heare, lyke heare.
Capillamentum, ti, n. g. the heare of a mās head. somtime the toppes of herbes, where the seedes do grow. also a counterfayte heare, a perruke.
Capillāris, ris, n. g. a caule or coyfe, that women truſſe theyr heares in.
Capillāris, re, of or belongyng to heare.
Capillaris, a tree, wheron ponge men for a ceremony, vsed to hange their heare whan they were polled. It is also called Capillata.
Capillāti, people of the Alpes.
Capillātia vela, clothes of heare.
Capillātus, a, um, that hath longe heare, or that weareth a great perruke.

Capillitium, tij, n. g. the heare of the head.
Capillo, āui, āre, to make heare
Pollytrix capillatur, id est capillos habere videtur.
Capillus, li, m. g. the heare, as well of the head as other places. sometyme it is vsed for Cæsaries. sometyme for Barba.
Capillo tenus, iust to the heare.
Capillus veneris, an herbe cald Venus heare, looke Adiantum.
Capillorum defluuium, or profluuium, the fallyng of the heare.
Demissi capilli, longe heare.
Ducere capillis, to drawe one by the heare of the head.
Căpio, cæpi, ĕre, to take willyngly, or vnwyllyngly. sometime it signifieth to delite, to mitigate, to discerne. also to receiue. sometyme to contemne. also to make.
Di boni, quid turbæ? ædes nostræ vix capient, Good lorde, what a company? vneth our house wyll holde them.
Capere rationem, to fynde the meane.
Rationem cæpi, vt & amanti obsequerer, & patrem non offenderem, I founde the meane how to please my louer, and yet not to offende, or displease my father. Also Capio rationem, signifieth to know the cause why.
Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo, ac durius, cui sit: verum ego haud minus ægre patior, id qui nescio, nec rationem capio, nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, I know well that to you, whome the thinge toucheth, it is much more displeasant and greuous: but yet it greueth me no lesse, I cannot tell why, but onely because I loue you.
Capere conditionem, to accept the offer.
Capere fugam, to renne away.
Mente capere, to conceiue in ones mynde.
Miseriam capere, to be in mysery.
Misericordiam capere, to haue pitee.
Cæpit eum satietas, he was weary of it.
Capere somnum, to sleape.
Capere rationem oculis, to iudge by syght.
Hi loci, atque hæ regiones sunt, quæ mihi ab hero sunt meo demonstratæ, vt ego oculis rationem capio, These are the places and stretes that my maister shewed me, as farre as myne eyes can iudge, or as farre as I can perceyue.
Capere voluptatem, to delite.
Capere versoriam, to chaunge a pourpose, to tourne sayle, to doo the contrary to that he intended.
Capere vsuram corporis vxoris alterius, to committe adulterie with an other mans wyfe.
Te vxor aliena capit, Thou arte in loue with an other mans wyfe.
Capi ac deliniri re aliqua, to be delited or pleased with any thyng.
Si stes propius, te capiet magis, If you stand nere, it wyll delite you more.

Caueat

Caueat ne capiatur, let him beware he be not diſcepued.
Capi aſſentatione, to be diſcepued with flatte-ry, Lyke wyſe Capi dolis, donis, fraude, infidijs, precio, muneribus.
Cæpit eum admiratio, he meruayled.
Cæpit me voluptas, and Cæpi voluptatem, I was delited, or I toke pleaſure in it.
Cæpit me amor, I loued.
Angorem capere, to languiſhe, to ſorow, or take thought.
Capere cibum, to eate.
Capere coniecturam, to coniect, to geſſe.
Coniectura capitur ex eo, it may be perceiued or gathered therby.
Cæpit animum cura eius rei, I tooke charge of that matter, or I was carefull for it.
Capere deſiderium, to deſyre.
Capere detrimentum vel damnum, to take harme, or to be endomaged.
Capere alicuius dicta, to here ones wordes.
Capere diſciplinam, to learne.
Capere experimentum, to proue.
Capere finem, to ende.
Capere exordium, to beginne.
Capere formam, or perſonam, to diſguiſe ones ſelfe.
Capere lætitiam ex re aliqua, to reioyſe of a thyng.
Capere genetum, to chooſe a ſonne in law.
Capere laudem ex re aliqua, to be renoumed or prayſed for any thyng.
Capere incrementum, to increaſe.
Si inimicos omnes homines capiam, though I ſhould get the diſpleaſure of all men.
Capere inimicitiam, to get enmitee, or diſpleaſure. Lykewyſe Capere inuidiam & iram.
Capere locum caſtris, to take or chooſe a place, to pitche theyr tentes, or campe in.
Capere magiſtratum, to obteyne an office.
Si magnitudinem menſarum caperet, if it wer ſo large, that tables myght be made of it.
Capere metum, to feare.
Capere modum, to kepe a meane.
Capere mortem, to ſuffer death.
Capere obliuionem, to forget. Lykewyſe Cæpit me obliuio.
Capere odium alicuius, to begyn to hate one.
Cæpit ciuitatem pauor, The citee was in a great feare.
Capere pœnam de aliquo, to punyſh one.
Capere quietem, to take reſt.
Capere ſpecimen, to take a proffe or ſhewe.
Capere ſpem, to conceyue an hope.
Cæpit eum tædium belli, he was wery of war
Capere tempus, to watche a tyme.
Verecundia eum cæpit, he was aſhamed.
Capere vires, to ware ſtronge.
Capere opinionem virtutis, to be eſtemed or compted vertuous.
Capere pallorem, to waxe pale.
Capere pignus, to receyue a gage.
Pignora capere, to ſtreyne ones goodes for dette.
Capere prouinciam, to take charge of a thing.
Quoſdam religio cæpit, ſome wer ſcrupulous
Vitium capere, to be corrupted.
Capis, pidis, f.g. a cuppe to drynke in.
Capiſſenæ, people of Aſia, dwellynge in the citee Capiſſa.
Capiſtérium, rij, n. g. a crible, or a ſiue to purge corne withall.
Capiſtro, áui, áre, to haulter, or putte on a rope or corde.
Capiſtrum, ſtri, n.ge. an haultar, or a collar, to tie an horſe or other beaſt, a muſle. alſo a bande to tie vines to the rayles.
Capiſtrum maritale, the bonde of wedlocke.
Frenare ora capiſtris, to mouſill.
Capital, ális, n.ge. a thynge that women prieſtes vſed to weare on theyr heades in olde tyme, whan they dyd ſacrifice, as it were a lace or coife to truſſe vp theyr heare. Alſo after ſome, a towel vſed in ſacrifice.
Capitâle, and Capital, an adiectiue, an offence woorthie death.
Capitale eſt, it is death, or deſerueth death.
Capitalia, an hygh hyll in Indie.
Capitâlis, le, deadly, worthy death.
Capitalem fraudem admittere, to doo a thing worthy punyſhment by death.
Capitales triumuiri, iudges in cauſes of death.
Capitalis noxa, lykewyſe Capitale nephas, or crimen, an offence worthy death.
Capitalis aduerſarius, a mortall enemy.
Capitalis dies, a day appoynted to one to receyue iudgement of death.
Capitalis homo, a man that deſerueth death. alſo he that is prone to murder.
Capitalis ira, mortall wrathe.
Capitalis locus, a place of execution.
Capitalis ædis, an houſe, where anye deadly offence is committed.
Capitalis inſcitia, ignorannce that putteth a man in daunger of his lyfe.
Capitalia iudicia, iudgementes concernynge lyfe and deathe.
Capitâliter, mortall, deadly.
Capitâtio, ônis, fœ. ge. head ſyluer, or ſubſidie, gathered of euery man after the rate of his ſubſtaunce.
Capitâtus, a, um, that groweth great in the head or that hath an head.
Capitati caules, cabages.
Capitéllum, li, n. g. a litell head or toppe of a thyng. alſo the higheſt part of a piller. of ſome it is vſed for a ſtillatorie.
Capitium, tij, n. g. any thynge that couereth the head, commonly they do call it a hoode.
Capito, ónis, ma. ge. he that hath a great head. Alſo headye, obſtinate in opinion. It is alſo a ſyſſhe, which by his deſcription, ſeemeth to be

a todde. A learned man of this name, translated the epitome of Liuie and Eutropius into greke

Capitolinus, the surname of him that founde the head, whan the capitoll should be builded.

Capitolinus, a, um, of the palaice of the citee of Rome.

Capitólium, lij, n. gen. the palaice of the citee of Rome.

Capitosus, a, um, he that hath a greate or a dull head.

Capitulâtus, a, um, any thynge that is growen to an head.

Capitulata folia, leaues, whiche in the toppes haue thynges lyke heades.

Capitulâtim, the aduerbe.

Capitulatim de re aliqua dicere, to recite the sum or principall poyntes of any matter.

Capitularia, orum, bokes of actes and statutes.

Capitulo, aui, are, to diuide by chapters.

Capitulum, li, n. g. a lytle head. also a chappter, and the toppe of a pillar or other thynge. It is also a woorde of dalpance, as, O capitulum lepidissimum, O pleasant companion, o merie head.

Capitulum martis, the herbe Eryngion.

Capitulum, a towne in Italy.

Capnias, a precious stone shynyng lyke saffron.

Capnia vitis, a certayne kynde of vynes.

Capnitis, a kynde of brasse ore.

Capnium, nij, is interpreted of Aetius, to bee the herbe called Calidonia, which groweth aboute hedges. And yet after Dioscorides, and the common opinion of Philetions, it is Fumitorye.

Capnobatæ, people called Myly.

Capnos, ni, f. ge. & Capnon, ni, n. ge. an herbe called of the latynes humaria, of the apothecaries Fumus terræ, in englishe Fumitorye.

Capnogorgion, gij, the herbe called Fumitorye. Dioscor. li. 4. ca. 3.

Capo, ônis, m. g. a capon.

Capote, a mountayne in Asia.

Cappa the name of a greke letter, for whiche the latynes vse C.

Cappadocia, a countrey in Asia, haynge on the south Licia and the mountayne Taurus. On the easte, Armeny, and dyuers other nacions: On the northe, the sea Euxinum: On the weaste Galatia: and is deuided from Armeny the more with the famous riuer Euphrates. In that countrey are bredde plentie of excellent good horses. It was sometyme called Alba Syria, because the people there be whiter than in the other Syria. The people therof are called Cappadoces, whose condicions were reputed so yll, that amonge the common people, if one had ben seene to be of yll faction, they would say he was of Cappadocia. In that countrey were borne, Basilius magnus and Gregorius Nazianzenus, two holy bysshops and excellent doctours.

Cappadox, ocis, and Cappadocus, a man of the countrey of Cappadocia.

Cappagum, a towne in Spayne.

Capparis, ris, fœm. gen. a fruite called capers, wherwith we make salates and sauce for mutton, which eaten before meales, bee verye good for the stomake, and agaynst diseases of the spleene.

Capparus, a dogges name, notable, because he bewrayed the theefe, that robbed Aesculapius temple.

Capra, æ, fœm. ge. a gote. also a sygne in the firmament.

Olidra capra, the stynkyng sauour of the arme pittes.

Capraria, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum.

Caprarius, rij, m. g. a gote hearde.

Caprasia, the mouthe of the ryuer Po.

Caprea, æ, f. g. a roe bucke. also a beast, whiche dooeth see wonderfull quickly. It is also a kynd of vynes so called.

Capreæ certayne plandes in Naples.

Capréolus, li, ma. g. a kyd. also a beaste called a roe. It is also a tendrelle of a vyne, which windeth many wayes. Also a forke to set vp a vyne. It is also a certayne instrument of yron to dyg with, and a bande or hooke of yron to hold partes of buyldynges together.

Capreus, a, um, of a gote.

Capria, a kenne in Pamphilia. also idem quod Capparis.

Capricórnus, ni, m. g. a sygne in heauen conteynyng. xx. sterres.

Caprificátio, ônis, f. g. the verball of caprificor. of some it is taken for the cuttyng of the barkes of trees, that they may grow bigger.

Caprificiales dies, the canicular daies, so named, because the matrones of Rome dyd at that tyme vse to doo sacrifice vnder a wylde hygge tree.

Caprificor, áris, ári, to husbande wylde hygge trees.

Caprificus, fici, or as some accent it, caprificus, ci, fœ. gen. a wylde hygge tree, whiche renneth vp by valles.

Caprigenus, a, um, that whiche is of the kynde of a gote.

Caprile, prilis, neu. gen. a stable or penne where gotes be kepte.

Caprilis, le, of a gote.

Caprillus, a, um, idem quod Caprinus, a, um.

Caprimulgus, one that milketh gotes.

Caprimúlgi, byrdes lyke to gulles, which appere not by day, but by nyght, they come into gote pennes, and sucke the gotes, wherby the vdders of them bee mortified.

Caprinus, a, um, of a gote.

Caprinæ baccæ, gotes dunge, or gotes tirtles.

Capripes, pédis, that hath fete lyke a gote.

Caprisans púlsus, is whan the pulse semmeth to erle, and is sodenly chaunged into an other forme of meeuyng.

Capronæ, arum, fœ. g. plu. the toppe or spyrell

mane

mane that is in the forehead of an horse or the heare that hangeth ouer a mans forehead. some write it Capronex.
Caprótina, a surname of Iuno.
Caprullon, an hauen by the mountayne Otho.
Caprúnculum, li, n. g. an earthen vessell.
Capsa, sæ, f. g. a coffer or cheste.
Capsella, a litle coffer.
Capsa libraria, a cloase preste or coffer, where bokes are kept.
Capsa vestiaria, a cheste, or cloase preste or warde robe, where garmentes are kept.
Capsa nummaria, where money is kepte.
Cápsaces, a vessell, wherin ople is kepte.
Capsárius, rij, ma. ge. he that keepeth chestes or apparaple. also he that watteth on a noble mannes chylde, and beareth his bookes in a litell coffer after hym, to schole.
Capsis, for cape si vis, take it and thou wylt.
Capsit, for præhendit, a woorde out of vse.
Capsitani, people of Zeugitana in Affrike.
Capsoldum, a barbarous woorde, that whiche is taken out of the hole.
Cápsula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of capsa.
Capsus, a couered carte.
Captátio, ônis, f. g. a purchase, the acte or crafte to get fauour. also discrete or subtiliter.
Captátor, ôris, m. g. he that vseth that crafte, or one that flattereth a man that hath no chyldren to the intent to haue his goodes.
Captátor auræ popularis, one that goeth aboute to get fauour and prayse of the people.
Captatórius, a, um, flatteryng, or of a flatterer.
Captatoria institutio, a disposition in ones wyll or testament, made by hym that is deceyued by flatterie, or obsequious faction, or rather to flatter and please other.
Cáptio, ônis, fœ. g. the acte of takyng or deceyuyng, or that wherby any thynge is taken, deceyte, craftynesse.
Captio honorum, the seekynge for honour.
Nulla in hac re captio est, In this matter is no deceyte.
Captiones dialecticæ, the subtyll cauillations of logitians.
Captio in verbis, craftynesse in cauillatyng of woordes.
Captiosé, captiously, discreitfully.
Captiósum, is sometyme vsed for Damnosum, hurtefull.
Captiósus, a, um, capcious or discreitful.
Captiúncula, f, g. a diminutiue of captio.
Captiuitas, átis, f. g. captiuitee or bondage.
Captiuus, a, um, that is taken in warres.
Capto, áui, áre, to get the fauour of one wyth fayre woordes, pleasaunt deedes or rewardes. Also to discerne or take quickely.
Captáre assentionem, to gette ones consent in any thynge.
Captare beneuolentiam, to endeuour to gette ones fauour. Ipsiusmet Captare gratiam & fauorem.
Captáre auras, spoken of houndes or spanyels, that seeke out any thyng by the sauour.
Captáre consilium, to consulte.
Captáre occasionem, or tempus, to watche a conuenient time.
Captare sermonẽ alicuius, to listen ones tale.
Captare pisces, to fysshe.
Captare risus, to doo a thyng to be laughed at.
Captare solitudines, to court to be in a solitarie place. Captare somnum, to sleape.
Captare auribus, to herken.
Captare voluptatem, to seeke for pleasure.
Captare aliquem, to lay a wayte to deceyue one, or to go aboute to wynne or allure one on our parte.
Captare cœnam, to get a supper of free cost.
Captare impudicitiæ, to laye awayte to take one in the acte of lecherie.
Captare sermonem, to herken priuily what men talke.
Captúra, æ, f. ge. the apprehendyng or getteyng. also a litell gayne or vantage. also a prayer.
Captúra piscium, fyssyng.
Captúra auium, byrdyng.
Captus, a, um, taken, snared, deceiued also delited.
Capti oculis, blynde. also great louers are called capti.
Capti auribus, deafe.
Captus mente, out of his witte or madde.
Captus est, he is intangled in loue.
Dulcedine vocis captus, delited with the pleasauntnesse of the voyce.
Captus dolis, discerned, begyled.
Captus membris, taken, benummed, deprayued of the vse of his ioynnes.
Capti conatus frustra, labour spent in vayne.
Capta vsu hæreditas, heritage gotten by long possession.
Captus, us, ma. g. chaunce. also discrete, perceyuynge of a thyng, or capacitee.
Captus hominum, mens capaciter.
Capua, a citee in the royalme of Naples.
Cápula, æ, fœ. g. a longe vessel of wood, with an handle, which serueth to take ople out of a vessel.
Capulâris, re, the adiectiue of capulum, by a metaphore, olde, decrepite, at the pittes brinke.
Capularis senex, an olde man, readie to bee layed on his bier.
Capulátor, ôris, ma. gen. he that doeth empty or take out ople of a vessell, with the woodden vessell called capula.
Cápulo, áui, áre, to take oute or empty vesselles of ople.
Cápulum, li, n. g. that which receyueth any thing into it. also a coffyn or bier, wherin dead corpses be caried or layde in. also a certeyne knot in a corde, by the whiche wilde beastes are taken and holden.
Cápulus, li, m. g. and cápulum, li, n. ge. the hilte or handle of a swearde.

Capus, pi, m.g. a capon.
Caput viride, a place in Aethiope called there Mandanga.
Caput, pitis, n.ge. an head. also the begynnynge of a thynge, a chapiter of a booke, an article, a clause, the somme or the principall poynt of any thynge. also a man. sometyme lyfe, the mouthe of a ryuer, the toppe of a tree, the ende of a rafter or planke, the authour or begynner of a thyng. somtyme chiefe, otherwhiles perill. somtyme estimacion.
Ad caput rei peruenias, come to the poynete of the matter.
Capita frumenti & vectigalium, The artycles concernyng grayne and reuenues.
Capita rerum expedite, go to, declare or shew quickely the principal poyntes of the matter.
Capite damnatus, condempned to die.
Capite decernere. Vtinam meo solum capite decernerem, I wolde god I myght trie it at myne owne perill onely.
Sine capite manere res dicitur, whan one knoweth not wherof the bruite is sprong.
Capitis anquirere, to proceede in iudgement against one for treason or felony.
Pœnam capitis pendere, to bee punyshed by death.
Capitis arcessere, to appeache one of felony or treason. Capitis diminutio, a condemnation, wherby a man loseth eyther liberte of his person, is made bonde, or is banyshed hys countrey, or put out of the lynges protections, or renouncyng his owne familie is adopted or taken into an other, which thinge is not now vsed.
Capitis iudicium, proceste criminall.
Operire caput, to put on the cappe.
Tegere caput, idem.
Aperire caput, to put of the cappe or bonet.
Operto capite esse, to haue his cappe on hys head.
Demulcere caput alicui, to stroke ones head.
Distinguere caput acu, with a lyttell pynne to make the shed or diuision of the heare.
Caput facere, to gather to a head.
Capite censi, were amonge the Romayns, the poore sorte of the people, whiche were discharged of all exactions, and remayned in the cite onely for generation.
Caput diminuere, to breake ones head.
Impingere caput parieti, to knocke ones head agaynst the wall.
Agreste caput, a rude felow.
Audax caput, a bolde felow.
Charum caput, a person derely beloued.
Si quidem hoc viuit caput, if I lyue.
Capitis res est, the matter concerneth lyfe and death.
Caput & famam alterius defendere, to defende an other mans lyfe and good name.
Vt in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, that at euery houre you should bee in ieoperdie of your lyfe.
Caput disputationis illius, the summe of that disputacion or controuersie.
Prima duo capita tuæ epistolæ, the two fyrste poyntes of your epistle.
A capite ducere, to fetche a matter euen from the begynnyng.
Caput scelerum, the author and first beginner of the mischiefe.
Caput esse alicui rei, to bee the chiefe in any matter. Et quod caput est, and that is the chief or principall poynt of all.
Nec caput nec pes sermonis apparet, there appereth neyther beginnyng nor endynge of the communication, or the tale hath neyther head nor foote.
In capite Bithyniæ, in the frontiers of Bithynia.
Caput regni, the principal town in the realme.
Capita vitium, the endes or vppermost syrynges of vynes.
Capys, a mans name that builded Capua.
Carabi, a ryuer of Scythia.
Carabus, bi, ma.g. a fyshe called a lopster, lyke to a creuise, but that he is greater, and is redde whan he is alyue.
Caracta, a citee in Spayne, called Guadalayra.
Caralitanum, a promontorie of Sardinia.
Carambis, a great promontory towarde the north part, in the sea Euxinum.
Carambusis, a ryuer of Scythia, by the mountaynes called Riphæi.
Caramus, idem quod Carabus.
Carana, a towne of Ponte.
Caranus, a kynge of Macedonie. Also an hauen in Phenicia.
Caraseni, people of the countrey Cauris.
Caraxus, the brother of Sapphus.
Carbania, a lytle yland by Italy.
Carbas, a winde that bloweth from the south.
Carbaseus, Carbasinus, and Carbasineus, a, um made of fyne lynnen.
Carbasus, si, m. & f.g. Et plu, Carbasa, orũ, n.g. a kynde of fyne linnen or cypres. Also the sayle of a shyppe. also a robe or garment of sylke or fyne lynnen, that ryche folkes vsed to weare. sometime the shirtes of a coate, that casteth pleytes lyke a sayle.
Carbatinæ, shoes that husband men vse.
Carbilesi, people of Thrace.
Carbilius, a man that amonge the Romaynes, dyd fyrst repudiate his wyfe for barrennesse. An other of the same name, whiche had beene hys seruant, was the fyrst that dyd teache grammer openly in Rome.
Carbo, ônis, m.g. a quiche or dead cole. It was also the name of a Romayne.
Carbone notare, to marke with a cole, A prouerbe, signifyng to condempne a thyng. Sometime to take a thynge for ill lucke.
Carbonarius, rij, m.g. a colyar.

Carbonarius, a um, perteynyng to coles.
Carbonária fornax, the pitte where coles bee made.
Carbonatilia, all thynges, that haue moze matter of earth, then of fumes oz exhalacions.
Carbulo, a towne in Spayne.
Carbunculátio, ônis, fœ. ge. and Carbunculus, a corruption in herbes and trees, that blasteth the floures.
Carbunculatio in vitibus, is a faute in vynes whan the cluster of grapes are not sufficiently couered with leaues, by whiche occasion they be wythered and dzied.
Carbúnculo, aui, are, oz Carbunculor, to be burned lyke a cole.
Carbunculantia vlcera, inflamed sozes.
Carbunculantur semina, the seedes be bourned oz blasted.
Carbunculôsus, a, um, the adiectyue of Carbunculus.
Carbunculôsus ager, a fielde perched with heate of the sunne, and made vnfruictfull.
Carbunculosa arena, sande full of litteli redde stones lyke burnyng coles.
Carbúnculus, li, ma. g. a botche that cometh of inflammation. also a kynde of pzecious stones, whiche doo shyne lyke a burnyng cole. Moze ouer a dekaute in a vyne oz other trees, whereby they are burned, whiche happeneth aboute the canicular dayes. It also signifieth earthe, wherein are founde blacke slate stones. also earthe whiche with the heate of the sonne is so hot, that it bourneth all thynges sette oz sowen in it.
Carcafum, a towne of Narbon in Fraunce.
Carcathiocherta, a towne of the greater Armeny
Carcer, ĕris, m. g. a pzison. sometyme a naughty felow woz thy pzisonment.
Ain' tandem carcer? Maiest thou so in deede thou naughty theefe?
Ianitor carceris, the iaylour.
Teneri in carcere, to be kepte in pzison.
Conici in carcerem, to be cast in pzison.
Cárceres, m. g. pl. the place where hozses stande, whan they ren foz pzice, and from thens doo take theyz course. hereof cometh a pzouerbe.
A carceribus ad calcem oz ad metam, from the begynnyng to the endyng of an enterpzise.
Carcerárius, a, um, of a pzison.
Carceratinum, the rewarde, whiche the officers were wont to geue to them that kept the pzison. it may now be vsed foz that they call theyz fiese. some reade Charisticon, and not Carceratinum.
Carchedon, the citee of Carthage, and Carchedonij, the people therof.
Carchedónius, nij, ma. g. a kynde of carbuncle stones, whiche in the house seeme of purple colour a brode in the ayze they are kept. Agaynste the sonne, they sende out sparkes, and yf ware be touched with them, it melteth.
Carchésia, ôrum, n. ge. the vppermost parte of the maste, that is the holes, wherein the coydes oz shzowdes are fastned.
Carchésium, sii, neu. gen. a standyng cuppe with handels.
Carchoquios, quij, m. g. a kynde of frogges, hauyng on theyz brealpes pzalow spottes.
Carcina, a citee.
Carcinetron, the herbe called Corigiola. looke there.
Carcinias, æ, m. g. a pzecious stone of the colour of a crabbe fyshe.
Carcinites, a gouke in Scythia of Europe.
Carcinôdes, nôdis, n. g. the canker in the nose.
Carcinôma, ătis, n. ge. the eatynge canker in the ouer partes of the body.
Cárcinus, ni, m. g. a crabbe. also a signe in the firmament also the name of a poete.
Cardamila, a citee in Argus, nere to Pylus.
Cardamantice, idem quod Iberis, looke there.
Cardamine, an herbe called Vincetoxicum.
Cardamina, æ, idem quod cardamum.
Cardamômum, mi, n. g. an herbe oz spice, whiche is lyke a seede somewhat longe. The beste is harde to be bzoken, and soone pearceth the nose in smellyng. In taste quicke and somwhat bytter. In steede of this spice, which cometh oute of Arabie oz Indie, they now commonly vse a spice, which the apothecaries call Granum paradisi, in englysh graynes.
Cardamon, oz Cardamum, mi, ne. g. an herbe called cresses.
Cárdia, a towne of Thzace.
Cardia, æ, f. g. the herte of a man oz beast.
Cardiaca, cæ, the herbe called motherwoze.
Cardiacus, a, um, of the herte.
Cardiácus morbus, vel Cardía, a passio, a sykenesse of the herte, pzoceedinge of to muche weakenes of the body, and feebleneste of the stomake by ouermuch swette, consumption of naturall spirites, oz certayne other causes.
Cardialgia, æ, greke oz payne of the hert.
Cardiacus, ci, m. g. he that hath that disease.
Cardinâlis, le, chiefe oz principall.
Cardinâtus, a, um, the adiectiue of Cardo: as, Ligna cardinâta, rafters pynned in the mozs tepses.
Cardinea dea, idem quod Carna.
Cardineus, a, um, idem quod cardinalis.
Ordo cardineus, i. præcipuus.
Cardinum, ni, neu. g. an herbe, which some doos suppose is cresses.
Cardísce, ces, m. g. a stone that is engendzed of a dzagons bzayne.
Cardo, dinis, ma. ge. the hooke, wheron the dooze hangeth, and is moued. Also a mere oz bounds, whiche passe thzough the fieldes, from the southe to the nozthe. Also the tenon, put into a mozteyse. sometyme opozuniter. Vitruuius calleth the two poles of the firmament Cardines. Cardines temporum, the foure tymes of the yere, spzyng tyme, sommer, autume, & wynter.

Cardo cauſæ, the iſſue of the matter.
Cardo rei, the effecte of the matter or thynge, the chiefe poynte of the matter.
In hoc cardo rei vertitur, herin conſiſteth the hole matter, or on this hangeth all the matter.
Cardo litium, idem quod cardo cauſæ.

Cárdopos, pi, ma g. an hutche or coffer, wherin bread is put. In the north countrey it is called an arke. It is alſo a veſſell, wherin dough is moulded.

Carduélis, lis, fœ. g. a byrde called a lynnet, or ſome other litle birde, that liueth by the ſeede of thiſtles. for I dare not affirme it to be a lynnet, which is named Miliaria. This Carduelis is deſcribed to be a litle birde, with a redde head, yelow wynges, diſtincte with white and blacke: It, beynge (as Plinie ſayth) of all birdes the leaſt, is tought to do any thynge not only with the voyce, but alſo with the feete & byll in ſtede of handes.

Carduus, dui, maſ. ge. a thyſtell, or the wylde artichoke.

Care, decrely, at a great price.

Carectum, ti, ne. ge. the place where ſedge doeth growe.

Carenſes, people of Spayne.

Carentani, people of Italy.

Cáreo, ui, ére, to lacke, properly thoſe good thynges, whiche ones were had. Sometyme it ſignifieth to be without a thyng: as,
Careo culpa, I am without faute.
Careo febre, I am without feuer.
Præterquàm tui carendi quod erat, Hauing that I coulde not haue your company.
Quod amat caret, he lacketh that he loueth.
Ego illa caream, ſi ſit opus, vel totum triduũ I coulde bee without her, if neede were, three whole dayes together.
Caruit ne te febris heri? had you not your ague yeſterday?
Caruit Pompeius foro, Pompeius came not abrode into the common place.
Fide careres, the matter is not to be beleued.
Carere ſuſpicione, not to be ſuſpected.

Cares, the name of a keruer, the ſcholar of Liſippus.

Cares, people of Phrygia, of barbarous and ſeruile maners and faction, vede the prouerbe, in Care periculum.

Careſius, a ryuer of Troye.

Caretha, an yle called alſo Dionyſia.

Careum, or Carium, an herbe, in Engliſh caraways, apothecaries call it carui.

Carex, cáricis, f. g. ſedge that groweth in fennes, and watry groundes, it is called in Northumberlande, ſheregraſſe.

Caria pontica, latinis auellanæ nuces, fielbers or haſill nuttes.

Caria, a region in Aſia haueyng on the north ſide the great riuer Meander. On the weſt the great ſea Icarium, on the eaſt Licia, and diuers other countreys. Towarde the ſouthe the mountayne Taurus. The people therof called Cares, were good men of warre, and therfore euery where retayned for ſouldiours, as Suizars, or Suychners be now.

Cariatis, idis, a woman of Carya, a citee of Peloponeſus.

Cárica, cæ, f. g. a dry fygge, ſuche as is eaten in Lent. Carica, is alſo a kynde of meate: vede the prouerbe, Lydorum caricæ.

Cárica, lyttell houſes ſette on hygh places, whiche be ſtronge by theyr naturall munition.

Caricus, or Carius, a, um, of the countrey of Caria.

Carides, a fiſſhe called a prane, lyke to a ſhrimpe.

Cáries, ei, f. g. a litle worme that eateth wood. It is alſo putrifaction or fylth growen by age or continuance, the rottennesſe in timber or trees.
Vini caries, the dregges of wyne.

Cáriem trahere, ſentire, inducere. Carie infeſtari, to ware rotten, or to be putrified, or wax newed.

Carillæ, a towne of Picentum, deſtroyed by Hanniball.

Carina, æ, f. g. the keele or bottome of a ſhippe.

Carinæ, arum, certeyne houſes within the temple of Tellus, made lyke the bottoms of ſhippes.

Carinæ, arum, a ſtreete in Rome, wherin Pompeie dwelled.
Carinæ putaminum, the two ſhales of a nutte deuided in ſunder.

Carinátum, lyke a keele.

Carinátus, a, um, made in fourme of the keele of a ſhyppe.

Carini, people of Germany.

Carino, aui, are, to make any thynge lyke to the keele of a ſhippe.

Carinthia, a countrey by Oultriche, topgnynge on the ſouth to the mountaynes Alpes and Italy. On the eaſt and north to Styria. The election of a new prynce or gouernour there, is verye ſtraunge. Pius writeth in his coſmography, that in the towne called Sancti viti, is a greate valey, where, in a medowe is ſette a ſtone of marble, of a good height, wherypon aſcendeth an huſbande man, vnto whom that office by inheritance belongeth: On his right hande ſtandeth a blacke cow: on his lefte hande an yll fauoured mare. About him ſtandeth a great multitude of caries. On the other ſyde of the medow cometh the duke, accompanied with his noble men in their robes of eſtate. Before hym goeth the Erle of Gozitia, the greate mayſter of his houſe, betwene. xii. banners, bearynge the prynces ſtanderde. The other noble men folow with the prynce, clad lyke an huſbande man, with a ſheepeerooke in his hande, as he were a ſhepeherd. As ſoone as the carle, on the marble ſtone, perceiueth him comyng, he aſketh a loude in the Slauoyn tungue, who is this, that cometh with ſo proude agate? They that ſtande about

about, aunſwere, It is the pꝛynce of this counꝛtꝛey. Than ſaieth he ekeſtoones: Is he a ꝛighteuouſe iudge, ſeekyng foꝛ the weale of the counꝛtꝛey, a fꝛee man boꝛne, and wooꝛthy to haue honour? Is he a true chꝛiſten man, and defendeꝛ of Chꝛiſtes faieth? They all aunſwere, yea, he is and ſhall be. Than ſaieth the earle, By what ꝛyght may he putte me fꝛom this place? Than aunſwereth the earle of Gozitia, Thou ſhalte haue foꝛ thy place. lx. gꝛotes, theſe two beaſtes (the cow and the mare) & the pꝛynces apparaile, which he dyd late put of. Alſo thy family oꝛ kinne ſhalbe fꝛee fꝛom al maneꝛ of tꝛybute. Than the earle, geuyng the pꝛynce a lyttle blowe on his cheeke, byddeth him be a good iudge, and comming downe fꝛom the ſtone, geueth him place, and ſo departeth, takyng with him the cowe and the mare. Than the pꝛynce goeth vp on the ſtone, and holdyng a naked ſwoꝛde in his hande, bꝛandyſhynge it, tuꝛneth to euery paꝛte of the ſtone, pꝛomyſyng equall iudgemente to all the people. Than is theꝛe bꝛought to him colde waſſer in an houſebandmans cappe, which he dꝛinketh, ſignifyinge that he condemneth dꝛynkyng of wyne. Than goeth he to a chuꝛche theꝛeby: where, after he hath heꝛde maſſe, he putteth of his ruſtical vaiement, and putteth on apparaile of honour. And dynyng with his nobilitee ſumptuouſely he commeth ekeſtoones to the medowe, where he heareth matteꝛs, and mynyſtreth iuſtice. The duke of this countrey, is as it were chiefe maiſteꝛ of the game to the imperyall maieſtee.

Carion Baſilicon, called of the latines regia nux and Perſica iuglans, the wall nutte.

Cariophillata, æ, f. g. a flower called auance.

Cariophillon, a ſpyce called cloues.

Cariouelites, people of the countrey of Lyons in Fꝛaunce.

Cariôſus, a, um, as earth is after it is well dounged and ſturred. It is alſo putrifyed oꝛ rotten.

Carioſa terra, rotten earth, that commeth of dounge.

Cariota, tæ, f. g. looke Caryota.

Cariotis, idis, looke Caryotis.

Cariſa, a towne in Spayne.

Cariſſa, vſed of olde wꝛyters foꝛ vafra.

Caritas, atis, f. ge. ſtaꝛſitee, deaꝛthe, pꝛoperly of that whiche ſeꝛueth foꝛ the ſuſtinaunce of man.

Caritas nummorum, ſcaꝛſitee of money.

Caritas annonæ, ſcaꝛſitee of vyttayle.

Caritas, and vilitas, contꝛary.

Carium, looke Careum.

Carius, the name of Iupiteꝛs ſonne.

Carmacæ, people of Aſia, neꝛe Meotis.

Carmani, people of Carmania.

Carmânia, a countꝛey in India, whiche is after Ptolome, diuided in two paꝛtes: One is veꝛy fertile, the other is veꝛaie baꝛayne. Carmania the deſeꝛt, hath on the weaſt Peꝛſis: on the eaſt Aꝛia, on the noꝛth Paꝛthia, on the ſouth, the other Carmania. The fꝛetyle Carmania, hath on the noꝛth the deſeꝛt: on the eaſte Gedꝛoſia. on the weaſt, Peꝛſis: on the ſouth, the Indian ſea. Of this countꝛey I find one thing woꝛthy of ꝛemembꝛance. who ſo euer wil maꝛy, muſt fiꝛſt bꝛyng to the kynge theꝛe, the head of an enemie: whiche he ſetteth vp in his palaice: but fiꝛſt he taketh out the tounge, and cauſeth it to bee cut in peeces, and mingled with bꝛead, & geueth paꝛte theꝛeof to hym that bꝛought the head.

And if theꝛe be many heades, he deuideth the tounges among his gentlemen, as moſt delicate meate.

Carmêlus, oꝛ Carmêlum, the name of two ſundꝛy hilles in Iudea.

Carmen, ĭnis, neu. ge. a veꝛſe oꝛ meteꝛ. Alſo the whole waꝛke that is made in veꝛſes. ſometyme it ſignifieth a charme. ſometyme a pꝛeſcꝛipte oꝛ cꝛacion oꝛ pꝛaieꝛ, in makynge a vowe, oꝛ other lyke puꝛpoſe. alſo a pꝛopheeie.

Carmen, is ſometyme taken foꝛ the voyce oꝛ noyſe of an owle.

Carmen virtutis, the haꝛmonie and vnyſoꝛme conſent of vertue.

Carmina, componere, condere, contexere, facere, fingere, to make veꝛſes.

Carmenta, & Carmentis, the name of a ladye, whiche had the ſpiꝛite of pꝛopheꝛy, and gaue anſwer in veꝛſes. She was alſo called Nicoſtratus, and was mother of Euander.

Carminârij, oꝛum, m. g. they that doo picke, make cleane, oꝛ caꝛde woull.

Carminâtoꝛ, ôꝛis, m. g. and Carminârius, rij, idem.

Carminâtꝛix, a woman oꝛ wench that pycketh oꝛ caꝛdeth woull.

Carminârio, ônis. fœm. ge. the pycking oꝛ caꝛdyng of woull.

Cârmino, aui, aꝛe, to caꝛde woull, oꝛ other lyke thynge.

Caꝛmon, a place in Meſſenia, the temple of Apollo in Laconia, a ꝛyuer in Achaia, and a mountayne in Peloponeſus.

Caꝛna, æ, fœ. g. was ſuppoſed to be the goddeſſe of mans lyke, of hir they deſyꝛed the heꝛte, lyuer, and intꝛayles, to be pꝛeſeꝛued.

Caꝛnapæ, people about Meotis.

Caꝛnaꝛium, nârij, n. g. a laꝛdeꝛ, wheꝛein hangeth fleſhe. ſometyme it ſignifieth a bouchers chambles. Alſo fleſhe meate. ſometyme an inſtꝛument with many hookes, whꝛeon fleſhes of baken, oꝛ other peeces of fleſhe do hang in a laꝛdeꝛ houſe, oꝛ other place.

Caꝛnâꝛius, rij, m. g. a bouchꝛ. Alſo one that deſyꝛeth in eatynge of fleſhe: a fleſhemongeꝛ.

Caꝛnâꝛius, a, um, that peꝛteynyth to fleſhe.

Caꝛnaꝛia taberna, a bouchers ſhop.

Caꝛne, a towne of Phenicia.

Caꝛneades, a philoſophieꝛ, the folowꝛeꝛ of Chꝛiſippus, and chiefe of the ſeꝛte called Noui Academici.

Cârne-

Cárneus, a, um, that whiche is of flesshe.
Carni, the people of the countreye in Almayne, called Carinthia, belongyng to the duke of Austriche. It is also the name of an other people in Italy, in the countrey called Marca Tarusia.
Carnifex, icis, ma. gen, an executioner, or hangman, that cutteth men in peeces. And by a metaphore, a murderer, a cruell person.
Carnifices epulæ, bankettes, which put a man to peyne and tourmentes after.
Carnificina, æ, fœ. ge. the place where suche execution is doone. Also the office or acte of an hange man. Also great murder, crueltee.
Carnificinam facere, to exercyse the office of an executioner.
Carnificinam subire, to go to execution, to bee tormented and murdered.
Carnificinus, a, um, pertenyng to the acte of murdryng or sleayng.
Carnificina ægritudo, peynefull sickenesse that tormenteth a man.
Carnificium, idem quod Carnificina.
Carnificor, aris. ari, to bee putte to execution, to be tormented, and as it were torne in pieces.
Carniuorus, a, um, any thynge that deuoureth flesshe.
Carnopes, the flies called Locustes.
Carnósitas, átis, fœm, ge. abundaunce of flesshe, fleshlynes.
Carnósus, a, um, fleshye, grosse.
Carnósa radix, & Carnosum folium, a thyck leafe, or a thycke roote.
Carnotum, the middell region of all Fraunce.
Carnulentus, a, um idem quod Carnosus.
Carnuntum, a towne in the bozder of Germany.
Carnus, a, um, fatte.
Carnutes, people of a countreye in Fraunce, called Charters.
Carnuti, people of Germany.
Caro, carnis, f. g. flesshe, properly of that whiche is dead. Also in herbes, leaues, and fruite, that whiche is vnder the shynne or pyll.
Caro piscium, the meate of fysshe.
Caro arborum, the woodde or tymber next the sappe.
Cardunum, the citee Cracan in Polonia, called also Cracouia.
Caronium, a citee in Spayne called Cheroga.
Caros, Caron, vel Careum, of the apothecaries Carui, an herbe called Caret, the roote wherof is lyke a persnepe, but some are yelowe, and some redde, and are in eatyng more pleasaunt than persenepps, and wyll bee sooner digested: There be of theim that are whyte. some call this herbe caraways.
Carota, æ, the wylde Caret.
Carotæ, vel Carotici, bee the greate synewes, whiche dooe holde vp the necke, called also Tenondes, whiche in Cornelius Celsus, in some printes, be called Cærotes, whiche woulde be amendid and written Carotas.
Caroticæ, be the great veynes on euery syde of the necke.
Carpanetum, a place of Athens.
Carpasium, a towne of Cyprus.
Carpathium mare, the sea lyenge in Egipt, wherin be the yles called Sporades.
Cárpathos, or Carpathus, an yle against Egipt, the middes betwene Rhodes and Candie.
Carpatinæ, arum, f. g. plowmens bootes made of vntanned leather, they may be called okers.
Carpatus, a mountayne of Sarmatia, called commonly Crapalz.
Carpentárius, rij, m. g. a cart wright or carpenter.
Carpentárius, a, um, pertenyng to the carte or charlotte. Carpentárius equus, a cart horse or chariot horse.
Carpentoractæ, the citee of Carpentras in Burbone.
Carpéntum, ti, n. g. a chariot or waggon.
Carpésia, æ. an herbe that is poyson. pli.
Carpheotum, ti, n. g. frankensence.
Carpetani, a people of Spayne.
Carphos, called also Bucetas, and Aegoceras, an herbe called Sengrene.
Carpi, a people of Zeugitana, in Affrike.
Carpineus, a, um, of the tree Carme.
Carpinus, ni, f. g. a tree called among the frenche men Carpi. or Carme.
Cárpio, ónis, fœ. ge. a fysshe, not that whiche we call a carpe: for that is of some called Pisces Cyprinus.
Carpis, a ryuer in Scythia.
Carpo, psi, ĕre, to gather or plucke softly, without violence. sometyme to hurt or diminisshe, debilitate or infeeble. Also to choose out, to reprue or taunte, to vse. i. fruor. to passe ouer quickely.
Carpere agmen, to vexe an hoste, and to assaye and slea suche as straye abyode from the armie. Carpere cibum to eate.
Carpere iter, to take a iourney.
Carpere herbas, to eate grasse.
Carpere linum, to drawe out the flaxe in spynnyng at the dystaffe.
Carpere lanam, to tose or tatde woull.
Carpere maledico dente, to reprooue maliciously, to backbyte or slaundre.
Carpere viam, to walke.
Carpere vires, to debilitate or infeeble.
Carpere vitales auras, to lyue.
Vtum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum carpam, One mosell, which so euer shall be the deyntyest, I wyll choose for my selfe.
Genio carpamus dulcia, let vs make good cheer
Carpere exercitum in multas partes, to diuide an hoste or armye in many partes.
Carpet citius aliquis quam imitabitur, One shall sooner kynde laute than dooe the lyke.
Carpere fugam, to renne awaie.
Carpere somnos, to sleepe.
Carpere flores, vel poma, to gather flowers or fruite.

Forma

Forma capitur ſuo ſpacio, fauour, the longer it continueth, the more it decaieth.
Carpere faciem, to rent or teare the face.
Carpere aliquem, id eſt, Emungere, to diſpoyle one or rydde him of that he hath.
Auro pectus carpitur, the mynde is troubled with courtouſneſſe.
Cura alicuius carpi, to be carefull for one.
Carpere facta alicuius, to fynde a faute at ones doynges.
Gaudia carpere, to be ioyfull or glad.
Carpobálſamum, mi, neut. gene. the fruite of Balſamum.
Carpócrates, an heretyke, whiche denied Chriſte to be god, affyrmynge that he was pure man, whoſe ſect were named Carpocratitæ, or Carpocratiani. They affyrmed the worlde to be made by angelles. They reiected the olde teſtament, and denied the generall reſurrection. They denyed, that Chriſt was borne of the virgin Mary, ſayng, that he was gotten of the ſede of Joſeph. Alſo that his bodie ſuffered, and that his ſoule onely was receyued into heauen: he lyued about the yere of our lorde. 142.
Carpophillon, li, n. g. a tree, whiche hath leaues lyke a lawrell.
Carpopharus, a, um, that beareth fruite.
Carpos, pi m. g. the wriſt, or the ende of the leſſe bone in the arme, called Radius or Parapechion.
Carpſarij, orum, they whiche in bathes doe kepe mens clothes, haungе ſome rewarde for theyr labour.
Cárptim, pickyng out here and there.
Carptim breuiterq; perſtringere aliquid, To touche a thynge ſummarily or in few woordes.
Carptim dicere, to touche thynges here and there quickly.
Cárptor, ôris, m. g. a reprouer or taunter.
Carptûra, æ, fœ. g. a gatherynge together of many thynges.
Cárptus, us, m. g. idem.
Cárptus, a, um, plucked, gathered. alſo tolde lyke woull.
Carra, ræ, a citee in Arabia.
Carraca, a citee of Italy vnder the dominion of Venice, called commonly Caranas.
Carræ, arum, a citee of Meſopotamia, where Craſſus the ſenatour, and Caracalla, the emperour were ſlayne.
Carrago, ſeemeth of Pollio, to bee taken for Impedimentum
Carrodunum, lyke Carodunum.
Carrúca, cæ, f. g. a chariotte.
Carrucárius, a, um, pertaynyng to a charyotte.
Carrus, ri, m. g. & Carrum ri, n. g. a chariot.
Carſeolanus, a, um, of the towne or people called Carſeoli.
Carſeoli, that towne and people.
Cartállus, li, m. g. or Carthallum li, n. g. a baſket made of oſiers.

Carteia, a towne in Spayne.
Cartenua, a towne in the prouynce Tingitana.
Carthea, or Cartheia, a citee in the yle Ceos.
Carthaginenſis, or after Priſcian, Carthaginienſis, ſe, of or pertaynynge to Carthage.
Carthâgo, thâginis, f. g. a famous citee in Affrike called Carthage, almoſt enuyroned with the ſea, whiche citee was in compaſſe aboute the walles 360. furlonges, which are. 45. Italyan myles, wherof. vii. myles and an halfe ran in length on the rydge of an hyll, whiche went from ſea to ſea, where were ſette the ſtables of olyphantes, a verie large place. Almoſte in the myddell of the citee was a caſtell or toure called Byrſa, on the top wherof ſtode Eſculapius temple: vnderneth were hauens or hepes of the caſtell, and a lyttell rounde yle called Cothon, ſtandyng as it were in a great pōde, about which were ſet the houſes that ſerued for the name of Carthage. this citee continued warres with the Romaynes. xl. yeres, and had many excellente menne of warre, of whom Annyball was the moſte noble and famous. That citee had in ſubiection a greate parte of Affrike, Sicile, the more part of Spaine, and the yles of the myddell ſea. It was at laſte deſtroyed by Scipio, before the incarnacion of Chriſte. 144. yeres. The countrey where it ſtoode, is nowe called Tunyſe.
Carthamus, looke in Cnicos.
Cartheus, and Cartheius, a, um, the adiective of Carthæa.
Carthumandua, a queene in this Bryttayne, of the people called Brigantes.
Cartilagineus, a, um, of a griſtle.
Cartilâgo, gĭnis, f. g. a gryſtle.
Cartilaginôſus, a, um, full of griſtles, or of a griſtle. alſo a meane betweene harde and ſofte.
Cartris, a place of the Cymbrians.
Carty, the herbe called ſpurge.
Caruncula, læ, f. g. a lyttle piece of fleſhe.
Carus, a, um, deere.
Caruſij, people of Affrike by Ethiope.
Carya, the name of a citee in Greece.
Carya baſilica, the walnutte tree.
Caryatida, a kenne or mere in Caria.
Caryatides, the ymages of women holdynge garlandes or other lyke thynges, ſette vp to garniſh houſes.
Caryca, rede in Carica. after Suidas, it is a certayne meate, made of bludde and diuers other thynges mingled together, a kynde of pudynges.
Carỹnus, carỹna, um, of a nutte, as Oleum carỹnum, the ople of nuttes.
Caryon, ryi, n. g. a kynde of nuttes.
Caryon Indicum, vel nux Indica, a great fruite lyke to a nutte, which the Arabians doe eate, are the dates of Indie. Out of theim roſeth a lycoure more ſweete than butter. This nutte is hotte in the ſeconde degree, and moyſte in the fyrſt.
Caryon miriſticon, vel Moſthocarion, is that

that ſpice, whiche is alſo called Nux muſcata, in engliſh nutmygges, which is hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

Caryópon, pi, n.g. the iuyce of a nutte, that cometh of a kynde of Cinamon tree, that groweth in Syria.

Caryôta, tæ, f.g. a date.

Cariôtis, idis, f.g. idem.

Caryſtæus, and Caryſtius, a, um, of the yle Caryſte.

Caryſte, tes, and Caryſtos, ti, an yle in the ſea called Euboicum, wherein is plentie of marble of dyuers colours. there groweth alſo a kynde of ſtones, wherof they make kyne cloth, whiche beyng foule is purged by fyre.

Carýtis, carýtis, f.g. a kynde of ſpurge.

Cáſa, ſæ, f.g. a cottage.

☞ Ita fugias, ne præter caſam, A prouerbe admonyſhyng ſo to eſchewe a thynge, that we fall not into a woyſe.

Caſabúndus, a, um, fallyng often.

Caſandra, an yle ouer agaynſt Perſis.

Caſária, æ, fœm. gen. the woman that keepeth the cotage.

Caſcandrus, an yle by India.

Caſcatenſes, people of Spayne.

Caſcus, a, um, olde.

☞ Caſcus, caſcum ducit, A prouerbe ſignifyyng vnequal mariage, whan a yong man marryeth an olde woman.

Caſeâle, lis, n.g. a dey houſe, where cheeſe is made.

Caſeárius, as, um, of or pertenyng to cheeſe.

Caſearia taberna, a depe houſe, a place where cheeſe is made.

Cáſeus, ei, m.g. cheeſe. ſome men vſe Caſeum, in the neutre gender.

Caſeus muſteus, Rowen cheeſe.

Caſeus recens & mollis, newe and ſofte cheeſe.

Caſia, an herbe, that beareth a ſpyce, whiche hath the vertue of cynamome, and is wounderfull ſoote in ſauour. It is of the apothecaries called Caſia lignea. ſome haue iudged this, whiche the olde learned men called Caſia, to be our cinamome, becauſe wee neuer had the true cynamome, and that, whiche we call Caſia, not to be the true Caſia.

Caſia fiſtularis, is that, whiche is called commonly Caſsia fiſtula.

Caſilini, a people, whiche beynge beſeeged of the Carthaginenſes, ſuſteyned theyr hunger a great ſpace with ſmall nuttes.

Caſilinum, a citee of Campayne in Italy.

Caſina, a comedie of Plautus.

Caſinum, a towne in Italy.

Caſito, áui, áre, to fall or dyop often tymes.

Caſius, an hyll in the borders of Egypt: an other in Seleutia.

Caſmœnæ, olde wryters vſed for Camœnæ.

Caſmonates, people of Liguria.

Caſnar, in the Oſche tounge is an olde man.

Caſo, áui, áre, a frequentatiue of Cado.

Caſos, an yle by the ſea Carpathium. Alſo one of them that be called Cyclades.

Caſperia, a citee in Italie, alſo a womans name.

Caſperula, a towne of the Sabines.

Caſpii, a people nowe in Tartaria, ioynyng to the ſea Caſpium, ſo inhumayne (as Strabo wryteth) that whan theyr parentes excede the age of. lxx. yeres, they in a cloſe place, ſtempſe theim, and then they lay theim in a deſerte, deuoiſdyng theim a farre of. Yf byrdes pluckе theym out of their clothes, and deuour theim: they accompt theim bleſſed. If dogges or wilde beaſtes deuoure it, they accompt it not ſo happy. But yf both deuoure it, they eſteme thoſe men vnhappie. Other wryte, that they nourſhe dogges of purpoſe to deuour theim.

Caſpius, a parte of the mountayne Taurus.

Caſpius, and Caſpiacus, a, um, of Caſpius.

Caſpiæ portæ, are broken places in the Rockes of the mountaynes of Caucaſus, towarde Hyrcania and Perſia, in length, as Plinius wryteth. viii. myles, as Solin. wryteth. viii. myles: In breadthe ſo narowe, that a carte maie hardly paſſe through theim. Marcianus wryteth, that thoſe gates were faſt ſhutte with greate yron beames, that no man ſhuld paſſe: In the ſpryng tyme and ſommer all ſerpentes doue repayre thither from all countreis about, wherefore the paſſage that waie is perillous.

Caſſabundus, idem quod Caſabundus.

Caſſandanæ, the daughter of Pharnaſpis, and mother of Cambyſa, Iſtiages ſonne in lawe.

Caſſandra, the daughter of Priamus, layne by Clytemneſtra, whan Agamemnon brought hir into Greece.

Caſſé, in vayne.

Caſſera, a towne of Macedonie.

Caſſia via, a waie or cauſey made by Caſſius the Romayne.

Caſſiculus, ſiculi, m.g. a little haie.

Caſſida, æ, fœ. ge. idem quod Caſsis, idis, an helmette.

Caſſidile, is vſed of Hierome for Perula.

Caſſina, looke Caſina.

Caſſinum, a towne of the Sabines. alſo an olde market place in that towne.

Caſſiodôrus, a learned man, teacher of Theodoricus kynge of Gothes.

Caſſiopa, an hauen on the ſouth part of Sicile.

Caſſiope, called alſo Caſſiopeia, the wyfe of Cepheus, and mother of Andromades, which contended in beautee with Nereides, and was therfore tourned into a ſygne in heauen, that hath xii. ſterres and is fygured lyke a woman, ſyttyng in a chayre.

Caſsis, ſis, m.g. a nette, whiche maie be called an haie.

Decidit præda in meos caſſes, the pray is fallen in to my handes.

Caſsis, idis, f.g. an helmette, a ſcull, or a cappe of fence, a ſalade or baſenet.

Caſsita, æ, f. g. a larke.
Caſsiterides, be ten yles in the Spaynyſhe Sea, wherein was dygged muche tynne, and they be not farre from the weſt parte of Spayne.
Caſsitĕrum, ri, n. g. tynne.
Caſsiteros, idem.
Caſsitias, the gumme that droppeth out of a fyrre tree.
Caſsius, the proper name of dyuers men. It is alſo the name of a mountayne, and of a citee in Egypt nere to Peleuſium, looke the prouerbe Caſſioticus nodus.
Cáſſo, aui, are, to put out or make of none effect.
Caſſum, ſi, n. g. a fragment or piece of any thing.
Caſſus, a, um, voyde and of none effect.
Caſſa dote virgo, a mayde hauynge nothynge towarde hir mariage.
Caſſa nux, a pypped nutte.
Caſſus lumine, blynd.
Anima caſſum corpus, a bodye without a ſoule.
Senſu caſſa ſimulacra, ymages without ſenſe or feelynge.
Caſſa conſilia, vayne counſayles.
Caſſus labor, labour in vayne.
Caſſutha, the herbe commonly called Caſcuta, in engliſhe dodder, and is not the ſame that Epithymum, for this groweth not onely aboute Tyme, but alſo aboute Tare, Nettles, Mayzerye, &c.
Caſtáldia, æ, f. ge. a ſtewardſhyp or ouerſyght of a mans goodes, and Caſtaldius, dij, a procter, a ſtewarde, a bayly, that hath the ouerſyghte and charge of a mans poſſeſſions.
Caſtalides, the ſurname of the muſes.
Caſtalius, a fountayne in the foote of the hyll of Pernaſſus, dedicated to the muſes.
Caſtánea, æ, f. g. a cheſten tree, or a cheſt nutte.
Caſtanĕtum, ti, ne. gen. a place ſette with cheſten trees.
Caſtánius, and Caſtaninus, a, um, of cheſtens.
Caſtaninum oleum, an oyle made of cheſten nuttes.
Caſte, chaſtly, honeſtly, vncorruptly.
Caſte integre, chaſtly, and vncorruptly.
Caſtellánus, ni, m. g. he that dwelleth in a lyttle walled towne or fortreſſe.
Caſtellánus, a, um, of or perteynynge to a lyttle caſtle or walled towne.
Caſtellátim, one lyttle walled towne after an other, towne by towne.
Caſtéllum, li, n. ge. a caſtell, or a lyttle walled towne. It is a cundite, oute of whyche water renneth. Also the name of a countrey called Iuſtiers or Gulike.
Caſtenes, a gulfe in the ſea by Conſtantinople.
Caſtéria, æ, f. g. an houſe, wherein the tachynge of ſhyppes is kept.
Caſtianira, one of Priamus wyues.
Caſtigábilis, le, that whyche ſhoulde or maye be corrected or amended.
Caſtigátio, ônis, f. g. correction, a chaſtiſement.
Caſtigator, ôris, m. g. a corrector.
Caſtigo, áui, áre, to chaſtice with wordes, to chyde or rebuke. Also to correct or amende, to reſourme, to punyſhe.
Caſtigáre verbis, to chyde.
Caſtigare verberibus, to beate.
Caſtigare vinculis & carcere, to punyſhe or chaſtyſe by inpriſonment.
Caſtíncus, a, um, that maketh chaſte.
Caſtimónia, æ, f. g. idem quod Caſtitas.
Caſtitúdo, dĭnis, idem.
Caſtitas, átis, Caſtitúdo, dĭnis, & Caſtimónia, æ, f. g, chaſtitee.
Caſtilogi, people of Fraunce.
Caſtor, ſtoris, m. g. a beuer, which hath the tayle of a fyſhe, and in the reſpour is like to an otter.
Caſtor & pollux two bretherne, borne at a birth, and tourned in to a ſygne in heauen called Gemini.
Caſtor, a phyſition who taught, that the herbe Piperitis, was good to dryncke for the fallynge ſickeneſſe.
Caſtorĕa, orum, n. g. the ſtones of a beuer, mes dicinable for many thynges.
Cſtóreum, rei, neu. gen. an oyle made of a beuers ſtones.
Caſtóreus, a, um, of the beaſt called a beuer.
Caſtoreus odor, a rotten ſtynkynge ſauour.
Caſtorides canes, dogges ingendred of a fore and a beuer.
Caſtra, órum, n. g. an army of men, when they lie or byde in any place. Also the campe or place where the hoſte lodgeth the pauylions beynge pitched. Also they ſignifie Stationes, reſtynge places, where the hoſte tarryeth to refreſhe them ſelues: whyche amonge the olde Romaines contayned. ix. myles, as Venalis wryteth.
Caſtris exuere, to compell the enemies to forſake their campe.
Nec ante abſceſſu eſt, quàm caſtris exuerunt hoſtem. Nor they departed not awaye, vntyll they had conſtreyned theyr enemies to forſake theyr campe.
Metator caſtrorum, he that chooſeth the place to pytche the campe
Cingere caſtra vallo, to trench the cãpe about.
Conferre caſtra caſtris, to pytche campe ouerthwhat againſt the campe of our enemies.
Exuere hoſtes caſtris, to diſcampe his enemies.
Facere caſtrà, to campe.
Habere caſtra, to be encampte.
Caſtrametátor, ôris, m. g. one that campeth.
Caſtramétor, áris, ári, to lay or lodge an army, to pytche or campe.
Caſtrátio, ônis, f. g. the geldynge or cuttynge away of the ſtones. And by a metaphore, a pluckynge away or diminiſhyng of a thyng.
Caſtrátio arborum, the ofte cuttynge or pruynge of trees.

Caſtratúra, æ, f. g. idem quod caſtratio.
Caſtrâtus, a, um. gelded, feebled, diminiſhed.
Caſtráta reſpublica, a weake or febele common weale.
Caſtrénſis, ſe, that whiche pertayneth to anhoſte or armie, or warre.
Caſtrenſe peculium, that whiche a man of warre hath gotten in warres.
Caſtrenſis corona, a crowne or garlande geuen vnto hym that fyrſte perſed the campe of his enemies.
Verbum caſtrenſe, a woorde vſed in warre among ſouldiours.
Caſtrimonienſes, people of Italy.
Caſtritius, a noble man in the tyme of Scylla. and an oratour vnder Adrian the emperour.
Caſtro, áui, áre, to geldc. ſometyme to cutte of generally.
Caſtrâre arbores, to bore holes lowe in trees.
Caſtrare vites, to cutte vynes.
Caſtrum, ſtri, n. g. ſing. a caſtell or fortreſſe.
Caſtrum nouum, a towne in Italy by the mouth of Tyber.
Caſtula, læ, f. g. a lynnen cloche, wherwith maidens dyd gyrd them ſelues vnder their pappes.
Caſtulonenſes, people of the towne Caſtulon in Spayne, called commonly Caſtona.
Caſtus, a, um, chaſte, honeſte, continent, vncorrupted.
Caſta mola, a kynde of ſacrifice, that the virgins Veſtales made.
Caſtus à culpa, pure, without faut, nothinge gyltie.
Caſtus moribus, of honeſte and vncorrupted maniers.
Caſtæ aures, honeſt eares, that can not abyde fylthy talke.
Caſtus, us, idem quod caſtitas.
Caſu, by chaunce.
Caſuentillani, people of Italy.
Caſuentum, a ryuer nere to the bolome of the ſea called Tarentinum.
Caſula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of caſa.
Caſúra, æ. f. g. a fall or decaie.
Caſurgis, a citee in Boeme nowe called Praga.
Caſúrus, a, um, that will fall or chaunce.
Caſus, us, m. g. happe, chaunche, peryll, daunger, ruyne, miſfortune, or miſerie. alſo a caſe.
Caſus acerbus, an heup chaunce.
Incerto caſu pendere, whan a thynge is in doubte, wherto it will come.
Accipere caſum aliquem grauiter, to bee vexate ſorye for any chaunce or myſfortune that hath happened.
Iudicio & caſu aliquid facere, contrary.
Variis caſſubus tractatus, tolled in many aduerſitees.
Caſum alicuius lugêre, to bewaile a mans fall or miſerie.
Magnum caſum habet hæc res, this matter is verye daungerous.

Caſus hyemis, the latter ende of wynter.
Caſus vrbis, the decaie or ruine of a citee.
Grauiore caſu celſæ decidunt turres, The high towers haue the greater fall.
Cata, a prepoſition in greke, ſignifyinge Contra, or Aduerſus.
Catabanes, people of Arabia deſerta.
Catábaſis, ſis, fœ. gen. a deſcendynge or goynge downe.
Catabathmus, a place in Affryke topaynge to Egypte. ſo named of the ſtipeneſſe or deſcendynge.
Catableptus, ti, maſc. gen. a beaſte, bycedinge in Affrike, lyke a bul, with eyes terrible to beholde. Aelianus.
Catachrêſis, ſis, f. g. a figure, whan one woorde is vſurped for an other. as Paricida. for one that hath kylde his brother. Piſcina, a ponde, wherin is no fyſhe.
Catachyſmata, among the Athenienſes, whan newe ſeruauntes came fyrſte into an houſe, as they ſtode by the chimney or herth, they powred on theyr heades, egges, nutte, dates, beanes, and peaſon, whiche were catched vp of the other ſeruauntes. And the kyke was doone on the new bryde, in token of good lucke. This was called Catachyſmata, for Catachyſis, in greke, is in engliſhe a pouringe out.
Cataclyſmos, or Cataclyſmus, mi, m. g. an vniuerſall cloudde, a great ſhowre of rayne.
Cataclyſta, æ, f. g. a garment cloſe all about.
Catácryſis, ſis, f. g. a condemnation.
Catádromus, mi, ma. g. the place where menne dooe renne horſes for prices or wagers. alſo hoſtes, wherein men practiſe deedes of armes.
Catadupa, a place by Nylus.
Catadupi, a place in Ethyope.
Catágrapha, orum, ymages lookynge dyuers waies, and in dyuers fourmes.
Catalécticum metrum, a verſe, wherin one ons ly ſyllable lacketh.
Catalépſis, ſi, f. g. occupation, deprehenſion.
Catalépſum, ti, n. g. idem.
Catalóxis, xis, f. g. a fynyſhynge of a thynge.
Catálogus, li, m. g. ſpeeche or wrytyng, where thinges be recited in order and number: A rehearſall or table of the numbre of thynges, a rolle.
Catályma, lymatis, n. g. refection. alſo an ynne.
Catályſis, ſis, f. g. diſſolution.
Catamidio, áre, to ſet one vp with a paper on his head, to be mocked or rebuked for ſome offence as they vſe to doo with men periured, or with forgers of euidences.
Catamitus, miti, m. g. a boie hyred to be abuſed contrary to nature.
Catana, a towne of Sicilie, the people wherof were called Catanei.
Catangelos, idem quod Rubus, Dioſc.
Catanchuſa, idem quod Anchuſa. Dioſc.
Cataphora, ræ, f. g. a deade ſleape, or a diſpoſition to ſleape.

Cata-

Cataphractarius, rij, ma. ge. a man armed at all pieces. ſometyme it is taken for a foote man, armed with a breſt plate or cureetes.

Cataphráctus, a, um, armed or fenced on all partes.

Cataphracti equites, men of armes on barded horſes.

Cataphractæ naues, couered ſhyppes.

Cataphryges, heretykes, which tooke that name of one Montanus, of Phrygia, an arche heretyke. who affyrmed, that the holy goſt was geuen to them, and not to the apoſtles. They baptyſed not in the name of the trinitee, and vſed to baptyſe men after they were dead. They condemned the ſeconde mariage. This ſecte beganne in the yere of our lorde. 170.

Cataphiſis, idem quod phyſillum. Dioſc.

Catapiromántia, æ. fœ. ge. diuinacion, or ſothſaiyng, by lokyng in a glaſſe.

Catapſyxis, ſ. idem quod Cicuta. Dioſc.

Catapláſma, ătis, neu. gen. a playſter made of dyuers thynges.

Catapótia, orum, n. g. plu. pylles in medicine.

Catapúlta, æ, f. g. an ingine in warre, wherwith they ſhoote dartes or quarelles a great waie of.

Catapultárium pilum, a bolte or darte ſhotte in that ingine.

Cataputia maior, the greatter ſpourge. looke Ricinus.

Cataputia minor, an herbe called the leſſe ſpurge, looke more in Tithymalus, and alſo in Lathyris, which is the ſame herbe.

Catarácta, or Catarrhacta, æ, fœm. gen. and Cataractes, æ, maſc. gen. a poꝛtcullies. Alſo a greate courſe of water fallynge downe from hygh broken places. Alſo the place from whens it dooeth fall. whereof it is ſayed, whan there is great ſhowꝛes of rayne, that Cataractæ cœli apertæ ſunt.

Catarácta, is alſo a diſeaſe of the eyes, haunge a tough humoꝛ lyke a gelie, rennyng out.

Cataráctæ, bee alſo thynges ſette to ſtoppe the courſe of water, as ſluis gates, weares, damnes, and ſluſes.

Cataractæ naues, bꝛydes called alſo Diomedeæ, whiche had teeth and eyes lyke fyꝛe.

Catarectes,, a ryuer of Pamphilia.

Catari, people of Pannonia.

Catarnia, a countrey of Aſia.

Catárrhus, catárrhi, ma. ge. a reume or ſtyllyng downe of water or fleume from the head.

Catarrhytus, a, um, that whereby a ryuer dooeth renne.

Cataſcópium, ij, n. g. a ſhyppe that watcheth or eſpieth for other: a bꝛygandyne or pynnes.

Cataſcopus, pi, a ſpye.

Cataſta, æ, f. g. a cage, wherein men be ſet, which are to be ſolde. alſo wherein they were punyſhed.

Catasthlus, looke Calaſaſter.

Cataſtroma, or rather Cataſtrôma, ſtrômatis, neu. g. the hatches or deckes in ſhyppes, where men do ſtand to fyght.

Cataſtróphe, phes, f. g. a ſubuerſion. Alſo the latter ende of a comedie, and by a pꝛouerbiall figure, the laſte ende of any thynge.

Catatypôſis, ſis, f. g. a figure, where one thyng is deſcribed by an other.

Catax, idem quod claudus.

Cate. idem quod caute.

Catechêſis, is, f. ge. an inſtruction or teachyng, pꝛoperly by mouth, and not by wꝛytynge.

Catechíſo, aui, are, to inſtructe, to informe, or teache by mouthe.

Catachomenion, idem quod cicúta. Dioſc.

Catechúmenus, ni, m. g. he that is newly inſtructed or taught by mouth.

Categorémata, orum, n. g. pꝛedicamentes.

Categória, góriæ, f. g. an accuſation.

Catélla, or Catellum, diminutiues of Catêna, a lyttle chayne.

Catéllus, li, m. g. and Catella, læ, fœ. g. a veꝛy litteil hounde or bꝛache, a whelpe.

Catêna, æ, f. g. a chayne.

Injicere catenas alicui, to bynde one with chaynes.

Catenárius, a, um, pertaynyng to a chayne.

Catenarius canis, a bande dogge, tyed in a chayne to kepe the houſe.

Catenátio, ônis, f. ge. a ſtreight faſtnyng or ioignyng of beames and rafters together in buildynge.

Catêno, aui, are, to chayne together.

Catenula, læ, f, g. a lyttle chayne.

Catérua, æ, fœ. ge. a company of men of warre. ſometyme a multitude of people.

Agere cateruam, to dꝛyue awaie a bande of ſouldiours.

Magna caterua comitatus, accompanied with a great route of men.

Cateruárij, orum, ma. ge. they that doee aſſemble in companies without oꝛder.

Cateruâtim, by companies.

Cathalanum, a towne in Fraunce called Chalon.

Catharéctica, orum, n. g. purgatiue medicines.

Cathari, were heretykes, whiche affyrmed, that it was not lefull for a chꝛiſtian man to ſwere, for any cauſe, or at any tyme. They did alſo denye all the ſacramentes of the churche.

Cathármata, thármatum, n. g. plu. men which for auoydyng of the peſtilence, or ſome daungerous ſickenеſſe, were offered to the goddes.

Catharmos, a certayne purgation with fyre.

Cathárticus, a, um, any thyng that purgeth.

Cathay, a great region in the eaſt part of the woꝛld, extendinge to the eaſt ocean ſea: on the ſouth, to the ouer India: and is alſo called Sinarum regio. It is dyuided in to nyne royalmes: all be vnder the great Cham. This countrey is wonderfull ryche in golde and ſylke, aboundynge in grayne, wynes, and all other thinges neceſſary for mans ſuſtenaunce. The people for the moꝛe parte, honour Chꝛiſt as God, but they are not baptiſed

baptised. They are courteyse and reasonable, and verie counnyng artificers.

Cathedra, æ, f. g. a seate or chayre.

Cathedralicus, a, um, pertepnyng to a chayre.

Cathedralicus seruus, a seruaunt that carpeth his maister in a chayre. sometyme an yll sleuthfull felowe.

Cathedrárij philosophi, philosophiers whiche in theyr seates onely dispute and talke of vertue.

Cathi, looke Chatti.

Cathmæa, a kynde of earth, wherof latin wetall is made.

Cathólicus, a, um, vniuersall, nowe it is vsed for him that kepeth the fayth, as the vniuersal church hath obserued it. Also the bysshop of the Armenians was so called.

Cathólica medicamenta, medicines profitable to pourge all maner of humours.

Cathon, one of the yles called Cyclades.

Cati, a well in Italy by Tyber.

Catilina, a Romain, notable for his conspyracy.

Catillátio, ônis, f. g. a greate reproche layde to gentylmen, whiche had robbed the countreys that were ayded to the Romayns, and had riotously consumed the goodes.

Catillo, aui, are, to licke dishes, to feede gredily on depnte meate.

Catillo, ônis, m. g. a lychedyshe, a glutton.

Catillus, li, m. g. or Catillum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Catinus, a lyttell platter or dysshe, a potager. Also Catillus is the ouer stone of a mylle called the renner.

Catillus, the sonne of Amphiaraus, and brother of Tyburtus, in memorie of whom he builded the citee of Tybur.

Catina, æ, or Catine, es, a citee of Sicile. some called it Catona.

Catinus, ni, m. g. and catinum, ni, n. g. a charger, platter or dysshe.

Catini, the people called Pigmæi.

Cato, onis, was not fyrst a surename, but a name of merite. For the auncient Romaynes called him Cato, that was wyse by muche experience. Of this name, two were most excellent. Marcus Cato Censorius, because he alwayes vsed the grauitee and rygour that was wont to be in the correctours of maners, called Censores. Also he himselfe beynge Censor, was aboue all other most sharpe and rigorous. Valerius Mar. wryteth, that he was almost an olde man ere he learned latine letters. and than it semeth he was older he learned greke. yet not wythstandynge by gatherynge bryefgementes out of Tucidides, and Demosthenes workes, he became the greatest oratour of his tyme, and was called the Romayne Demosthenes. He beynge made consull, wanne moe cities in Spayne, than he had aboden dates in that countrey. In whiche iourney he retepned to him selfe, nothyng of all that was founde there, but meate and dipnke onely. He made his soudiours sythe, geuyng to euery of theim a pounde weyght of syluer, saynge, Better it were, that many Romaynes returned to Rome with siluer, than a fewe with gold. He taught his owne sonne grammer, not with standynge he had a seruaunt called Chilo an excellent grammarian, and taught a great schole, saynge. It is not conuenient, if my sonne be slow of learnynge, he shoulde be rebuked or punished by the eares of him, that is of a seruile condition. He also taught him the ciuile lawes, the exercise of all weapons, to ryde well, to fyght with the fystes, to sustayne bothe colde and heate, to leape into waters and swymme agaynst swyfte streames. Beyng Censor, he spared none estate, whose maners he founde corrupted, or superfluous in lyuynge, wherby he brought into the citee a meruayllous pmage of vertue. hys sentences rehersed by Plutarke be wonderfull, of which I wyll remembre three. Like as the dies, sayed he, doo die most often that colour, whyche they doo perceyue most men delite in: so yonge men doo most studiously haunte and imbrace that, whyche they se olde men and counsaylours haue in moste estimation. He blamed the people of Rome, for that they committed authorite and offices ofte tymes to one persone, saynge, They seemed not to esteeme rule and authorite, or els they supposed there were but few worthy of promotion. The one was a lygne of contempt, the other discourage to good wittes and rebuke to theyr countrey. Whan three ambassadours were chosen to be sente into Bithynia, of whom one had the goute, an other peynes in hys heade, and the thyrde tymorus, Cato laughynge sayed in the senate. The people of Rome sendeth an ambassade, whiche hath neyther eeres, head, nor herte. The lyfe of thys and of the other Cato, are worthy to be often tymes red. specially of coūsaylours and men in authorite. he was before the incarnation, 182. yeres.

Cato Vticensis (so called because he slew him selfe in the towne Utica, to whom the other Cato Censorius, was greate graunde father) shewed a wonderful constaunce and grauitee euen in his childehode. seldome merry or seene to laughe, and yf he dyd, it was a very lytle smilyng: not lightly angry, but if he were, he was not soone appeased. He was very studious in all morall philosophy, practysyng in his actes and lyuyng, that which he radde of vertue and honestee: and studied eloquence only to the intent, that in counsayling and reasoning, he mought adde vnto philosophy more force and ornament, and yet would he not practise it openly. whan one said to him, men dispraise thyne obstinate silence, he answered: I force not so they dispraise not my liuing: But I wil breake out of this silence, whan I can speake that is worthy to be spoken. Beyng Tribunus militum, he was sent into Macedonie, where with his meruayllous grauitee, prudence, and peynfulnesse, he made all that were vnder him feere and hardynes

gaynst their ennemies, gentil to their felowes, fearfull to doe iniurie, prompt to get prayses, & him selfe labouryng with them, dyenge his apparayle, feedynge and goyng lyke vnto them: he contrary to mens expectations (not withstandyng his seueritee) wan the hertes of them, going on foote and talkynge with euery man. He was of such constancie, and so farre from ambition & flattery, that neyther Pompey nor Cæsar, in theyr chiefe pryde, whan all men, eyther for dread or fauour, inclyned to theyr desyres, couldе persuade him to agree to theyr myndes, in cases where it seemed to be against the weale publike: nother mought any maner menacing or dreadful tokens moue him from that constancie. In so muche, that whan he herde that Cæsar had vanquished Pompey, and that his frendes wold haue sent to Cæsar, to desyre his fauour, he answered: They which are vanquished, or haue any wyse trespased, ought to make suite, but he in all his lyfe was neuer vanquyshed, and in innocencye surmounted Cæsar, who in mahynge warre againste his owne countrey, had condemned him selfe to haue done that thynge, which he had often denied. Finally not for malice of Cæsar, but because he would not beholde the weale publyke destroied, he slew him selfe at Utica, haupng with him at supper, the euenyng before, the greatest officers of that cstee, and many of his frendes. Also this sentence beeng spoken amongest other: Onely a good man is a free man, al yll men are bonde: whan one happened to reason against it, Cato beyng therwith chaufed, disputed with the other so vehemently and longe, that al men suspected that he wouldе not longe lyue. He died before the incarnacion. 44. yeres.

Catoblepos, called also Basiliscus, a little beast, whose eyes if a man beholde, he dieth immediately.

Catochites, a certayne stone that cleaueth to a mans hande lyke gumme. Plí.

Catocœlia, æ, fœ. ge. the panche, or nethermoste parte of the bealie.

Catoni, people of Scythia about Meotis.

Catopyrites, a precious stone, that groweth in Cappadocia.

Catorthôma, ătis, n. g. a perfecte woorke of vertue, a deede iustly and well doone.

Catórtholis, sis, f. g. a ryghtfull doyng.

Catti, looke Chatti.

Cattiterides, idem quod cassiterides.

Cattus, ti, ma. g. of some is taken for a catte, but without any approued authour.

Catulária, æ: f, g. one of the gates of Rome.

Catulaster, stri, ma. g. that imitateth a whelpe or little dogge. also the little whelpe it selfe.

Catulinus, a, um, of a catte, or rather of a lyttle dogge, or whelpe.

Catúlio, liui, lire, the desyre of female kynde to company with the male kynde, properly to goe allaute, to rudder, to horsyng, or to bissonyng.

Catulitio, ônis, f. g. the goyng allaute. &c.

Catullus, the name of a poete

Catullus, a Romayn capitayn in the fyrst warres of Carthage. Also an oratour that was consull with Marius.

Cátulus, li, ma. g. a whelpe, properly of a dog. It is vsed also for a kytlyng, and the pongings of all kynde of beastes.

Caturactonium, a cytee called Catlyle in Englande.

Caturiges, people of Italy.

Catus, a, um, idem quod cautus, wyse or wittie, graue, sage, auncient, fatherly. Also the name of a noble and wyse familie in Rome.

Caua, æ, f. g. looke Cauus.

Cauædium, lowhe Cauedium, but it is more truely wryten Cauædium.

Cauâmen, ínis, n. g. an holowe place.

Caueres, people of Narbone in Fraunce.

Cauâticus, a, um, that is of a caue or denne.

Cauâtor, ôris, mascu. gen. he that maketh any thynge holowe.

Cauâtus, a, um, made holowe.

Cauca, a citee in Spayne called commonlye Quenca.

Cáucalis, lis, or ĭdis, f. g. an herbe lyke fenel, with a whyte flowre and short stalke, and is supposed to come of naughtie perselp seede. It is called bastarde perselp.

Caucasus, an hyll, one of the highest in all Asia, situate about Iberia, and Albania on the north parte, and is a parte of the mountayne Taurus, one of the partes of this hyll dyuydyng India and Media, stretcheth towarde the redde sea. Philostr.

Cauchæ, certayne fieldes by the ryuer Tygris.

Cauda, æ, fœ. g. the tayle of a beast. sometyme a mans priuie membre.

Iactare caudam, to wag the tayle lyke a dogge.

✠ Caudam trahere, a prouerbe, signifiyng one to bee scorned or made a foole, taken of children, whiche vse to hange a tayle behynd hym, whom they mocke or illude.

✠ Equinæ caudæ pilos vellere, to plucke the heares of an horse tayle, A prouerbe, spoken of hym, that by little and lyttle atchieueth that he couldе not doe immediately altogether.

Cáudacus, a, um, pleasaunt, gentle.

Cáudecæ, arum, f. g. litteil coffers of wickers, or a tunket, wherin peles are taken in ryuers.

Cáudeus, a, um, of the bodie of a tree, or stalke of an herbe.

Cáudex, cáudicis, m. g. the lower parte of a tree nert the roote: the bodie of the tree, the stalke of an herbe. Also a table, haupng many leaues or tables, whereof bookes and tables bee called Codices. And shippes that cary vytayles Caudicæ. It also signifyeth a dull foole, suche as can neyther well speake nor doe.

Caudicâlis, le, pertepnyng to the body of a tree.

Caudicárius, a, um, made of thicke plankes.

Caudicáriæ naues, shippes made of thicke plankes, or a shippe that carpeth vyttaples.

Caudicátus, a, um, idem quod caudicarius.

Caudicatæ naues, idem quod caudicariæ.

Caudinus, a, um, of Caudis.

Caudinæ furcæ, a place in Italye, where the Romaynes were discomfyte by the Samnites.

Caudis, or Caudium, a towne of the Samnites.

Cáuea, æ, f. g. a caue or darke place in the grounde. Also a cage or coupe, wherein byrdes be kept. Also a denne of wylde beastes: a place where men behelde playes or enterludes: Sometyme a company of people gathered for that purpose. Also euery place that is lyfted or rayled in.

Cauédium, or rather Cauædium, a place at large, haupng many porches, whiche serueth to a common, lyke a market place. It is also a porche or byode place in the court of an house, common for all men to stande in.

Cáueo, caui, ére, neu. to beware, to eschewe. Also to prouyde diligently, to take hede.

Caue tibi, take hede to thy selfe.

Caue tibi illum puerum, beware of that child.

Caue facias, take hede thou doo it not.

Cætera cauebuntur, The reste I wyl prouyde for.

Cauere alicui, to geue counsayle to one in matters of lawe, or concernynge contractes, to instructe one what he shall doo.

Cauere capite, to put in suerties to appere in matter of lyfe and death.

Cauere sibi ab aliquo, to take a quittaunce or other discharge for the paiement of monepe, or delyueraunce of any other thynge.

At vero, inquam, tibi ego Brute non soluam, nisi prius á te cauero, amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum, Truely saied I, Brutus, I will not paye the, except I haue fyrst a quyttance of the, that thou shalt not eftsoones demaunde it of him, of whom thou moughtest aske it.

Quid isti caueã? what shal I prouyde for him?

Cauere testamento, to will a thynge to be doue by testament.

Caueri, to be taken hede of.

Cauere insidias, to beware that one be not attrapped or taken in a snare.

Cauere honestatem, to flee honestee.

Cauere aliquem, to take hede of one, that he hurt him not. Likewyse Cauere sibi ab aliquo.

Cauere alicui, to take hede or prouide, that one haue no hurt or displeasure.

Scabiem pecori caueto, take hede that thy cattell be not infected with the scabbe.

Obsidibus de pecunia cauent, They gaue hostages vntill the money was paied.

Cauere sibi obsidibus ab aliquo, to take or requyre hostage of one for sureter of couenantes.

Cauere alicui obsidibus, to geue hostage for sureter of paiement.

Caues tibi per Brutum, thou makest thyne excuse by Brutus.

Cauere pecuniam alicui, to putte one in assurance for money that he oweth him.

Cauere scripus, in writing lawes, to make prouisions to exclude euery doubte and inconuenyence that might folowe.

Nunquam caui quid facerem, I neuer regarded what I shoulde doo.

Cauetur, and Cautum est lege, it is excepted or prouided for in the lawe: or it is prohibyted by the lawe.

Cauere in iure, to geue counsayle in matters of the lawe, what is best to be done.

Cautum est prædibus, ac prædijs, assurance taken by bandes and sureties.

Cautum est, it is ordeyned or prouyded by an act of parliament or counsayle.

Cauérna, æ, f. g. a caue or holowe place in the grounde. Sometyme Cauernæ doe signify eares.

Cauernôsus, a, um, full of caues.

Cauérnula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of cauerna.

Cauiáres hostiæ, & cauæ: were partes of the bestes next to the tayle, to bee sacrificed for the byshop.

Cauilla, æ, f. g. and Cauillum, li, n. g. a mocke or a scoffe, an haftynge question, a cauell.

Cauillátio, ónis, f. g. a cauillacion, a subtill forged tale, a mery tauntyng, a subtile wrestynge of a false thynge to the confirmacion of ones sentence.

Cauillâtor, ôris, m. g. a mocker or boorder, a cauiller.

Cauillâtus, us, idem quod cauilla.

Cauillor, atus sum, ari, to iest, to mocke, to boord, to cauillate, to reason or common subtilie and ouerthwartly.

Caula, æ, f. g. a shepehouse, but properly a folde. also a hole, wherin any thyng maie be creepyd.

Caulescere, to grow into a stalke.

Caúlias, liæ, f. g. the iuyce, whiche is pressed out of the herbe called Lacerpitium.

Cauliculus, li, m. g. a tender stalke.

Caulina, wynes made about Capua.

Caulis, lis, m. g. a stalke or stemme of an herbe or tree. It is sometyme taken for all potte herbes, the rumpe of a beast, and for a shaft or a staueline. It is also an herbe called colewortes. Vrade Brassica.

Caulis pennæ auis, all the quill and stemme of the fether beside the downe.

Caulis caudæ bouis, all the rumpe or gristle of an ore tayle, beside the tuft of the heare at the ende.

Caulis Iouis, idem quod Aizoum. Dioscor.

Caulum, or Caulon, a towne, whiche as Plinie writeth, is situate in the fyrst region of Italy.

Caûma, ătis, n. g. heate. also a disease in thyes dzen procedyng of a burnyng in the heade about the brayne, and causeth holownesse of the eyes, with dyzynesse of the bodie.

Caumas, a Centaure, the sonne of Ixion.

Caunus

Caunus, a citie in Caria, by the ryuer Calbis.
Cauo, cauáui, âre, act. to make holow.
Luna cauat cornua, the moone decreaseth or waneth.
Caupo, ônis, com. gen. an huhster that selleth meate and drynke, a tauerner, a victaler.
Caupôna, æ, f.g. a tauerne or victaplyng house.
sometyme a woman that serueth wyne.
Cauponária, æ. f. g. tauerners craft.
Caupônius, a, um, pertaynyng to the tauerners craft.
Cauponius puer, a tauerners boy.
Caupônor, âris, âri, depo. to sell wyne or other victayles, as tauerners doo.
Cauponari bellum, by a metaphore, to make warre for aduauntage.
Caupónula, læ, f.g. a diminutiue of caupona, a typpyng house or ale house.
Caúrio, ris, iui, ire, to crie like a panther.
Caurium, a towne of Portugall, called also Caura, commonly Corra.
Cauros, an ple, whiche was afterwarde called Iapyx.
Caurus, ri, ma. ge. a westerne wynde, called also Corus, and Euronotus.
Cáusia, æ, f. g. a brode hatte or cappe, suche as haruest folkes vse, to kepe of the sonne. It was also a royall ensygne of the kynges of Macedony.
Causima, æ. f. g. dyre woode, that wyll bourne quickely.
Causa, or caussa, sæ, f. g. a cause or controuersye in suite, a matter to be spoken of before a iudge, or other audience. Also a businesse or charge in a mans affayres. In excuse, a reason or consideration that moueth one to doo a thynge, an occasion, a quarell, a state or condicion.
Causam accipere, to take the matter in hande. also to take an excuse, to holde one excused.
Causam capere, to take an occasion.
Causa cadere, to lose his action.
Causam agere, to pleade a matter.
Causam dicere, to aunswer vnto that which is layed vnto his charge, eyther by him selfe or by atturney.
Causam dicere, to say contrary, to deny.
Hoc si secus reperies, nullam causã dico, quin mihi & pareptum, & libertatis apud te deliquio fiet, If thou doest finde it otherwise, I wil not say contrary, but that it is at thy pleasure that I shal lose both my parentes and libertee.
Causam dicere ex vinculis, to aunswer in ward or beyng a prysoner.
Causas nectere, vel fingere, to feygne matters to make excuses or delayes.
Dare causam, to gyue an occasion.
Causam orare, to pleade.
Causam quærere, to seeke occasion.
Causam sustinere, to beare the blame.
Causam tenêre, to obteyne in iudgement.
Causa mea, for my sake.

Syro ignoscas volo, quæ mea causa fecit, I will that ye forgiue Syrus al that he hath done, for my sake.
Causa inferior, the lesse right or weaker title.
Causa superior, the better right or title.
In causa hæc sunt, the reason is this, or the consideracions be these.
Semen & causa bellorum, the matter and occasion of warres.
Nunquid causæ est, quin &c. Is there any let or excuse but that. &c.
Per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, vnder the pretence or colour of gatherynge money.
Contumeliæ causa, for reproche.
Causa mea, for quod ad me attinet.
Mea quidem causa vidua victita, lyue a wyfe dowe styll for me.
Verbi causa, and Exempli causa, for an ensample.
Causæ dictio, a defence or answerynge to that is layed to ones charge.
Accipe quæsiti causam, heare the cause of that ye demaunde.
Cæcas causas exponere, to explicate or declare hidde and darke causes.
Cum causa facere, to doo as the matter semeth to require.
Causæ cardo, looke Cardo.
Pro magnis causis, for great reasons and considerations.
Frons causæ, the vtter apperance of a matter.
Exudare causas, spoken in derision of babbling lawiers, which contend in their matter till they sweate.
Incũbere in causam, to applie a matter ernestlie: Also to fauour the quarell of any parte.
Indicta causa damnari, to be condemned without answere: or to be condemned, the cause not not beyng heard.
Periclitari causa, to put his matter in hasarde or iopardie.
Deponere causam, to leaue of his quarell or suite.
Omnis familiæ causa consistit tibi, all the charge or busynesse of my house is lefte to thee.
Etsi tibi causa est de hac re, Although thou haue an excuse or defence for thee in this matter
Morte qui affecti sunt, in eadem causa sunt, qua antequam nati, They that be dead, bee in the same state and condicion, that they were before they were borne.
Erat in meliore causa quam si. &c. He was in better state and condicion, than if. &c.
Diutius commoratus est in Pompei causa, He abode longer in the maynteynance of Pompeies quarell.
Profectus est cum his, quorum erat vna causa, he went forthe with them, whiche fauoured one quarell.
Causarie, an aduerbe, after the facion of them that be discharged for some lawfull cause.
Causárij, they that bee essoyned in our law, or

excused for a speciall cause.
Causaria missio, a discharge of a souldiour, for a reasonable cause.
Causarij milites, souldiours, whiche for causes reasonable, were discharged out of the armie: For sickenesse, as Politianus writeth.
Causátio, ônis, f. g. an inwarde sickenesse.
Causatiuus, a, um, that is cause of the doynge of a thynge.
Causia, or Causea, looke before Causa.
Causidicus, ci. m. g. a man of law, an atturney.
Causificor, âris, to complayne of a thynge that doeth greue one, to refuse, to lay excuses, why he wyll not doo a thyng.
Causódes, or Causon, ônis, ma. ge. an heate or bournynge, a continuall hotte feuer, ingendred of redde choler and sharpe, in the veynes next to the herte, in the veynes of the mouthe of the stomake, and in the holownesse of the liuer or lounges. The signes of this feuer, are intollerable heate, with continuall thyrst, horrour, a swifte pulse keepyng no order, shorte breath, the vrine high coloured and thynne.
Causor, âris, dep. to shewe and alledge the reason or excuse of any thyng.
Causari tempestatem, & vim fluminũ, to lay for his excuse the tempest and great fluddes.
Nunquid causare: Doest thou lay any excuse? or doest thou say any thyng to the contrary?
Causos, si, m. g. a bournynge ague continually vexing a man, and maketh the tongue dyre, and of colour blacke.
Causticus, a, um, bournyng, or that bourneth.
Caustica medicamenta, medicines whiche doo burne the skinne or the flesshe.
Caustum, sti, n. g. a thynge that may be burned.
Causula, a diminutiue of causa, a small cause.
Cautéla, læ, f. g. a prouision or cautell.
Cauteriâtus, a, um, marked or burned with that instrument, which is called Cauterium, or marked with an yron.
Cautérium, rij, n. g. a markynge yron, or an instrument, wherewith sores are burned. Also a pewterers instrumente.
Cauteres, idem quod cauteria.
Cautè, and cautim, wisely, circumspectly, subtilly warely.
Cautè & pedetentim dicere, to speake or shew a thynge circumspectly, and leyserly.
Cáutes, tis, f. g. or Cotes, or Cos, a ragged roche or hill full of great stones.
✠ Caute loquatior, more clattering than a roche A prouerbe, applied to great speakers, gathered of the continuall clackynge that the sea maketh, whan it striketh agaynst a roche.
✠ Cautes Marpesia, a prouerbe applied to a stubborne felow, that will not chaunge his opinion.
Cáutio, ônis, f. g. a testament, obligation, or promyse in writynge, made diligently for the assurance of any thyng. Also a prouision or remedie. Cautio est, it is nede to prouide or beware.
Mittere cautionem chirographi, to deliuer writynge signed with his owne hande for assurance.
Cauto opus est, vt sobriè, &c. we must beware and take heede, that, &c.
Cautionem & diligentiam adhibere, to be ware, circumspect and diligent.
Habet multas cautiones, the matter hath many thynges to be forsene and taken hede of.
Cautionalis, e, the adiectiue of cautio.
Cautor, ôris, ma. gen. he that foreseeth matters wittyly and craftyly, that he or an other be not deceyued.
Cautor alieni periculi, he that warneth an other man of any daunger.
Cautor formularum, he that can skyll of all actions to be sued, an expert lawier.
Cautus, a, um, prouident, circumspect, wyse, wittie, ware.
Diligens & cautus. Cautus & prouidus.
Cautus, and Tardus, contraria.
Cautus ero in credendo, I will take heede what I beleue. I will not be ouer lyght of credence.
Cautas præferre manus, to grope with ones handes before hym, whan he goeth in the darke.
Quo mulieri esset res cautior. That the woman myght be more circumspect in the matter, or take better hede to it.
Cauta & moderata liberalitas, circumspecte and moderate liberalitee.
Cauus, a, um, holow.
Caua vena, the veyne of the liuer.
Aedes cauæ, sieled houses or chaumbers.
Cauæ fenestræ, id est patulæ.
Flumina caua, id est profunda & alta, deepe ryuers. Pinus caua, is sometyme vsed for a shyp.
Cauus, ui, m. g. or cauum, i, n. g. an holow place, or an hole, wherein byrdes dooe byerde.
Caxo, idem quod carax.
Cáÿcus, a ryuer in Phrygia.
Cáÿster, or Caystrus, a ryuer of Asia.
Cáÿstrius, a, um, of Cayster.
Ales caystrius, a swanne.
Caystros, a famouse ryuer of Ionia, by the cyte Ephesus.

C ANTE E.

CEa, looke Cæa.
Ceadus, a Thracion, whiche ayded the Troianes.
Cébes, ētis, a philosopher of Thebes.
Cebrenia, a place of Troye, called of some Cebrinia.
Cebrenij, people of that countrey, and also of Asia.
Cebrenis, idis, patronymicum fœminum.
Cebriones, the basterde son of kynge Priamus.
Cecina, a ryuer by Volaterre. Also the name of a Romayne whiche fauoured the quarell of Pompeie in the ciuile warre.

Cecropia,

Cecropia, a towne that Cecrops builded, whiche was after the caſtle of Athens.
Cecropidæ, men of Athens.
Cecropis, idis, a woman comyng of Cecrops.
Cecropius, a, um, of Cecrops.
Cecrops, opis, m. g. an auncient kynge of Athens, whoſe ymage was made haupnge two heades, as ſome ſuppoſe, becauſe he dyd kepſte inſtitute matrimonie in Greece. Other wryte, that he was bozne in Egypt, and dyd kepſt vſe both languages, Greeke and Egyptian. he was afoze the incarnacion. 1589. peres.
Cecryphalea, a roche in the ſea, oz an yle.
Cecubum, bi, n. g. a kynde of wyne, pzokytable to digeſtion of meate.
Cecurri, olde wryters vſed foz cucurri.
Cedar, a region in Arabie.
Ceditiæ tabernæ, of Ceditius.
Cedo, ceſsi, ere, to geue place, to departe, to goe awap, to voyde, to withdzaw, to obey, to graũt, to geue, to ſuccede.
Cedere authoritati, to be of leſſe authozitee. Pli
Cedere ad factum, to come to the effect, to bee doone. Plau.
Cedere creditoribus, is pzoperly where one vnable to paie his dettes, leaueth all his goodes oz landes to his creditours.
Cedere ex tranſuerſo, to goe ſydelynge lyke a crabbe.
Pudori famæq; ceſsi, I was ouercome with ſhame and regarde of wyne eſtimacion and good name.
Cedere interceſsioni, to pzocede no further, to admytte the contrary.
Cedere ius ſuum alteri, to geue vp his ryght and tytle to an other.
Cedere pro, to be in the ſtede of an other thing. Nam pro pulpamento cedit ſicuti ficus, Foz it is in ſtede of meate, lyke as fygges be.
Cedere vita, & cedere fato, to die.
Cedere poſſeſsione, to leaue the poſſeſſion.
Cedere periculo, to flee from daunger.
Cedere precibus, to graunt to the requeſte oz pzaier, to heare ones petition.
Cedere tempori, to accommodate him ſelfe to the tyme. to doo accozdyng to the tyme.
Cedit remedijs morbus, quando percuratur.
Cedit dies, is amonge the lawyers, the tyme is come, that the debte is due to be paied.
Cedit huic quæſtus ille, He hath that aduaun-tage by it.
Cedit illi res, His matter commeth wel to paſſe.
Cedunt mihi ea bona, Thoſe goodes are come oz happened vnto me.
Cedunt dies, the daies paſſe awaie.
Ceſsit, it happened.
Ceſserit parum gratus, Admytte he had lyttle thankes foz his labour.
Ceſsit in prouerbium, It became, oz was turned into a pzouerbe.
Cedere & locum dare, to auoyde oz geue place.

Cedere loco, patria, vrbe, domo, to departe from his place, countrey, citee, oz houſe, to leaue it and go his waie.
Cedere de republica, ab oppido, a gladiatore, è corpore, è ciuitate, in auras, ad aliquem locum.
Cedere retro, to retyre, to geue bache.
Cedam vita, I wyll be content to dye.
Cedere alicui, to obey one, and not to doe agaynſte his mynde, to be inferiour, and of leſſe eſtimacion oz value. alſo to goe awaye vanquyſhed, and haue the woorſe parte.
Non cedit gratiæ alicuius rei, It is no leſſe pleaſaunt.
Cedere ponderi, oz oneri, to bee vnable to beare oz ſuſtepne the weyght oz burdepne.
Operæ cedit, foz munus vel officium ſuum detrectat, he refuſeth to do his duetp.
Cedere ſpacijs, to geue one place to ſpe oz go by.
Cedere foro, to plaie banke rupte.
Lux candida ceſsit nubibus, The fayre daie was ouertourned with clouds.
Male ceſsit res, the matter had an yll ende.
Vinum cedet annis, The wyne wyll not continue.
Nihil omnino grecis ceditur, we geue no place oz we be nothyng inferioure to the grekes. Cedere honore, & nomine ſuo alteri, to geue vp and reſigne his rome and dignitee to an other.
Cedere legibus, to obey the lawes.
Cedentes capilli, heares that fall awaye from the head.
Seniores Lacedæmonij iure, quod illi nigrũ appellabant, contenti, carnes cedebant iunioribus, the auncientes of the Lacedemonians, contented with the wozte oz grewel, which they called blacke grewell, wolde leue the fleſſhe to the pongers.
Cedo, a verbe defective, vſed onely in the imperatiue mode, and ſignifieth geue, ſay, oz tell, and in the plurall, Cedite.
Cedo manum, geue me thy hande.
Quin tu mihi argentum cedo, but geue thou me the money.
Cedo quid factum ſit, tell what is doone.
Cedo quemuis arbitrum, appopnt what arbyter pe wyll: oz I wyll abyde any mans awarde, oz arbytrement.
Cedo aquam manibus, geue me water to waſh myne handes.
Cedras, a towne of Carie.
Cedrãtus, a, um, annopnted with the iupce oz oyle of the cedre tre.
Cedrati libri, bookes that wyll neuer perpſhe noz be eaten with woozmes.
Cedrelæon, oyle of Cedze.
Cedrelate, es, f. g. a great cedze tree.
Cedria, æ, f. g. the roſepn that renneth out of the great cedze tree.
Cedrinus, a, um, of a cedze tree.
Cedris, cedridis, fœm. gen. the fruite oz bearies

of Cedrus.

Cédrium, cédrij, neu. g. a kynde of pytche, or the iuyce of the cedre tree.

Cédrium malum, & Cedromælum, was of old tyme taken for an orenge, as Athenæus and Dioscorides doe wryte.

Cedrópolis, a towne in Caria.

Cedros, an plande in the costes of Germany.

Cedróstis, tis, fœm. ge. a whyte vyne, called also Ampeloleuse, of apothecaries Bryonia, commonly Viticella. It groweth in hedges.

Cedrus, dri, f. g. a tree, hauyng leaues lyke a sunnyer, bearies lyke myrtils, yelow, soote of sauour, and pleasant to eate: they beare all tymes of the yere newe fruyte and olde, as orenges dooe, the leafe neuer falleth. The tree sweateth out a lycour lyke Rosyn, meruaylous odoryferous. In the lande of Cyprus hath bene seene of theim growynge, in length. 130. feete, and in compasse fyue fathome. Of lyke greatnesse or greatter are in Syria. The woodde neuer rotteth, nor wormes may breede therein. wherefore it is muche praysed in buyldyng.

Carmina cedro linenda, verses wourthy neuer to perysshe. Cedro digna, thynges wourthy perpetuall memory.

Celadon, one of theim that was slayne at the mariage of Perseus and Andromade.

Celadusa, a lytle yle in the sea Adriaticum.

Celæno, one of the Harpies.

Celâtim, pryuyly, secretely.

Celâtus, a, um, hyd, kept close.

Celebrátio, onis, f. g. solemnisation. sometyme an assemblee or company of men.

Celebrâtus, a, um, muche spoken of or haunted, renoumed.

Celebratus dies, a date of great solemnitee.

Celebrésco, lebrescere, to begyn to be in greate fame, or renoumed.

Célebris, bre, and Céleber, bris, bre, famous. also swyfte, honourable, muche haunted, much spoken of, renowmed.

Celebris locus, a place muche haunted and greatly spoken of.

Celeberrimus conuentus, a verye solemne and great assemble or meetyng of men.

Celebris homo, a man muche sought to.

Via celebris, a wate much haunted and vsed.

Dies celeberrimus, a date, whereon meruaylous great honour and glorye hath chaunced vnto any man.

Ciuitas celeberrima, a citee, to the whiche is verie great resorte of people.

Celebris rumor, a bruyte, or rumour reported of many men.

Celeberrimus arte, or in arte grammatica, an excedynge good grammarian, and greatly esteemed and spoken of.

Celebritas, âtis, f. g. renoume. Also a greate assemble, greate hauntynge or resorte to a place.

Celebritas & solitudo, contrary.

Celebritatem odi, I hate the great resorte and company of men.

Hic locus maximam celebritatem habet, this place is greatly frequented.

Celebritatem addere ludis, to make playes more haunted or resorted to.

Celebritas & nomen, brute and renoume.

Diei extremæ celebritas, the solemnitee at a funerall or interrement.

Sermonis hominum celebritatem consequi, to gette great fame, or to bee muche spoken of among men.

Celebritas virorum & mulierum, great resort or assemble. &c.

Celebritas famæ, great renoume.

Celébriter, honourably.

Célebro, áui, âre, act. to celebrate or bryng in renoume, to make good reporte, to make famous. also to haunte, to honour or worshyp.

Celebrare nuptias, to make a feaste at a mariage. Celebrare epulas, to make banketes.

Celebrare conuiuium, to make a great feaste or banket.

Celebrare exequias, & funera, to bryng one solemnely to buryyng.

Celebrare ludos, to make playes with greate assemble of people.

Celebrare suum natalem, to make a great feaste at the date of his brythe.

Celebrare cœtus hominũ, to assemble a great numbre of people.

Celebrare syluas, to resorte muche to the woodes, or to bee much in the wooddes. Lyke wyse,

Celebrare templum, domum, locum.

Celebrare ferias, to kepe holy daye.

Celebrare & ornare.

Carminibus celebrari, to be greately commended or praysed in verses.

Celebrare laudibus, to set foorth a mans name with great prayses.

Ea sunt & latinis & græcis literis celebrata, Those thynges were described and set foorth honourably bothe in greke and latine.

Celebrata res omnium sermone, a matter so knowen, that euery man speaketh of it, or that is in euery mans mouthe.

Séque & rempublicam celebrauere, They gate laude and renoume both to theim selfe, and to the common weale.

Studium agriculturæ celebrauerunt, they commended and practised the vse of husbandry.

Celeia, a towne of Norice, called cõmonly Cilia.

Cilena, æ, a place in Cãpayne, dedicate to Juno.

Celenæ, arum, somtime the chiefe citee of Phrigia.

Celendris, a towne in Cilicia.

Celer, lĕris, lĕre, swyfte, quicke.

Celeris copia. Date dij quæso conueniundi mihi eius celerem copiam, God graunte that I may verye shortly meete with him.

Celerâtim, celeránter, and celeriter, hastily and quickly, shortly, swiftly, ere it be long.

Céleres,

Celeres, olde wryters vsed for Equites, horsemē.
Celéritas, ātis, f. g. also celeritudo, quicknesse, swyftnesse. Celeritas & festinatio.
Breuitas & celeritas syllabarum, the shortenesse and shortnesse of syllables.
Expedita & profluens celeritas verborum, a prompt and flowynge readinesse of woordes.
Celeritas ad discendum, a redy and quycke capacitee to learne thynges.
Celéripes, ripedis, om. g. swyft of foote.
Celeriter, swyftly, quickely, with speede.
Celeritudo, idem quod celéritas.
Célero, áui, áre, to doo a thynge quickly, to haste.
Celerans iter ad naues, makyng haste towardes the shyppes, or to take shyppynge.
Celerare gradum, to go apace, to make speede.
Opem celerare, to make speede to helpe or succour.
Celer, a mans name.
Celerini, people in the higher Spayne.
Celes, itis, looke Celox.
Celétes, lētum, mas. gen. plu. horses that renne for wagers.
Celetizóntes pueri, lyttle boyes that ryde on such horses.
Celeus, two syllables, a mans name.
Celéusma, or Celeuma, ātis, n. g. the shoute or cry that shypmen or botemen make, whan the maister doth whistle or call to encourage them.
Celéustes, ste, m. g. he that calleth on the maryners, to encourage them in suche wyse.
Cella, æ, f. g. a cellar, wherein any thyng is kept. Also where we be pryuyly washed. Also a pryuy place in the temple, a chauncell. sometyme a secrete chaumbre. Virgile calleth the holes of an hony combe Cellas.
Cella penuaria, a garnere or storehouse.
Cella olearia, a cellar for oyle.
Cella vinaria, a wyne cellar.
Cella prōptuaria, Plautus vseth for a prison.
In cellis stratos lectos videres, you might see the beddes made readye in the chaumbres.
Cellária, æ, f. g. idem quod cella. Also a woman butler. or she that hath the keepyng of the cellar.
Celláris, re, the adiectiue of Cella.
Columbi cellares, dooues that breede in holes.
Cellárium, rij, n. g. a store house.
Cellárius, rij, m. g. he that hath the charge of a cellar or storehouse.
Cello, lis, of olde wryters was vsed for Cedo.
Cellula, læ, a diminutiue of Cella.
Cellulæ columbarum, culuer holes.
Celmus, a man that nourished vp Jupiter, whom he tourned afterwarde into a diamonde, because he affyrmed him to be mortall.
Celo, áui, áre, to hyde, to conceale, to kepe close or secrete. The diuers construction of this woorde, note by the examples folowyng.
Celare aliquem de re aliquâ.
Balbus noster me celauit de hoc libro, Our frende Balbus tolde me nothyng of this booke.

Celare & occultare.
Celare quæ scribat existimo, I thynke he keepeth secrete suche thynges as he wryteth, or will not let them be knowen.
Vxorem ipsam hanc rem vt celes face, see that thou keepe this thynge secrete euen from thy wyfe.
Celare aliquid alicui.
Id Alcibiadi celari diutius non potuit, That thyng coulde not be hyd or conceled from Alcibiades any longer.
Celare se tenebris, to hyde him selfe in the darke.
Diem celare dicitur sol cum occidit.
Cui, diem promere, opponitur.
Ingenium celare, to hyde or dissemble ones disposition or nature.
Celoni, rauenyng people.
Celor, the passiue.
Vbi vbi est, diu celari non potest, where so euer she be, she can not be longe vnknowen.
Celox, ōcis, f. g. a lyttle swyfte shyppe, called a Brygantyne or barche.
Celsenses, people of Spayne.
Celsus, a noble Romayne, whiche wrate of physike and husbandry, in moste eloquent latine.
Celsus, a, um, hygh, lofty, vpright.
Status celsus & erectus, a standynge bolte vpright. or a streight vpright standyng.
Celtæ, Frenchemen.
Celtiaca, a citee in Spayne, in the countrey of Hispalis.
Celtiberi, people of that part of Spayne, whiche is called Biskaie.
Celtiberia, Biskaie.
Celtiberius, and Celtibericus, a, um, of Biskaie.
Celtica, the countrey of Lyons in Fraunce.
Celtici, people of Spayne, which tooke their beginnyng of the Frenchemen called Celtæ.
Celticum, a promontory of Spayne.
Celtis, tis, f. g. a hynde of sweete trees growing in Affrike, called also Lotos, Lote tree: the tree it selfe is of the bygnesse of a peare tree: but the fruite no bygger then a beane, and therefore of some is called Faba Græca, or Faba Syriaca.
Celtogallia is that parte of Fraunce, whiche conteineth Aquytayne, Lyons, Belgica, and Narbone, whereof the Frenche kyng hath. iii. partes whole. Belgica, for the more parte is in the handes of the emperour that nowe is. Rede of euerychē of thiem in their letters.
Celýdrus, or rather Cylindros, a womanes apparayle.
Cemelleo, a towne in Liguria.
Cemeneleum, a citee in the Alpes.
Cemas, idem quod Hinnulus vel cerua.
Cemos, idem quod hedera, Diosc.
Cenchreæ, a towne of Peloponesus by Corinthe.
Cénchris, chris, f. g. a wourme lyke an adder.
Cénchris, ídis, f. g. a byrde of the hynde of haukes, whiche maketh a shryll sowne whan he crieth. idem quod Tinunculus. looke there. It is also

the name of a towne or countrey of Greece.
Cenchrites, te, m.g. a precious stone, which hath in it thynges lyke mylle seede. also a kynde of made wyne, not of the pure grape.
Cenchrius, a ryuer in Ionia, by the wood Ortygia, where the poetes fayne that Latona was washed of hir nourse Ortygia, after she hadde trauayled with childe.
Cenchron, a kynde of dyamondes, no bygger than a mylle seede.
Cenea, called also Atalanta, the daughter of Cæneus.
Ceneum, a promontory in Euboea, where Hercules erected an aultar to Iupiter.
Ceneus, looke Cæneus.
Cenina, a citee of Italy nere to Rome.
Cenites, his name that builded Cenina.
Cenodoxia, vayne glorie.
Cenomani, people of Lumbardie. also a people in Fraunce of a countrey called Maine.
Cenotaphium, táphij, n.g. a monument of them, whiche are dead, wherein the bodye is not, as an herse set vp at the monthes or peres ende.
Cénseo, cénsui, ère, to suppose, to shewe ones opinion or sentence, to thynke good, to determine, to be discontent, to numbre people, to the intente to take the aple for the warres: Or to leaue a taske or subsydye, to speake or telle.
Magnopere censeo tibi properandum, I thinke very earnestly. &c.
De ea re ita censeo, I am of this opinion. &c. or I thynke this.
Ne vobis censeam, si ad me referetis, leste I would be angry, yf ye tolde me.
Quid grauare censeas? Telle me, what is that, that greueth thee?
Censeo, vt hoc facias, I will, I determine, or I thinke good, that ye do this.
Senatus dicitur censere, Populus iubere.
Cénseor, sus sum, éri, a deponent, to professe or enrolle in the censours tables.
Censéri, to be noumbred and inrolled of the Censors, or to be taxed or cessed.
Censéri, to be had in estimacion, or to be sette by. also to be meruayled at.
Quod ex iis studijs, hæc quoq; censétur oratio, Because of these studies, the same kynde of oration also, is esteemed and had in price.
Si censenda nobis atq; estimanda res est, If we must iudge and weigh the matter.
Cénsio, ônis, f.g. a chastisement, or a correction doen by the Censor, a price, aduice, or opinion.
Censio hastaria, a punyshement, whan soudiours, for some trespasse were inioyned to deliuer speares to other.
Cénsitor, oris, ab antiquo Censio: idem quod Censor.
Censor, ôris, m. g. an high constable, a lorde, a comptroller, a iudge of mens maners. also suche one as was appoynted to value mens goodes.
Censórius, a, um, pertaynynge to them, whyche had ouersyght of the maners of the people, whyche were called Censores.
Censorius vir, he that hath bene a Censour, or is worthy for his graunte to iudge and correcte other mens maners.
Censoria virgula, is taken for the authorite of the censours.
Censoria animaduersio, was a punyshement of them, whiche were of yll maners.
Censoria nota, the rebuke or checke of the master of maners.
Censuâlis, he that doeth company or assyste the iudges of maners, called Censores.
Censuâlis, le, of or pertaynynge to the Censours.
Censualis lex, a law made for numbrynge and tellyng of people.
Censúra, æ, f.g. the authorite or iudgement of a censour, an highe constableship, a comptrollership. also a correction of maners, law or decree, concernyng maners, a reformacion.
Censuram vini facere, to taste wyne, to assaye whether it be good or badde.
Census, us, ma, g. yerely reuenewes, goodes or substaunce. also valuacion of goodes. Also subsidie, and the numbrynge of the people.
Census equestris, the estimacion or value of them, which were in the order of gentylmen, called Ordo equestris, whiche rate was. 400. Sestertia: And that summe amounted (after the rate of our money, at thys day,) to 2635. li. 6. s. 8. d. whereby it appeareth, howe ryche Rome was at that tyme, seyng that was the generall estimacion of one order or state.
Census senatorius, the estimacion of them, whiche were Senatours: And was double the rate of Equestris. In Augustus tyme, it was treble so muche: whiche amounted of our money now currant, to. 7906. lib. not withstandyng, there were aboue. vi. C. Senatours.
Censum agere, and habere, to cesse or taxe mens goodes, accordynge to whiche valuacion they must paie tribute.
Censum liberari, to be delyuered from the taxyng of hys goodes.
Census, fortunæ, facultates, idem.
Census exiguus, tenuis, breuis, final substáre.
Nec census nobilitate maior, he was as noble as ryche.
Ex censu tributa conferre, to paye tribute or taxe, accordyng to the valuacion, or accordynge to his substance.
Census, a, um, valued or taxed. sometyme a man of that valu, that ought by the law to be taxed.
Capite censi, taxed by the polle, or they that paie head syluer.
Censuus, a, um, the adiectiue of Census.
Censui agri, fieldes, which may by the law be bought and solde.
Centáurius, and Centauricus, a, um, of the Centaures.
Centauri, a people in the countrey of Thessaly, whome

whome the poetes fayned to bee the one halfe lyke a man, the other halfe lyke an horſe. There be alſo certayne great ſhyppes ſo called.

Centaurea, and Centaurium, an herbe wherof there be two kyndes. The great, which apothecaries doo call Reuponticum, reuponty̆e in Engliſhe. And the leſſe, whiche is called Centorie. Alſo Fel terræ, and febrifugia.

Centáurium, a medicine inuented by Chiron, the Centaure.

Centâurus, ri, a tyrant firſt called Euenus.

Centenárius, a um, of an hundred yeres of age, or of an hundred pounde weight.

Centenariæ cœnæ, were ſuppers, on which by a law called Licinia, was beſtowed but an hundreth of the dyalon coyne called Aſſes.

Centênus, a, um, an hundreth.

Centéſimus, a, um, the hundreth: as,

Centéſima pars, the hundreth parte.

Centeſimæ vſuræ, were gaynes of the hundreth, one peny for euery moneth lone: looke ex aſſe vſura.

Centeſimare, out of an hundred to pecke out one.

Centeſimis calendis, in eight yere and fower monethes.

Cénticeps, cipitis, com. gen. that hath an hundreth heades.

Centies, an hundreth times.

Centifólia, æ, f. g. a kynde of roſes growynge in Italy. Plin. li. 21 cap. 4.

Centigrânum, gráni, n. g. a kynde of wheate, which had in euery eare an hundred cornes.

Centimanus, i, maſ. gen. that hath an hundreth handes.

Centinódia, æ, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath manye knottes, called of the grecians Polyganon: by the figure and deſcription of Fuchſius, it ſhould ſeeme to be knotte graſſe, or ſwynes graſſe.

Centinum, a towne of Vmbria in Italy.

Centipeda, æ, f. g. a worme called a paimer, which is heary, and hath many feete.

Centipedæ, or des, called alſo Scolopendræ, a kynde of eſſhes.

Centipéllio, ônis, ſ. g. part of the intrayles of an harte.

Cento, ônis, m. g. a facion of roughe, thicke and heary couerynges, which very poore people vſe: wherwith tentes and all other thinges neceſſary for houſholdiours, are couered whan it rayneth.

Alſo a vyle garment, that men of the countrey weare: and all kynde of thynges made of dyuers pieces of cloth, of ſundry coloures. It is taken of ſome for a quylte, a rake, or other lyke thyng, ſtuffed with lynnen, flore, or cotten.

Cento, is alſo a worke compiled of diuers fragmentes of verſes, pyked here and there out of authours, as Virgiliocentones.

Centones farcire alicui, a prouerbe ſignifyenge to holde one in talke, with many glorioule tales and lies.

Centonalis, wilde rue. Dioſc.

Centónicum, ci, n. g. idem quod Abſinthium marinum. Dioſc.

Centrâlis, le, that which is ſet in the very myddes of a thyng.

Centrines, num, a kinde of gnattes that ſtingeth.

Centrones, mounte Cenis, goynge into Lumbardy.

Centrôſus, a, um, full of knottes or knurres.

Centrum, tri. n. g. the poynete in the very middes of a thynge, the centre. alſo an harde knotte or knurre in tymbre, that marreth the workemans toole.

Centum, an adiectiue of the plurall numbre, and vndeclined, an hundreth. It is ſometyme vſed infinitely for exceedyng many.

Centum capita, Centum capitum, Centum capitibus, n. g. plu. num. a kynde of thyſtle, with many heades, called alſo Eryuge, and Eryngium: looke there. The roote and ſtalke is vſed to be eaten of ſome both ſodden and raw.

Centum geminus, an hundreth folde.

Centum peranéa inſula, a litle towne in Italy.

Centum pondium, an hundreth weyght. ſome tyme indefinitely, an exceedyng great weyght.

Centumuirâlis, le, pertaynynge to the hundreth and .v. iudges.

Centumuiratus, looke Centumuiri.

Centúmuiri, ceu Centumuiorum, n. gen. plu. an hundreth and .v. iudges. The people of Rome were deuided into .xxxv. tribes. of euery tribe were three menne choſen to bee iudges in common matters: whyche company was called Centumuiratus, And they were called Centumuiri, although there were fyue moe than an hundreth in that companye. And theyr iudgement was named Centumuirale iudicium: and Centumuiralis haſta, for as much as thoſe iudges, whyles they ſatte in iudgement, had a ſpeare pitched vp before them.

Centúnculus, or centunculum, a certayne herbe, whiche hath ſoft leaues lyke flore, and is named chickweede: it is called in Yorke ſhire Ludwede. ſome call it Cataphilago, but that is an other herbe.

Centúnculus, a diminutiue of Cento, a vyle garment.

Céntuplex, plícis, an hundreth folde, an hundreth double.

Centuplicáto, an aduerbe, an hundreth tymes ſo muche.

Centúria, æ, ſ. g. a parte of an hoſt, conteynyng an hundreth men: but of grounde in the fielde, it conteyneth two hundred acres.

Centuriâtim, by an hundreth together, hundreth by hundreth. Alſo plentuouſely, or in a greate nombre.

Centuriâtus, a, um, appoynted or regiſtred in the numbre of the hundreth.

Centuriâta comitia, were generall congregations of people, to treate of common affayres: whyche aſſemble was not gathered by diuiſion of

parts

parisshes or wardes, but by the rate of theyr substance, or by theyr age.

Centuriatæ leges, lawes, whiche were enacted by the people assembled after the rate of theyr substance or age.

Centuriātus, us, m. g. the office and estate of a Centurion.

Centúrio, ônis, m. g. a capitayne ouer an hundreth footemen, a Centurion.

Centúrio, áui, áre, to diuyde men into a compayny, conteinyng an hundreth persones, or fieldes into two hundreth acres of lande.

Centurionātus, us, idem quod Centuriatus.

Centuripe, or Centurupe, Sicilie.

Centuripini, people of Sicilie.

Centúsis, sis, m. g. a rate of Romayne money, whiche was of .x. of theyr grotes, called Denarij, whiche mounteth in the rate of our money at this tyme, to .v. s. vi. d. ob. halfe farthing and halfe an halfe farthyng or after other,

Centusis, the value of. 40. Sesterij. 10. groates sterlyng.

Cepa, æ, f. g. & Cepe, neu. gen. indeclinabile, an oynion.

✠ Cepas edere, to eate oynions, was a prouerbe spoken of them, whiche did seeme to weepe, or that do wepe often.

Cepæa, æ, f. g. an herbe, which is diuersly described of Dioscorides and Plini. After Dioscorides, it seemeth to be that, whiche in englisshe is named Brookelem, and groweth in water sydes by brookes and lyttynges. As Plinie sayth, it groweth by the sea side: and bycause it is not vnlyke to Purcellane, it may be called sea Purcellane.

Cepétum, péti, n. g. a place where oynions grow, an oynion bedde.

Cépeus, a, um, lyke an oynion, or of an oynion.

Cephalatomi, people of Colchis.

Cephale, les, or Cephalis, lis, f. g. signifieth the head.

Cephalæa, léæ, f. g. a greuous or longe contynuyng peyne in the head, susteynyng much greke of euery lyght cause, neyther abydyng noyse nor lyght, nor swete sauours. The patient feeleth as if his head were broken in pieces with hammers. It happeneth sometime of colde, sometime of heate.

Cephalenia, an yle beyonde Corcyra, in the middell sea, whiche is also called Vlisses yle, commonly Cephalonie.

Cephalótus, a leche with a great head.

Cephalos, idem quod Daphnis. Dioscor.

Cephalocrustes, stæ, m. g. a worme, whiche is in the leaues of a peache tree.

Cephaloedis, a riuer of Sicilie.

Cephalicum emplastrum, a plaister layed to a broken or sore head.

Cephalus, phāli, m. g. the sonne of Solus, and the dearlyng of Aurora. Also an orator of Athens.

Cephalus, is a fysshe, whiche beynge afrayde, hideth only his head, and thinketh that than all his body is hyd.

Cephénes, num, masc. gen. vnprofitable bees, which make no hony, but do only with the multitude of them, kepe warme the ponge bees.

It was sometime the name of Persians, as Herodotus writeth.

Cepheus, two syllables, the name of a kyng of Ethiope, the sonne of Phenix, and father of Andromeda.

Cephiáticum medicamentum, a medeyne that breedeth fleshe.

Cephisia, a fountayne in the region Attica.

Cephisis, a lake nere to the sea Athlanticum.

Cephisodorus, a tragicall poete of Athens.

Cephisus, a ryuer of Beotia, where the temple of Themis stoode, to whiche Deucalion and Pyrrha came to consulte how to restore mankynde.

Cephus, phi, m. g. a beaste of Ethiope, whiche hath the forlegges and feete, lyke to a mannes armes and handes: and the hynder lyke mens legges and feete.

Cepphus, or Cemphus, of some called Larus, of some Fulica, looke Larus.

Cepidines, stones lyeng out aboue other.

Cepina, æ, f. g. an herbe called crues. It is also a place, where oynions be set, or a great multitude of oynions sowen or sette together, an oynion bedde.

Cepio, the consull of Rome, by whose rashenesse the temple of Tolosane was robbed and spoyled, wherof insued so greate myschappe to him and his Souldiours, that thervpon rose this prouerbe,

✠ Aurum Tolosanum habet, looke Aurum.

Cepiónides, dæ. m. g. a precious stone, cleare like chrystall, and representeth in it sygures lyke glasse.

Cepites, tæ, m. g. a precious stone, hauyng many white strakes.

Cepocapites, idem quod cepites.

Cepœe, a towne of Bosphorus.

Ceporus, ri, m. g. a gardyner.

Cepos, a gardeyne.

Cépula, læ, f. g. a chybboll.

Cepurica, herbes that grow in gardeynes.

Cera, æ, f. gen. ware. sometyme ymages made in ware, as it were with braunches, to declare the genealogie of noble men, lyke to that whiche in churches is called Radix Iesse. Cera, is also a certayne roote, sometime Ceræ, is taken for bookes or tables.

✠ Ceritæ cera dignus, A prouerbe notyng a vile felow, nothyng to be esteemed. looke Eras. Ch.

Codicis cera extrema. Cic.

Cera alba, flaua, cōmutabilis, fragilis, impatiens caloris, laborata, odorata.

Solutæ igne ceræ: melted with fyre.

Tenax cera, clammy ware that sticketh.

Circum-

Circumlinire cera, to smeare rounde with waxe.
Ceræ credere aliquid, to wryte a thynge in tables of waxe.
Fingere in cera, to worke or make in waxe.
Formare & fingere ceram ad arbitrium, to facion and worke waxe.
Liquescit cera, melteth or waxeth softe.
Mollire ceram digitis, to make softe.
Cera miniata, redde waxe.
Ceras amaltheas, idem quod copiæ cornu.
Cerabaroa, a countrey late founde by the Spaynyardes, in the weste occean, where all the men goe naked, and haue theyr bodies peynted with diuers figures, wearynge only garlandes made of sundry flowers, myxt with the cleres of lions and tygres. In that countrey hath ben founde plenty of golde.
Ceracâtes, a precyous stone of the coloure of waxe.
Ceræ, wrytynge tables, couered with waxe, and is vsed for bookes, letters, or instrumentes in wrytynge.
Primæ & secundæ ceræ testamenti, pro primis & secundis tabellis, siue foliis testamenti. Sue.
Ceratis vel Ceratitis, idem quod fœnogrecũ.
Ceramicus, a place in Athens, where men beynge slayne in battayle, were buried. Also an other place, where common women dwelled: & a gouffe in the sea not farre from Halicarnassus.
Ceramion, mij, n.g. the same measure that Amphora is.
Ceramites, a precious stone.
Ceramium, a place in Rome, where Cicero and Milo had houses. also a certayne botche or swellyng.
Ceramium, mij, n.g. a botche or swellyng.
Cerárius, rij, m.g. he that maketh any thynge of ware. I waxe chandler.
Cerascomion, idem quod œnanthe, looke there.
Cerásphoros, he that weareth hornes.
Ceras amaltheas, looke after Cera.
Cerascónia, idem quod pastinaca syluestris.
Cerásta, a certeyne tree. vide Theoph. li. 8. ca. 16.
Cerastæ, certayne yles by Ethiope.
Cerastes, æ, or Cerastis, is, m.g. a serpent, which hath hornes lyke a ramme, the body very lyttle, whereby he deceyueth men, hydynge hym selfe in the grasse.
Cerastis, the yle of Cyprus.
Cérasum, si, or Cerásium, sii, n.g. a chery.
Cérasus, si. f.g. a chery tree.
Cerasus, untis, a towne of Cappadocia, called commonly Zephano.
Cerates, a small weyght or poyse, whiche is the fourthe parte of a scruple, the. 48. parte of an vnce.
Cerátia, æ, f.g. an herbe, whiche hath but one leafe, and a great roote full of knottes.
Ceraua stella, a blasyng sterre, lyke an horne.
Ceratinæ, árum, f.g. intricate argumentes, which cannot be resolued.
Ceratitis, f.g. a certayne herbe.
Ceratis, tis, f.g. the horned popy.
Cerátium, the frutte, which is called Siliquá, loke there for the description: by the weyght therof all the auncyente phisitions made all theyr poyses, whiche triers of golde doo now call a carract. wherof Dragma conteyned. xviii. as Leonardus Portius writeth.
Ceratum, siue Cerotum, a playster made wyth waxe, roseyn, or gummes. It is called in greke Dropax, a seare clothe.
Ceratûra, ræ, f.g. dyeyng of a thyng with waxe, seryng.
Cerátus, a, um, sered or couered with waxe.
Tedæ ceratæ, torches of waxe.
Ceratus, a citee in Candie.
Ceráunia, æ, f.g. a precyous stone, whyte of colour. also a kynde of pulse.
Ceraunij, and Ceraunia, hylles in Egypte, by the citee Ambracia. also hilles in Armenie aboute Meotis.
Ceraunium, nij. n.g. a kinde of pulles, that grow out of the earthe
Ceraunobolos, the table of Apelles, wherein he peynted the thunder.
Ceraunus, the surname of one of the Ptolomees. also a ryuer in Cappadocia. it signifieth, lightenyng.
Cerbalus, a ryuer of Apulia.
Cerbereus, a, um, of Cerberus.
Cérberus, a dogge with thre heades, whiche (as poetes feygne) was porter of hell, whome Hercules drew out of hell.
Cercaphus, a mans name.
Cercasorum, a towne in Egypte.
Cerceis, the name of a nymphe, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Cercetæ, people of the lesse Asia, called of Pomponius Cercetici.
Cerceti, hylles of Thessaly.
Cercina, an yle in the myddell sea, and a citee of the same name.
Cercinitis, a very lytle yle by Carthage.
Cercion, a kynge of Thessaly.
Cercius, idem quod circius.
Cercopa, a greedy felow.
Cercope, es, a little grassehop.
Cercopeni, a certeyne people.
Cercopithecus, ci, m.g. an ape with a taple, called a marmoset. it maye bee also taken for a munkay.
Cercos, or circos, a kynde of haukes, that halteth on the one legge, idem quod buteo.
Cercúrus, ri, ma. g. a certayne sorte of very greate shyppes.
Cercion, one of Arcadie, of exceedyng strength, and a notable robber, slayne of Theseus.
Cercýræi, people ofte greeued with seditions: of whom grew this prouerbe, Cercyræa scutica,

Cerdo,

Cerdo, ônis, m. g. a cobblar. sometyme generally all that vse any vyle handy craft to get money by, are called cerdones for cerdos, in Greke, is lucrum, gayne.

Cerdo, onis, an hereтyke, whiche affirmed, that Chryst was neuer borne of a woman, and that he had no fleshe, nor suffered any passion, but fayned to suffer. Also he taught, that the god, whiche was declared by the law and prophetes to be god, was not the father of our sauioure Chryste: for he was knowen, the other was vnknowen. The one was iust, the other was good. Also he saied the olde Testament was naughte, that some creatures are yll of them selfe, and that they were not made by that god, that was the chiefe goodnesse, but of an other, the begynnyng of all yll, whome he named the principall myschiefe. He was aboute the yere of our lorde. 144 whose hereсies be all condemned by the generall consent of all chrystendome.

Cerdonia, a citee in Italy.

Cerealis, a towne in Spayne.

Cerêâlis, le, pertaynyng to Ceres the goddesse.

Arma cerealia, instrumentes to grynde corne, and bake bread.

Cereales ludi, playes in the honour of Ceres.

Cerealia, orum, n. g. solemne feastes and sacrifices, dedicated to Ceres by Triptolemus.

Cerebellum, a diminutiue of cerebrum, the hinder parte of the braine.

Cerebrôsus, a, um, brayneshe, or wylde brayned, trustyng only to his owne will.

Cerebrosus bos, an ore disposed to be madde.

Cérebrum, bri, n. g. the brayne.

Cerebrum arboris, the pith.

Cerebro laborare, to be brayne sicke.

Putidum cerebrum, is vsed for a madde festowe.

Ceres, cerêris, the daughter of Saturnus, and opis, called also Isis, was wyfe of Osyris kyng of Egypte, who (as the Grekes suppose) dyd fyrst inuente the sowynge of wheate and barley, whiche before dyd growe wylde amonge other herbes. Also that he did fyrst make lawes, whereby iustice should be equally ministred to all men violence and wronge beyng by feare taken away Herodotus writeth, that the Egyptians affirme Ceres and Bacchus, to beare the chiefe rule in hell.

Ceres, cereris, is sometyme taken for bread, some time for corne.

Larga Ceres, great aboundance of corne.

Ceres rubicunda, flaua, corne yelow in the hervest time.

Cererem coquere dicitur æstiuus leo, to ripe corne.

Cereri nuptias facere, vsed prouerbially, to make a banket, wherin is no wyne.

Larga Ceres, great plenty of corne.

Cerêolus, li, masc. gen. a lyze candell, or a small taper.

Ceretani, and Cerretani, a people in Spayne.

Cereus, substantiuum, a taper, or other lyght ware dell of wax.

Cereus, a, um, of wax, soft, fatty, or tendy. It is sometyme taken for dayntie or delicate. Also constant, wauerynge, and chaungeyng the mynde with euery lyght tale or persuasion, pleasant lyke wax.

Cerea brachia, nice and tender, or lither armes.

Cerea candela, a wax candell or taper.

Regna cerea, Virgilius habet, pro Alueolis, & cellulis apum. Cerea pruna, wheate plummes.

Ceria, æ, f. g. a certayne potion or drynke, that the Spaniardes do vse.

Ceria cuspia, idem quod semper viuum.

Cerimonia, æ, f. g. a ceremony.

Cerinthe, es, fœ. g. an herbe, haueynge the taste of wax and hony together, an hony suckle.

Cerinthus, thi, an herbe lyke a lyzy. And also Latyn, it is the meate of bees, which is found in hony combes, separate from the hony, in taste bitter, and is also mopste.

Cérinum, ni, n. gen. a garmente of the colour of wax.

Cérinus, a, um, lyke to wax.

Color cerinus, the wax colour.

Cerion, swete and pleasant, a hony combe.

Cerites, a people, whiche the Romaynes vaynquished, and ordeyned, that they should make no lawes amonge them.

Ceritus, ti, m. g. a mad or frantyke person, sicut a Baccho bacchantem, ita à Cerere Ceritum dicimus.

Cérium, i, n. g. a lyze lyke an hony combe.

Cermorum, a towne of Macedonie.

Cerna, or Cerne, an yle in the sea of Ethiope.

Cernetani, a people of Italye, called also Mariani.

Cerno, créui, ĕre, to see, to perceyue, to knowe, to seuer or seperate, to fyght, to try by deme of swearde. Also to consider, sometyme to iudge or determyne, sometyme to trie oute. Also to syft or range flower of corne. Otherwhiles to deuise together, or talke one with an other.

Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, nam ibi de diuinis atq; humanis cernitur, No man ought to bee abashed at the table: for there men doe deuise and talke of matters concernyng as well god as man.

Cernere falsam hæreditatem alienæ gloriæ, to gette prayse to hym selfe of an other mannes actes.

Cernere hæreditatem, to entre into lande, falsen by inheritaunce.

Cerno animo, I do foresee or consider before.

Cernere & videre.

Cernere & intelligere, to foresee.

Acute cernere, to haue a quicke sight.

Cernitur magnus animus duabus rebus, I noble

noble herte, or a valyant courage is knowen or discerned by two thynges.

Cernere est, a man may see.

Quodcunque Senatus creuerit, what so euer the senate determine or iudge.

Iam cernam me ne, an illum. &c. Now I wyl see, or now I will proue or try, &c.

Pro patria cernit cum hostibus, he fyghteth with his enemies in his countreys quarell, or in the defence of hys countrey.

Cernere ad aliquem locum, to looke towarde any place.

E loco aliquo procul cernere.

Ante oculos cernere.

Cernere obliquis oculis, to looke a wrie at one.

Vltima cernit: he seeth himselfe in daunger of death.

Cernere ferro, to try by dente of swerde.

Cernere vitam, to fight for lyfe and death.

Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus vtrique, let vs bothe trie for our life, not with golde, but with the swerde.

Cérnulus, li, m. g. he that is busy to kynde faulte, in an other man.

Cernuus, nui, m. g. a certeyne shoe.

Cérnuus, a, um, stoupyng or lokyng downward bendyng and inclinyng to the grounde.

Cérnuus equus, an horse that stumbleth or falleth on hys nose.

Cero, aui, are, to dresse or couer a thynge with ware.

Ceroferárii, they whiche doo beare candels in the churche before the crosse in procession, or that do any syke seruice in the churche.

Ceroferárium, rii, n. g. a candell sticke, whereupon tapers be set.

Cerôma, ătis, neu. ge. an oynctement, wherewith wrastlers were annoynted, made of oyle and certayne kyndes of earthe. sometyme the place where wrestlers were annoynted.

Cerostrôtum, ti, neu. ge. a kynde of peynctynge, whan many pieces of horne or puorie, are peinted with diuers colours, and fitlye set together vpon litell chestes or playing tables. Ofter some it is an ymage of ware.

Cerôsus, a, um, that whiche is myxt with ware.

Cerôtum, looke ceratum.

Cerreus, a, um, and Cerrinus, of the tree called Cerrus.

Cerri, a kynde of fysshes.

Cerrus, ri, f. g. a great tree, lyke to a poplar, hauyng a streyght longe stem. It beareth a kynde of maste, roughe without lyke a chestyn, not apt to be eaten but of swine, and yet not very good for them. There hangeth on the bowes longe pendantes lyke dry russet mosse, koote in sauour. The timbre therof is not meete for buyldynge.

Certâmen, táminis, n. g. a conflicte or bykeryng, a contencion or variaunce, a game or exercise, where one endeuoureth to excell an other, triall, sometyme busyneſſe or tumulte.

Certamina sacra, were certayne greate games in Greece, where men contended in feates of witte, strength, and agilitee. Of theym were foure, Nemæa, Pythia, Isthmia, & Olympia. The prise of Olympia, was a garland of wilde olyue: Of Isthmus, a garlande of pine appulis in Nemea, of perselyn in Pythius, of appulles growynge by the temple of Apollo. Vitruuius remembreth, that the auncient greeches ordeyned that the people there assembled, standynge wyth palme in their handes, should synge their prayses, whiche had victory at these games. And also whan they returned home to theyr houses, the citee or towne, where they dwelled, should receyue them with muche honour, ridynge in chariottes, and burynge theyr lyues, should haue pencions out of the common treasure.

Lex certaminis, the law and condition of the game.

Pretium certaminis ferre: to haue the prise, to winne.

Ludicrum certamen, a sportynge game.

In certamen descendere, to go into the place and present him selfe to play for the prise.

Certamen missum, fynished, ended

Certamen est mihi cum illo, he and I bee at contention.

Instituere sibi certamen cum aliquo, to begyn to fall at debate with one.

Gloriæ maximum certamen inter ipsos erat: there was very muth contention betwene them which should get most glorie.

Est mihi tecum pro aris certamen.

Cum altero certamen honoris est, I contende for honour.

Certamen & discrimen salutis.

In certamen & discrimen rerum omnium venire, to come in triall and daunger, &c.

A eterno certamine prælia edere, to be alway in warre.

Certamen alacre, anceps, anhelum, aspe:um, atrox, auidum, clarum, dispar, durum, funestum, gladiatorium, graue, lethiferum, longum, sæuum, miserandum, rabidum, vastũ, trepidum, validum.

Conferre manu certamina, to fyght hande to hande.

Conserere certamen.

Contrahere certamen.

Differre certamen, to delay, or refuse to fight.

Dirimere certamen, to put a sunder them that fyght.

Inycere certamen aliquibus. to giue occasion.

Inire certamen cum aliquo, to fight agaynste one man to man, and body to bodie.

Miscere certamina, to fight.

Ponere certamen, to ende or leaue of.

Equus primus certamine, a horse that hath wonne the prise in runnyng.

Ego vici in hoc certamine, I haue ouercome

at his game.
Certamen vini, quaffyng.
Certamina diuitiarum, labours and trauayles in heapyng vp ryches.
In certamen venire cum aliquo, to fall at controuerſie with a man.
Adducere in certamen rem aliquam, to bryng a matter in controuerſy.
Conſulatu deuenimus in medium rerũ omnium certamen & diſcrimen, In the tyme of our conſulſhip, we came into the very myddell of buſy ruffelyng and daungerous trouble of all maner of matters.
Certamen nauale, a battaple on the ſea.
Celebrare certamina, to make common games or playes.
Certâtim, in contendyng and ſtriuynge one with an other, who ſhall doo moſt or beſt.
Certatim aſcendunt, they ſtriue who ſhall go vp fyrſte.
Certatim ad opus currunt, they ſpeede theym haſtily to worke, ſtrayning who may goe fyrſt.
Cantare certatim, with contencion who maye ſynge beſt.
Dicere certatim de ſalute alicuius, with contencion who can ſay moſt or beſt.
Certatim alter alteri obſtrepebat.
Tradunt certatim de his authores.
Certâtio, ônis, ſ. g. debate, ſtrife, ſtudy, prouocation, contencion.
Certâtus, idem quod certamen.
Certé, truely, verily, aſſuredly, yea verily, without doubte.
Certé captus eſt, playnely, or without doubte, he is taken in the ſnare: or he is in for a fryde.
Certé, for ſaltem, or vtcunq; : as, Moleſtus certe ei fuero, at the leaſt way I ſhall vexe him ſomewhat.
Certé, for Tamen, as, Etſi ſuaſor non fueras, approbator certé fuiſti, although ye counſayled me not to it, yet truly ye alowed it.
Certé enim ſcio, yea playnly I know it.
Certe, concedentis, as, Cic, At dignitatem docere non habet, certé, ſi quaſi in ludo. true it is in deede, if. &c.
At certe.
Certe enim ſcio.
Certe enim & boni aliquid attulimus inuentuti.
Certe ſi reſciuerim.
Certe hercle, nunc hic ſeipſus fallit.
Certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior.
Quod quidem certe enitar.
Conſtanter quidem certe.
Saris certe ſcio.
Certé hercle, in good ſoothe.
Enim, ædepol, hercle, quidem & pol, cum ſequuntur certé, ſunt ornatiuæ particulæ.
Certe coniunctum cum, &, affirmat: as,
Et certé is eſt.
Certhia, æ, ſ. g. a lytle fryde that vſeth alway to clyme on trees, not much bigger then a wren, it is called a creper.
Certifico, cas, to certifie.
Certioror, aris, ari, to be certified.
Certiſſo, aui, are, to be certified or ſure.
Certitûdo, dinis, ſ. g. certeyntie, ſuretie.
Certò, idem quod Certé, for a ſurety.
Certò hæc mea eſt.
Certo ego vocem hic loquentis audiebam.
Me quidem certo ſeruauit ſuis conſilijs.
Et ea eſt certo, and without doubt.
Certo periſ.
Satin hoc certo.
Videntur certo hæc erũpere aliquo.
Certò, aui, âre, to ſtryue, to contende, to fyght, to trie, to proue maiſtries, to ſue one an other, to endeuour, to ſtudy erneſtly.
Certare damnis, to go aboute to diſtroy one an other, to contende who may doo other moſt diſpleaſure.
Acies certant, the armies fight.
Certare pignore, to lay in a paune in contraction, to ſtryue for a wager.
Benedictis ſi certaſſet, audiſſet bene. If he had vſed fayre language, he ſhould haue heard none other but good, or I would haue anſwered him agayne with fayre wordes.
Certare officijs inter ſe, in doynge friendlye pleaſures to endeuour who ſhall paſſe other.
Officio te certaſſe priorem, non pœnitet, It ſhould not repente you, that you haue fyrſte ſhewed pleaſure, or doone the firſt good toume.
In omne facinus certare, to renne headlonge into all miſchiefe, to be bente and geuen to all miſchiefe.
Quid ſi certet Phœbum ſuperare? what if he would endeuour to excell or paſſe Apollo?
Certare ſecum, to endeuour to paſſe ones ſelfe.
Ambigue certare, to contend ſo, that it is vncertayne who ſhall ouercome.
Certare bello de re aliqua.
Augendæ dominationi certare, to ſtriue or fyght for the increaſe or enlargyng of theyr dominion.
Dicacitate certare, to contende who ſhall haue moſte wordes, or who can geue moſte taunts to other.
Maledictis certare cum aliquo, to ſtriue who can raple moſt at the other.
Certare malitia, muneribus, obſequijs, pietate, vigilijs & labore, cum aliquo.
Vitijs certare cum aliquo, to contende to paſſe. &c.
Certare cum alterius improbitate, to enforce him ſelfe to be more naughty.
Imparibus certare, to contende with them that be not his equalles.
Forma certare deis, to be in fauour lyke vnto an angell.
In decus & famam lethi cum aliquo certare, to contende, to dye a more famous and honorable

rable death.
In omne facinus certare, to enboze him selfe to committe as much mischiefe as is possible.
Iure certare inter se.
Certare ob rem aliquam.
Sub hac lege certabant.
Certanter illudere capto.
Certo vincere, I contende to ouercome.
Honorem certare: Horat.
Certare aliquid, to enboze him selfe to doo it.
Solus tibi certat Amintas: cum datiuo.
Certare mero, to contende who shall drinke moste.
Certare cum alterius improbitate, to endeuour oz contende to passe an other in naughtynesse.
Aegyptus certat cum feracissimis terris, Aegypt is as fertile as that countrey, which is most fertile, what so euer it be.
Melioribus certare, to striue oz contende with them, that be richer oz better then wee bee.
Certare de imperio, to fight, who shall beare rule, to contende who shall be maister.
Pugnaciter certare, to contende obstinately.
Certare sagitta, to shote one with an other.
Certatur, the impersonall.
Certus, a, um, certayne, sure, without doubte. sometyme it signifieth trusty, faythfull, vnkerned, appoynted, oz determined, stronge, hardy, stedy, firme, constante.
Certæ opes, ryches that is permanent.
Certi homines, sure men and faythfull.
Certi, some, certayne other.
Certiorem facere, to aduertise, to lette one to wyt oz vnderstande, to signifie to one, to geue knowledge.
Certo certius, as sure as may bee.
Certum habere, to know surely.
Ex hoc vt sim certus metu, that I maye feare this matter no moze.
Amor certus, vnfeygned loue.
Certis diebus aliquid facere, to doo a thynge on certayne dayes appoynted.
Ante certam diem, before a day appoynted.
Quædam non certæ fidei videbantur, some thynges semed vnwozthy to be beleued.
Certo fœdere, certa lege, on a certayne condition, after a certayne facion.
Certa manus vno telo metam feriet, a sure, and stedy hande, will hitte the marke at the fyrst cast with a fauclyn.
Nebulo certior nullus, There is no verier knaue.
Horum profecto certa oratio est, Verely these mens wozdes be true.
Certi liberi, legitimate childerne, begotten in wedlocke.
Signa certa, vnfallible signes oz tokens.
Certa res est, the matter is without doubte, also I haue appoynted oz determined.
Arboribus certis grauis vmbra tributa est: id est, quibusdam.
Author certissimus, a very good and approued author.
Certis de causis aliter existimabam.
Consul certissimus, moste assured to be consull.
Fluitantia reddere certa, to make thynges certayne that be wauerynge and mutable.
Ictus certus, a stroke that fayleth not.
Certus & definitus locus, a place determined and appoynted.
Loco certo dicere, to speake a thynge in hys place.
Motus cœli certi. ordinarie, vnmutable.
Patre certo natus est, he is borne in lawfull mariage.
Spes certa magis, a moze assured.
Testis certissimus, a very good witnes.
Certior transitus, moze without daunger.
Homines certi, faythfull and trustie.
Maris certa, quiet places of the sea.
Certum est, it is clere and manifest.
Certum est de iure.
Mihi abiurare certius est quam dependere, I am determined rather to forsweare the thynge, and deny it, then to pay it.
Certum est facere.
Si istuc ita certum est tibi, If you be thus certaynly determined.
Certum alicui facere, to assertayne, to assure.
Certum facere aliquem, to declare vnto one, to tell.
De eo certum habeo quid agam, I know for a surety what to doo concernyng that.
De illo nihil certi habet.
Certum nescire, not to know the certeyntes.
Certum non scimus.
Pro certo creditur. Pro certo dicere. Pro certo habere. Pro certo habere de re aliqua. Pro certo negare. Pro certo polliceri.
Certus cum genitiuo: Certus eundi.
Vtinam tui consilij certior factus essem.
Iudex quam primum certus esse sententiæ cupit.
Destinationis certus. Exitij certus.
Spei certus. Matrimonij certa.
Apud latera certos locauerat, he set about his persone, such as were sure and trusty felowes, oz stronge and hardy men.
Certum est, it is manifest, oz I haue determined oz appoynted.
De hoc mihi parum certum est, of this I am not well assured.
Clare & certum loqui, to speake playnly and distinctly.
Pro certo habere de re aliqua, to bee sure, oz haue certayne knowledge of any matter.
Tum Agrippina sceleris olim certa, Than Agrippina, whiche was fully determined longe before to worke that mischiefe.
Certus cum ablatiuo.
Iaculis certus, a good caster of a darte that

kapleth not to hitte.
Certus cum inimitino,
Certus succurrere,
Certus mori.
Cerua, æ, f. g. an hynde.
Ceruaria, a place in Aquitayne.
Ceruárius, a, um, of or pertepnyng to an harte.
Ceruarium venenum, a poyson, wherwith the Frenchemen vsed to annoynte theyr arrowes, whan they went on huntyng.
Ceruarius lupus, a beast ingendred eyther of a wolfe and an hynde, or elles of an harte and a she woulfe.
Cerúchus, chi, m. g. a cabyn in the hyghest parte of the shyp, or rather the endes, and as it were the hornes of the kayle parde.
Ceruical, or Ceruicále, lis, neu. gen. a pillow or bolster.
Ceruicósus, a, um, styffe necked, harde, vntractable.
Ceruicula, æ, f. g. a deminutiue of ceruix.
Ceruinus, a, um, of an harte.
Ceruinus color, the colour lyke an hartes shinne, tawnie.
Ceruisia, or Cereuisia, æ, f. g ale or beare.
Ceruix, icis, f. ge. the hinder parte of the necke, and figuratiuely, the lyfe or sauegarde a man, sometime, stubbernesse.
Ceruici imponere, to laye on his necke, to charge one with a thyng, will he or no.
Ceruices dare alicui, to offer to one his head, to put his lyfe in ones handes.
Duræ ceruicis homo, a stiffe necked felowe, a proude and stubbourne persone, that wyll not bende.
Ceruicum mollitia, softnes of the necke.
Tantis ceruicibus homo, qui audiat. &c.
Ceruix candida, Eburnea, lactea, fortis, horrida, læuis, languida, mollis, niuea, pulchra, prona, rebellis, rosea, teres.
Abscindere ceruibus caput.
Sub iuga ceruices adigere, to bryng in subiection.
Applausæ ceruicis sonitum amare: spoken of a horse that delyghteth to here his mayster clap him on the necke.
A ceruicibus hostem auertit, he kepte awaye from theyr necches.
A ceruicibus depellere aliquem, to kepe or defende one from vs, that intendeth our destruction.
Rebelli ceruice onus detrectare, obstinatlie to refuse that that one is charged with.
In ceruicibus bellum est, for prope, or Vicinum est.
Cérula, a diminutiue of Cera.
Cerunina, æ, f. g. eare ware.
Cerus manus, idem quod Bonus creator.
Cerússa, æ, f. g. ceruse, or white leade, wherwith some women be peinted.
Cerussátus, a, um, peinted white.

Ceruus, ui, m. g. an hart. also a soyle, wherein cotages were propped vp.
Ceryx, ýcis, a pursuaunt or bedell. It is also a shell fysshe of the kynde of purples.
Cescus, a citee in Pamphilia, or in Cilicia.
Cesena, a towne in Italy.
Cespes ítis, mas. gen. a tyrfe. some doo call them soddes, grasse and earthe togither. looke Caespes.
Cesseto, the citee Castres in Narbone.
Cessa, a towne in Iberia.
Cessátio, ônis, f. g. slackenesse in doyng, idelnesse, ceassyng or vacantnesse from occupation.
Cessatio in agris, the tyme whan the fieldes be not sowen, lyeng falow.
Cessátor, ôris, m. g. he that is slow in doynge his dutie, a lingerer, a loyterer.
Cessátus, a, um, lefte at reste, vnoccupied, not practised.
Cessio onis, fœ. g. where one claymeth a thyng that an other man hath, who denieth it not, nor maketh contrary clayme
Cessim, in reculyng
Cesso, áui, áre, to ceasse to leaue woorke, to abide to doo a thynge, or to be idell, to loyter, to lynger, to prolonge a matter negligently.
Opus cessat, the woorke goeth not forwarde.
Paululum si cessassem, non offendissem domi, if I had taried a litle longer, I should not haue founde him at home.
Cessare & laborem fugere, to be idell, and eschew labour.
Quod cessat ex redditu, frugalitate supplétur, that kapleth, or wanteth in my reuenues, is supplied with thrifte and honest sparyng.
Cessatum est, the impersonall.
Solum cessans, a grounde that lieth vntylled.
Cesticillus, li, m. g. a garlande of clowtes, whyche women doo lay on their heades, whan they cary any thynge, a wasse.
Cesticulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Cestus.
Cestreus, a hynde of codfysshe, which neuer eateth any other fysshe. wherof cometh this prouerbe.
Cestreus ieiunat, The codde fasteth, spoken of good and iuste men, whiche doo not rauen nor take other mens goodes from them.
Cestria, a towne of Egypte.
Cestrofendona, a kynde of weapon.
Cestrum, tri, neu. gen. an instrument wherwyth ouyre is made holow, a small perser, auger, or wymble. also a dagger, or lyke weapon, that the Grecians vsed to hurle at their enemies. Pollux doth take it for a pricke or goade. Also an herbe, which is called Betayn.
Cestrus, a ryuer of Pamphilia.
Cestus, ti, m. g. a gyrdell, wherwith the husband dyd gyrde his wyfe, whan she was fyrst maryed, which was set full of studdes. It is taken also for anye other gyrdell, or bande to tye vynes.
Cesyphium, phi, n. g. a certaine gumme, the right Ladanum,

Ladanum, looke there.

Cetária, æ, f. g. a woman that selleth greate fyſſhes salted.

Cetariæ, arum, places nere to the sea syde, where Tunie and other greate fyſſhes are taken and salted.

Cetárius, a, um, pertaynyng to a whale, or greate fyſſhe.

Cetárius, rij, ma. g. a fyſſhemonger, or taker of greate fyſſhes.

Cethegus, a name of certayne Romaynes, whereof one conſpired with Catiline to deſtroy hys countrey.

Ceti, people in Aſia.

Cetius, a mountayn in Norice, called Calemburg.

Cetra, æ, f. g. a lyght targate.

Cetrátus, a, um, that vſeth ſuch a targate.

Cetráti milites, ſouldiors with light targates.

Cette, for Dicite, or Date, an olde woorde.

Cetus, ti, ma. gen. a great fyſſhe called a whale, or any ſorte of monſtruous greate fyſſhes. Alſo Cete, plu. tantum, idem quod Ceti.

Ceu, as it were, euen as.

Ceu vero, for Quaſi vero, oftetimes in Plini.

Ceua, æ, fœ. gen. a lytle cow that geueth muche mylke

Céueo, es, ére, proprié eſt marium obſcæne clunes motantium: & per metaphoram indecoré adulari.

Ceyx, the male of the byrde called Halcyon.

CHaa, a citee of Peloponeſus, by the fieldes called Ephaſius.

Chaam, called alſo Gog Chaam, is the name of dignitee of the greate Emperoure of Tartarias, called the great Chane of Catape, or Cambalu, whoſe dominion extendeth from the furtheſt parte of the eaſte, vnto the countrey of Ruſſy northweſt, and ſo vnto the northe ſea: on the ſouthe eaſt, vnto the ſouthe or Indian ſea: on the ſouthweſt vnto Perſia: So that by the charte appeareth, there is vnder hym as muche mayn lande within lytle, as is the reſidue of all Aſia, Europa, and Africa.

Chabrias, a noble capitayne and philoſophier of the Athenienſes.

Chære, the imperatiue mode of a greeke verbe, whiche in latin is Salue, God ſperde, well met, and ſuche other ſalutacions.

Chæremon, a greeke poete.

Chærephon, a philoſophier of Athens, the diſciple of Socrates.

Chærephyllon, li, n. g. an herbe, called cheruile.

Chæris, a fooliſſhe mynſtrell.

Chæronea, a towne of Bœtia.

Chala, a towne of Aegypt.

Chalacium, or chalacia, a diſeaſe in the eye, whan there ryſeth a lytle white pymple lyke a hayles ſtone.

Chalæon, an hauen of Locrus.

Chalame, a citee of Perſie, whiche now is called Actiſiphon.

Chalaſsis, ſis, f. g. a kynde of wyde garmentes, and after ſome, the knot, wherwith womens garmentes were knit about theyr neckes.

Chalaſtra, a citee by the boſome of the ſea called Termeum.

Chalaſtricum, or Chalaſtreum nitrum, ſalte peter, which is very pure and like ſalte.

Chalâza, zæ, f. g. a gatherynge vnder the ſkynne lyke the dyſeaſe called Bubo.

Chalázias, a ſtone lyke to hayle, and ſo colde, that no fyre may heate it.

Chalazium, a lytle rounde wert in the eye liddes, which male be moued hither and thyther wyth ones fynger.

Chalcánthum, thi, n. g. coperoſe, or vitriole, a thyng mete to make leather blacke withall, ſhoemakers bleache.

Chalce, an yle and a towne by Rhodes.

Chalcedon, a citee in Aſia, againſt Conſtantinople.

Chalceos, a certayne herbe. Plin. li. 21.

Chalceritis, an yle in Pontus.

Chalcetum, and herbe, Plin. li. 26. cap. 7.

Chalceus, a, um, of braſſe.

Chalcéutice, es, f. gen. an houſe where braſſe is made.

Chalcia, one of the plandes called Cyclades.

Chalcidica, æ, f. g. a kynde of chalky earth, which conſtrueth wheate.

Chalcidium, dij, n. g. a kynde of buyldynge.

Chalcidix, icis, or Chalcides, æ, f. g. a kynde of Lyzardes.

Chalcidicus, a, um, of Chalcis.

Chalciope, the wyfe of Phryxus, and ſyſter to Medea.

Chalcis, cidis, f. g. a fyſſhe of the ſea, of the kynde of turbut.

Chalcis, idis, f. g. the name of a citee in Greece. alſo of an yle, and of a byrde.

Chalcites, a ſtone of the colour of Braſſe.

Chalcitis, is, f. g. a ſtone, wherof braſſe is tried. alſo an plande by the mouth of the ryuer Rhinus in Aſia.

Chalcógraphus, phi, m. g. a paynter.

Chalcophónos, ni, m. g. a blacke ſtone, whiche beynge knocked, ſoundeth lyke braſſe.

Chalcos, ſeu æreola, the. xxvi. parte of a dram. alſo a coyne, the eyght part of Obolus.

Chalcoſmarágdos, di, ma. g. a pretious ſtone in Cypres, which hath in it braſen veynes.

Chaldæa, a countrey, which (as Strabo writeth) ſoyngneth to Arabia, and to the ſea Perſicum. Solinus and Plinius name that countrey Chaldea, where the greate citee of Babylon ſtoode. In the new chartes, it is ſette in this wyſe: On the weſt it ſoyngneth on Meſopotamia: on the north vpon Aſſyria, and Media: on the eaſt vpō Perſia: on the ſouthe vpon Arabia deſerta, and

so is it farre from Judea. They haue a proper language, somewhat like to hebrue, but their letters are vnlike to any other. Strabo nameth the countrey, where the people Chalabes dwell, Chaldæa.

Chaldæi, be taken for greate astronomers of the countrey of Assyria.

Chalestra, a citee in Thessaly, on the sea cost.

Chalix, a kynd stone, out of which fyre is striken.

Chalybes, a people in the lesse Asia, in the countrey called Pontus, whiche digge greate plentie of yron, and goe naked. It is also the name of a ryuer in Spayne.

Chalybs, lỹbis, m. g. steele. sometyme it is vsed for a thynge made of steele.

Chamæ, arum, a kynde of shelfishes in the sea, which some call Hiatulæ, and make therof, two kyndes.

Chamæácte, es, f. g. looke Ebulus.

Chamæcérasus, a littell tree, or shrubbe, like the ponge shooteth that springe out of the roote of a plumme tree: of it be two kyndes, the one called Chamædaphne, the other Laurus Alexãdrina

Chamæcissos, called also Hedera terrestris, and Corona terræ, an herbe called grounde pype, of some hare hoke, of other perwincle.

Chamæcyparissus, si, f. gen. an herbe, holsome agaynst the venome of al serpentes, it is of many taken for Lauander cotten: al be it Turner iudgeth it rather to be an other herbe, which is more like to Cypres, and nameth it heath Cypres, or dwarfe Cypres.

Chamædaphne, es, f. g. an herbe, which groweth in lengthe, wyndyng together in dyuers partes, and hath leaues like to a laurell or bape, and a floure like to a violet, and is called of some men Perwyncle. Of Plinie it is named Vinca peruinca. But Ruellius affyrmeth it to be an other herbe.

Chamædrys, drys, f. gen. called also Trissago, Serrata, or Serratula, commonlye Quercula minor, the herbe called Germander, or englisth triacle, it groweth wilde in the towne welles of Orkonde.

Chamædrocontes, a kynde of serpentes.

Chamægiron, idem quod Tussilago Diosc.

Chamælæa, æ, f. gen. an herbe haupnge leaues like olyue.

Chamæleon, ônis, f. g. an herbe, wherof be two kyndes: One called Albus, is in maner of a lytell thystell, growynge by the grounde, without any stalke, puttynge vp prickes like an hedges hogge, haupng in the myddle a knap full of prickes, on a shorte stalke, in which doo appere purple floures, that growe into plummes, fleeth awaye with the wynde, like as of other thystles, hath a white roote and sweete, groweth on olde landes, and bare hilles. The other (called Chamæleon niger) is the common thystell, whiche hath a great longe stalke, somwhat ruddy, on the top a rounde knap with sharpe floures, chaungeable of colour.

Chamæleon, ôntis, m. g. a lyttell beaste, haupng his shynne spotted like a lybarde, whiche chaungeth into dyuers colours, accordyng to the thing that he seeth. They be ingendred in India, of the quantitee and figure of a lyzarde, but their legges be longer. They go vpright, and haue the shoute like a swyne, a longe tayle, and smalle at the ende. Their eyen be neuer closed, they neuer eate nor drynke but are nourished by the ayre onely.

Chamæleuce, es, f. g. called also Bechion, Vngula caballina, and Tussilago, an herbe, growyng by riuers sydes, haupng leaues like a popular, but much greater, colles hoofe.

Chamæmelon, li, n. g. an herbe called camomill, of this be three kyndes, the first Leucanthemon, because it hath a white flower, and other bearies is named Camomilla Romana, in englisth camompll. The seconde Chrysanthemon, because it hath a golden flower, it may be called in englysthe pealow comomill. The thyrd named Eranthemon, not much in England. some call it Amarisca rubea, redde mathes, other redde mayde wede, other purple camomill.

Chamæmyrsỹne, es, f. g. a bushe or tree, whiche hath sharpe prickes in the leaues, and red bearies clustered. Of some it is taken for that kynde of heath, wherof they make brusshes in Italy, called also Ruscus, Brusc.

Chamæpitys, itys, fœ. g. called also Aiuga, or Abiga, somtime Ibiga, cõmonly Iua, an herbe, wherof be. iii. kyndes: One is commonly called herbe pype, but it is not that, whiche is described of Dioscorides, although it haue bene prosured to haue like vertue. The second is the smalle cypres, set in pottes: The thyrde is supposed to be that, which is called saynct Johns wort.

Chamæplatanus, a shorte plane tree.

Chamærops, a certayne herbe.

Chamætæræ, arum, maydens, which were wont to sit at their maystresses feete: or rather lyttell ymages set by great ymages.

Chamæzelon, li, ne. g. an herbe, called cinquefoyle.

Chamærepes, a kynde of date trees, growynge in Candie and Sicilie.

Chamæropis, is, f. g. of some is thought to be the same herbe that Diosc. calleth Chamædrys, or Chamædropis.

Chamæthyten, idem quod Struthion, trade there.

Chamæsyce, of Dioscor. called Astragalus, and also papauer satiuum, li. 4. cap. 63. & 65.

Chamelopardalis, a beaste, which is as greate as a camell, of shynne and colour like a panther, haupng spottes of dyuers colours his foreleggs and necke are longe, and the head like a camell, his feete and legges like an oxe.

Chamelus, looke Camelus.

Chamepence, a very rare herbe, of some named Pelle-

Pelie Larix.
Chamus, i, m. g. a bridell or ſnaffle.
Chanona, næ, f. g. a tarte or marchepayne, or other lyke delicate thynge.
Chāōnēs, people of the countrey of Epire in Greece: the countrey is called Chāōnia.
Chāōnis, idis, the feminine of Chaus.
Chāos, n. g. vnderlyned, a confuſe matter wythout forme, made fyrſt of nothynge, wherof poetes ſuppoſed all other thynges to proceede. Sometyme it is taken for hell.
Chara, æ, f. g. a certayne roote.
Characātus, a, um, trenched, or incloſed in.
Characatæ vineæ, vynes incloſed with canes or reedes in ſteede of pales.
Charācias, a kynde of herbe called ſpurge.
Character, ēris, m. g. a token, a note made with a pen, a figure, a ſtyle or forme in ſpeakynge.
Characteres, letters.
Charactiſmos, mi, maſc. gene. a notynge, or markynge.
Charadra, is that chenke or cleft of the earthe, that the rayne water, or a violent ſtreame rennynge downe from hilles, and other while the earth quake, maketh.
Charadrius, drij, m. g. a great deuourynge byrde of the ſea.
Charadrus, a meere or poole by Cilicia, nere the ryuer Caradrus.
Charax, a fyſſhe, called alſo Dentix, with teeth ſtandyng out of his lippes. It is a brode fiſſhe, ſomwhat redde, with a chaungeable colour.
Charax, âcis, m. g. a place where the Carthagiſenſes kepte their marte. Alſo a trenche. ſome tyme the ſtay or frame of a vyne.
Charchari, orum, certayne fyſſhes.
Charaxes, the brother of Sapphus.
Charchēſium, ſii, n. g. a cuppe, longe and ſmalle in the middell, and full of handels.
Chares, retis, a capitaine of Athens. alſo a caruer, the ſcholar of Lyſippus.
Charetes, a duke of Athens, whiche would promiſe euery thyng, and naught performe.
Charientiſmos, vel aniter, pleaſantneſſe of ſpeeche. Alſo a figure, whan a thynge hard to be ſpoken, is pleaſantly pronounced.
Charillus, a capitayne of Lacedemonia.
Chariophilon, looke Cariophilon.
Charis, charitis. f. g. grace, pleaſauntneſſe, a pleaſure, a good tourne.
Chariſius, an oratour of Athens, or a grāmarian.
Chariſma, ātis, n. g. grace, a thankefull gifte.
Chariſtia, orum, neu. gen. plu. nu. as it were a Chriſtmas feaſte, or a wake, where kynſfolke doo reſorte together, bryngyng or ſendynge preſentes mutually.
Chariſtium, or Chariſtrum, a greene marble.
Chariſtion looke Carceratinum.
Chariſticon, ci, n. g. rewardyng.
Charitas, ātis, f. g. charitee, or loue, prōpely to warde a mans countrey or neyghbours.
Charitāte reipublicæ aliquid facere, to doo a thynge for the loue that he beareth to the common weale.
Conſiliare charitatem, to get loue and fauour.
Charites, the graces, whiche were ſuppoſed to bee the daughters of Jupiter, thre in numbre, whoſe names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne. And where in ſpeakyng or writyng appereth to bee a meruayloꝰ delectation or ſweetneſſe, it was ſayde, that therin was a grace, in Greeke Charis.
Charitónius, a, um, that ſpeaketh fayre to wyn fauour, or whoſe fauour may be bought or won with gifres.
Charmāſynum, māſyni, neut. gene. a kynde of ſpike, whiche delyteth the beholders, I thynke it is cryſmen.
Charmione, the handmayde of Cleopatra, that wyllyngly died with hir maiſtreſſe.
Charmonia, a citee in Spayne.
Charon, tis, was named of the papynms, the boteman that caried ſoules ouer the thre ryuers of hell, Acheron, Stix, and Cocytus. It is alſo the name of three hiſtoriographers.
Charonia, a countrey by Hierapolis.
Charonium, a certayne denne, conſecrate to Pluto, and Juno.
Charopes, a Troyane, the ſonne of Hippaſus.
Charopus, charopi, m. g. amiable, pleaſant, or haupnge a good grace.
Charta, æ, for. g. paper. alſo a leafe of paper, or other lyke thynge, wherin we doo wryte. Alſo any thynge conteynyng the deſcripcion of a place in picture. Alſo a mayden that had neuer childe. It is ſometyme taken for that, whiche is wryten in paper. Sometyme a booke.
Chartas cōdicis explicare, to turne the leaues of a booke.
Bibula charta, paper that wyll not beare inke.
Dentata charta rem agere, to wryte ſharpely, angerly, tauntingly, or with a ſtomake, to one of any matter.
Epiſtolaris charta, fyne wrytynge paper.
Charta plumbea, a thynne and flatte plate of ledde lyke a leafe.
Pura charta, cleane paper, wherin nothynge is wryten.
In charta aduerſa ſcribere, to wryte on the backe ſyde of the paper.
Chartāceus, a, um, of paper.
Chartārius, a, um, idem.
Chartariæ officine, paper mylles.
Chartārius, rij, maſ. gene. a maker or ſeller of paper.
Chartilāgo, looke Cartilago.
Chartophylācium, cij, n. g. a place, where wryttynges or monumentes are kepte: as the rolles. And the mayſter of the Rolles may bee called Chartophylax, or Magiſter ſcriniorū, whiche office had Vlpianus the greate lawier with the emperour Alexander Seuerus. It may well bee

vsed for a coffar, or any other lyke place in a stu-dy or closet, where one keepeth his wrytynges, bookes euidences, rolles, and suche other.

Chártula, læ, f. g. a lytell leafe of paper.

Chartulárius, rij, m. g. a name that one hath for a certayne office. after some a paper sellar. but rather one that doeth regester thynges, that be receiued and laied out, one that kepeth a regester or booke of accomptes.

Chartupratus, ti, m. g. one that selleth paper.

Charundas, the name of a man which gaue lawes to the Athenienses.

Charus, a, um, deere, well be loued, acceptable.

Charum habere, to loue earnestly.

Habere aliquem se ipso chariorem, to loue one better than him selfe.

Amare, & charum habere.

Sibi charum esse, to loue ones selfe.

Charybdis, a goulfe of the sea by Sicile, wherin is daungerous saylynge, by reason of streames flowynge contrary eche agaynst other, wherby shippes be therin deuoured. It is also taken for a great heape of mischiefes.

Chastanon, idem quod Lappa.

Chasma, chásmatis, n. g. a gappynge or openynge of the firmament, or of the earth.

Chasmáticus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Chasmáticus terræ motus, an earthe quake, which causeth such cleaupng and gappnge of the grounde.

Chatti, people of Germany.

Chaus, i, m. g. a kynde of woulfes, called also Ceruarij, looke there.

Chedra, æ, f. g. one kinde of the herbe Hippuris,

Chelæ, arum, f. g. the clewes, or the forepartes of the sygne called Scorpion.

Chelidium minus, the herbe called gyle worte.

Chélidon, ónis, f. g. a swalow. also a lytle fysshe lyke Polypus.

Chelidónia, æ, f. g. an herbe called Selandyne. also a westerne wynde, a kynde of fygge trees, a precious stone, and a certayne serpent.

Chelidoniæ, two plandes ouer agaynst the moun tayne Taurus.

Chelidonij, lytell stones founde in the maw of a swalow.

Chelidonion micron, the herbe Fumitory. Dios.

Chelidónium, nij, n. g. an elbow of the mountain Taurus, lyyng into the sea. also the weede called Vitis alba.

Chelonalopices, I suppose to be the byrdes, whi-che we doo call Barnacles.

Chelonates, a promontorie of Achaia.

Chelóne, es, f. g. idem quod testudo.

Chelónia, æ, f. ge. an eredynge greate eye of the Indian Tortoyse, and is a kynde of precious stones.

Chelonitides, a precious stone lyke the Tortoyse shell.

Chelónium, nij, n. g. the shell of a Tortoyse.

Chelonóphagi, a people in Carmania, whiche lyue by eatynge Tortoyses, where are founde so greate, that they couer theyr caues with the shelles.

Chelon, lónis, m. g. idem quod Banchus.

Chelýdrus, dri, m. g. a serpent that lyueth bothe in the water and on the lande. also a certayne ornament geuen vnto women.

Chelyon, lyi, n. ge. a tortoyse shell.

Chelys, ys, f. g. a tortoyse. sometyme it is taken for an harpe or lute, because the fyrste lute was made of a tortoyse shell.

Chema, a measure of the Grecches, contaynynge two Cochlearia, whiche receyueth of wyne in poyse or weyght. ii. drammes. i. scruple. iii. grapnes, and. iiii. fyue partes of a grayne.

Chemites, a maner of tombe lyke to puotp.

Chemnis, is an plande, as Pomponius writeth.

Chémosis, a disease or faute in the eies, when by a vehement and extreme feare, bothe the eye lidde are so tourned, that he may shant moue them, and the whyte of the eye beyng distort ouer the blacke, becometh somewhat ruddie.

Chenalópex, pecis, a byrde of the kynde of gese, somewhat longer and bigger then a ducke, lyuynge in the water, bredyng sometyme in conye holes, sometyme in holow places in roches, it is named a Bergander, reade Elianus of the nature of this byrde.

Cheniscus, sci, m. g. a parte of the shyppe, where-by the anker doeth hange, made lyke a goose necke.

Chenobóscium, scij, n. g. a place where gese be fedde.

Chenómicon, or chenomychon, chi, n. g. an herbe, wherof geese be a fraydc.

Chénopus, pi, m. g. a goose foote. Also an herbe lyke a goose foote.

Chenotróphia, æ, f. g. houses, or places, where water foules are kept.

Chenópina, æ, f. ge. the halfe pynte of Paryse measure, that is. xvi ounces, iust our pynte.

Cheops, a kynge of Egypt, which made the greate steeple at Memphis, wherin were so many men worknynge, that he spente onely in perslip, opnyons, and garlyke. 1060. talentes, whiche (if it were the great talent) amounted of our money to. 250550. pounders.

Chepren, the brother of Cheops, and regned after hym.

Cheramides, dis, mas. gen. a certayne precious stone.

Cheria, æ, f. g. wylde radyshe.

Cherophillum, the herbe called Cherule.

Cherilus, an vnlearned poete, that wrate the gestes of greate Alexander. And of all hys great wooxke there were but. vii. verses alowed. For the whiche he was rewarded with. vii. pieces of golde. And for eche other verse he had a good buffette.

Cherinthus, an heretyke, whiche affirmed, that Chryste shoulde come and regne in the worlde the

the ſpace of .1000. yeares, and during that tyme men ſhould lyue in all carnall delytes, and afterwarde come vp to heauen, where they ſhould euer liue in the pleaſures of gluttony, and leacherie. he denied Chriſte to be any other than pure man. He receyued onely the goſpell of ſaynete Mathew, and reiected the other euangelyſtes, and the actes of the apoſties. he was aboute the yere of our lorde. 88.

Chernites, tis, m. g. a ſtone lyke vyoxy.

Chernitus, a childe of excellente fauour, who abandoned him ſelfe to the filthy imbracynge of men.

Cherroneſus, idem quod Peninſula, the parte of Greece now called Morea. It is ſometyme taken for the noxthe parte of the great Aſia. It is alſo called Cherſoneſus.

Cherſidamas, a Troyan.

Cherſina, næ, f. g. a kynde of lande ſnayles.

Cherſos, or Cherſon, a lande or grounde vntyll led and vnmanured.

Cherſydrus, dri, m. g. a kynde of ſerpentes in Lalabria, which liue both on lande and water.

Cherubin, one of the holye orders of angelles, wherin is the ſcience diuine and miſticall.

Cheruſci, a people of Germany.

Chia, a ſerpentes den. Alſo a maydens name in Horace, and a certayne plande.

Chibis, is, f. g. an herbe, whiche of ſome is called alſo Mroxtana.

Chidnæi, people about Pontus.

Chidorus, a ryuer of Macedonie.

Chiliarchus, chi, m. g. a capitayne of a thouſand men. It is the ſame office that Tribunus militum was amonge the Romaynes.

Chilias, liadis, f. g. the numbre of a thouſande.

Chiliaſtæ, were chriſten men, which helde thys opinion, That Chriſte ſhould come perſonally and regne as a kynge in this worlde, a thouſand yeres, of which opinion was Lactantius.

Chilo, ónis, maſ. gen. one of the .vii. wyſe men of Greece. alſo one that hath great lyppes.

Chimæra, ræ, f. g. a mountayne in Licia, oute of the whych yſſueth fyre. It is alſo a monſter hauyng three heades, One lyke a lyon, an other lyke a gote, the thyrde lyke a dragon. after Homere, it is a beaſt inuincible.

Chimærij, a people borderynge on the Amazons, and all people dwellyng in colde countreys are called Chimerij.

Chimaſtrum, tri, n. g. a winter garment, it may be vſed for a fryſe frocke or gowne furred.

Chimerine, the herbe named Arxoum minus.

Chimerinus, ni, m. g. a circle in heauen into the whiche whan the ſonne cometh, the dayes be at the ſhorteſt.

Chimerium, an hill in Theſſaly.

Chione, es, a famous harlotte.

Chios, looke Chius.

Chiræ, rarum, ruptures in the ſtrete.

Chiragra, æ, f. g. the goute in the fyngers.

Chirágricus, a, um, he that hath ſuche a diſeaſe.

Chiridôta, tæ, for. gen. a garment that hath very longe ſleaues, to couer the handes: this kynde of garment is named alſo Macrochera, Manuleata, and Dalmatica, it is vſed of nice and tender perſons, that can abyde no colde.

Chirocrates, the name of a famous carpenter.

Chirographárius, a, um, pertaynynge to an obligation, ſygne manuell, or ſubſcription.

Chirographarius creditor, is he that hath but a byll or a ſedule of ones hande, for the ſuretee of his dette.

Chirographarius debitor, a dettour that leaueth a byll of his owne hande writing, or by his owne hande writynge in a boke, doth teſtifie him ſelfe to owe a ſomme of money.

Chirógraphus, i, m. g. & Chirographum, i, n. g a ſygnyng or ſubſcribynge of a writynge or letter with a mans owne hande. An obligation or like inſtrument, wherby a man is bounden, and hath put to his hand. alſo a bill of a mans owne hande.

Chirographum imitari, to counterfaite a ſygne manuell, or ſubſcription.

Inane chirographum factum ſolutione, the obligation is voyde, when the money is payde.

Suo chirographo miſit mihi litteras, he ſente me letters ſygned with his owne hande, or written with his owne hande.

Chirogylium, an plande.

Chirogylius, lij, m. g. an hedgehogge.

Chiromántes, he that telleth mens fortune, by palmeſtry.

Chiromántia, tiæ, f. g. palmeſtry.

Chiron, ónis, the name of a man who dyd fyrſte fynde the vertues of Herbes: He taught Eſculapius Phyſycke, Apollo to harpe, and Hercules aſtronomie. he was mayſter to Achilles, and excelled all other men in hys tyme in vertue and iuſtice.

Chirónia, æ, f. g. is a foule ſore, harde to bee cured, by ſphelphodde it is that, whiche is called Noli me tangere, It is alſo a wylde vyne, called Bryonie.

Chironium, an herbe called Centauria maior, in engliſhe Centory the greater. It is hot and dyie in the ſeconde degree.

Chironómia, æ, f. g. a facion of geſture with the handes, vſed in daunſynge, as in a morys daunce or in herynge of meate.

Chironomica ſaltatio, the morys daunce.

Chirónomon, ónris, ma. gen. idem quod Chironomus.

Chirónomus, i, ma. gen. he that teacheth one to make geſture, or he that daunſeth with geſture of the handes in a morys.

Chirópedes, they whiche haue certayne ruptures in theyr feete.

Chirotheſia, æ, f. g. the putting on of ones hãdes.

Chirothêca, f. g. a gloue.

Chirúrgia, æ, f. g. ſurgery.

Chirúrgus,i, m.g. a surgeon.

Chius. an yle by Greece in the sea Egeum, whiche (as Strabo writeth) is in compasse. 900. furlonges, which is an hundred Italyan myles. In this yle doo growe verye good malmeseys, and other hotte wynes. Some greke authours write, that it cannot be remembred, that within that countrey, was any auoutrie committed or vnlawfull companyng of women amonge them selues.

Chius ad Coum, A prouerbe, notyng a very vnequall comparison, as an ase to a fise.

Chius, (after some) is a citee of Caria, an other of Eubœa, an other of Rhodes, by Troia.

Chius,a,um, of Chius.

Chlæna, a maner of vpper garmentes.

Chlamýdula,læ,f.g. a diminutiue of Chlamys.

Chlamydâtus a,um, cloked.

Chlamys, chlámydis,fœm.gen. a cloke, properly worne by men of warre. also a chyldes garment.

Chlórion,ónis,ma.g. a greene byrde, as greate as a turtill, which is neuer seene but in summer. Gaza translateth it Vireo: after Plinie it is pealow lyke golde, a witwoll.

Chloris,chlóridis,f.g. the daughter of Amphion, and wyfe of Neleus, and mother of Nestor. Also the goddesse of flowres. also a byrde, looke Luteola.

Chloris,ridis, f.g. a byrde. looke Luteola.

Chlorites,tis,masc.gen. a precious stone, greene lyke grasse.

Choa, æ,f.g. a certayne measure, looke Chus. Also a vessell, wherin was putte licour, whiche was offred to ydolles.

Choa in triclinio, A prouerbe, spoken of a great drunkarde, whiche will empty a vessell at one draught.

Choacon, rather then Coacon. looke there.

Choaspes, a famous ryuer in Asia, which renneth into the great ryuer Tygris.

Choaspites, a precious stone.

Choatræ, a people aboute Meotis.

Chobar, signifieth all the greate fluddes that are in the region of Caldea.

Chœmis, was a space of grounde amonge the Jewes, contayning. iiii. myles Italyan.

Chœnicion,cij,n.g. or Chœnicon,a certayne instrument of surgery, called in Latine Modiolus, wherwith they cut out litle bones.

Chœnix,icis,f.ge. a measure contayning (after Ruellius) iiii. Sextarios, which amounteth to xl. ounces, or pnche measures, so is it lasse than our quarte. After Agricola it contayneth three Cotylas: And than is the measure vncertayne. For Galene sayth, there were diuers opinions of the measure Cotyla. Not withstanding this measure was so common amonge the auncient Grekes, that therby they measured as muche meate as should suffyse their seruannts for one day, as Suidas remembreth, in expounding a place of Homere.

Chœnicine insideas, was one of the rounsayles of wyse Pythagoras, whiche sayneth hiscome doeth in this wyse expound: Be not much carefull, how thou shalte lyue to morow. Plutarchus in thys wyse: Leaue some for to morowe. For he sayth, that in the olde tyme it was not lefull to take vp the table, without any thing lefte: whiche exposition is contrary to Sayncte Hieromes. Erasmus doth declare it in this wise. Men ought not by pdelnesse and slouthe, to eate that, which other men pay for: but by theyr owne labour and study to get somwhat, wherby they may honestly lyue.

Chœnix, (after Budei) a measure contaynyng ii. sextarios, euery sextarius, holdyng two pounde of Romayne weyght, that is xviii. ounces: so that Chœnix holdeth xlviii ounces, whiche is more then our quarte. xvi ounces. by this, amonge the Grecians they measured so muche corne as might suffice a man one day: and therfore it is taken for Cibariũ diurnũ. Philiciens accompte but. xviii ounces to Sextarius, and then Chœnix, is but. xxxvi. ounces. Gesnerus, in his laste edition, maketh it but. xx. ounces, wherat I meruayle.

Chœrilus, a poete, whiche wrate the Athenens victorye agaynste Xerres, and the gestes of Alexander magnus. He dyed in prisonne for hunger.

Chola,læ,f.g. a precious stone.

Cholemæsia,est vomitio biliosa.

Chólera,æ, f.ge. one of the. iiii. principall humours, called choler. Also a sickenesse of the stomacke and bowelles, wherin happeneth bothe vomite and flixe, with tourment of the bowels, sendyng foorthe choler vpwarde and downe warde, fyrste watery, afterwarde lyke as flesshe had ben washed in it. It is ingendred by inordinate feeding of longe tyme, specially of rawfruites and mushcromes, muche vse of cucumbers, pompones, and all fruites very colde, whiche eaten after meales, er the meate be digested, are corrupted in the stomacke, and doo ingender a venemous iuyce, whiche nature may not susteine: And therefore expelleth it with vyolence.

Choléricus,a, um, colerike.

Cholericatormina, tormentes or frettynges of the bowels, that come of choler.

Choliámbi,orum,m.g. a kynde of verses made of the foote of meter called Iambus.

Cholon,li, neu.ge. the gut, wherin the ordure or dregges of the meate is formed, and comyng from the lefte kydney, toucheth the splene, and ryseng vp to the ryght syde of the stomache, cometh by the ryuer, and receyueth a lyttell choler from the gaulle: by the sharpenesse whereof, the ordure is prouoked to descende, and made redye to passe.

Choma,chómatis, n.g. a water banke, to kepe in ryuers, that they ouerflow not.

Cho-

Chomer, looke Corus.
Chondros, idem quod granum thuris.
Chondrus, idem quod Alica.
Chondrilla, læ, f.g. an herbe that groweth not in Englande. it hath leaues lyke succorie, and stalkes lyke rushes, & therfore may be called Rushe succorie, it hath a clamme iuyce.
Chondros, dri, ma. g. called also Xiphontes, a bone or gristle, that cometh ouer the mouthe of the stomake, ordeyned of nature for a defense of the same.
Chondrosynthesmon, mi, neut. gene. a certayne constitucion in the body, looke Galen. li. 1. de temper. à fine.
Chorágium, rágii, n. ge. stuffe, properly wherewith the place is adorned, where enterludes or disguysynges shall be. Also the apparaile of the players, and by translacion the ornament or deckyng of any thynge.
Chóragus, i, mas. g. he that kepeth suche stuffe or apparayle, or is at the charge to set forth plaies.
Choralistria Phyllis, a woman that Propercius loued, which daunced lyncly.
Chorannei, certeyne men that lyue in woodes in Persia, whiche are so swyft, that they take hares with rennyng.
Choráula, æ, and Choráules, æ, or lis, mas. gen. one that playeth on a flute, shaulme, or other pype, a mynstrell.
Choraula, læ, the feate or arte to playe on a flute recorder or lyke instrumente.
Choraules monumentarij, suche mynstrelles as play at burials or interrmentes.
Chorda, æ, fœ. g. a strynge of an harpe or lute, or other instrument.
Experire chordas, to saye the strynges, whither they be in tune or not.
Prætendere chordas, idem.
Oberrare eadem chorda, to happe alwayes on one strynge.
Chordapson, si, neu.ge. the sickenes called Illiaca passio. Reade more in Illiaca passio.
Chordi agni, lambes caned after their tyme.
Chordum, di, neu.gen. or Chordum fœnum, latewarde hey, or hey that is very late ere it can be made.
Chórea, æ, fœ. ge. a daunce, where many daunce together.
Choreuma, ătis, n.g. a songe, whan many synge and daunce togither.
Choreus, looke Chorius.
Chorécutes, ma. g. one of a company that be together syngynge, a quire man.
Chorámbus, bi, ma. g. a foote in meter. whyche hath the first and laste syllable longe, and .ii. in the middell shorte.
Chorineus, a mans name.
Chorius, a foote in meter, which by an other name is called Trochæus, and is but of two syllables the fyrst longe, and the seconde shorte.
Chorobates, tis, a measure, to mette ground with or a masons rule. Some describe it to be an instrument, or measure to weigh water with.
Chorocitharista, tæ, masc. gen. he that leadeth a daunce, or playeth him selfe on an instrument.
Chorodidascalus, li, m. g. the mayster of a company of daunters or syngers.
Choræbus, was one of Athens, whiche dyd fyrste inuente the makynge of erthen vessell. also the name of a ponge man mencioned of Vyrgill.
Chorodanon, idem quod Sphondylion. Dioscor.
Chorographia, æ, f. g. the particuler description of countreys.
Chorographus, phi, m.g. a describer of regions or countreys.
Chorostrates, m. g. a chaunter.
Chors, tis, fœ. g. a place inclosed, wherin cattell or poultry is kept, called in some places a barton. some vse it for a penne, or coupe, wherin hennes and capons be fedde.
Chortális, lẽ, of or pertaynynge to suche a courte or barton.
Chortales aues, poultry feedynge abrode in a barton or court of husbandry.
Chortos, ti, m.g. hey or grasse mowen.
Chorus, a measure, looke Corus.
Chorus, i, m. g. a companye of players or daunsers. Sometyme an other assemblee of people together.
Semiuiri chori, the company of Sybilles priestes, which were all gelded.
Virtutum chorus, the whole company of vertues.
Iuuentutis choro stipari, to haue a great company of ponge men aboute him.
Scriptorum chorus, all writers.
Chorus circularis, a rounde, when men daunce and synge tahynge handes rounde.
Virginens chorus, a company of maydens singyng and daunsynge.
Chosroes, a kynge of the Perthyans, excellently well learned.
Chresis, is vse, & Catachresis, abusion.
Chreston, sti, n.g. an herbe called eyebry.
Chrestus, the name of a noble sophyster of Byzance.
Chria, æ, f. g. a notable sentence, spoken shortly, to exhorte to vertue, or dissuade from vice, referryng the authours name with all.
Chrisis, sis, f. g. vnction.
Christodórus, a poete of Egypt, in the tyme of Anastasius the emperour, an other of Thebes.
Christus, sti, ma. g. annoynted, the surname of our redeemer.
Chromáticus, ci, masc. gen. whose colour neuer chaungeth, but is alwayes one: One that neuer blusheth.
Chrombus, bi, m. g. a certayne fyshe.
Chromis, a fyshe that maketh a nest in the water, Plin. li. 32 cap. 2.
Chromis, the sonne of Hercules. Also a boye mens

tioned of Virgile.
Chromius, one of Argiue.
Chronia, looke Cronia.
Chrónica, cõrum, n. g. an hiſtory of actes doen, with the tyme expreſſed, chronicles.
Chrónicus, a, um, temperall, or pertenynge to tyme, returnyng at a certayne time.
Chroniſco, looke Croniſco.
Chronoleri, olde dotardes.
Chronos, ni, m. g. time.
Chryſamon, mi, n. g. idem quod Ballûca.
Chryſa, a citee of Phrygia, and an yſlande of Inſdie. alſo a riuer in the countrey of Syracuſe.
Chryſalis, lis, f. g. a certaine permyne or wormc, called of Ariſtotle Xylotropos.
Chryſanthemum, mi, neu. gene. the herbe called crowfoote, whiche hath pealow flowers, comonly called goldknappes. And where ſoeuer this herbe groweth, who that wyll dygge ſhall fynde water, looke Chamæmelon.
Chryſaor, the ſonne of Neptune, begotten of the head of Meduſa.
Chryſas, a ryuer, that the Pagans worſhypped for a god.
Chryſe, an yle, whiche Plinie and Solinus doo ſet out in the mouth of the famous riuer Indus where (as Martianus writeth) is ſuch abundaunce of fyne golde, that therof, the yle tooke his name. For Chryſos, is in engliſhe, golde. It is alſo a citee by Lemnus.
Chryſei, ſterres that ſeme to caſte bryght pealowe beames.
Chryſelectrus, a, um, that hath the colour of the pealow electrum.
Chryſendeta, cuppes haunge borders of gold, as our maſers and nuttes were wonte to haue, and therfore they may bee ſo called.
Chryſes, a prophete amonge the Gentyles. alſo a mayden gyuen by the Greekes to Agamemnon at the battayle of Troy.
Chryſippea, an herbe.
Chryſippus, a noble philoſophier, borne in Licia, in the towne Solæ, as Solinus wryteth, but Laertius wryteth, that he was borne in Tarſus: he was of the ſecte called Stoici.
Chryſites, tis, m. g. a precious ſtone.
Chroſitis, the ſkymme, which is on golde bryngе molten. alſo an herbe called Chryſocome.
Chryſoaſpides, dum, ma. g. knyghtes that had ſhieldes gylted.
Chryſocerillus, li, m. g. a chriſtall ſtone, wherin the colour of golde ſhyneth.
Chryſocalis, the herbe Parthenium.
Chryſoceras, a promontory of Thrace by Byzaunce.
Chryſocólla, læ, f. g. a ſtone, with the poulder wherof peyncters doo make a golden colour. Alſo goldſmithes doo vſe it to ſoulder golde.
Chryſócoma, mæ, f. g. golden heare.
Chryſócome, es, f. g. an herbe like to Pulegium.
Chryſócomus, a, um, that hath pealow or golden heare.
Chryſógonum, ni, neu. g. that bryngeth forthe golde. alſo an herbe deſcribed of Dio. li. 4. ca. 59
Chryſógonus, a mans name.
Chryſoláchanon, m, n. g. an herbe called Orage, in latyne Atriplex.
Chryſolampis, a ſtone of fyre colour by nyght, and pale in the day tyme.
Chryſolectrum, tri, n. g. a ſtone of golden colour, and in the mornyng moſt pleaſaunt to ſee.
Chryſólitus, a precious ſtone of the kinde of Jaſper, and in colour lyke golde.
Chryſomallon, li, the ramme that bare the golden fleece.
Chryſomitris, tris, f. g. a golde lynche.
Chryſoma, idem quod Ballûca.
Chryſomêla, ôrum, neu. ge. pealow quinces, of Virgyll they are called Aurea poma, as Ruelius ſuppoſeth. ſome take them to bee the ſame that mala armeniaca be.
Chryſon, or Chryſos, a fyſſhe, which after ſome, is that which is called Aurâta.
Chryſoplycium, cij, n. g. an houſe, where golde is fyned or tried from other mettalles.
Chryſoplytes, tum, m. g. golde fyners.
Chryſopolis, a citee of Bithinia.
Chryſopraſus, a ſtone greene as a leeke, myxed with a bryghtneſſe of golden colour.
Chryſorrhoas, a ryuer that renneth by Damaſcus in Syria.
Chryſos, golde.
Chryſóſthemis, the daughter of Agamemnon, and Clytemneſtra.
Chryſóſtomus, the name of a byſſhop of Conſtantinople, and alſo of an hiſtorian, whiche were ſo called for their eloquence. For Chryſoſtomus is in engliſhe, a golden mouthe.
Chryxus, the neuew of Brennus, vnder whome the Galles inuaded Rome.
Chutra, idem quod Chytra.
Chus, vel Choa, a meaſure of the Greekes, of the whiche be .iiii. ſortes: On called Attica, or Medica, and conteyneth .vi. Sextarios atticos, whiche is of engliſhe meaſure one pottell and halfe a pynte: An other called Georgica, and is of engliſhe meaſure .vi. pyntes, an halfe, and a quarter: that is in poyſe of oyle .xi. li. and three ounces: Of wyne .xii. li. and an halfe. Of hony .xviii. li. and .ix. ounces. In other is Veterinaria, or of them, which cure cattel, which receiueth of our meaſure a pottell and a quarte: And in weyght of wyne .xi. li. one ounce .ii. drammes .ii. ſcruples: of oyle .viii. li. of honye xvi. li. an halfe, one ounce. di. and one dram.
Chus, vel Choa, idē quod congius, looke there.
Chylaodinamis, the herbe Pelomonia. Dioſc.
Chylus, li, m. ge. a certayne iuyce as thycke as Ptiſan, which commeth of the meate in the firſt digeſtion. Iuuen.
Chymoſis, a moyſture in the ſkynne, which incloſeth the eie.

Chymus,

Chymus, mi, m. g. the iuyce proceadynge of meate digested, whiche by the veynes cometh into the membres, and restoreth that whiche is consumed by heate.

Chytra, træ, f. g. & Chytron tri, n. g. a potte to sette on the fyre.

Chytrapus, ŏdis, m. g. a triuet, cradel, or brandyron, wheron pottes are set to boyle meate. also a possenet, skillet, or potte that hath feete.

Cibâlis, le, pertaynynge to meate.

Cibárium, rij, neu. gen. foode, meeate, sustenaunce.

Cibárius, a, um, pertaynynge to meate, vytayle, or sustenaunce. also vile, simple.

Cibarius homo, a vyle person.

Cibarius panis, ranged bread, or crible bread, course bread.

Cibarium vinum, small or yll wyne.

Cibaria menstrua, vitayles for a month space.

Inopia cibariorum, starsitee and lacke of vytayles.

Dare cibaria alicui, to fynde one meate and drynke.

Cibaria publicè locare, to fynde meate of the common cost.

Cibarium oleum, meate oyle.

Cibarium, is taken for meale after the floure is boulted out.

Cibarci, people of Spayne.

Cibâtus, us, m. g. vytayles.

Cibéle, or rather Cybele, es, the daughter of Minois, king of Creta, she was cast out into the desserte, nourished with beastes, and founde by a woman that kepte sheepe, and by her nourished: after she became meruaylous fayre and wyse, she founde fyrst the pype and tabour, and cimbals amonge the greeches, more ouer the education of chylderne, all whiche she so tenderly loued, that for the death of a chylde, called Atis, she became madde. Afterwarde she was honoured of the gentyles for a goddesse. She was also called Rhea, mother of the goddes, Vesta, Ops, and Terra. Her ymage beynge specially honoured in a citee of Phrygia, called Pessinmus, was by the counsell of Sibilla, fetched thens by Scipio Nasica, and brought to Rome, and there had in great reuerence.

Cibo, âui, âre, to feede, to nourysshe.

Cibórium, rij, or Cibótium, tij, n. g. the leafe of the beane of Egypte, called Colocasia. After Plinie a cup factioned and made of those leaues. After Dioscorides, a parte of the codde of that beane. Porphirio saieth, it is a cup made lyke the leafe of that beane. After some it is a kinde of appuls of Alexandry.

Ciborus, a citee of Asia.

Cibus, i, m. g. euery kynde of meate.

Cibi repositi, meate sette vp to be kepte.

Cibum facere, to make readie meate.

Mane aliquid fiet cibi, There shall bee some meate made ready betyme.

Cibum subducere, to take meate awaie from one.

Penuria cibi, lacke of meate.

Varietas ciborum & copia, plentie of meate, and many dishes.

Disciplinæ cibo satiare, to feede with instruction or learnynge.

Vilis cibus, good cheape meate, and easy to bee gotten.

Cibum capere cum aliquo, to be at meale, or to dyne and supper with one.

Maturus cibo, that is rype and meete to bee eaten.

Conditiuus cibus, meate that is condite, preserued, and kept.

Operosus cibus, harde to be digested.

Adiicere cibo, to geue one somewhat more to eate, to encrease his petance.

Deducere cibum, contrary.

Defecti cibo, they that lacke vytayle.

Ingurgitare se cibis, to gourmandyse, to eate vnmoderately, to feede vnreasonably.

Cibus imperfectus, meate not well digested.

Prægustare cibos, to taste the meate afore, to take the sate.

Cibo suo seruire, to serue for meate and drynke.

Cibum peragere, to digeste ones meate.

In cibo homini est, The man vseth that for his meate.

Cibus Saturni, the herbe Hippuris.

Cibus Italicus, Caparis.

Cibyra, a citee of Phrygia.

Cibyratæ, people of that citee.

Cicâda, æ, f. g. a grasse hopper.

Cicâda fritinit, the grasse hopper chirpith.

Cicadæ prius æstate taceant, A sentence spoken of a thyng that will not bee.

☞ Cicada cicadæ, chara, lyke condycions loue together, lyke of lyuynge loue together, lyke will to lyke.

Cicatrico, aui, âre, to stryke one so, that the marke alwaies remaineth.

Cicatricôsus, a, um, that hath manye scarres or tokens of woundes.

Cicatricôsa vitis, a vyne full of scotches and chappes.

Cicatricula, a diminutiue of Cicatrix.

Cicátrix, icis, fœ. gen. a token or scarre, where a wounde hath bene.

Cicatrix etiam in arboribus.

☞ Refricare cicatricem, to rubbe or make sore that, whiche was almoste whole, spoken proprely, of renewynge and stirrynge vp agayne a daungerous matter, that was well alayed.

Cicatrices aduersæ, scarres or woundes ouerthwart the face and breast.

Coit cicatrix, The wounde closeth or drawyth

to a scarre.

Cicatrix oculi, idem quod albugo oculi.

Cicatrizo, idem quod Cicatrico. Also to heale a wounde so, that onely a seame or scarre maye appere.

Ciccum, ci, neu. gen. the tender rynde of a pomegranade.

Cicer, ĕris, n. g. a grayne lyke to pease, wherof some be red, some blacke, and some white, and be called Cich or Cich pease, they be but seldome seene in England.

Cicera, ræ, fœmi. gene. a kynde of foode, called also Cicércula, but they differ in this that Cicera hath blacke seedes, and cicercula hath white.

Cicérbita, æ, f. g. an herbe called a Southistell.

Cicércula, æ, f. g. is lesse than Cicer, named cichs lynge, or petie cich.

Cicérculum, li, neu. gen. a kynde of colour called Sinoper.

Cicero, ônis, ma. gen. the surname of Marcus Tullius, whose diuine eloquence, abundante learnynge, sharpenesse of wyt, dexteritee in actes, and moste ardent loue to the common weale of his countrey, can not be sufficiently expressed by a mortall mans tounge or pen. He lineally descended from the auncient kynges of the Volsciens: all be it tyme and occasion wearynge out dignitees in bloud, his name continued longe in the state of worshyp. His auncestours were called Cicerones, because Tullius Appius, a noble king of the Volscians, had on his nose, a marke lyke a chiche pease, called Cicer. In his chyldes hode, he so excelled al other childzen in witte, that their fathers mened with his fame went purposely to the schoole, to beholde and here him. He so profyted in the eloquence of greche and latine, that not only his companions were in a meruaylous admiracion of him: but also Apollonius (the most excellent oratour at that time) hearing him, and not speaking a great space, saied at last: Truely, Cicero, I prayse the, and meruaile at the. but I lament the fortune of the Greekes: whan I consider, that by the, learnyng and eloquence, which were left vnto vs only, are euen now translated vnto the Romaines. whiche layenge was afterwarde founde true. For lyke what subtilitee was in logike, what commoditee in morall philosophy, what secrete knowlage in philosophy naturall, he knew it (as Tacitus writeth) and declared in latine most eloquently. And he beynge but a very yong man, came to practise in Rome, studied abundantly the ciuile lawes, was meruaylously occupied in great weighty causes. And after he was Senatour, was continually (as it seemed) most busy about the weale publike. yet he that exactly redeth his workes, shall thinke he neuer did any thinge but reade great authours, and write bookes. For there was no philosopher, no oratour, no poete afore his tyme that escaped him, as dooeth in his bookes sufficiently appere. And yet how many bookes made he? lesse we haue not the thyrde part of them, yet such as we haue, if any man now did wryte so much and so well, we shoulde thynke him to haue spent the more parte of his tyme in wryting. And noble Cicero, lorde god how many thynges dyd he exployte by his wisedome and diligence, in most weyghtie affayres, as well in warre as peace: how did he by his dexteritee and prudence saue the citee and people of Rome from the most pernicious confederacie and rebellion of Catilyne, and other of the nobilitee, which went about to destroy the weale publyke, and robbe the citee? How preserued he the same citee and people after the death of Cæsar, that they were not oppressed by Marcus Antonius? For his incomparable actes, the whole Senate and people gaue to him, fyrst before any, the name of father of the countrey. what trouble and misery sustayned he, beyng cryed by the procurement of Clodius, only for the puttyng of the saide rebelles to death? Suche is the rewarde of people vnstable. lykewyse for dryuyng Antonius out of Rome, and by his sharpe orations, causyng him to be proclaymed enemy to the weale publike: he made Antonie so much his enemie, that in the treaty of peace betweene him and Octauius: He demaunded Cicero, to doe with him his pleasure. which thyng graunted of the vnkinde Octauius (whom Cicero had brought vp, and by his meanes caused to be made chiefe gouernour of Rome) Antonie sent one Herennius (whom Cicero had saued from death by his eloquence) to pursue him as he fled. which thing whã Cicero perceiued, he abode his comynge. And lyenge in an horse lytter for weakenesse, he dyd with constant eyes prepare his throte to Herennius: who did (all other men abhorryng) strike of his head, and handes. and brought them to Antonie: who reioysyng therat, caused the head and handes to be set ouer the place of ciuile iudgementes of Rome, which daily beholden of the Senate and people of Rome, was lamented. He flourished about. xl. yeres before the incarnation. For his lyfe and actes rede Plutarch, de vitis: Cor. Nepos, Appian, Sabel. Ipoph. Erasm.

Ciceroniânus, a, um, of Cicero, or that studieth to folowe Cicero.

Cichefus, a ryuer.

Cichorea, æ, fœ. g. & Cichorium, rij, ne. g. an herbe called Succorye.

Cici, an herbe otherwyse called Ricinum, of apothecaries Palma Christi.

Cicimeni, people about Meotis.

Cicina, æ, f. g. a nyght crow, called also Cicuma, or as Gesa writeth it, Cicumo.

Cicilindrum dri, n. g, a certayne herbe or kynde of pulse.

Cicindĕla, Cicindélla, or Cicindula, æ, f. g. a flie or wourme, whiche shyneth in the nyght, as bout harueft, a gloworme.

Cicinia,

Cicinia, æ, f. g. a little leane serpent in Italy, which moste commonly hath no poyson.
Cicinum oleum, a certayne oyle vsed to pourge the bealye.
Cicones, a people of Thrace.
Ciconia, æ, f. g. a byrde, whiche some suppose to be a storke, and is of the figure of an hearon, but is greatter, and al white, sauyng the toppes of his wynges: his byll and legges be redde.
Some thinke they haue no tounges. They be naturally enemies to serpentes, and do slea theym: whan they be olde, they byrdes feede them, and prouide meate for theym. wherefore the ymage of theim, was the token of Justice. The ancient kynges had it on the toppes of theyr sceptoures, as they had in the lower parte, the beast called Hippopotamus, which contrary wise sleeth his father, and rydeth on his mother. wherby they were admonyshed, to auaunce iustyce and pitie, and to oppresse iniustice and cruelitee. Of this byrde came a greeke wooyd for a prouerbe, Antipelargêin, which signifieth to be lyke a storke. which prouerbe is to exhorte men to be kynde to theyr parentes, or to theyr maisters, which teach or bryng theim vp, requytyng the benefyte, which they receyued of them.
Ciconia, æ, f. g. is also a certayne measure.
Ciconius, the name of him that builded Brixia.
Cicorium, idem quod Cichoria.
Cicur, ûris, om. ge. euery beast or byrde, whiche ones beynge wylde, is made tame.
Cicur ingenium, a gentyll nature.
Cicûro, âui, âre, act. to make tame.
Cicûta, æ, fœ. g. a venemous herbe, whiche groweth. ii. cubites in height, with a greene stalke full of knottes, busshy on the toppe, haunyng leaues smaller than Coriãder, the seedes greatter than anyse seede, and is horrible of sauour. Some do now vse that name for hemlocke, but our hemlocke hath not so small leaues, as the description of Dioscorides requyreth.
Cicûta, is sometyme a poyson made of that herbe. Also the space betwene the knottes of a cane or reede.
Cicuta, the name of a notable vsurer.
Cidaris, a cap, whiche the kynges of Persia byd vse, and also the byshops in the olde lawe.
Cieo, es, ciui, ère, and Cio, cis, ciui, ire, is properly to prouoke or moue one to weepynge or sorowe. Also to meue, to stirre or rayse vp, to prouoke one to anger, to vexe, to irritate, to call or name.
Quid negotij est, Pistoclerum Lydus quod herum tam ciet? what is the matter that Lydus thus troubleth and angreth his mayster Pistoclere?
Bellum ciebant. they raysed vp warre.
Ciére aluum, to prouoke one to the stoole.
Ciére vrinam, to make one pysse.
Prælium aut pugnam ciebant, they styrred vp, or exhorted theyr men to fyght in battayle.
Ciet horrorem membris, it stirreth vp a certain trembling in the partes of the bodie.
Ciere verba, to speake.
Numina ciere, to call vpon the goddes.
Ciere singulorum nomina, to call euery one by his name.
Ciere auxilia, to rayse ayde or succour.
Cilicia, a countreie in Asia, partely inclosed with the highest parte of the mountayne Taurus, and hardest to passe by. Strabo diuideth Cilicia in to two partes, one called Tracher, that is to say, roughe or rockie: the other Campestris, that is to say, playne. Josephus writeth, it was of olde tyme called Tarsis of Tarsis, one of the sonnes of Japhet, the yongest sonne of Noe. Herodotus saieth, the people were called Cilices of Cilix, the sonne of Agenor king of Phenicia: where before it was called Hyppateus. S. Hierome interpreteth Cilicia, a congregation, a lamentation, an assumption, a lamentable calsyng, or vomite. The people were by nature inclined to lyeng and stealynge, wherof grewe this prouerbe.
✠ Cilix non facile verum dicit, The Cicilian not lightly speeth truth, A prouerbe applied to a couetouse man, which alwaie lyeth for his particular aduauntage, as nowe adaies moste parte of men dooe, which lyue onely by selling.
Cilicensis, se, of Cilicia.
Cilissus, a, um, idem.
Cilicinus, a, um, made of heaten cloth.
Cilicium, cij, n. g. any cloth or garment made of heare. also the wearyng of the same cloth.
Cilium, lij, n. g. the ouer shynne, wherein the eie is closed.
Cilix, icis, an inhabitaunt of Cilicia. Also the sonne of Phœnix.
Cilla, a citee nere to Thebes.
Cillere, to moue or stirre.
Cillibæ, arum, rounde tables.
Cillicon, contis, a traytours name, lyke the prouerbe Cillicon bona.
Cilo, ônis, m. g. he that hath a greate forehead.
Cilones, or Cillones, num, m. ge. mynsterlles, vlynge fylthy and vncleane iesture.
Cima, æ, f. g. and Cima, cimatis, n. g. the toppe of an herbe.
Cimácia, orum, neu. gen. thynges that be foure square.
Cimas, an yle by the ryuer Ister.
Cimbalâris, ris, f. g. an herbe, whiche groweth in stone walles, which hath a small leafe, somewhat in facion lyke to pupe, and hath a lyttle purple flowre. It is supposed to be the herbe, whiche is called Vmbelicus veneris.
Cimbices, they that make muche of a litle, or gretely esteeme a thyng of small value, nygardes.
Cimbicus, a sparynge man, a nygarde.
Cimbium, bi, the bottome of an earthen potte.
Cimbri, people that inhabited Denmarke, and Norwaie, who had a meruaylouse custome:

They

Their wiues folowed them in warres, women counnyng in diuynacion, whose heares were whyte, and lykewyse theyr gownes: vnder the whiche they had launde clothes, made faste with pynnes and taches, beyng gyrt with gyrdelles of brasse, and wente bare footed. Alwayes as prisonners were taken, they with naked swerdes bette them to the grounde, and drewe them to a brasen cauldron, whiche conteyned fyfty amphoras, and hauyng an haulte place made for the purpose, went vp quickely, and lyftynge on hygh the men that were taken, dyd cutte theyr throtes ouer the cauldron. And by the droppynge of the bloudde, declared theyr prophecies. Some other opening mens bealies, serched their bowelles, and prophesyed vpcorye vnto the people.

Cimbria, the countrey now called Denmarke.

Cimbricus, a, um, of Cimbria.

Cimeliarchon, chi, n. g. a iewell house.

Cimeliárchus, chi, mas. ge, maister of the iewel house.

Cimelium, any precious thyng that is layed vp.

Cimex, micis, ma. g. a stynkynge wourme, breedynge in wood or paper.

Cimmerij, people inhabityng the furthest parte of Europe, not farre from the fennes called Paludus Meotidis, about the sea Bosphorus Cimmerius, north east from Grecia. Plinie and other affyrme, that by the farre dystance of the sonne from it, that countrey is alwaie verie darke, wherof hapned this prouerbe,

Cimmerijs tenebris atrior, blacker than the darkenesse of Cimmeria, applied to much darknesse, dulnesse of witte, or lacke of wysedome.

Cimmerij, were also people of Italy, in the countrey betwene Baiæ, and Cumæ, whiche was so enuyroned with hylles, that the sonne came not to it, neyther in the mornynge nor at nyght. There was supposed to be a descence into hell. And the people dwelled onely in caues.

Cimmeris, a citee of the countrey of Troy.

Cimolis, a citee of Paphlagonia. Also of Galacia, called commonly Quinoli.

Cimolius, a, um. of the yland Cimolus, or of the citee Cimolis.

Cimon, a noble man of Athens, Miltiades sonne.

Cinabulum, li, n, g. a cradell.

Cinædia, diæ, f. g. a stone longe and whyte, found in the brayne of a fysshe of the same name, which stone by chaungeyng of colour signifyeth tempest of the sea to come.

Cinædus, of Nonius is expounded to be an exercyser of wanton daunces and mocions of the body in diuers formes, Perottus in Corn. co. declareth it to be a person, exercysynge actes of lecherye detestable, agaynste naturall forme and order, whiche I wyll not expresse. If he had omytted it, he had nothynge offended, beeynge a thyng worthy to be out of remembraunce, other interpryte Cinædos to be them, which be with out all shame: other childyen that be abused.

Cinamômum, or rather Cinnamômum, mi, n. g a hynde of spice odoryferous and delectable, call Cinamom, of some Canell. it groweth in Ethyope, lyke a low busshe in diuers stemmes, which passeth not .ii. cubites in height, hauynge leaues lyke organum. The rindes therof is that, which we haue in vse. reade more in Plin. li. 12. cap. 19. Theoph li. 9 cap. 45 Diosc. li. 1. It is hote and dry in the thyrde degree.

Cinara, æ, f. g. an herbe called Artochoke.

Cincia, a place in Rome.

Cincinnatus, the name of a senatour in Rome, whiche beynge called from the plough, was made dictatour.

Cincinnatus, a, um, that hath crisped or curled heares.

Cincinnus, ni, m. g. a bussche of heare that is crysped or curled.

Cincius, the name of certaine senatours of Rome.

Cinclidæ, arum, bates or partelis made about the places of iudgement, where men maie stand, beholde, and heare what is doone and spoken amonge the iudges and pleadours. Suche a like thynge is at westmynster hall about the common place, and is called the bekens.

Cinclidárius, the keper of the place, where monumentes or recordes were kept, that euery man shoulde not enter without leaue. As he, whiche now hepeth the recordes in the towre, or the porter of the rolles maie be so called.

Cinclos, cli, m. g. the bryde called a water swallow, not muche bigger than a larke. Erasmus saith vpon the prouerbe Cinclus, that it is a verye bryde, so weake and feeble that she can not make hir owne nestz, and so laieth hir egges in other brydes nestes. whereupon vplandyshe men, in a bie woorde, vse to cal wandryng beggers Cinclj. Guidon saieth, it is a sea bryde, leane and very little of body.

Cincticulus, li, m. g. a shorte garment, that was gyrt vnto the nauel, and came downe to the mydell legge. It maie nowe bee vsed for a ierdyngal, whiche is worne after the same facion, but somewhat longer.

Cinctus, us, m. g. a gyrdell or gyrdyng.

Cinctus gabinus, a garmente that the consull of Rome did weare on, whan he denounced warre whiche he threwe bachewarde, and gyrded hym selfe with a parte of the same.

Cinctus, a, um, gyrded, compassed, enuyronned aboute.

Cinctûtus, a, um, readie prepared to warre.

Cineas, a man of Thessaly.

Cinefactum, brought into ashes, as thynges that be burned.

Cinefacio, ecis, ere, to bryng to ashes.

Cineráceus, & Cinéreus, a, um, of ashes, or of the colour of ashes.

Cinerárius, idem quod Ciniflo.

Cinericius, a, um, baken or rosted vnder ashes.

Cineſias,

Cinesias, a learned man of Thebes.
Cinga, a ryuer that renneth out of the mountaines Pirenei.
Cingo, xi, ĕre, to gyrde or compasse about, to enuirone, to beset te, sometyme to dwell about a place.
Cingere arborem, to barke a tree.
Cingere castra vallo, to caste a trenche aboute the campe.
Tempora floribus cingere, to sette a garlande of flowres on ones head.
Cingere vrbem exercitu, to lay siege to a citee, or to besiege a citee rounde about.
Cingere se gladio, to gyrde a swoorde aboute him, to hange a swoorde by his syde.
Qui lacum cinxêre Bycen, whiche dwelled aboute the meere or poole called Byces.
Periculis cingi, to bee in daunger on euery syde.
Cingria, æ, f. g. a shorte pype, haupnge a small sounde.
Cingula, æ, f. g. a gyrth for beastes.
Cingulus, li, m. g. and Cingulum, li, ne. ge. a gyrdell.
Sub cingulo delata illustris dignitas dicitur, quando iusta & plena est, citra cingulum, quã do honoris tantum gratia.
Spoliare cingulo, amonge ciuile lawyers, to depose one, or discharge him of his office or authoritee.
Cingulum, li, n. g. an herbe that groweth in the sea lyke a gyrdell, and is called seabelt.
Cingulum, a citee of Picene in Italy, From whense the moples come, whiche are called Cingulani.
Cinifio, ónis, mas. gen. he that maketh hotte the instrumentes, wherewith men or women dyd trimme theyr heades.
Ciniphes, mascu. gene. plur. certayne lyttle flies lyke knattes, wherewith the Egyptians were plaged.
Cinira, æ, f. g. an herbe, which is most aptely dunged with asshes.
Inurere dolorem ciniri atque ossibus alicuius.
Cinis, ĕris, ma. g. asshes. sometyme it is vsed for the spyrite and memorie of a man after his death. sometyme for a dead man.
Cinna, a citee of Spayne. Also the name of a Romayne, whiche exceded in cruelitee, and was in the ciuile warre ioyned with Marius.
Cinnábaris, a stone called a sanguinarie. It is called in latine Sanguis draconis, dragons bloud. It is putte into sundrye medicines to staunche bloud. After plinie, it is a certayne colour, lyke to readde leade, called in latine Minium, or rather the same that Minium is. But Dioscorides saieth, that Minium, and Cinnábaris, are dyuers.
Cinnamum, idem quod Cinnamómum.
Cinnamomum, looke Cinamomum.
Cinnábaris, ris, mas. gen. the bloud of a dragon, (squised out by the poyse of an Elephant, lyyng vpon him in their fyght, when the Elephant is wounded to death) and beyng mixed with the bloud of the Elephant. Cinnábaris, whiche is solde of the apothecaries, is but counterfayted, and made of Brymstone, and quicke siluer. neyther in colour, nor yet in vertue lyke the true Cinnabaris.
Cinnamólogus, called of Plinie, and Aristotle, Cinnamomus, is a byrde, whiche maketh hir nest with cinnamome.
Cinnara, looke Cinara,
Cinniligium, gii, n. g. a gyrdell, whiche a byrde, or newe wedded wyfe weareth, a corse.
Cinnomyron, ri, n. g. oyle of Lilies.
Cinnus, ni, mascu. gener. a heare of a man, or womans head, or a medley of diuers thynges together.
Cinxia, a surname of Juno.
Cinyphius, a, um, of or by the ryuer called Cinips.
Cinyps, nyphis, a ryuer of Lybia.
Cinyras, a kynge of Phœnicia, an other of Cypres whiche vnwares had to doe with his daughter Myrrha, whiche is called after him Cinyreia.
Cio, ciui, ire, looke Cieo.
Cios, an hauen or poyt towne of Phrygia, and a ryuer of the same name.
Cipérum, ri, n. g. a soote plant or herbe, whiche mixed with saffron, rooteth vp heares, and is good to breake and expulse the stone.
Cippus, i, m. g. a payre of stockes. Also a little hyll or other marke, whiche men call a barrow. it is also a crosse, or other marke, whiche sheweth the ryght waie to a place.
Cirannus, a man of Licia, the compaignion of Sapedon.
Circa, about, nighe.
Circa regem, about the kynge.
Circa, for Circiter, as,
Circa sestertiũm vities, Aboute tenne thousande pounde.
Circa, for de, as,
Varia circa hæc opinio, Of these thynges bee dyuers opynions.
Animus est circa campos, id est, in. His mynde is in the fieldes.
Circa Demetrium, about Demetrius tyme.
Circa præfectos literas dimittere, to send letters about in to all partes, to the rulers of the countrey.
Circæ'a, æ, f. g. the herbe called Mandragora,
Circæ'ium, ri, n. g. idem.
Circínia, æ, f. g. a byrde, which in his flight fetcheth a compasse.
Circe, the daughter of Sol by Perseis, the daughter of Oceanus: She knewe the meruaylous operations of sundry herbes, and howe to cure all poysons: At the laste she slewe hir husbande,

kyng

hynge of Scythes, with poyson, and vexed the people with muche tyrannye: wherefor shee was expelled the countrey, and fled into a deserte yle in the occian sea. Homerus nameth hir the sister of Aeta, and sheweth, how diuers of Ulisses compagnyons, arryuyng in the Yle, where Circe dwelled, were by hir transformed into swyne. And after, by the intercession of Ulysses, shee restored them to theyr pristinate fourme, more beautyfull and younge in syght, than they were before.

Circes domus, a towne of Campayne.

Circeienses, the inhabitauntes of Circeium.

Circeium iugum, a mountayne of Campayne.

Circenses ludi, plates that the Romaynes vsed in the place called Circus.

Circense, a kynde of downe, made of the toppes of Bulrusshes or reedes.

Circêrus, a great shyp, whiche they of Asia vsed.

Circeus, a, um, of Circes.

Circinátio, a waie tournyng rounde lyke a circle.

Circino, aui, are, to compasse, to make a circle with a compasse.

Circinus, i, m.g. an instrument called a compasse.

Circion, cij, n. g. an herbe whiche is commonly called Bugloss, not that whiche is called Languedebeufe: but that whiche hath the great leafe, whose pyppes are not so harde.

Circion, cij, n. g. is of learned phisicions, taken for longedebeufe.

Circiter, about, and is referred sometymes to tyme: as,

Circiter calendas Iulias, About the fyrst date of Julye. Sometyme it is referred to place: as,

Circiter in media arce, about the myddes of the castell. Sometyme to noumbre: as,

Circiter duo millia hominum cæsa sunt, There were nygh two thowsande men slayne.

Circites, houppes of yron or brasse. also a kynde of olyues.

Circitôres, officers in cities, whiche go aboute to see good rule kept in the nyght, watchemen.

Circius, cij, ma. gen. a southerne wynde, whiche is wonderfull vehement. it was also an yland in Misia.

Circos, ci, m. g. a certayne kynde of haukes, lame on the one foote. also a precious stone.

Circuitio, or Circumitio, onis, f. ge. a compassyng, goyng about, or enuyronyng.

Circuitio verborum, great circumstaunce in woordes.

Circuítor, ôris, mas. gen. the sercher of watches. also he that goeth about the stretes to sell garmentes or lynnen clothe.

Circuítus, us, mas. ge. a circuite or compasse, a goyng about.

Circuitus febrium, the course of agues.

Circuitus orationis, a periode.

Verborum circuitus, or circuitio, a goynge about the bushe.

Circuitu vorticis agi, to go rounde with the hurlynge of the poole.

Circulâtim, by circles, or in the fourme of a circle.

Circulâtor, ôris, masculi. gener. he that goeth aboute to shewe him selfe, what he can doo, or to deceyue the people with craste and subtilte, a iuglar.

Circulatórius, a, um, pertaynynge to suche deceyuers, or iuglars.

Circulátrix, tricis, fœm. gene. shee that goeth aboute to gette money with daunsynge and tumblynge.

Circulo, aui, are, to compasse or close with a dyche, or other lyke thynge. Or to make a circle or compasse aboute a thynge.

Circulus, li, m.g. a circle or compasse. And by a metaphore it is taken for a company of men standyng or syttynge together.

In circulis & conuiuijs sermo est liberior, In companies and feastes men talke more lyberally.

Circum, both a preposicion and an aduerbe, signifieth about, rounde about.

Pueros circum amicos dimittit, he sendeth his seruauntes about to his frendes.

Agere circum, to dryue or tourne rounde.

Pugnare circum aliquem, to fyght by one, or in ones company.

Circumactus, us, a tournynge of a thynge rounde about.

Circumággero, áui, âre, to heape, or make heapes about a thynge.

Circúmago, cúmagis, égi, ágere, to leade about, to turne aboute.

Circumágere frenis equum, to turne the horse about with the bridell.

Circumámbulo, áui, âre, to walke rounde about.

Circúmaro, áui, âre, to care rounde aboute.

Circumaspicio, spexi, ĕre, to looke rounde aboute.

Circumcido, looke Circuncido.

Circúmeo, circumis, iui, ire, or Circueo, or Circuo, iui, ire, to go about anything.

Circumequito, aui, are, to ryde about.

Circummissus, a, um, sent about.

Circummitto, misi, ĕre, to sende aboute.

Circummúlceo, si, êre, to stroke or touche softly or gentilly on euery parte.

Circummúnio, iui, ire, to inclose, walle in, or dyche in. also to enuyron strongly. To fortyfie with walles or men.

Circummunitio, ônis, fœ. ge. a stronge fence or munition, made about a place.

Circummunitus, a, um, fenced and fortified rounde about.

Circumnáscor, ătus sum, asci, to grow about.

Circumóbruo, rui, re, to couer with earth ouer and ouer.

Circumpadanus, a, um, that dwelleth about the ryuer Poo in Italy.

Circumpango, pégi, ĕre, to cramme or lay earth about

about a thynge.
Circumpáuio, uí, ire, to ſtrike and beate about.
Circúmpedes, lachaies awaytynge at theyr maſters ſtyrope. alſo footemen of prynces.
Circumplector, plexus ſum, ecti, to imbrace or clyppe aboute.
Circumplexus, us, m. g. embracyng or clyppyng about.
Circúmplico, uí, or aui, are, to folde vp, to rolle or wynde aboute.
Circumpôno, ſui, ĕre, to lay, or put aboute.
Circumpotátio, ônis, fœ. g. a banketynge, and feaſtyng one with an other. a quaffyng rounde about the table.
Circumſpicuus, a, um, that maie be beholden on all partes.
Circunſelliónes, tauerne haunters, or roylers about.
Circuncidáneus, a, um, cut rounde about.
Circuncidaneum muſtum, or Circunciſitium vinum, wyne, whiche after the grapes are preſſed, is taken out of the ſame grapes, beynge cut and newe preſſed.
Circuncido, cidi, ere, to cut about a thynge, to cut or take awaie, to diminiſhe.
Vinum in toto circuncidendũ eſt, wine muſte all together be taken from him, or he muſte bee kept, that he dyrynke no wyne at all.
Circuncidere atq; imputare alicunde, to dyminyſhe or take awaie from any thyng.
Circuncingo, cinxi, ere, to compaſſe, or enuyron.
Circuncirca, all aboute on euery ſyde.
Circunciſé, an aduerbe, brekely, puttyng awaye all ſuperfluities.
Circunciſé agere, to make an oracion groſſely and brekely, without eloquence.
Circunciſio, ônis, circumciſion.
Circunciſitius, a, um, of that whiche is cutte rounde about.
Circunciſúra, æ, fœ. g. a cutte or gaſſhe rounde aboute a thynge.
Circunſiſum & breue, ſhorte and breefe.
Circunciſus, a, um, cutte rounde about, circumciſed.
Circunciſa omni negotioſa cogitatione, putte tynge awaie, or layenge aſyde all cogitacions of any buſyneſſe.
Circunclaudo, idem quod circuncludo.
Circunclûdo, clûſi, ere, to incloſe in rounde about.
Circunclûſus, a, um, ſhutte and cloſed in.
Circúncolo, cólui, ere, to dwell about a place.
Circuncolúmnium, nij. n. g. a place ſette about with pyllours. or an houſe ſtandynge onely on pyllours or poſtes.
Circunculco, áui, âre, to trade a thynge downe on euery parte.
Circuncúrro, curri, ere, to renne all aboute in euery place.
Circuncurſo, aui, are, to renne hyther and thyther.

Omnia iam circuncurſaui, I haue runne about in euery corner.
Circúndo, cúndedi, cúndare, to enuyronne or compaſſe about, as a ringe dooeth about a mannes fynger, or a dyche about a cloſe, or a trench about a campe.
Quinis caſtris oppidum circúndedit, He beſieged the towne about with fyue campes.
Circúndedit noua mœnia oppido, He newe walled the towne aboute.
Vlnis circúndare aliquem, to embrace one.
Argentum auro circúndare, to gylte ſiluer.
Arma humeris circúndare, to put on harneys, to arme a man.
Circúndolo, láui, lâre, to chyp, cut or hew ſmoth round about.
Circundûco, dúxi, ĕre, to leade about, to deceiue or beggle. Alſo to aboliſhe or ſette aſyde an acte.
Quod ſi is qui edictum peremptorium impetrauit, abſit die cognitionis: tunc circunducendum erit edictum peremptorium: And if he that hath obteyned the peremptory decree, be abſente the daye, whan the matter ſhoulde bee determined: than the peremptory decree is to be diſſolued and aboliſhed.
Circunducere aliquem argento, to gette ones money by falſhod, to beggle one of his money.
Circunducere aliquem per dolos, to deceiue one by cautels or fraude.
Circumit per familias, he goeth aboute from houſe to houſe.
Circunductio, ônis, f. g. deceyte, gyle.
Circunductus, a, um, lead about, beggled, aboliſhed.
Circúnfero, cúntuli, férri, to carye or beare about. alſo to clenſe.
Item ter ſocios pura circúntulit vnda, Alſo he clenſed his company three times with cleane water.
Circunferre ſe, to goe braggynge about the ſtreetes.
Circunferre oculos, to looke rounde aboute, to caſte ones eies on euery ſyde.
He quærelæ primum domos nobilium circunlatæ ſunt, Theſe complaynctes were fyrſt caryed about and reported at noble mens houſes.
Circunfert fama, the bruite or fame carieth it abrode.
Ad nutum aliorum circumferri, to be enclined now to one thyng, now to an other at the wyll of other men.
Circunfirmo, áui, âre, to ſtrengthen, ſtaye, and vnderſet on euery ſyde.
Circunflécto, xi, ĕre, to tourne hyther and thyther, to tourne about.
Circunflexus, us, m. ge. a bowyng or bendynge of a thyng rounde.
Circunflexus, a, um, bowed rounde, tourned aboute.
Circúnflo, áui, âre, to blow rounde about, to blow hither

hither and thither.

Circunflari a ventis inuidiæ, to be tossed with enuyous and malicious reportes.

Circunfluo, fluxi, ĕre, to abounde. Also to flowe or renne aboute, as water about a citee or countrey. Sometyme to enuyronne, or compasse. Also to resort to a place in great numbre out of all partes.

Postquàm variæ gentes vndiq; circunfluxerunt, after that diuers people had in great numbre resorted thyther, out of all countreys there about.

Tanta ceruorum multitudo nos circunflexit, So great a multitude of hartes came about vs.

Copijs omnibus circunfluere, to haue plentie and abundaunce of all thinges.

Circúnfluus, a, um, that floweth aboute.

Circumfódio, circúmfodis, fódi, fódere, to dyg aboute a thynge.

Circunforáneus, nei, m. g. a wanderer about in markettes, spendyng the tyme idelly, to tell and here newes. one that goeth about to bye and sell in markettes, as it were a pedlar.

Circunforáneus, a, um, the adiectyue.

Circunforancum æs, money lent for gaynes, as common vsurers doo.

Circúnforo, áui, âre, to make holes rounde aboute a thynge.

Circunfóssor, óris, m. g. he that dyggeth aboute a thynge.

Circunfossúra, æ, f. g. a dyggyng about a thyng.

Circúnfrico, áui, âre, to rubbe about.

Circunfúlgeo, fúlsi, ĕre, to shyne or glister bright rounde about.

Circunfúndo, fúdi, ĕre, to caste water or other lycour about. Also to compasse, to spill or shed downe right on euery syde.

Circunfundere hostes, to slea enemies on all partes.

Circunfundito ad oleam, cast it about the olyue tree.

Terram circunfundit aër, the ayre compasseth the earth rounde about.

Circunfúnditur equitatus, the horsemen bee enclosed.

Circunfunditur mari, It is enuyronned with the sea.

Ne circunfundatur lac, That the mylke be not tourned.

Circunfúsus, a, um, gathered about, as people whan they desyre to see a thyng. somtyme wrapped about lyke an adder or serpent.

Vide in Bibliotheca sedentem, multis libris circunfusum, Beholde him sytting in the lybrarie, hauyng great multitude of bookes on euery syde aboute him.

Consul multitudine circunfusus est, The consull hath about hym a great numbre of men.

Circunfúsus molestijs, wrapped in muche misery, heaped with many aduersitees.

Circungelâtus, a, um, all frosen, or frosen round about.

Circúngemo, gémui, ĕre, to wayle, to grone, to make a lamentable noyse, lyke to a beare, or to a bull after he hath belowed.

Circungésto, aui, are, to cary about with one.

Circúnglobo, circúnglobas, áui, âre, to gather about a person or place in heapes or plumpes.

Circuniáceo, cúniaces, iácui, ẽre, to be situate or lye aboute a place.

Circunléctus, us, m. g. a compassyng or enuyronnyng about.

Circunléctus, a, um, that is cast or situate about.

Circunlecta vrbi loca, places lyeng neere about the citee.

Circunnécio, circúnnĕcis, ĕcĕre, ĭi cere, to cast or throw about, to set or builde about.

Circunnĕcere vallum, to cast a trenche aboute a place.

Circunlámbo, bi, ĕre, to lycke about.

Circunlâtus, a, um, carped about.

Circúnligo, áui, âre, to bynde, tye, or wrappe aboute a thyng.

Circunlínio, circúnlinis, liniui, ĭre, idem quod Circunlino.

Circunlinitio, or circunlítio, ônis, fœm. gen. bournyshyng, clenshyng, or polyshyng: Also noyntyng.

Circúnlino, circúnlinis, liui, léui, or lini, linere, to annoynt aboute, or to laye a moyste thynge with the fyngers or other instrument softely.

Circunlinitus, nita, um, noynted round about.

Circúnlitus, a, um, annoynted about.

Circunlúuio, ônis, f. g. the flowyng or enuyronyng about of waters.

Circúnluo, circúnlui, ĕre, to washe or wete all aboute.

Circunrâdo, râsi, ĕre, to shaue or scrape aboute.

Circunrétio, tiui, ire, to snare, wrappe, or intangle, as it were in a nette.

Circunretitus, a, um, intangled or wrapped in.

Circunródo, ósi, ĕre, to gnawe aboute.

Circunscálpo, psi, ĕre, to clawe, scratche, frotte, or rubbe about.

Circunscarifico, aui, are, to launce or cutte about.

Circunscíndo, cúnscidi, scindere, to cutte about.

Circunscríbo, psi, ĕre, to wryte or drawe aboute with a lyne: Also to deceiue one in bargaynyng with him, to symplee, appoynt, or determyne, to abolysshe or put out of authoritee.

Fratrem circunscripsit in diuisione hæreditatis, He decepued his brother in partition of the inheritance Also to gather, deserue throughly, or comprehende.

Cuius scientiæ, summam breuiter circunscribo, The effecte of whose lernyng, I wyll comprehende and deserue shortly.

Exiguum curriculum vitæ nobis circumscripsit natura, Nature hath appoynted to vs a shorte tyme to lyue in this worlde.

Circunscribere alicui locum habitandi, to symplee a place where one shall dwell.

Circun-

Circunſcribere ſeipſum, to begyle hym ſelfe.
Circunſcriptis iis ſententijs, theſe ſentences beyng put out and abolyſhed.
Circunſcribere aliquos teſtes, to put awaie or refuſe ſom witneſſes, as hurtful or vnprofitable.
Circunſcribere Senatum, to take from the ſenate the authoritie to determine of matters concernyng the common weale.
Parata de circunſcribendo adoleſcente ſententia, They had determyned to depoſe the yong man from the authoritie of the empyre.
Circunſcriptè, brefely, ſhortly, in meaſure.
Circunſcriptè dicere, to ſpeake in a certayne numbre and meaſure.
Circunſcriptio, ônis, ſ. g. an abuſyng or deceyuyng, a compaſſyng.
Circunſcriptio orationis, a Periode.
Circunſcriptio terræ, the circuite or compaſſe of the earth.
Circunſcriptio temporis, a certayne meaſure of tyme.
Aperta circunſcriptione aliquid facere, to doe a thyng with manyfeſt trumperie and deceite.
Circunſcriptor, ôris, ma. ge. a falſe felowe that begyleth one of his goodes, a deceyuour.
Circunſcriptus, a, um, put out, raſed, abolyſhed alſo breefe, ſhort, deceyued, abuſed.
Circunſcripta oratio, a meaſurable oracion.
Circunſcripti ſyllogiſmi, breefe ſyllogiſmes.
Circunſeco, circunſecas, ſecui, âre, to cut round about.
Circúnſecus, an aduerbe, on both ſydes, rounde about.
Circunſédeo, circúnſedes, ſédi, ére, or Circumſideo, ſédi, ére, to beſiege.
Pompeium Brundiſii circunſedére, They beſieged Pompeium at Brundiſe.
Circunſépio, circúnſepis, ſépſi, ire, to hedge about, to encloſe or compaſſe in.
Circúnſero, ui, ertre, to ſowe or plant aboute a place.
Circunſéſsio, ônis, ſ. g. a beſiegeyng.
Circunſeſſus, a, um, beſieged.
Circunsido, cunsidis, ſédi, ére, to beſiege a citee.
Circunſident, qui aſſident vtrimq; alicui. vr, A quibus me circunſeſſum videris, whom perſeyng ſtyttyng here about me.
Circunſigno, áui, âre, to marke about.
Circunſiſto, circúnſtiti, ere, to ſtand about one, to inuade, aſſayle, or defende hym.
Circúnſono, ſónui, âre, to make a ſound or noyſe about.
Circunſpectátrix, icis, ſ. g. a woman that beholdeth about, or watcheth.
Circunſpéctè, wyſely, aduyſedly, with conſyderacion.
Circunſpéctio, ónis, ſ. g. idem quod circunſpicientia.
Circunſpécto, áui, are, to lowe about earneſtly, to looke hyther and thyther.
Alius alium circunſpectat, one looketh alyde on an other.
Circunſpectare rem aliquã, to viewe and conſyder a thyng earneſtly.
Circunſpéctor, óris, ma. ge. one that looketh about on euery thyng.
Circunſpéctus, us, ma. ge. a beholdyng, regardyng, or lookyng round about.
Circunſpectus, a, um, circumſpecte, wyſe, prudent. ſomtyme paſſiuely, conſidred, regarded.
Verba non circunſpecta, vnaduiſed wordes.
Circunſpérgo, ſpérſi, ére, to caſte aboute.
Circunſpitiéntia, æ, ſ. g. circumſpection.
Circunſpiceo, cúnſpicis, xi, ére, to looke about, to viewe, conſyder, and regarde diligently.
Prudentis eſt ſe circunſpicere, It is a wyſe mans parte to looke well about him.
Magnificè ſe circunſpicere, to eſteme and aduaunce ones ſelfe greatly.
Omnia circunſpexit, he conſydered and marked euery thyng well.
Circunſpicite omnes procellas, quæ immineant, Conſyder you well all the ſtormes that are lyke to fall ere it be longe.
Circunſpicere & proſpicere, to conſyder well and forſee.
Circunſtántia, æ, ſ. g. the circunſtance or qualitee that belongeth to a thynge, as the tyme or place.
Circunſtátio, ônis, a ſtandyng rounde aboute a thynge.
Circunſtipor, âtus ſum, ari, to bee vnderſette rounde about.
Ciscúnſto, cúnſtiti, âre, to ſtande about.
Circunſtrepo, cúnſtrepis, ſtrépui, ére, to make a noyſe or dynne on euery ſyde.
Circúnſtruo, ſtráxi, ére, to builde about.
Circunſúdo, áui, âre, to ſweate or bee moyſte rounde about.
Circúnſuo, cúnſui, ére, to ſowe rounde about.
Circúntego, téxi, ére, to couer all about.
Circuntexo, téxui, ére, to weaue about.
Circuntextum, ti, neu. gen. a certayne garmente wouen about with pourple.
Circuntóndeo, di, êre, to rounde.
Circúntono, tónui, âre, to make a noyſe or ſowne on euery ſyde.
Circuntónſus, a, um, rounded.
Circúntremo, ui, ére, to tremble or ſhake rounde about,
Circunuâdo, ſi, ere, to inuade or ſet vpon on all partes.
Circunuâſit vrbem terror, All the citee was in a great feare.
Circúnuagus, a, um, that wandreth about.
Circunuallâtus, a, um, trenched about.
Circunuállo, aui, are, to trenche aboute.
Circunuéctio, ônis, ſ. g. a carryng about.
Circunuécto, áui, âre, to cary about often.
Circúnueho, uéxi, ére, to cary about oftentimes.
Circunuénio, uéni, ire, to deceiue or begyle, to compaſſe, to cloſe in, as in warres, to oppreſſe.

Circunueniri iudicio, where iudges doe condemne one by a confederacie, contrary to iuſtice and reaſon.
Fœnore circunuentus, oppreſſed with vſury.
Vallo foſſáque circunuenit mœnia, He made or caſt a trenche and dithe about the walles.
Circunuenire hoſtem, to incloſe his enemy.
Potentis alicuius opibus circunueniri videtur, He ſeemeth to bee oppreſſed, or to ſuffer wronge by the ryches of ſome great man.
Circunueniri per inſidias, to bee deceyued by cauteis or falſehode.
Circunuentus pecunia innocens, an innocent perſone put to wronge by reaſon of money.
Circunuérſor, átus ſum, ari, to go about hyther and thyther.
Circunuérto, uerti, ere, to tourne aboute.
Argento aliquem circunuertere, to deceiue one of his money.
Circunuéſtio, ſtiui, ire, to clothe or couer about.
Circunuincio, uinxi, ire, to bynde aboute.
Circunuiſo, ſi, ere, to ſee on euery ſyde.
Circunuólito, aui, are, to flee aboute, to be often about a place.
Circunuolo, aui, are, to flee about.
Circunuóluo, ui, ere, to rolle, folde, or tumble rounde about.
Circunuolûtor, utus ſum, ari, to bee tumbled about.
Circuo, iui, ire, to go about.
Circus, i, m. g. a rundell or circle. It was a place in Rome walled about, wherein was fyghtynge with the fyſtes, and rennyng with horſes. About it were ſundrye galeries, where the ſenatours and gentylmen beheld the paſtyme. The playes vſed there, were called Circenſes ludi, as it were among woodes, for as muche as before there were any ſuche places made, as Circus was, the homely antiquitites vſed thoſe games in the open feilde, enuironned with ryuers and woodes, the poyntes vpwarde, that on euerye parte a rowarde was in daunger.
Ciris, ris, f. g. a larke, and the name of Scylla, the daughter of kyng Niſus.
Cirnea, æ, f. g. a bolle to drynke wyne in.
Cirrâtus, a, um, he that hath his heares drayded or curled.
Cirrha, a citee of Phocis.
Cirrhæus, the ſurname of Apollo, ſo named after that citee.
Cirrus, us, maſ. gen. the heare of ones head, or fethers that doe growe on the top of a byrdes head, as a larke or hearon. Also a ſyke thyng growyng on therbes, whiche maie be clipped of. Also thynges lyke heares about oyſters.
Circeum, cei, neu. ge. called alſo Spina mollis, and Bugloſſum magnum, in engliſhe longe de beike.
Circoccle, is a louſynge or pullynge out of thryſt places of thoſe veſſelles, whiche doe nouryſhe the ſtones of a man, a gatherynge of yll humours in a bagge.
Ciſa, æ, f. g. Dioſc. vſeth it for Varix.
Ciſſos, ſi, m. g. a diſeaſe in the coddes.
Cirta, a citee of Numidia.
Cirtacus, ci, m. g. a hynde of baulme.
Cirtiſcus, a famous ryuer of Scythia.
Cis, a wooryme amonge ſome, whiche I ſuppoſe is be called weuils. Alſo it ſignifieth on this ſide, as,
Cis Rhenum, on this ſyde the ryuer of Rhine.
Cis alpes, on this ſyde the mountaynes, called Alpes. ſometyme it ſignifieth laſſe.
Cis naturæ leges, laſſe than the lawe of nature maie ſuffer. Saluſte vſeth it ones for beyonde.
Cis Rhenum, atque intra mare noſtrum & oceanum, Beyonde the ryuer of Rhyne, and within our ſea and the occean ſea.
Cis paucos dies, within fewe daies.
Cis vndiq; in all places about.
Ciſalpina Gallia, was ſometyme that country, whiche is from the mountaynes Alpes, vnto the ryuer of Rubicon, now called Lumbardy.
Ciſamus, a citee of Candie, called now Iphiniſa.
Ciſapinnina, a part of Italy.
Ciſianthi, a people of Scythia.
Ciſium, ij, n. g. a cart with two wheles.
Ciſiárius, rij, m. g. a carter.
Ciſilites, a hynde of wyne growynge in Galatia, hauyng the taſt of new muſt.
Ciſpello, puli, ere, to hepe one out, that he come not into an houſe.
Ciſpius, a mountayne in Rome.
Ciſſa, a ryuer in Pontus, called Quiſa.
Ciſſamethos, thi, f. g. the herbe Helxine. Dioſc.
Ciſſánthemos, mi, f. g. an herbe, whiche the apothecaries doe call Siglium mariæ.
Ciſſaron, idem quod Hedera.
Ciſſeus, a kynge of Thrace, father of Hecuba, queene of Troie.
Ciſsites, tis, m. g. a preciouſe ſtone, lyke an yuy leafe, bryght of colour.
Ciſſos, ci, m. g. a kinde of yuy that groweth alone without ſtay.
Ciſſýbium, bij, neut. gene. a cuppe or boll made of yuy.
Ciſta, æ, f. g. a cheſte, coffer, or baſkette.
Ciſtella, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of ciſtula.
Ciſtella ſuffragiorum, a lyttell caſkette or like thing, wherin the ſuffrages of men were gathered in graunteyng offices, or makyng lawes.
Ciſtellátrix, tricis, f. g. a woman ſeruaunt, that carieth her maiſtreſſe caſket or fozcet.
Ciſtéllula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Ciſtella, a little caſket or fozcet.
Ciſtena, a citee of Colis.
Ciſtérna, æ, f. g. a ceſterne.
Ciſterninus, a, um, of a ceſterne.
Ciſthus, an herbe lyke thyme, but ſomewhat bygger. Other wryte, that it hath more reſemblance of ſage, and therefore is called Ciſtſage.
Ciſthus ladanifera, an herbe, it hath ſmaller leaues than the other Ciſthus, & is called Ladanſtyrb.

Ciſtifer,

Cistifer, a, um, that beareth a casket or coffer.
Cistóphorus, ri, m. g. a certayne auncient coyne, wherin was a man, hauing a panier on his head, of the whiche. 7000. and. 500. were in the talente called Talentum Euboicum. This woulde be sette for Costrophinati, in the. xvii. booke of the digestes. Tit. depositi. L. publia.
Cistula, æ, f. g. a cashette or boudgette, to carpe whan one rydeth or goeth.
Citanos, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Citarij, people of Sicilie.
Citarista, a promontorie of Nazbon.
Citâtim, quickely, swiftely.
Citâtus, a, um, called, summoned, or cited, swift, quicke, sterynge.
Citato gradu, with quicke speede.
Citatus arteriarum pulsus, thycke beatyng of the pulse.
Rhenus citatus fertur, The ryuer Rhyne renneth swyftly.
Citeria, æ, f. g. an ymage or picture that coulde speake, whiche for spoyle was caryed aboute in common lightes.
Citerior, citerius, nearer.
Citerior Gallia, Lumbardy.
Dies citerior, for proximior.
Cithariæ dicus, a, um, of an harper.
Citharon, onis, kynge of Platee, in Greece, who adopted Jupiter (whan Juno in an anger was gone from him into Boetia) to make an ymage of woodde, and cladde richely in the apparayle of a bryde, to be set in a chariotte, and to publyshe amonge the people, that Jupyter was determyned to mary Platea, the daughter of Asopus. As this ymage was solemnely caryed, Juno inflamed with Jelosy, met the charyot, and entryng therinto, dyd rent the clothes and apparayle aboute the ymage, and fyndyng an ymage of tree, and no bryde, delyted at the inuention, wherwith she was begyled. And tournynge hir anger into laughynge, was forthwith reconciled to Jupiter.
Citharon, is also an hyll in Thessaly, dedicated to Bacchus.
Cithara, æ, fœ. g. an harpe, sometyme it is taken for musyke or harmony.
Citharis, a cappe or ornament, that byshops of the gentiles used to weare.
Citharista, æ, m. g. he whiche onely playeth on an harpe, and syngeth not. It is also an angle of Fraunce by Wareyle, lynge out into the sea.
Citharistria, æ, f. g. a woman harper.
Citharizo, aui, are, to harpe.
Citharœdus, i. m. g. an harper, whiche syngeth to his harpe.
Citimus, a, um, the last, the next vnto vs.
Citissimè, as soone as is possible.
Citium, a towne of Cypres.
Citius, sooner.
Citius dicto, sooner then one maye speake it.
Citò, soone, shortely, quickely, ere it be longe.
Ite cito, iam ego vos assequar, Go quickely, I wyll ouer take you by and by.
Non cito dixerim, I can not well say.
Cito, aui, are, to cite, to summon, or calle. also to name. sometyme to spurre or gallop foorth an horse.
Citare testes, to bryng in wytnesse, to recyte or name.
Citare in curiam ad regem, to summon to appere in the court before the kynge.
Citare Senatum, to calle a parliement.
Citare iudices, to call the iudges together.
Citare reum, to summon or call for a persone accused.
Citare per nomina, to call by name.
Citare authores, to recite or name authours.
Citare equum, to spurre an horse, and galloppe foorthe.
Citare palmitem, aut radices, dicuntur arbores, to put foorth leaues, to take roote.
Medicamentum, quod humorem illuc citat, The medicine, whiche causeth the humour to gather to that place.
Citare aliquem ad aliquid faciendum, to steere vp one to doe.
Citare vrinam, to prouoke vryne.
Citare gradum, to goe a pace.
Citacatium, ti, nen. g. an herbe in Dioscorides called Chamælæa.
Citorus, a mountayne, where groweth plentie of bore trees.
Citra, on this syde. sometyme without. sometyme for Extra.
Citra leucadem, on this syde Leucades.
Citra adulationem, without flattery.
Constitit aduenienscitra lumenq; foresque, & tantum cælo tegitur, whan she came, she stode styll without the doore, and had nothynge ouer hir head but the skie.
Citra pulueris tactum, without any duste: A prouerbe applied vnto theim, which come to a thyng without any labour.
Citra fastidium, without lothsomenesse.
Citrâgo, inis, f. ge. an herbe, commonly called balme. Of the apothecaries Melyssa. After Ruellius and Carolus Stephanus, the herbe Apis astrum is so called.
Citreum, trei, n. g. an orenge.
Citreus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Citrea malus, an orenge tree.
Citrinus, a, um, of orenge colour or lyke golde.
Citromela, idem quod malus Medica.
Citrum, i, neu. gen. a fruite called pome citron. Also the woodde Citrus, wherof tables were made.
Citrus, tri, f. ge. an other maner of tree growynge in mounte Atlas, wherof in the olde tyme were made fayre tables, and coffers, as nowe bene of cipresse. also an orenge tree.
Citta, a pye, of the whiche be. ii. kyndes, our common pye, and that we called a Jaye.

Citra, is also the affection of longynge in women with childe.
Cittôsus, a, um, is in vines, when the grapes fall from the clusters, and so be destroyed.
Cittium, a towne of Lyppesse.
Citus, a, um, quicke hastye, swyfte. sometyme divided or parted.
Cita aluus, a louse bealy.
Aluo cita est, he hath a lasshe.
Ciues, dwellers in one citee, or subiectes in one common weale.
Ciuicus, a, um, is the same that ciuilis is.
Ciuica corona, a garland of oken leaues, used to be geuen to him, that had saued a citisen in battaple.
Ciuilis, le, that perteyneth to a citesine.
Ciuilis homo, a man expert in those thynges, that appertepne to the ministration of the common weale.
Ciuilitas, âtis, f. g curtesye, ciuilitee, gentylnesse, good humanitee.
Ciuiliter, like a citesine. also curteisly, or with good maner, after a ciuile facion.
Ciuis, is, com. g. a citesen, or one of the same countrey.
Ciuis meus, my countrey man, of the same citee that I am of.
Ciuis, & peregrinus, contrary.
Ciuitas, âtis, f. g a citee, properly it is the multitude of citisens gathered together, to lyue accordyng to law and ryght.
Ciuitatem administrare, to gouerne a citee.
De ciuitate eiicere, to cast out of the citee.
Ciuitatem adimere alicui, to take from one the freedome and ryght of the citee, to disfraunchise one.
Ciuitatem amittere, to lose the lyberte and fraunchise of the citee.
Asciscere in ciuitatem, Ascribere in ciuitatem, & ciuitati, to admitte one to the fraunchises and libertees of the citee, to make one free of the citee.
Consequi ciuitatem beneficio alicuius, to get the fredom of the citee by some mans benefite.
Ciuis, a tyuer in Thrace. also a citee of the same name.
Cizicus, a citee in Asia the lesse.

C ANTE L.

CLabula, looke Clauola.
Clades, dis, f. g. a discomfyture in battaple, a destruction of men, losse, great myserp and misfortune.
Lybia clades, the ruine or destruction of Lybia.
Cladem accipere, to haue a great ouerthrow.
Claron, a tyuer in Phrigia.
Clam, pryuily, vnwares, by steleth.
Is amare occæpit Alcumenam, clam viro, he began to loue Alcumena vnwares to his husbande.

Clam alter alterum, the one not knowynge of the other.
Clam me profectus est, vnwares to me, he went his waies.
Clam me, clam te, I or thou not knowyng.
Clam omnes, vnwares to euery man, no man knowynge or wyttynge.
Non clam me est, I know it well enough.
Non clam me haberet, he woulde not hyde it or kepe it close frome me.
Clam vos sunt facinora eius, you know not his naughtie actes. his vngracious deedes are vnknowen to you.
Clam, an aduerbe.
Illac per ortum circuit clam, he went aboute that waie by the gardeyne pryuily.
Si sperat fore clam, If he hope that it maie bee vnknowen.
Clámito, aui, are, to cry often, to cry out in complaynyng or reprehendyng.
Clamitare, for pre se ferre, as,
Supercilia illa clamitare calliditatem videntur, Those browes seme manifestlye to signifye and note a craftp wylinesse to be in the man.
Clámitor, ôris, m. g. a crier, or one that speaketh ouer lowde.
Clamitórius, a, um, that perteyneth to cryynge lowde.
Clamo, aui, are, to crie, to call.
Clamat veritas, trueth saieth playnly.
Mihi quidem non placent, & clamo sæpe, Truely these thynges please not me, And I cry and complayne oftentymes.
Clamare aliquẽ nomine, to cal one by his name
Clamata refugit, called vnto.
Clamor, óris, m. g. a crye or clamour, a noyse, or shoute.
Cæcus clamor, a confuse crie or shoute, where some crie shrill, some great, some loude, some softe.
Fatiscere clamore, to crie that he panteth, and is wery agayne.
Immensum clamorem tollere, to make an exceedyng shoute or noyse.
Clamôsus, a, um, clamorous or full of noyse.
Clampetiæ, a place in Italy.
Clanculárius, a, um, secrete, vnknowen.
Clancularius poëta, a poete that sheweth not his name in his wrytynges.
Clánculum, secretely.
Clanculum dicta, thynges spoken in secrete.
Clandestino, pryuily or secretely.
Clandestinus, a, um, pryue or secrete.
Clandestina colloquia, pryue communication.
Clanga, idem quod planga.
Clango, xi, ĕre, to sowne a trumpette. also to cry lyke an egle.
Clangor, ôris, ma. ge. the sowne of a trumpette sometyme the crye that geese or other lyke byrdes doe make.
Clanius, a tyuer of Campayne, neere to the citee

Seerras

Terras.

Clarè, clerely, apparantly, manifestly.

Clare audire, to here perfectly.

Clare videre, to se clerely.

Cláreo, ui, ẽre, to appeere, to be well knowen, to bee cleere, to bee renoumed, to be notable and famouse.

Ad primordia ætatis clarent, at the begynnyng of sommer they appeere.

Claret, it is manyfest, it appereth.

Clarefco, idem quod clareo.

Clarescit dies, the daie is kayre and cleere.

Clarifico, aui, are, to make cleere and apparant.

Clarigátio, ónis, f. g. a cleerynge, a subsydie or taske graunted by a common consent. A denouncyng of warre: also an authoritee geuen a man to take one prysoner, and to raunsome him.

Clárigo, áui, are, to demaunde a thynge with a loude voyce. It was properly a woorde perteynyng to the hynge of armes of the Romaynes, called Paterpatratus, whan he went to the borders or marches of theim, whiche had doone iniurie to the Romaynes, and there, with a loude and cleere voice, demaunded amendes, and otherwise he denounced and proclaimed warre against theym. So that Clárigo, dooeth sygnifie to denounce.

Clarisonus, a, um, that maketh a cleere sowne.

Cláritas, átis, f. g. clereneesse, sometyme nobilitee or honour, famouseneesse.

Claritas visus, clereneesse of syght.

Claritas vocis, clereneesse of voyce.

Claritas & amplitudo, honor and nobleneesse.

Excellere claritate nascendi, to excell in nobleneesse of byrth.

Clarii, people of Thrace.

Claritúdo, ínis, f. g. idem quod claritas: Also bruite, renoume.

Clarium, a towne in Grecia, where Apollo was honoured, and thereof called Clarius. There was an hole in the grounde, out of whiche ranne a lyttle brooke, whereof he that dranke, gaue meruaylouse aunsweres, but he lyued not longe after.

Claro, áui, áre, to make noble or honorable, to make notable or knowen.

Claros, a citee in Greece, where was an oracle of Apollo.

Clarus, a, um, cleere, loude, honorable, famous, renoumed.

Clara pugna, a battayle woorthy memory.

Clarus clamor, clara vox, a loude cry, a loude or shyll voyce.

Clara res, a playne matter.

Clarus genere, of a noble or honorable house.

Clara dies, a kayre cleere daie.

Vir clarissimus, a very honourable and noble gentyll man.

Sole clariora, thynges as manifest as maie bee possible.

Clarus, ri, m. g. a ryuer, whiche renneth from the mountaynes Alpes into the ryuer Danubium.

Classiarius, i, m. g. a man of warre on the sea. Also a dyligent persone, a ready felowe.

Classici, they whiche in a towne, were most ryche and substanciall. Also after some, the rowers in shyppes of warre. also the chiefe souldiours.

Classici be they also, whiche at the commaundement of the magistrates, did call together the people by sounde of trumpet, to any assemble or connocation.

Classici authores, writers of most estimation.

Classici testes, wytnesses hauynge moste substance, and estimation.

Classicula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of classis.

Classicum, i, n. g. a peale or noyse of trumpettes or belles, to call men together, or to goe to batayle. sometyme a trumpet.

Classica nunquam sonant, The trumpettes neuer sowne.

Classico aduocare ad concionem, to cal to an assemble or connocation by the sowne of a trumpette.

Classicum canere, to styre dissension and debate, looke Cano.

Classicus, ci, m. g. an officer, whiche with a trumpette or taboure called people together, sometime a man beyng in reputation.

Classicus, a, um, perteynyng to a shippe, or nauy of shyppes.

Classica bella, warre on the sea.

Classis, sis, f. g. a nauy of shyppes, sometyme one shippe. It is also an order of fourmes or stooles sette in a place, where men doe sytte accordyng to their degrees, authorytees, promotions in cuantyng or substaunce. The people of Rome were deuyded by Seruius Tullius the. vi. king of Romaynes, into. v. bandes, whiche were called Classes. And they of the. v. bande were of no value. The three places of iudges in westminster hall maie be called Classes. Sometyme Classis, is a company of horsemen.

Appellere classem, to arryue with an nauy of shippes.

Aedificare classes, to make shyppes.

Qui classi præerat, whiche was maister, admirall, or capitayne of the shyppe.

Armare classem, to furnisshe a nauy of shyppes with ordinaunce.

Conscendere classem, to take shippyng.

Comparare classem, to prepare a nauy of shippes. Ducere classem, to gouerne a nauie of shyppes.

Impellere remis classem, to rowe the shyppes by force of oyes.

Instruere & ornare classem, to decke or furnisshe a nauy with all abilimentes and takelynge.

Molire classem, to prepare a nauy.

Nauigat classis, the nauy sayleth forth.

Subducere classem, to bryngе the shyppes to lande:

Deducere classem, to take the sea.
Renouare classem, to repayre a nauy.
Stant classes, the shippes lye at Rode.
Primæ classis homo, one of the chiefest persones.
Distribuere in classes pueros, to diuyde children into certayne fourmes.
Claterna, a citee in Italy.
Clathrum, i, n. g. in plu. hi clathri, & hæc clathra, or Clathrus, i, m. g. a lattyse wyndowe, or any thing made lyke a lattyse, or with barres called a grate. It is vsed of Horace for an harrow, because it is made after that facion. Some doe wryte it Clatrum, without an aspiration.
Clatratus, a, um, of lattyse, latticed.
Clatro, aui, are, to shutte a wyndowe, specially a lattyse windowe: To close with lattise grates, or treples.
Clava, æ, f. g. a clubbe.
Clauam extorquere Herculi, To take from Hercules his clubbe: A prouerbe, applied to him, that goeth about to gette a thynge, that an other man hath, muche stronger than him selfe.
Clauarius, rij, an officer appoynted to deale the emperours gyft of money or coyne amonge the souldiours.
Clauâtor, oris, m. g. he that vseth a clubbe.
Clauâtus, a, um, sette with naples or studdes.
Clauata vestis, a garment sette with spangles lyke the heades of naples, as we see in some vestimentes in churches wrought in braunches and flowers. And if the garment were wyde, it was called Latus clauus, whiche in Rome no man myght weare, except he were a Senatour.
Claudia, a gentyll woman of Rome, whiche for her curiouse apparaple, was infamed to be vnchast. But whan the Image of idea, called mother of the goddes, was brought out of Phrygia to Rome, in a barge by the ryuer of Tiber, it happed to sticke so fast in a shalow place, that it moughte not be remoued with any force. This mayden, kneelynge downe, desyred the goddesse, that as she beeynge a cleane wyrgyn and falsely slaundered, the fayde ymage woulde witsake to folowe her to the citee. And than, she onely tyeng her gyrdell to the barge, easyly drew it to the lande, whiche all the youth of the citee were not able to doo.
Claudia, is also a towne of Norice, called Clausdiuium.
Claudianus, a famous poete.
Claudicatio, ónis, f. g. haltynge.
Claudico, aui, are, to halt, and by a metaphore to fayle or lacke, to be fayne or vnperfecte.
Claudicare in aliquo officio, to be negligente in doyng a mans duetie, or not to doe ones full duetie in any parte of honest behauiour.
Ex aliqua parte claudicare, to be vnperfecte on some parte.
Claudicat ingenium, the wytte fayleth, or is not perfecte.

Oratio claudicat, the oracion hopeth not one iuste tenour or fourme.
Claudicat respublica, the common weale is in an vnperfecte state.
Claudiopolis, a citee of Cappadocia.
Claudiras, ãtis, f. g. idem quod claudicatio.
Claudiuium, a citee in Norice, called commonly Closterneweburge.
Claudius, the proper name of diuers Romaynes: and also the surname of a noble family in Rome, whiche were euer repugnaunt to the actes of the common people.
Claudo, si, ĕre, to shutte, to compasse, to put of, to halte. also to ende, to fynysshe or adde a conclusion to a thynge.
Claudite Nymphæ Dictææ, nymphæ nemorum, iam claudite saltus, Close about, ye nymphes of the mountayne Dicte, ladies of the forestes, close in your woodes.
Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in re claudier? Did you euer perceiue, that my liberalitee was slacke towarde you? or, that I vsed not my selfe liberally towarde you?
Claudere & resecare, contrary.
Claudere aditus, to stoppe or close vp the places, where men shoulde enter. Likewyse,
Claudere exitum, transitum, viam.
Opus aliquod claudere, to ende a woorke.
Bella claudere, to fynysshe the warres.
Epistolam claudere, to ende or adde the conclusion to a letter.
Claudere sanguinem, to staunche bloude.
A mari claudebatur, It was compassed about with the sea.
Pudor meus illius consuetudinem mihi clausit, My shamefastnesse woulde not suffre me to vse his familiar company.
Claudere aures, to stoppe ones eares.
Nolo tibi vllum commodum in me claudier, I woulde not that any commoditee of yours should be hyndred by me.
Clausum ad huc mare fuisse scio, Hitherto I know the passage of the sea hath ben stopped.
Clausa habere sua consilia, to haue his counsayles kepte secrete.
Claudus, a, um, lame.
Clauda fides, feeble credence.
Clauena, the duchie of Cleues.
Clauicula, æ, f. g. a little kaye or clubbe. Also the tendrell of a vyne. also the cancll bone of the thyghe.
Clauicularius, a, um, that beareth keyes.
Clauiculus, li, m. g. the diminutiue of clauus.
Clauiger, idem quod clauicularius. also one, that carryeth a clubbe.
Clauis, uis, f. g. a keye.
Sub claui esse, to bee shutte vp vnder locke and keye.
Clauola, æ, f. g. a greaffe.
Claustrarius, rij, a maker of keies and lockes.
Claustrinus, ni, m. g. a keper of a cloyster, or other

place

place, wherein any lyuyng thyng is inclosed.
Clauſtrum, i, n. g. a cloyſter or other place, where any lyuyng thyng is inclosed, or that is compaſſed with walles, rayles, barres, or any lyke thynge.
Clauſtrum, maie be vſed for the flappe, leafe, or caſement of a wyndow.
Regni alicuius clauſtra, The keye of anye kyngedome.
Naturæ clauſtra confringere, to open the ſecretes of Nature.
Ferrea clauſtra, barres of Iron ſette a croſſe to kepe a thyng ſtrongly, or grates of Iron.
Clauſum, ſi, neu. gen. an houſe or place, where a thynge is kepte cloſe.
Clauſus, a, um, ſhutte vp, cloſed, kept in, impryſoned.
Cláuſula, æ, f. g. a little ſentence, or a parte of a ſentence, the concluſion or ende of an epyſtle or other matter, a clauſe, a periode.
Clauſúra, æ, f. g. a ſhuttyng in.
Cláuulus, li, maſ. gen, a diminutyue of clauus, a lyttle nayle.
Clauus, i, m. g. a nayle, the ſterne of a ſhyppe, a corne on a mans toe or fynger. Moreouer, Claui be litell ſwellynges of harde fleſhe in the corner of the eies. Alſo a certayne ſwellyng or ſore, called of ſome Furunculus, or Bubo. alſo puffes growynge in the ſtemmes of great trees. In harneys it is called the eruette. alſo Claui were certayne tables ſette on the walles of the temple, to knowe the numbre of yeres. Moreouer Clauus is a garmente, pirled or poudred with rounde knappes of pourple lyke nayles heades. wherefore the proper garment of a Senator was called Latus clauus.
Claui caligares, nayles that were dyuen into ſouldyoures buſkyns or ſtreyues.
Clauus capitatus, a nayle with a heade.
Clauus ligneus, a pynne made of woodde.
Figere clauum, to ſtrike in a pynne or nayle.
Alſo idem quod pangere clauum.
Clauus æneus, a brazen nayle, A prouerbe ſignifyeng a ſure remedy againſt all myſchappes, whiche Celius ſayeth, proceded of this ſuperſtition. In olde tyme, whan huntars had ouerthrowen a wylde ſwyne or harte in places farre from habitation, they draue into the beaſte a brazen nayle, beleuyng that thereby the fleſh ſhoulde be kepte from putrifaction.
Clauum clauo pellere, to dryue out one nayle with an other: A prouerbe, ſignifyeng one yll to put out an other, one labour an other, one greſe an other, one decepte an other, extreme pleaſure with extreme peyne.
Pangere clauum, to ſette vp the table, wherein the number of yeres was noted.
Clauum imperij tenere, to haue the gouernance and rule of the common weale.
Dum clauum rectum teneam, ſo that I dooe my ductie as I ſhoulde doo.
Clazomenæ, a citee of Ionie, whiche Parálus builded, called before Scynia.
Clazomenia, an plande, whiche is called Marathuſa.
Cleanthes, the name of the noble philoſophier, whiche was ſo poore, that in the nyghte tyme he gatte his lyuynge by caryyng of water, and in the daie ſtudied philoſophie. He ſucceded Zeno in his ſchole.
Cleatchus, the name of a philoſophier. There was a noble capitayne of the ſame name, of whom Xenophon wryteth in the expedition of Cyrus the leſſe: he wrote thoſe thynges, whiche he learned of Zeno, in ore bones, and tyle ſhardes, for lacke of money to bye paper.
Clemâtis, or after ſome Clématis, tídis, fœ. g. called alſo Chamedaphnis, an herbe, whereof be two kyndes, the one Peruinca, in engliſſhe perwinkle: the other Volubilis maior. there is an other Clematis, which Ruellius geſſeth to be withwynde, but his iudgement doeth not pleaſe ſome learned men of our tyme.
Clema, idem quod Pityuſa. Dioſc. li. 4.
Clematia, idem quod Tithymalus. Theoph.
Clemens, entis, om. g. gentill, humayne, patient, not lyghtly angry, eaſy, quiete, ſoft, mercyfull.
Clemens caſtigatio, a gentyll and moderate correction.
Amnis clementiſsimus, a ryuer that renneth not ouer ſwiftly, but is veray quiete and ſtyll.
Clemens ſeruitus, an eaſy bondage, wherein a man is gentylly intreated.
Clementi animo ignoſcere, to forgeue with a gentyl and mercyfull mynde.
Cleménter, mercifully, gentylly, without anger, with temperatneſſe and moderacion.
Clementer tractare, to intreate gentylly or ſweetely.
Clementer volo, I am well content.
Clementer audire, to here gétilly and patiently.
Clementer ambulare, to walke ſoftely.
Cleméntia, æ, fœ. g. mercy. ſometyme patience, clemencie, temperateneſſe.
Clementia æſtatis, the temperateneſſe of ſommer, not exceedynge in heate.
Clementia hyemis, the quietneſſe of wynter without great ſtormes or colde.
Confugere ad clementiam alicuius, to flee or appeale to a mans mercy or gentyleneſſe.
Clementia & lenitas.
Clementia, manſuetudo, & humanitas.
Clena, næ, f. g. a cloke.
Cleobis, and Biton, the ſonnes of Argia, whiche drew theyr mother to the temple in a wayne.
Cleobulus, one of the ſeuen ſages of Greece, whoſe daughter called Cleobulina, was an excellente poete, and made a booke of ryddelles, conteyned in three thouſande verſes.
Cleódamas, the name of a Geometrician in the tyme of Plato, and of an other of Theſſaly, whiche wrote of horſekeepynge.

Cleombrotus, the sonne of Paulanias, capitayne of the lacedemonians. Also a ponge man whiche after he had redde Platos woozkes, conceyued suche an hope of immoztaliter of the soule, that he lepte into the sea, not withstandyng he had no mischoztune in all his lyfe.

Cleomedes, a wzastlar of excedyng strength and greatnesse of body, who beyng putte beside the pzese at the games of Olimpus, fel madde.

Cleomenes, a tapptayne of the Lacedemonians, and a tyottous persone, in the tyme of Licero and Uerres.

Cleon, a capptayne of the Athenians, ennemie to Nicias: also a poete and ozatoure of the same name.

Cleonæ, arum, plu. & Cleone, sing. a towne in Greece, betwene Argos and Lozynthe, where Hercules slewe a Lyon.

Cleonæus, a, um, of Cleonæ.

Cleopatra, the name of dyuers great ladies, specially quenes of Egypte. Of whom one excellyng in pleasantnesse and sharpnesse of wit, fyzst allured vnto hir Julius Cesar, afterward Marcus Antonius, companion in the empyze with Augustus, whom she brought into suche dotage, that in folowynge hir appetyte, he aspyzed vnto the whole empyze: wherfoze he was afterwarde destroyed by Augustus. This woman so exceded in sumptuous glattony, that she puttyng an excellent perle into taste vyneger (wherin beyng resolued) receyued it into hir body, beyng estemed at Centies Hs, whiche is of our moneye, fooco. li. This lady after the death of Antonie, inclosed hir selfe in a tumbe, and hauynge two serpentes suckyng at hir pappes, so dyed.

Cleopatrus, a capptayne of Lozynthe.

Cleophantus, a famous phisicion. also a counsaylynge princeter of Lozynthe.

Cleophon, a tragicall poete of Athens.

Cleostratus, an auncient philosophier, which was the fyzst that wzate of the celestiall figures.

Clepo, psi, ĕre, to steale.

Rapere & clepere, to robbe and steale.

Clepsydra, æ, fœ. ge. a dyall, whiche diuided the houres by the rennynge of a certayne measure of water much lyke to an houre glasse. It maie be vsed for a potte to water a gardeyne with. It was also the name of a fountayne in Athens.

Cleromantia, tiæ, f. g. southsayynge by lottes.

Cleronomia, æ, f. g. heritage.

Clerónomus, mi, m. g. an heyze.

Clerus, cleri, m. ge. circumflexa prima syllaba, foztune, chaunce, lotte. It is taken foz a certain measure of lande. Also a wozme, whiche destroieth and hurteth hony combes.

Clerus, acuto in fine, one that is chosen by lot, a deacon.

Clibanarius, rij, m, g. he that fighteth in iustyng harneis.

Clibanitus, a, um, baken oz sodden in an ouen oz foznays.

Clibanus, i. m, ge. an ouen oz foznays.

Clibodion, idem quod Helxine. Dioscor.

Cliduchus, chi, m. g. idem quod clauiger.

Cliens, entis, ma. ge. is he, that belongeth oz retayneth to some man in authozitee, to haue his defence and assistence in honest causes. It is also he, which hath retayned a lawyer to sustayne his matter, called a client.

Clienta, æ, f. g. a woman client.

Commendare se in clientelam alicuius, to be retayned, oz to committe ones selfe to be vnder the pzotection of some great man.

Clientela, æ, f. g the multitude of clientes, oz of seruauntes retayned. sometyme safegard oz pzotection of a great man.

Clientellaris, re, of a client.

Clientellaris officij sponsio, The homage that the clientes make to theyz retaynours.

Clientulárium, rij, n. g. an perely fee, foz counsayle oz assistence.

Clima, ătis, n. g. is a pozcion of the woylde betwene southe and nozth, wherin is variation of tyme in the lengthe of the daie, the space of halfe an howze, whiche is sette out in the tables and chartes of cosmographie.

Climácter, ĕris, mas. gen. the round oz step of a ladder.

Climacterа, ræ, fœ. gen. the perillous tyme of a mans lyfe, at euery. vii. peres ende, oz after other at the. 63. peres ende, at whiche tyme he is in daunger of some greate mischoztune and peryll, either in body oz mynde.

Climactéricus, a, um, oz pertaynyng to the perillous tyme of a mans lyfe at euery. vii. peres ende.

Climactericum tempus, the saied daungerous tyme.

Climox, ăcis, fœ. g. a ladder, and the figure called Gradation. also the name of an hill.

Climenos, an herbe, whiche beyng vsed in medicine, cureth the disease, but it engendzeth barrennesse.

Clinámen, ĭnis, n. g. a declynyng oz bowyng.

Cline, es, f. g. a bedde oz a table.

Clingo, gere, olde wzyters vsed foz Cingere, to gyzde.

Clinias, a certaine philosophier of Pithagozas sect. also a musician.

Clinice, es, f. g. the art of physike that healeth by diete and medicines.

Clinicus, ci, m. g. a physicion, that healeth with medicines, oz that cometh to a mans bed to vysyte hym. also he that is so sicke, that he can not aryse out of his bedde, bedzed.

Clinidium, dij, n. g. a lyttle bedde.

Clino, aui, are, to bende oz incline, out of vse.

Clinopale, wzastlyng in the bedde. also immoderate vse of lecherie.

Clinopodium, the herbe, whiche is called Pulioll mountayne. other name it hozse tyme, because it is like great tyme, it groweth about Oxfozde.

Clio,

Clio, the name of one of the muſis.
Clipea, a towne in the leſſe Affrike, called alſo Clupea, and Clypea, commonly Quipia.
Cliſis, ſis, f. g. declinacion.
Clitarchus, an hiſtoriographier, that was with great Alexander, and wrote his actes.
Clitellæ, ārum, f. g. plu. a packe ſaddle. alſo the name of a place in Rome.
Clitellæ boui impoſitæ ſunt, A packe ſaddle on a cowe. A prouerbe, notynge a man as vnmete for an office, roume, or dignitee, as a cowe to beare a ſaddle.
Clitellārij, orum, packe horſes or mules that doo ſerue for cariage.
Clitellārius, a, um, that beareth a packe ſaddle.
Cliterini, orum, m. g. the cullions or ſtones of a man.
Cliternia, a towne in Italy, by the mountayne Garganus, called commonly Celano.
Clitomachus, a philoſophier. alſo a notable wraſtler whiche was ſo chaſte, that if he hearde in company any filthy worde ſpoken, he woulde forthwith riſe from the table and departe.
Clitorium, dicitur muliebre pudendum, quod etiam Sacandrus nominatur.
Clitoris, or Clitorium, a citee of Tetradie, by the whiche is a denne, out of the whiche ſpringeth a water, of the whiche who ſo drinketh, doeth euer after hate wyne.
Clitumnus, ni, a ryuer in Italy, of whiche if beaſtes drynke, the ponge that they dryng forth are whyte.
Cluia, all thynges harde to bee brought to paſſe. Alſo ſouthſaynge, forbiddynge a thing to be dooen.
Cluina, æ, f. g. a bryde, whiche in ſouthſayinge gaue ſygne, that a thynge ſhould not be dooen.
Cluius, a, um, ſtepe, difficile, harde.
Cliuōſus, a, um, pitchynge downe, or ſtipe downe.
Cliuulus, a diminitiue of Cliuus.
Cliuus, i, ma. gen. or Cliuum, i, n. ge. the pitche of an hyll, a downe hyll. ſometime the ſyde of an hyll. ſometime a lytle hyl, wheron is ſome thynge buylded.
Sudamus in vno cliuo, Prouerbialiter, Let vs labour in one buſyneſſe.
Cloāca, æ, f. g. a ſynke or gutter, wherby water and all filthy thyng paſſeth. And by a metaphore the bealy of a glutton or riottus perſon.
Cloacālis, le, of a ſynke.
Cloacāre, to defile or polute.
Cloacārium, ſcotte in a towne for clenſynge of common draughtes, or ſinkes.
Cloanthus, the companion of Eneas.
Clodia, a noble woman of Rome.
Clodicare, was vſed of olde wryters for Claudicare.
Clodij forum, a towne in Italy.
Clodius, a name of dyuers Romaynes, wherof two by theyr vile actes gatte ſpeciall remembraunce: One was ſonne to Eſopus, the player in tragedies. vnto whome his father lefte meruaylous great rycheſſe, whiche he mooſtly conſumed in banketyng, wherin he was ſumptuous, that vnto them, which ſupped with him, he wold geue perles of great value, relented in vineger to eate. An other Clodius, of a noble houſe of the Romayns ſo hated Tullye, for bearynge wytneſſe agaynſt him, whan he was accuſed for committynge aduiterie with Pompeia, the wyfe of Julius Ceſar, that afterwarde, beyng Tribune of the people, he neuer ſeaſſed to ſtyre the people agaynſt Tullie, vntyll he compelled hym to go into exile.
Clodo, for Claudo.
Cloelia, a mayden of Rome, whiche beynge in hoſtage with other, to the kynge Porſena, deceyued hir keepers, and ſwamme ouer the ryuer Tyber to the citee.
Clonius, a capitayne of the Beotians, whiche came to ayde the Troyans.
Clorion, looke Chlorion.
Cloris, a mayden or nymph, which was maried to Zephirus, vnto whome was aſſygned for her dowrie, to haue rule ouer flowres.
Cloſtrum, i, neu. g. olde wryters vſed for Clauſtrum. Alſo the ioynyng togither of rafters, and a raple or lythe thynge made of quarters or puncheons.
Clota, a creke in the Britayne ſea.
Clotho, one of the fatall ladies, haunyge power ouer mans lyfe, in diſſolupng therof. An other the daughter of Nereus, and goddeſſe of the ſea.
Cludidatum, of olde wryters was vſed for Dulce or Suaue.
Cludo, ſi, ere, to ſhutte.
Cluentius, a Romain, whome Cicero defended in an eloquent oration.
Clueo, ui, ere, to be named or called, to be compted or eſteemed, to purge or clenſe, to appeare. And after ſome, to contende or ſtriue.
Clumæ, arum, f. g. the huſkes of barlay.
Clunadum, or after ſome Clunaculum, li, n. ge. a bouchers choppyng knyfe.
Clunia, a towne in Spayne.
Cluniculus, i, maſc. gene. a diminutiue of Clunis.
Clunicus, ci, he that hath diſeaſe in his buttoches.
Clunienſis, a countey in Spayne.
Clunis, is, ma. & f. g. or after tymes, Clunes, clunium, plu the buttockes or haunces.
Clupea, æ, f. g. a citee of Affrike, neere to Carthage. it is alſo a fyſhe, whiche beyng very deſyrous of a reyne in the iawes of a Tunye, ſleeth hym.
Cluſij, be ſuppoſed to be certayne ſpirites, made of the ayre.
Cluſilis, le, that may be quickely ſhutte.
Cluſini, people of Hetruria.
Cluſinum, a kynde of wheate.

Cluſinus

Clusinus, the surname of Janus, because that in the tyme of peace, the gates of his temple were shutte.
Clusiolum, was an olde towne of Umbria.
Clusium, a citee in the myddle of Tuscia, in the which Porsena was buried.
Clymeides, the systers of Phaeton, named after their mother Clymene.
Clymene, the mother of Prometheus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Clymeneis, idis, patronymicum.
Clymenum, semeth not to be one herbe in Plinie and Dioscorides. Clymenum of Dioscorides, is water Betonie, and groweth alwayes aboute water sydes. Clymenos Plinij, groweth in wooddes about hedges.
Clipeatus, a, um, that carieth a shield or targat.
Clypeus, ei, m. g. Clypeum, neu. g. shielde or targate of footemen.
Clysmus, mi, m. g. a purgation or washynge.
Clyster, eris, m. g. a clyster.
Clytemnestra, the wyfe of Agamemnon, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda.
Clytia, or Clytie, a mayden, which Apollo loued.
Clytius, a ponge man loued of Lydon. Also the sonne of Laomedon, and brother to Priamus.

CANTEN.

CN. vel Cneus, the surname of dyuers Romaynes.
Cnemides, a place in Thrace.
Cnicion, idem quod trifolium. Dios.
Cnicos, or Cnicus, an herbe, called of the apothecaries Carthamus, of the whiche bee two kyndes, the one is of the gardeyne, the other is wilde. Of the fyrst is a notable confection made called Diacharthami, whiche louseth the brest, and purgeth watry flewme. It is of some calde Saffron of the gardeyne, bastarde saffron, or mocke saffron. it is hotte and dyre in the seconde degree.
Cnidos, a certayne herbe.
Cnidium oleum, an oyle made of the seede of that herbe.
Cnidon coccum, idem quod Chamæleon niger. Dios.
Cnidos, or Gnidos, a citee of Caria, where Venus was worshipped. Also a promontory in the same place.
Cnips, a litle wormе, whiche is founde bred in an elme tree, not muche vnlike a gnatte. loohe the prouerbe, Cnips in loco.
Cnipologos, the byrde called a waggetayle.
Cnopodium, dij, n. g. the herbe called Polygonion.

COA, a towne in Arabia felici.
Coaccédo, ĕre, to be added to the principall summe, or to approche or draw nere with other.
Coacesco, ácui, cescere, to waxe soure or tarte.
Coacéruo, áui, âre, to heape vp, or gather into heapes.
Cogere & coacervare pecunias, to gather to gether and heape vp ryches.
Coaceruátio, ônis, f. g. a layinge vp in heapes.
Coaceruátus, a, um, layde or caste vp on a heape.
Coacon, ci, n. g. a blacke playster.
Coactilia, ôrum, neut. gene. was vsed for skinnes, wherin cloathes weare packed in carriage, and now may well be vsed for packe cloath, and also for coydes, wherwith the packes are trussed.
Coáctio, ônis, f. g. a particular receipt or gatheryng to gether, also a passion in bodies, where of bredeth dyuers sycknesses.
Coactio argentaria, a gatheryng together of money.
Coácto, áui, âre, a frequentatiue of Cogo, to force or constrayne.
Coáctor, ôris, m. g. a particular receyuour, or one that gathereth vp an vsurers debtes, also a forcer, a constreigner, one that gathereth together.
Coactûra, æ, f. g. a great heappynge or gathering to gether.
Coáctus, us, m. g. constrynt, forcement, compulsion.
Coactu ac flagitatu meo, by my compulsion and importune suite.
Coáctus, a, um, constreygned, enforced, compelled, gathered and assembled together.
Coactus dices, sponte quæ fari abnuis, thou shalt be constreygned to tell that thou wylt not by thyne owne accorde.
Lacrymæ coactæ, teares wrested oute by violence.
Scelus coactum, a naughty acte doone by the impulsion and counsayle of an other.
Coacti, men summoned or gathered together.
Coaddo, dĭdi, ĕre, to adde or lay together.
Coadûno, áui, âre, to assemble and gather men together in one company.
Coædífico, aui, are, to buylde harde together.
Coæquâlis, le, equall.
Coæquâre, idem quod æquare, to make lyke or indifferent.
Coequare leges, to make lawes indifferent to all men.
Coǽquus, a, um, lyke, euen.
Coætáneus, a, um, of one age.
Coǽuus, a, um, idem.
Coagitátio, ônis, f. g. a meuynge or stirrynge together.
Coágito, aui, are, idem quod simul agito, vide Agito.

Coag-

Coagmentátio, ônis, fœ, ge. idem quod cõagmentum.

Coagmentâtus, a, um, ioyned together.

Coagmẽto, âui, âre, to ioyne or couche together.

Coagmentare pacem, to make peace.

Coagméntum, ti, n. g. a couchynge or ioynynge of thynges together.

Coágulatio, ônis, fœ. gene. the gatherynge of a curde.

Coágulo, aui, are, to gather into a curde or creame.

Coágulum, li, n. g. a curde or creame, the rueu of a beast, wherwith mylke is tourned, and by a metaphore, any thynge, that ioyneth or coupleth together.

Coáleo, cóales, âlui, ére, to cleaue to, to increase or augment by receiuyng nutriment.

Vt niſi pinguiſsimo ſolo coalere non poſſet, So that it cannot grow or increase but in a very fatte grounde.

Concordia coaluerant omnium animi, By concorde all theyr courages increased.

Coalésco, ui, ſcére, to gather together, to increase.

Coaleſcit vulnus, the wounde cloſeth.

Authoritas coaleſcit, his authorite increaseth or is more esteemed.

Coálitus, a, um, nourysshed, increased, augmented.

Coálluo, álluí, lúere, properly in a ryuer, or the sea, when it casteth more sande or grauell to an heape, and maketh it bygger.

Coamicus, ci, m. g. a freende.

Coangústo, áui, áre, to make more narowe or streicte.

Coangustor, the passiue.

Coarctátio, ônis, f. g. a streignynge or pressynge togyther.

Coarctâtus, a, um, constreygned or kepte streicte in.

Coárcto, aui, are, to streyne or presse together. Also to gathera matter in few wordes.

Coarctus in oppido, kept within the towne by force.

Coárguo, gui, ére, to rebuke, to blame, to reprehende, to shew a man his faute, to declare or proue a thynge manifestly, to conuince, to take tardie.

Fuga laboris deſidiam coarguit, the eschuyng of labour is a manifest proue of slouthfulnesse.

Reum eius criminis coarguit, He proueth him guylte of that trespasse.

Coarguere auaritiæ, to conuicte one of couetousnesse.

Coarguere coniectura, to reason, or shew by coniecture.

Ne lituris coargui poſſet, that he myght not be espied by the blottes.

Coaſpis, a riuer of the Medes, whiche renneth into Tygris.

Coaſſátio, ônis, a plankynge or layinge of bourdes, a toynyng.

Coáſſo, aui, are, to planke or boorde, to ioygne boordes together.

Coaſtræ, people of India, where be trees so high that a man cannot shoote to the toppe.

Coaugmento, idem quod coagmento.

Coáxtio, ônis, f. g. idem quod coaſſatio, ioygnynge worke or sielynge with boordes.

Coaxo, aui, are, idem quod coaſſo. also to make a noyse lyke a frogge or tode.

Cobios, spurge, Dioſc.

Cocalus, a kynge of Sicilie, to whome Dedalus fledde out of Creta, whan Minos pursued hym.

Cocanicus, a ryuer in Sicilie, wherof a certaine kynde of salte is called Cocanicus.

Coccalus, li, m. g. a pyne appull.

Coccêtum, ti, neu. gen. a meate made of honye and poppy seede.

Cóccinum, ni, g. a scarlet robe or vesture.

Coccinâtus, a, um, that weareth a scarletta gowne.

Cóccinus, and Coccus, a, um, scarlette colour, some suppose it to be crimsyn.

Cóccinus, & Coccineus, a, um, of scarlet colour.

Coccos baphice, idem quod Cocceum.

Coccos, of some is taken for spurge.

Cóccula, or rather cocula, orum, n. g. vesselles to bake or boyle in.

Coccum, ci, n. g. grayne wherwith cloth is grayned. It is sometyme vsed for a garment of that colour.

Coccum cnidium, a berye lyke to myrtyll, blacke and harde without, and within white, the herbe wherof some doo call Thymælea, some Oliuella, some Leo terræ, some Lynum Syluestre. The berye is medicinable to purge choler, water, and fleume. some authors doo call it Granum cnidium.

Coccyx, pars ex lateribus sacri ossis.

Coccyx, cóccygis, fœm. gene. the birde called a cookow.

Cochlaceæ, certayne stones, rounde lyke cokles or snayles.

Cóchlea, æ, f. g. a snayle, haynge a shell, or the shell of a snayle. also a fysshe called a perwynke. Also the vice or wourme of a presse. It is also a kynde of pumpes, wherwith water is drawen by goyng in a wheele. also a facion of doozes. also a wyndyng steyre.

Cochleáre, vel Cóchlear, âris, neut. gene. a spoone. It is also a measure conteynynge three drammes, and one scriple, and the fourth parte of Cyathus.

Cochleárium, rii, neu. ge. a place where snayles are kepte.

Cochlearium medicum, seu atticum, conteyneth one dramme, halfe a scrypple. ii. graynes, and. ii. fyue partes of a grayne in measure: In

weyght of wyne, as mucht of oyle one dramme, and .ii. scriples, there was of this measure twoo sortes, the lesse and the bigger.

Cochlearium, after Galian and other learned authors, is the sixte parte of an ounce, called in latine Sextula. Whiche affirmen also, that it is the .xii. parte of Sextarius, and not the fourth parte, as other would haue it: but opinions are very diuers in it.

Cóchleum, lei, n. g. a wyndynge steyre.

Cochlidium, idem.

Cóchlides, dum, fœ. g. wyndynge stayres. also a stone founde in Arabie, whiche beyng boyled. vii. dayes, and as many nyghtes in hony, and al the earthe taken from it, is made wonderfull pleasant in sight, hauyng veynes and spottes of sundry colours, and is so greate, that sometyme therof is made horse harneys for kynges.

Cocles, cóclitis, com. ge. he or she that hath but one eye.

Cocles, a Roman, whiche at the siege of Rome kept backe Porsena and all his armye, tyll the bridge was broken behynde hym. looke Liuie.

Cocinthum, a great promontory in Italy.

Coctibilis, le, easy to be sodden.

Coctiæ, a parte of the mountaynes Alpes.

Cóctilis, le, sodden or baken.

Coctilia vasa, earthen pottes.

Coctilitia taberna, an house, where woodde was dryed, and made that it should not smoke.

Muri cóctiles, walles of bryche, or other lyke matter.

Cóctio, ónis, f. ge. a seethyng or boylynge. also digestion.

Coctionem facere, to concoct or digeste the meate in the stomache.

Cóctito, aui, are, to boyle or seethe.

Coctiuus, a, um, easy to be boyled or soone ripe.

Coctiua poma, appuls soone ripe.

Cóctona, loohe Cotona.

Cóctonum, ni, n. g. cotton.

Coctor, óris, m. g. one that setheth. also a ryotous person, that spendeth all that he hath in eatyng and drynkyng.

Coctúra, æ, idem quod Coctio. also the temperatenesse of the ayre, apte to make grapne and fruites ripe.

Coctus, a, um, sodden, boyled, digested.

Cóculum, a potte to boyle in, a pypkyn. sometyme Cocula, doo signifie stickes, whiche will soone be on fyre.

Cóculus, a diminitiue of cocus.

Cocus, ci, m. g. a cooke.

Cocytia, sacrifices that were doone in honour of Proserpine.

Cocytus, a ryuer of hell.

Coda, a taple vsed of olde writers.

Codanonia, an yle of Germany.

Codanus, a goulfe in Germany, aboue the ryuer Albis, hauyng many plandes in it.

Codatrémula, læ, f. g. a birde called a wagtayle.

Codeta, a fielde by Tyber.

Codex, icis, ma. g. the body of a tree, or a greate booke or volume.

Instituere codicem, to make his booke of tree kennyng.

Referre in codicem, to registre or write in his booke.

Codex robustus, a kynde of punyshment, or a place where misdoers were punyshed.

Codex accepti & expensi, a reckenyng booke.

Charaxeus codex, a paper booke.

Codix, the toppes of Pope.

Codicarius, a, um, that is made of the body of a tree, or of thycke plankes.

Codicariæ naues, shippes or barges made of thycke plankes.

Codicillaris, re, the adiectiue of Codicilli.

Codicillaris poenitas, authorytee graunted by the kynges letters.

Codicilli, órum. m. g. pln. epistles. sometyme it is taken for letters patentes of a prince.

Codicilli, also be those writynges, by the which a man disposeth his goodes in his last will. without ordeynyng any certayne heyre, and then be vsed, when one cannot make his testament.

Codicillus, li, ma. ge. a lytell booke. also a letter missiue.

Codiculus, a diminutiue of Codex, when it signifieth a booke.

Codion, dq, n. g. a kynde of lettyse.

Codones, saunce belles.

Codonophori, they that goe before with belles ryngyng in theyr handes.

Codrus, dri, the proper name of a kyng of Athes, who to saue his countrey, willyngly lost his lyfe. Also a very poore man, whose name is growen to a prouerbe.

Codro pauperior, Poorer then Codrus.

Cœa, of Politian is vsed for Coa, of the yle of Cos.

Cœle, a name of Syria.

Cœliacus morbus, a peyne in the belly, with a continuall flix, diuers in colour, with losse of appetite, and coldnesse in the extreme parties, whiche sickenesse happeneth of the feblenesse of vertue digestiue in the stomache and belly. Some suppose it to be that, which is called Colica passio, I thynke it rather to be Lienteria ventriculi. Reade in Lienteria.

Cœliacus, i, m. g. he that hath that disease.

Cœlibaris hasta, the staffe of a rawlyn, which hadden in the body of one of them, whiche were called Gladiatores, and was clapne: with the whiche staffe the head of a mayden new maried was kempt, and stroken sygnifyinge, that lyke wise as the staffe had stycken fast in the body of hym that was slayn. so should she sticke faste, and be ioyned with him that maried her.

Cœliostomia, the prououncyng low in the mouth.

Cœolostómia, æ, f. g. when one speaketh holow in the mouth.

Cœlma,

Cœ̄lma, ătis, neut. gen. is a rounde and hollowe ſoꝛe aboute the circle of the eye, nyghe to the ſyght.
Cœlum, looke Cælum.
Cœlos, an hauen of Thꝛacia.
Cœmba, a citee of Gedꝛoſia, called now Cambaia.
Cœmentum, looke Cæmentum.
Cœmetérium, rij, n. g. a churcheyarde.
Cóĕmo, cóemis, émi, ĕre, to bye, to bye with other.
Coémptio, ônis, f. gen. where two oꝛ mo perſones doo by togither. Alſo a ſolemnitee of the lawe ciuile, where the man and the woman by mutuall conſent come togither, and (as it were) one byeth the other.
Cœna, æ, f. g. a ſupper. ſometime the place, where men ſuppe.
Caput cœnæ, the begynnyng of ſupper, oꝛ the fyꝛſt diſſhe that men doo eate of.
Cœna nitida & frugi, a cleanly ſupper, and of ſmalle coſte.
Adducere ad cœnam, to bꝛinge to ſupper.
Ieare ad cœnas, to vſe to go abꝛode to ſupper.
Inuitare ad cœnam, to bydde to ſupper.
Inter cœnam, at ſupper tyme.
Super cœnam, immediatly after ſupper.
Accipere aliquem cœna, and Adhibere cœnæ, to take one to ſupper as his gueſt.
Apparare cœnam, to make redy ſupper.
Apponere cœnam, to ſette the ſupper on the table.
Præbere, oꝛ dare cœnam ſenis ferculis, to make a ſupper, that ſhall not haue paſte fyre dyſſhes.
Reſta cœna, a ſette ſupper, contrary to Sportula, whiche is putte as it were foꝛ a lyuery oꝛ ſmall allowaunce.
Cœna opima, a plentyfull ſupper.
Cœna dubia, a ſupper where be many dyuers dyſſhes.
Cœnacularia, æ, f. g. the lettynge to hyꝛe of ſollars oꝛ vpper chambers.
Cœnaculariam facere, to lette an houſe in dyuers partes to ſundꝛy perſons, wherin are many vpper roumes.
Cœnaculárius, rij, m. g. he that dothe lette ſuche houſes to hyꝛe.
Cœnáculum, li, neu. g. a parlour oꝛ other place, where men doo ſuppe. alſo a chaumbꝛe in the vpper parte of the houſe. ſometyme the vppermoſt roome in an houſe, whiche in London they calla garret. Sometyme Cœnaculum is vſed foꝛ a place to ſuppe in, in the ſommer ſeaſon.
Cœnaculum meritorium, a chaumbꝛe lette out to hyꝛe.
Cœnáticus, a, um, pertaynyng to ſuppers.
Apparatus cœnaticus, oꝛdinance foꝛ ſupper.
Sermo cœnaticus, communication meete foꝛ ſuppers.
Cœnátio, ônis, f. gen. a lower parlour to ſuppe in, a ſommer parlour.
Cœnatiúncula, æ, f. ge. a lytle dyrtdynge houſe oꝛ chaumber.
Cœnatórium, rij, neu. gen. a garment to ſitte at ſupper in.
Cœnatórius, a, um, belongyng to ſupper.
Cœnatúrio, ij, ire, to haue a luſte oꝛ deſyre to go to ſupper.
Cœnâtus, a, um, that hath ſupped.
Cœnato mihi, epiſtola eſt illa reddita, when I had ſupped, that letter was delyuered to me.
Cum illa munera inſpexiſſet cœnatus, whan he had looked vpon thoſe preſentes, after he had ſupped.
Cœnipeta, a goat aboute to ſuppers vnbodden.
Cœ'nito, aui, are, to ſuppe often.
Cœnitáre foris, to vſe to ſuppe abꝛode.
Cœno, aui, are, to ſuppe.
Cœnare alienum, to ſuppe at an other mans coſte.
Cœnabis hodie magnũ malum, Thou ſhalte haue thy ſupper ſoone in ſhꝛewde reſt.
Cœnare herbas, and Cœnareolus, to ſuppe with herbes.
Pulmenta cœnare, to ſuppe with poꝛrage.
Cœnóbium, bij, n. g. a monaſtery, oꝛ other place, where men lyue in common.
Cœnoeum, the citee of Lubembergh in Germany
Cœnôſus, the name of an hauen.
Cœnôſus, a, um, full of myꝛe, dyrtie.
Cœ'nula, æ, f. g. a lyght ſupper.
Cœnum, i, myꝛe oꝛ dyrte, and by a metaphoꝛe, fylthineſſe, vncleanyneſſe, diſhoneſtie.
In tenebris & cœno volui, to leade a vyle and fylthy lyfe.
Cœpio, was vſed a monge olde wꝛiters foꝛ Inciꝑio, to begynne. Nowe the preterperfect tens is only in vſe, with the other that be deꝛyued of it.
Cœpit albéſcere, it began to ware white.
Cœpta, ôrum, neut. gene. thynges oꝛ matters begunne.
Cœpto, áui, âre, to begynne.
Cœptare rebellionem, to begin a rebellion.
Cœptum, i, n. g. an enterpꝛiſe oꝛ beginnyng.
Tædia cœpti capere, to ware weery of that, that one hath begunne.
Deſiſtere cœpto, to leaue of an enterpꝛiſe.
Tenere cœpta, to go foꝛwarde with that one hath begunne.
Cœptus, us, m. g. idem quod cœptum.
Cœptus ſum, foꝛ Cœpi.
Minus haberi cœptus eſt poſtea, he began after to be leſſe eſtemed.
Cœptus, a, um, begunne.
Opus cœptum perficere, to make an ende of the thyng that is begunne.
His cœptis, after theſe thynges were begunne.
Cœpulônus, ni, m. g. a banketter oꝛ ꝛeuellar.
Cœrúleo, ônis, f. g. a birde, whiche appeꝛeth not in the wynter, a clotbyrde, a ſmeathe, an aꝛtyng a ſtrynge

C ANTE O.

ſtreinchcke.

Cœtus, us, m. g. an aſſemble of people, a conuen-
tion, a congregation. Sometime in Lucretius a
knittyng and couplynge, togither of the partes
of a mans body, with the humors, ſpirites, and
all thynges, wherof the body is compacte.

Coëo, ĩui, ĩre, to come togither, to aſſemble, to
ioyne to, to drawe togither, to gather togither
to doo the acte of generation, to ioyne togethe
in action by mayntenance or champertie.

Coire in fœdera, to make aliaunce.

Coire ſocietatem, to be familiar.

Coit vulnus, the wounde cloſeth.

Coire in denſitatem, to waxe thycke.

Societatem periculi coire, to venture the pe-
ryll or daunger of a thynge with an other.

Coire in accuſationem alicuius, to ſubſcribe
or agree to the acculation of any perſon.

Coit pus, the matter or ſyluhe gathereth to-
gether.

Cornua lunæ coeunt, the moone waxeth to-
warde the full.

Coire dicuntur milites, to ioyne in battayle
to fight.

De bonis alicuius coire, to conſpire to depriue
one of his goodes.

Coëquito, ãui, ãre, to ryde togither, ſide by ſide.

Coërceo, ũi, ẽre, to reſtreigne, to binde harde or
ſtreicte, to compelle or conſtreigne, to kepe with
in a compaſſe. alſo to comprehend or conteyne,
to correcte or puniſhe, to let a thyng to be doone,
to kepe vnder ſubiection.

Coercere ignes, to ſtynte the fyre, whiche bur-
neth an houſe or other lyke thynge.

Coercere iras hominum, to reſtreygne or kepe
vnder the wrathe of people.

Aquam coercere, to ſtoppe water, or lette that
it renne not.

Coercere nauſiam, to ſtoppe vomelyng.

Terras coercet omnes, he ſubdued all coun-
treys to his obedience.

Coercere & refrenare.

Coercere & reprimere.

Cupiditatem coercere, to refrayne the ap-
petite.

Coercere ſupplicijs & verberibus, to puniſhe
or chaſtiſe.

Morte, exilio, vinculis coercere, to punyſhe
by death, exyle, or imprſonment.

Alterum ſequi, alterum vitare coercemur,
we are conſtreigned to folow the one, and to eſ-
chew the other.

Mundus omnia complexu ſuo coercet &
continet, the worlde in the compaſſe therof cõ-
prehendeth and conteyneth all thynges.

Vitta coercebat capillos, the fillet bounde vp
the heares.

Carcere coercere animalia, to kepe beaſtes in
houſes, which naturally woulde be abrode.

Coërcitus, a, um, conſtreygned, compelled kepte
in.

Coercitio, ônis, ſ. g. a reſtreinte, or keping in ſub-
iection.

Coërctio, ônis, or Coertio, idem.

Cœtus, us, ma. gen. a company, a multitude, an
aſſemble.

Vitiorum cœtus, a whole rable or multitude of
vyces.

Agitare cœtus, to gather into companies, to
aſſemble togither.

Dimittere cœtum, to diſmiſſe an aſſemble or
congregation.

Inire cœtus, to aſſemble.

Cœus, the name of a gyant.

Coexercitátus, a, um, exercyſed togither.

Cogitábilis, le, that may be thought on.

Cogitabúndus, full of muſyng, one in a ſtudy, one
that hath his wittes cloſe.

Cogitáte, aduiſedly, with good imagination.

Cogitaté verba facere, to ſpeake aduiſedly.

Accuratè & cogitaté ſcribere, to wryte diligẽt-
ly and with meditation.

Cogitátim, and Cogitató, idem quod Cogi-
taté.

Cogitátio, ônis, ſ. g. a thought, a deuyſe or ima-
gination.

Nulla cogitatione homo, a man without con-
ſideration.

Abiicere cogitationem in rem vilem, to caſt
a mannes thought or ymagynation vpon a vile
matter.

Auertere cogitationẽ, to tourne away a mans
ymagination from a thynge.

Complecti cogitatione, to comprehende in a
mans mynde or ymagination.

Spe tamen deducebar ad iſtam cogitationem
per by hope I was brought to thynke thys, or
to haue this ymagination.

Fingere nobis aliquid cogitatione, to yma-
gyne with our ſelfe, that a thynge is as we wold
haue it.

In cogitationem belli regem auertere, to
make the kynge, to caſte hys mynde to warre
warre.

Sæpe in iſtam cogitationem incidimus, we
chaunce often to thynke on thys matter, or af-
ter this ſorte.

Cogitátum, ti, n. g. a thynge deuyſed, thought
on, and imagined in ones mynde.

Cogitátus, a, um, intended, purpoſed, thought
vpon.

Paricidium cogitatũ, non perfectum, a mur-
der intended and not done.

Cógito, ãui, ãre, to muſe, to thynke, to ymagin,
to caſt in ones mynde, to conſult with ones ſelfe,
to intende or purpoſe.

Cogitat curas, he thinketh on his matters.

Tam ſum irritatus, vt nequeam animum ad
cogitandum inſtituere, I am ſo moued that I
can not ſettle my mynde to ymagine or muſe on
any thyng.

Cogitare cum animo ſuo, or in animo, to
ymagine

pimagine in ones mynde.

Cogites hæc tecum, Thinke on these matters with your selfe.

Cogitare suspendium, to thinke to hange ones selfe.

Cœpi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, I began to muse or thynke on one thyng after an other.

Cogitare de aliquo, to haue one in remembraunce.

De pernicie alicuius cogitare, to deuise or pmagyne a mans destruction or death.

Cogito in Tusculanum, subaudi, proficisci, I thought to go to my place at Tusculum.

Ego hinc perendie mane discedere cogito, the next day, saying one I intẽd to depart hense, early in the morning.

Cras cogitabat, s. discedere.

Qui alteri cogitat nocere, he that intendeth or endeuoureth to hurt an other.

Cognáti, ôrum, m. g. kynsemen.

Cognátio, ônis, f. g. a kynred.

Cognatione iunctus alicui, or cum aliquo, kinne to one.

Cognátus, a, um, kynne: also like, agreyng, almost of the same nature.

Cognitio, ônis, f. g. a knowledge: sometyme it signifieth iudgement.

Quæ lex earum rerum, quas Cæsar statuisset decreuisset, egisset, Consulibus cognitionem dedit, whiche lawe gaue to the consules iudgement of those thinges, which Cæsar should haue iudged, decreed, and executed.

Habere cognitionem faciliorem, to bee more easie to be knowen.

Dies cognitionis, the daye of apparaunce in court, or the daye appoynted by the iudge, whan the matter shalbe herde.

Sustinere cognitiónem, to allow a mans excuse for none apparaunce.

Cógnitor, ôris, m. g. an attourney or proctour in the law.

Cógnitus, a, um, knowen.

Habere aliquid cognitum, to haue knowledge of a thynge.

Cognóbilis, le, idem.

Cognômen, nis, neut. gen. a surname, which a man hath of his auncestours, or by some other chaunce.

Cognoméntum, ti, n. g. a name purchased by some chaunce, or great act done, a bie name, besydes ones owne name. And Cognomen signifieth the same, and not the suername, but in dede a surname.

Cognóminis, cognômine, om. g. he that hath the same surname.

Cógnominâtus, a, um, surnamed.

Cognómino, áui, áre, to giue a surname.

Cognósco, nóui, scĕre, to knowe, to consyder diligently, to perceiue, to vnderstande, to lie with a woman, to iudge a matter, to here a matter to iudge it.

Perspicere & cognoscere rerum naturam, to perceyue throughlye, and know the nature of thinges.

Cognoscens in foro Augusti, &c. As he was dectsynge of matters in the place called forum Augusti.

Ibi cognoscebat de Clodij cæde, There he sat in examination of Clodius death.

Domi ius ciuile cognouerat, he learned the ciuile law at home.

Cognoscere instrumenta, amonge the lawiers is to reade ouer diligentlye theyr instrumentes and writynges.

Qualis natura montis esset, qui cognosceret, misit, he sente forth certayne, which should view and consider the nature of the hyll.

Cognoui ex amicorum litteris, I vnderstode by my frendes letters.

Hominem prudentem cognosces, & dignum, qui à te diligatur, you shall perceyue him to be a wyse man, and worthy to bee loued of you.

Quas res gesserit, cognoscite, what actes he hath done, here you of me diligently.

Cogo, égi, ĕre, to constreigne, together together, to mylke a beast, to make litour thicke or harde, to presse, to set or bryngе in order.

Cogere in arctum, to kepe one strict, or from his liberte.

Cogere in ordinem, to abate ones pride, or to make one to be contente with his owne condition, or not to be syngular, or excell other.

Cogere oues, to put vp the shepe into the stable or folde.

Quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, I haue gathered togyther about fiftene talentes.

Cogere pecuniam, to leuie or gather a certain somme of money.

In semihoræ curriculum cogere, not to gyue one halfe an houres leasure.

Cogere in mollitiem lanæ, to make a thynge as softe as woolle.

In angustum cogi, to be brought or dryuen to a streicte.

Vndique auxilia cogere, to gather ayde and succour from all partes.

In vnum locum cogere exercitum, to bryngе an armie together into one place.

Cogere Senatum, to assemble or call a parliament.

Cogere vi & minis, to compell with force and manassynges.

Vis ventorum in portum naues coĕgit, the force of windes droue the shippes into the haue.

Cogi aliquo, to bee driuen or constreygned to go any whither.

Verba cogere in pedes, to make verses.

In nubes cogitur aër cõcretus, the ayre beynge congeled and made thycke, is gathered into cloudes.

Cogere

Cogere cuneos, to beate or dryue in wedges.

Cohærárius, rij, m. g. a lopnctenant, one that is coupled or iopgned with an other in a matter.

Cohærénta, æ, f. g. a kastynge or hangynge of thynges togethe.

Cohǽreo, hæsi, ere, to be iopgned, to be familiar together, or to cleaue to a thinge.

Non cohærent, the matters hange not togethe.

Vix cohærit oratio, the oracion hangeth scantlie one piece with an other.

Non cohæret sermo, this tale is not to the purpose, or hangeth not togethe.

Cohærentia inter se dicere, to speake thynges agreable to the purpose, and hangynge well togethe.

Cohærere dicuntur aliqui, whan they cleaue togethe, and loue eche other hertely.

Cohǽres, rédis, com. gen. one that is iopgned with an other in inheritance.

Cohæréſco, ſcére, idem quod Cohærco.

Cohíbeo, cóhibes, hibui, ére, to retepne or kepe to him selfe, to restreygne, to kepe of, to let, to restrapne, to kepe one backe.

Cohibere filium, to kepe vnder his sonne.

Cohibe te intra limitem, kepe you within the dooꝛes.

Cohibere ſe, to moderate him selfe, or to restrayne.

Sydera in ſe cohibent nitorem, the sterres retepne and haue in them selues a certayne bꝛightnesse.

Venti cohibentur in antris, The windes are inclosed and kepte in their dennes.

Cohibere iracundiam, to repꝛesse and moderate ones anger.

Libidines effrænatas à coniugibus aliorum cohibere, to refrapne from aduoutrie.

Cohibere manus, occulos, animum, not to steale, wysshe or desyre other mens goodde.

Cohibere pari seueritate fiscum & ærarium, to vse lyke diligence and seueriter in pꝛouyding, that neither the eschequer, nor the common treasure encrease ouer much by fees, or extraordinarie paiementes.

Cóhibent pugnare leges, the lawes forbyd to fight.

Cohibitio, ónis, f. g. a lettyng, restreynete or forbiddyng to do a thyng.

Cohíbitus, a, um, let, refrapned, restreygned.

Cohonésto, áui, áre, to honour, to commend or make more honourable.

Cohonestare alicuius victoriam, to make a mans victorie more honorable.

Cohórreo, vel cohorréſco, ui, ére, to be in great horrour and feare, so that he trembleth or chyllieth for feare.

Quem vt agnoui, equidem cohorrui, whome as soone as I knew, I was in suche feare, that I trembled.

Ex quo cum cohoruiſſet, &c. By whiche oc-

casion, or after which time, whan he had taken a colde, and his body began to be chylly.

Cohors, tis, f. g. a company of men of warre. In euery legion were ten Cohortes. But the fyrste excelled the residue, as well in preeminence, as multitude. Therein was the Romaynes chefe bannar, wherin was peynted the Egle. The capitayne of that company called Centurio, was of more reputacion than any other Centurio, for in that company required to be men of good byrth, well learned, and of valiaunt courage: also the capitayne wise, valiaunt, stronge in armes, and politye in leadyng. In that compame were. 1105. footemen. 132. men of armes, and was called Cohors millíaria, The seconde cohors had. 555. footemen, and. 66. men of armes, and is called Cohors quingenaria. The thyrde had as many footemen, and. 66. men of armes, but therein were the stronges men, because it was set in the myddes of the battayle. The fourth had lyke numbre of footemen, and 66. men of armes. The fyfte hadde as many footemen and horsemen, but therin were chosen me, for as the first bende was on the right wynge of the battayle: so the fyfte was one the left wynge. for fyue Cohortes or bendes, made the fyrst battayle, the other fyue had equall numbre, euery of them with the sayd fourth and fifte bende so that these ten bendes made vp a legion, containyng. 6100. footemen, and 736. men of armes. Cohors is also taken for the domesticall compayny of seruauntes and ministers, attendyng vpon a man of high dygnitee or authoritee. And suche was Cohors prætoria, that wayted on the Pretour or gouernour of countrees.

Cohortes conscribere, & cohortes, conuahere, haue one signification, to get together or assemble bendes or cõpanies of men of warre.

Ex finitimis regionibus, quas potest conuahit cohortes ex delectibus Pompeianis, out of the countreys adioynynge, he gat bendes together of them that had ben chosen of Pompey.

Ille cohortes veteranas, quas tumultus causa conscripserat, in fronte, post eas, cæterum exercitum in subsidijs, locat, He dyd sette in the fronte of the battayle the bendes of olde Souldiours, whiche he had gathered together, because of the sodayne commotion: behynde them, he sette the reste of the hoste for succoure, if nede were.

Cohortes complere, to make vp bendes of men of warre, after the rate of the company that is assembled.

Catilina ex omni copia, quam & ipse adduxerat, & Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit, cohortes, pro numero militum complet, Catilyne of all the men of armes, as well that he had brought with hym, as also Manlius had there al redie: he ordeyned two legions, and made vp bendes accordynge to the numbre of

souldi-

soulbiours.

Cohors, seu rors, tis, f. g. a barton or place inclosed wherin all kinde of pultrie was kept.

Cohortâlis, le, of a barton or courte.

Cohortâlis gallina, & Cohortalis anser, An hen or goose that fedeth abrode in the barton or courte.

Cohortatiò, ônis, f. g. an exhortacion.

Cohórtor, âris, âri, to exhorte.

Deterrere & cohortari, oppositu.

Cohortari ad virtutem, to exhorte to vertue.

Cohortari inuicem to exhort or incourage one an other.

Cohorto, was vsed of olde writers for Cohortor.

Cohum, cohi, neut. gene. a thonge or lyngell, wher with the oxe bowe and yoke are bounde to gether.

Coinquino, áui, âre, to soyle or stayne. also to defame a man or woman.

Coinquiro, ris, quirere, to serche or make inquesite of a matter.

Coibilis, le, adiectiuum, as,

Oratio coibilis, an oration that goeth quickely and rounde together.

Cois, is, f. g. a garment of fyne sylke.

Coitio, ônis, f. g. an assemble. it is also a secrete pact or agrement a mong men to doo some acte, whithe they would not haue other men knowe.

It may be taken for coupe. some tyme the coppyng together of them that fyght.

Eiusmodi pactiones in ea coitione factæ, suche couenaunte or agreementes were made in that conuencion.

Prima coitio acerrima, the firste incounter or coppyng together is most fierce or behemente.

Coitus, us, ma. g. the acte of generation.

Coitus lunæ, the eclips of the moone.

Coix, icis, f. ge. a basket. It is also a certayne kynde of sparo. hauing a leafe lyke a rede, wher with basshettes were made at Athens.

Cola, læ, f. g. a straynour.

Colaicum, a promontory of the yslande Taprobana.

Colâphizo, áui, âre, to buffette.

Cólaphus, phi mas. gene. a buffet or blow on the cheeke.

Colaphum incutere, infligere, infringere, to gyue a buffet.

Colapiani, people of Pannonie.

Colasis, is, f. g. a kynde of punyshemente that is dooen for chastisement.

Colasis, the scholar of Lysippus, whiche made the ymage called Colossus at Rhodes. 70. cubites high.

Colax, âcis, om. g. a flatterer.

Colaxes, the sonne of Iupiter and Oza, whiche was slayne by Jason.

Colchi, people in Asia, wherof the countrey is of Strabo called Colchis, by the sea syde called Pontus, where the toppe of the hill Caucasus tourneth to the mountaynes Riphæi, the one syde bendyng to the sea Euxinum, and the ennt called Meotis, the other side towarde the sea Caspium. In this countrey is the famous ryuer Phasis. And it was the countrey of Medea wyfe to Jason.

Colchis, is sometyme a woman borne in that countrey.

Colchion, ci, n. g. wild saffron. it hath leaues and seedes in sommer, and flowers like saffron about Michelmasse.

Colchicum, in Dioscor. is a kynde of Hermodactilus.

Colchiacus, and Colchicus, a, um, of Colchis.

Colchus, a, um, idem quod Cholchiacus.

Cóleus, lei, m. g. the stone of a man.

Coles, lis, f. g. the parte of a man.

Coleus, the codde, whiche conteyneth the stones.

Colica, the colycke, bredde in the gutte Colon, the greke wherof is felte. iiii. fyngers bredth about the naupll on the right side, extendyng syde a gyrdell vnto the left syde: the occasion wherof procedeth of one of these causes: by a colerycke heate, drynge vp the moysture of the ordure whiche therfore may not passe out of the bealy: or the meate eaten was drye and byndynge, letynge the saied passage: or els vyscous and clammie fleume is so augmented in that gutte, that it stoppeth the issue therof; or a grosse and thicke winde is there ingendred, either by coldenesse of the naturall complexion, or by weakenesse of the stomake in digestion, or of the liuer, or by meates latte and wyndie: or it happeth by an impostume in the same gut: or by wormes wrapped in the ordure. Or for the insensiblenesse of the gutte, whereby one feeleth not the annoyance of the ordure.

Coliculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Colis, a tender stalke of an herbe.

Cólicus dolor, the colyke.

Cólicus, a, um, that hath the colyke.

Colidos, an yslande in the ocean of Indie, consecrate to Venus, whiche was so hyghe, that no byrde flew vp to it.

Colimbris, looke Collimbris.

Colina, for Culina, a kitchen.

Coliphium, phij, n. g. a kynde of breade, whiche wrastlers did eate, to make them stronge.

Colis, is, m. g. a litell tender stalke of cole wortes or cabages. also the braunche of a vyne.

Colis, also idem quod coles.

Colla, læ, f. g. a kynde of glewe.

Collabásco, scĕre, to be redy to fall.

Amici collabascunt, our frendes begynne to fayle vs.

Collabefactari testula, to be banyshed out of the cite by lottes or shelles, as it was vsed in Athens. See after in Ostracismos.

Collabéllo, áui, âre, to ioyne lyppes together, that is to say, to kysse on the lyppes. A woorde out of vse.

Collabefacto, idem quod labefacto.
Collabefio, collaberis, or collabêris, to be cast or beaten downe to the grounde.
Collâbor, apsus sum, làbi, to fall downe.
Collachrymátio, ônis, f. g. a weepynge or waplynge with other.
Collácrymo, áui, âre, to weepe with other.
Collachrymare casum alicuius, to bewaple a mans mischaunce.
Collactáneus, he that souketh with me of one nurse, a foster brother. also one that is brought vp with vs at nourse.
Collácteus, idem quod Collactaneus.
Collápsus, a, um, slydde or fallen downe, and by a metaphore, fapnt, abated in courage.
Mœnia subito collapsa sunt, The walles are sodaynly fallen downe.
Collâre, ris, n. g. a collar for a hounde or other beaste.
Collária, æ, f. g. a collar of yron that theues be bounde with.
Collatia, a towne by Rome, wherof one of the gates of the citee was called Collatina.
Collatina dea, was supposed to be the goddesse ouer small hylles.
Collatina porta, the name of a gate in Rome.
Collatinus, the name of a noble Romain, whiche was husbande to the chast Lucrece.
Collátio, ônis, f. g. a taske or lyse. also a conferyng together.
Collatiuum, ui, n. ge. a sacrifice made of manye mens offerynges together.
Collatiuus, a, um, that whiche is brought and gathered together.
Collatiuus venter, a greate paunche or bealy, whiche worde Plautus vsed.
Collato, aui, âre, to make larger.
Collâtor, ôris, m. g. he that conferreth or layeth his portion with other.
Collâtus, a, um, assembled, geuen, conferred, compared, brought, sent, coped together.
Dolere aliquem sibi collatum, to take greuously, that an other shoulde be compared with him.
Pecunia collata, money conferred and layed together for any purpose.
Collátus, us, m. g. a comparynge, a couplynge or ioygnyng together in battayle.
Collaudátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a commendation or prayse.
Collaudâtus, a, um, commended, praysed.
Collaudo, áui, âre, to prayse that which other do commende.
Collecta, æ, f. g. a shotte or reckonynge that is gathered of many.
Collectánea, ôrum, n. g. thynges written or gathered out of many warkes.
Collectáneus, a, um, and Collectitius, that whiche is gathered.
Collectarij, collectours, or they, which bie of common receyuours suche thynges, as the sayde receyuours can not gather vp them selues, beynge letted with some greater businesses.
Collectè, & collectim, compendiously.
Collêctio, ônis, f. g. a collection or gatherynge together, a catarre or impostume in a mans body. also a conclusion in an argument.
Collectiuus, a, um, that gathereth.
Collêctum, ti, n. g. a gatherynge together.
Collêctus, a, um, gathered together.
Colléga, æ, masc. gen. a felow or companion in office.
Habere collegam in aliquo munere, to haue a compaignion of equal power ioigned with one in any office.
Collegatárius, rij, he that is part taker of that, that is bequethed to any man.
Collegiati, gathered together in any felowship.
Collégium. gij, n. g. a company of them, which haue equall auctoritee. Also a company of men whiche be of one mystery or craft. Sometyme the felowshyp in any office.
Collegium fabrorum, the felowshyp of carpenters, and lykewyse of other crafts.
Collegium naturæ, a felowship that two thynges haue together by naturall inclination.
In collegium cooptare, to chose one into a felowship or company.
Cólleuo, áui, âre, to lyft vp, to lighten.
Collibértus, ti, m. g. he that is made free by the same patron that an other is.
Cóllibet, & cóllubet, collibuit, libitum est, collibére, to lyke, to please.
Vtcunque animo collibitum est meo, Euen as it pleaseth or liketh me. After myne owne fantasy.
Colliciæ, looke Colligæ.
Colliculus, li, a litteli hillocke.
Collido, si, ĕre, to beate or knocke together.
Confligunt leges inter se, & collidunt, The lawes repugne and are one agaynst an other.
Collidere manus, to clap the handes.
Cólligæ, Colliquiæ, Colycæ, or rather Colliciæ, certayne dennes or caues in the earth, where the some of salt peter is founde. also greate forrowes or diches, in to the whiche water is dryuen out of fieldes, by lesse forowes.
Colligátio, ônis, fœ. ge. a bindyng, ioygnyng or fastnyng of thynges together.
Colligâtum, i, n. ge. a thynge that is bounde or knitte together.
Colligâtus, a, um, bounde together, fastened, toygned.
Colligata & implicita inter se, thynges linked together, or mingled one with an other.
Apta & colligata inter se, thynges agreable and well compact one with an other.
Cólligo, cólligas, áui, âre, to binde together.
Colligare vulnera, to bynde vp woundes.
Ita se cum multis colligauit, he hath so intangled hym selfe with many persons.
Colligare impetum furentis. i. reprimere.

Colligare vno libro omnia, to knitte or comprehende all thynges in one booke.
Colligo, cólligis, légi, ĕre, together together, to bynge together. also to prepare, to numbre or rounte, to gather by profe or reason, to gette or purchase.
Se colligit in arma, he made him ready to fight
Seipsum colligere, to bringe home agayne the partes of the mynde that were dispersed. to gather a mans wittes together.
Colligere rationes, to caste a compt.
Colligere vestem, to tuche vp his garment.
Colligere exercitum, to gather together an armye, or to repse vp men of warre.
Colligere annos, to recken the yeres.
Colligere vitia alterius, to recken vp an other mans faultes.
Colligere naufragia fortunæ, to numbre the great aduersitees or losses that haue chaunced by misfortune.
Vasa colligere, to trusse vp stuffe and baggage.
Colligere testes, to gette witnesses.
Eandem esse naturam quam cerebro colligunt, they gather that it hath the same nature that the brayne hath.
Colligere omnia, togather a summe of all together.
Colligere beneuolentiam alicuius, to gette ones fauour or good wille.
Colligere existimationem, vel famã, to come to estimacion, to gette a good name, to become famous.
Iras colligere, to wexe angry.
Colligere vires, to wexe stronge.
Colligere se ex timore, to come to ones selfe agayne after a great feare.
Colligere se, togather or wynde together lyke a serpent.
Breuiter quæ acta sunt colligere, to tell briefly what thinges were doone.
Colligere causas, to seke excuses.
Collimbris, bris, f. g. a bird, called a douker or didapper.
Colliminium, nij, n. ge. the metyng of bounder of fieldes together.
Collimitãtus, a, um, bounded together.
Collimitor, aris, ari, to bounde together as landes doo.
Collimo, áui, áre, to winke with one eye, or to looke streight on the marke. sometyme to hitte the marke.
Collimare manum atq; oculos, to leuell with the hande and eyes.
Collineo, áui, áre, idē quod Collimo, to leuel.
Cóllino, lini, & liui, léui, linere, to rub or frote many thynges together softely, as one maketh an oyntment of a thyng sometyme to defyle.
Crines puluere collinere, to rape or fyle the heare with duste.
Collinus, a, um, of or pertenynge to an hilloche.
Collina porta, a gate at Rome.
Collina vinea, a vineparde made on an hill.
Colliphium, idem quod Coliphium.
Collignatio, is when a man auoydeth downeward a certayne liquide oldure, comynge, not of meate and drynke, but of raw humours, salynge out of the bodie into the bealy: and is like to yelow choler: but that it is more yelow, and sometyme oyly and fattie. Actius. Serm. 9. cap. 39.
Colliquefácio, quefacis, to melte or dissolue.
Colliqueo, cui, ére, to melte.
Colliquéfco, fcĕre, idem.
Colliquiæ, arum, fœm. gen. plu. greate gourdes of watre rennynge through fieldes after greate rayne, or snowe. looke colligæ.
Collis, is, m. g. an hille.
Collisio, ónis, f. g. a knockyng or dashyng of thinges together.
Collisus, us, m. g. idem.
Collisus, a, um, beaten and knocked together.
Græcia collisa bello, the countrey of Grece sore broken and domaged with warre.
Collitiæ, arum, f. g. great forowes in fieldes, out of whiche water is drayned. looke colligæ.
Collocátio, ónis, f. g. a placyng, settinge, or disposyng of thynges.
Collocátus, a, um, put or sette in some place.
Có loco, aui, áre, to sette in a place, to place or settle.
Collocare se in arborem, to clyme vpon a tree.
Collocare aliquem in soporem, to strike one in suche wyse that he is amazed, and yeth as he were on sleape or to speake it more shorte, to lay one a sleape with a stroke.
Collocare in collo, to lay on ones necke.
Colloces te in ocium, drawe thee to ease.
Collocare in lecto aliquem, to bringe one to bedde, or to lay one in his bedde.
Collocare filiam nuptui in dimidia parte agri, to gyue halfe his lande in mariage with his daughter.
Collocare patrimonium in salutem populi, to employ his inheritaunce to the wealthe of the people.
Collocare beneficium, to doo pleasure.
Dotem in fundo aliquo collocare, to assygne dowrie to one in some lande.
Male collocare horas, to bestow the tyme yll.
Insidias collocare, to lay in wayte to doo one harme or displeasure.
Præsidium collocare, to sette a garrison in a place to defende it.
Collocare pecuniam vsuris, to set out or lende money for vsury.
Spem in aliquem collocare, to put trust in one
Collocare se palam in meritricia vita, to geue hir selfe to lyue lyke a common harlotte.
Collocare se in ocium, to dispose hym to lyue quietly and without labour.
Collocare nuptum, to bestowe a woman in mariage.

In lace benefacta collocare, to cause benefites or good tournes to be openly knowen.
Collocare aliquem in aliquo gradu, to exalte or auaunce one to some degree or dignitee.
Ad aliquem interimendum collocarum esse, to be lette to kyll one.
Bene pecuniam collocare, to bestow ones mony well.
Fortuna collocauit te in amplissimo statu, Fortune hath auaunced thee to moste highe honour and dignitee.
Collocuplẽto, aui, are, to enriche.
Collocútio, ônis, f. ge. a communication or talkyng togyther. also parlyng.
Venire cum aliquo in collocutionem, to come to communication with a man.
Colloquium, ij, n. g. idem quod collocutio.
Ad hostium colloquia descendere, to goe downe to parle with the enemies.
Colloquia interrumpere, to breake mennes communication.
Fugere colloquium alicuius, to eschue ones communication.
Cólloquor, ĕris, tus sum, lŏqui, to talke with one, or to talke together.
Cólloqui alicui, to deuise or talke with one.
Cólloqui aliquem, to talke to one.
Colloquuntur inter se, They talke together, or one with an other.
Colloqui cum aliquo per literas, to sende letters one to an other.
Collostrati, be children, which do suche of the first mylke of their mothers as sone as they be borne.
Collúmbia, orum, & Collúbiæ, arum, idē quod tragemata, et bellaria.
Collustrátio, ônis, f. g. a sickenesse, whiche children haue by suckyng curdy mylke of a woman new delyuered.
Collûco, áui, âre, to make a glade in a woode, or to cut awaye the bowes that let the light to come to a place.
Collúceo, lúces, lúxi, ẽre, to shine or gyue lyght.
Collûcet sol mundo, the sunne gyueth lyght to the worlde.
Vidi collucẽre omnia furtis tuis, I saw thy thefte and robberies to be manyfestly knowen in all places.
Colluctátio, ônis, f. ge. a wrastelynge or contendyng together.
Collúctor, âtus sum, âri, to wrastle with one.
Colludium, ij, n. g. a playing together.
Collûdo, si, ĕre, to play with one or together.
Also amonge Ciuilians, it signifieth to pleade together by couine, to the intent to deceyue some other man.
Collum, li, n. g. a necke.
Contrahere collum, to pluche in the necke.
Languido collo trahere vomerem, to drawe wearely.
Eripere collum iugo, by translation, to ridde him selfe out of bondage.

Injicere collo brachia, to clippe one about the necke.
Iactare collum, to caste the head now on one syde, now on an other.
Præbere colla iugo, to submit ones selfe.
Retorquere collum equi, to tourne the horse head with a bridel.
Cólluo, lŭi, ĕre, to wasshe or rince.
Cóllue poculum, rince the cuppe.
Collúrio, ônis, f. g. by Aristoties description, seemeth to bee the birde, whiche we call a feldefare.
Collus, idem quod collum.
Collúsio ônis, f. g. the coupne and conclusion vsed amonge lawiers.
Collûsor, ôris, ma. g. a play felow, also he that dooeth any thynge by collusyon or coupne.
Collusórie, an aduerbe, with coupne or fraude.
Collûstratus, a, um, made cleare or bright.
Collústro, aui, are, to beholde on all partes.
Collustrare lumine, to make very cleare.
Oculis omnia collustrare, to looke, or to beholde all aboute.
Luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, The moone is supposed to be made bright and shynyng by the lyght of the sunne.
Collústrum, looke Collostrum.
Collutulo, áui, âre, to dishonest or defile.
Collûtus, a, um, washed, rinced.
Colluuiaris porcus, an hogge that wallowed in the myre, and hath meate giuen him there.
Colluuiárium, rij, n. g. a synke or gutter.
Collúuies, ei, f. g. filth, or dure, or stinkyng dyrte, of synkes, and such lyke.
Colluuio, idem quod Colluuies, and by a metaphore, the vile and naughtye condicion of any tyme. also an heape of naughtynesse, a myxture or confusion of thynges.
Collybia, orum, hygge tartes, tartes of Poytus gall, or other lyke thynges.
Collybistes, m. ge. he that deliuereth money by exchaunge, a banker.
Collybus, i, ma. g. the losse of money receyued by exchaunge, or in banke, as men doo, whiche goe into straunge countreys, delyuerynge money of this realme, to receyue as much of an other come where he cometh.
Collyra, ræ, f. gen. a lofe of breade or bunne, a crahnell or symnell.
Collyrida, æ, f. g. a cake.
Collyrium, i, n. g. a medicine for sore eyes. Also a medicine for horses and oxen.
Colo, aui, are, to streyne out licoure.
Colo, ŭi, ĕre, to worshyp, to loue or fauoure, to haue in estimacion, to haunte, to inhabite or dwell, to tyll or husbande lande.
Colere questum suum, to seeke hys owne profytte.
Hanc vitam colo, I leade this lyfe.
Colere officium, to doo his dutie or deuoure.
Colere pietatem, to haue his parentes in reuerence.

Co-

Colere ſe, to apparayle him ſelfe.
Colere vitam, to lyue.
Quia me colitis, & magnifacitis, Becauſe ye haue me in eſtimation, and ſet muche by me.
Colere & amare.
Colere, diligere, & obſeruare.
Colere & ornare.
Colere aliquem loco, or in loco parentis, To loue and reuerence one as it were his owne father.
Colere corpus, to trym or decke the bodie.
Colere terram, agrum, hortum, vitem, To tyll or houſbande the grounde. &c.
Colere vrbem, domum, regionem, to dwell in a citee, houſe, or countrey.
Colere & negligere, contrary.
In officio colendo ſita eſt vitæ honeſtas omnis, in negligendo turpitudo, in practyſynge that whiche is vertuous and comely, conſiſteth all the honeſtie of our lyfe: And in neglectynge the ſame, all vncleanyneſſe and diſhoneſty.
Vtilitate colere amicitiam, to fauoure and eſteme friendeſhip for profit ſake.
Diſciplinam colere, to applie learnyng.
Memoriam alicuius colere, to kepe a ſolempne memoriall or remembraunce of any perſon.
Pudorem & pudicitiam colere, to be ſhamefaſt and chaſte.
Colere religionem, to folow and eſteme religion.
Teſtimoniorum religionem & fidem nunquam iſta natio coluit, this nacion neuer eſteemed or regarded religion and trouthe, Or was neuer true and faythfull in witneſſe bearinge.

Colóbium, bij, n. g. a iacket or cote without ſleeues that is ſhort and cutted.

Coloboma, matis, n. ge. the mayme or lacke of any membre of the bodye.

Colocaſia, æ, f. g. a beane of Egypt.

Colocaſium, ſij, n. g. idem. And after ſome the roote of that beane.

Colocaurum, the citee Fridunall in Germanie.

Colocýnthis, idis, f. ge. a kynde of wylde goures, called of the apothecaries Coloquintida, which do moſte vehemently purge fleume, after warde choler, finallye bloud. Many men by this medicine haue finiſhed theyr lyues, whan they haue thought therby to haue pourged theyr bodies.

Coloméſtrum, ſtri, n, g. a kynde of Aconitum Dioſc.

Colon, vel Colum, li, n. ge. a gutte, whiche goeth from the lefte ſyde to the right, in the whiche the dounge taketh his fourme. And there is the diſeaſe called Colica, the Coliche. It is alſo a membre or parte of a Periode.

Colona, næ, f. g. a houſbande mans wyfe.

Colonæus, a place where Sophocles was borne.

Colonárij, orum, m. g. ruſticall people, tenantes in villenage.

Colonárium, rij, n. g. or after ſome Columnarium, a certayne penſion, whiche the Romaines were compelled (by the three pryncis called Triumuiri) to paye for theyr houſes at Rome. Alſo a rent paied for thynges belongyng to houſbandrie. it maye be taken for the tenour (called with vs) villenage, where the tenaunte is bounde to plowe, hedge, and reape the lordes corne.

Colónia, æ, f. g. a cell, an vnder citee, an vnder towne, a place whither people are ſent to dwell, whiche is not inhabited. it is alſo a citee, the people wherof came from an other citee builded before. it is ſometyme a grange, where houſbandrie is kept.
Colonias nouas deducere, to make a newe citee, and to bryng inhabitantes of an other citee to dwell there.

Colónicus, a, um, perteinyng to houſbandry.

Colónus, ni, m. g. a houſbande man. Alſo Coloni be they, which are ſent to inhabite a countrey or towne. Alſo an highe place in Athens, where Neptune was worſhipped.

Colónus, a, um, apt to be tilled.
Ager colonus, A countrey whither men be ſent to inhabite and manure the earth.

Cólophon, ônis, A citee of Jonia in Greece, where was the temple of Apollo called Clarius and Homerus the famous poete was borne.
Colophónem addere, to atchieue or bryng to concluſion the thyng that is enterpryſed, or taken in hande.

Colophónia, æ, f. ge. the herbe called alſo Scammonium, wherof is made the vehement purgacion of choler: out of the roote diſtilleth a gũme in greeke named Dacrydion, which ſignifieth a littell teare: that worde is now corrupted, and for Dacrydion, they call it Diagredium, which medicine beyng geuen without diſcretion, kylleth many men.

Colophonij, people of Colophon.

Color, or colos, óris, m. g. colour, and by a metaphore a cloke and pretenſe of a matter. alſo the externall face and beauty of a thyng.
Amiſimus colorem & ſpeciem priſtinam ciuitatis, we haue loſte the auncyente beautie and goodlyneſſe of our citee.
Mutare colorem, to chaunge colour.
Floridi colores, lyuely colours.
Theſſalicus color, purple colour.
Contactus colore aliquo, ſtayned.
Percoctus color, when one is bourned in the ſonne.
Tueri colorem, to preſerue ones colour.
Inducere colorem, to peynte.
Excidit color, his colour is fallen awaye.
Colores rhetorici, be called of Tullye the figures, tropes and ornamentes of oration.

Colórbaſus, the name of an hereſyke, whiche taught, that all mans lyfe was gouerned by the vii. planettes.

Colorátus, a, um, coloured peynted.

Colórius, a, um, of naturall colour, or that was neuer died.
Coloriæ veſtes, garmentes made of woll vndied.
Colorificus, a, um, that maketh colour, or colloureth.
Colóro, aui, are, to colour or make pretence.
Colos, li, m. gen. the fundement.
Coloſſe, a citee of Phrygia, whiche in the tyme of Nero was ouerthrowen with an earthquake.
Coloſſinus color, a kynde of violet or purple, died at Coloſſe, lyke the flower of the herbe called Cyclaminus.
Colóſſeus, & Colóſſicus, a, um, in fourme of Coloſſi, or great images.
Coloſſi, ymages of horrible greatneſſe, lyke to towres: one of Apollo in the capitall at Rome was. xxx. cubites high. Alſo at Tarentum, one made by Lyſippus, was. xl. cubites hygh. But at Rhodes one of the ſonne, excedynge all other, was in heyght. lxx. cubites, made by Colaſſis, ſcholar to Lyſippus. The thombe of that ymage few men might fathome. It was in makynge. xii. yeares, and the charges drew to. 300. talentes, whiche amounteth to. 43115. li. Strabo writeth, that the ymage was of Jupiter, and made by Chares Lyndius. beſydes this were an hundreth leſſe Coloſſi in Rhodes, and at Rome were many made of mettall.
Coloſſica onera, great and heauy burdens.
Colóſtra, æ, f. g. vel Colóſtrum, i, n. gen. the firſte milke that cometh in the breſtes or dougges incontinent after the byrthe, whiche hurteth the infantes that ſouke it. Paladius ſayth, that ſhepherdes cal it the thicker parte of mylke, whiche I deeme to bee ertame. Other thynke it to be hurdes.
Coloſtrátio, ônis, f. g. the corruption or diſeaſe of children, taken by ſoukyng of ſuche mylke.
Coloſtrâtus, a, um, that hath ſouked ſuche milke.
Coloſtráti infantes, children whiche haue ſouked ſuch courdy mylke.
Colôtos, a kynde of lyſardes: after other, a certayne colour.
Colotes, the name of a peinter.
Colpe, a citee of Jonia.
Colube, a citee of Jndia.
Cóluber, bri, m. g. a ſerpent, whiche lieth in the ſhadow of woodes. It may be taken for our Addar or ſnake, although the properties of Coluber, deſcribed by Hierom, doo not agree to our ſnake or adder.
Colubraria, an yle in the middle ſea.
Colúbrifer, that beareth an adder or ſnake.
Colum, li, n. g. a ſtrapner, a colander, a certayne veſſell made of oke hers, and occupied aboute makynge of wyne. Alſo a certayne diſeaſe, whiche firſt began in Tiberius the Emperour.
Columba, a dooue Columba liuia, a ſtokdoue.
Columbar, âris, n. g. a pylloze.
Columbâris, re, of a dooue.
Columbárium, rij, neu. gen. a douehouſe or culuer houſe. alſo a culuer hole.
Columbárius, rij, ma. ge. he that hepeth a douehouſe.
Columbâtim, in the maner of dooues.
Columbinus, a, um, of a culuer or dooue.
Ouum columbinum, a pigeons egge.
Colúmbulus, li, m. g. a litteil pigeon.
Colúmbus, bi, m. g. & Columba, bæ, f. g. a culuer or dooue.
Columella, the name of one that wzate of huſbandzie moſte eloquently.
Columella, læ, f. gen. a diminutiue of Columna Sometyme the chiefe ſeruaunt in the houſe. Alſo a parte of the mouthe, called gutturis vuula.
Columellares dentes, cheeke teeth.
Cólumen, inis, neu. gen. the ſuccour or ſtay, the wynde beame of an houſe.
Cólumen familiæ, the chiefe ſtay or ſuccour of a familie: lyhewyſe Cólumen reipublicæ.
Amicorum Antonij cólumen, the chiefe or principall of Antonies friendes.
Cólumis, & hoc colume, whole, ſounde, in good health.
Columna, æ, a citee in Bzutium.
Colúmna, æ, f. g. a columne or pyllour.
Scapus columnæ, the bodie of the pyllour.
Capitulum columnæ, the toppe or chapiter of a pyllour.
Immanes columnæ, meruelous great.
Spira or baſis columnæ, the baſe or foote of a pyllour.
Columnæ Herculis, two mountaynes, one at the vttermoſt parte of Spayne, the other in the vttermoſt weſt parte of Afrike, where now are the ſtreictes of Cyuill or Marrocke. Some holde opinion, that it is two yles in the ſayde ſtreictes, one of them in Europe, & the other in Afryke. Some (as Strabo ſayth) affirme them to be in deede two pillours of bzaſſe, in the yle Gades, longyng to Spayne, ſet in the temple of Hercules, in the honor of him, where they that trauayled by the meddell ſea, and were come to the vttermoſt parte therof, and entrynge into the Ocean ſea, came and dyd ſacrifice to Hercules: which opinion Poſſidonius thought to be moſt true.
Columnárium, looke Colonarium.
Columnâtus, a, um, that ſtandeth on pyllours.
Columnella, læ, fœm. gene. a diminutiue of columpa.
Columnus, was in olde tyme that, whiche we call now Culmus.
Colúri, are two great circles in the Sphere, which do declare the time called Aequinoctia, & Solſtitia, that is to ſay, whan the daye and nyght be equall in length: Alſo whan the day is lengeſt and the night at moſt length.
Colúrnus, a, um, of the tree Cornus.
Colus, li, and Colus, us, f. g. a diſtaffe. In Lactullus it is redde in the, m. g.

Colus

Colus, li, m. g. a kynde of tortutes made of leather.

Colutea, f. g. a tree. or as some thinke an herbe called Sene, whereof the leaues and coddes are ministred in medicines to purge melancoly.

Colúteum, tei, n. g. the fruite of that tree.

Cólycæ, arum, caues in the earth, wherein salte peter is founde.

Colymbades, olyues or ople bearies, condite in bryne or pickle.

Cólyrides, littell small loues lyke manchettes.

Coma, æ, f. gen. all the heare together, called a bushe. It is also taken sometyme for the leaues of trees and braunches of herbes.

Colamistráta coma, a curied and set bushe of heare.

Populeæ comæ, braunches of Poplars.

Lacerare comas, to teare ones heare.

Nutrire comam, to trimme and set muche by ones bushe.

Composita coma, a mans heare trimmed and sette.

Steterunt comæ, his heare stared.

Religare comam, to bynde or tie vp the heare.

Pectere comam, to combe the heare.

Soluere comam, to vndoo the heare that is bounde vp.

Comagene, a parte of Syria.

Comáginum, ni, n. g. a certayne ointmente or medicine.

Comana, a citee in the greater Cappadocia, an other in Pontus. The people are called Comani.

Comans, ántis, om. ge. thath hat a great bushe of heare.

Comans humus, the grounde that hath muche grasse.

Equi comantes, horses with longe manes.

Comans galea, an helmette with a plume of fethers.

Comans stella, a blasyng sterre.

Comari, a people of Asia, beyonde the Scythes.

Cómarus, ri, called also Vnedo, and Arbutum, a kynde of appules, whiche are so vnpleasaunt, that but one onely can be eaten at ones.

Comata, a shepeardes name in Theocrite.

Comátulus, a boye with a fayre bushe of heare.

Comátus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare by translation it is saied of trees or herbes, that haue longe leaues or floures.

Comata Gallia, all Fraunce, on this halfe the mountaynes.

Combe, a mayden that inuented the armoure of Eneas.

Combennones, looke Benna.

Cómbibo, cómbibi, ĕre, to drinke with one, to suche vp.

Combibere artes, to learne sciences.

Combibor, the passiue.

Cómbibo, ônis, mascu. gene. a companion in drynkynge.

Combinátio, ônis, f. g. a coupleyng togethers.

Combino, áui, áre, to combine or confederate together, to bynde in couples.

Combretum, called also Conferua, Conuoluulus, of the Apothecaries Volubilis, of some Fluuialis spongia, an herbe that groweth in the bottome of ryuers, thyche togethers lyke mosse or a spunge, the leafe lyke to Smilax, and the floure lyke a white Lylie. It is very holsome for wounded, sore bruises, & broken bones.

Combùro, bussi, ĕre, to bourne or consume with fyre.

Combustibilia, thynges that may be bourned, or that be apte to receiue fier.

Come, es, f. g an herbe called gotes berde.

Comedim, olde writers vsed for Comedam.

Cómedo, ônis, m. g. he that consumeth his owne goodes riottously, a glutton.

Cómedus, di, idem.

Cómedo, cómedis, édi, ĕre, to eate, to consume riottously.

Comedere patrimonium, to consume his inheritaunce in riotte.

Comédere beneficium, to forgette a good turne.

Comedere aliquem, bona alicuius, or nummos, to waste or consume a mans goodes, substance or money.

Comenses, people of Comum in Fraunce.

Comes, itis, com. gen. a compaignion or felow, and is applied to diuers other thynges, as well as to man. Also a name of dignitee, whiche we call an earle.

Viæ comes, & itineris comes, a compaignion that iourneth with one by the way.

Addere, præbere, aut adiungere se comitem, to accompany him selfe with one.

Præbere se comitem alicuius furoris, to accompanye one that enterpriseth some mischeuous or furious acte.

Comitem Platonis se profitetur, he professeth hym selfe to be folower of Plato.

Comites iudicum, amonge the Romains were the Legates, Pronostes, Questors, Secretaries, and suche other that were with them that were assigned to the gouernance of prouinces.

Also they that were assistent to iudges in matters of the common weale.

Largitionum comes, qui præerat largitionibus imperatoris.

Comes domorum, maister of the houshold in a princes courte.

Comes horreorum, he that hath the ouersight of the bakehouse and barne, with prouision of breade for a princes house.

Comes laborum, ouerseer of the workemen.

Comes rerum priuatarum, he that the emperour trusted in the ouersight and charge of all priuate matters.

Comes stabuli, maister of the horses.

Comes patrimonij, he that had the ouersight

of the emperours heritage.

Comeſſabúndus, a, um, that vseth to go a banketyng, rueslyng, and gourmandyſynge. also ouercharged with meate and dzynke.

Comeſſans, idem quod Comeſſator.

Comeſſátio, f. gen. a banket after ſupper, oz a ryottous banhettyng, a rere ſupper.

Comeſſátor, óris, m. g. a banketter, a reuellar, a riottour out of ſeaſon.

Comeſſe, foz Comedere, to eate.

Comésſor, ſſátus, ſſú, áre, to banket after ſupper.

Temulento agmine comeſſabundus inceſſit he wente lyke a reuellar wyth a dzunken route aboute him.

Comeſt, foz Comedit, he eateth.

Coméſtura, æ, f. g. an eatyng.

Coméſus, a, um, eaten. Comeſtus, a, um, idem.

Cométe, the father of Aſterion, one of the Argonautes.

Cométe, æ, oz Cométa, æ, m. g. a blasing ſterre.

Cómicus, a, um, of a comedie.

Comidrys, idem quod pſillium.

Cominia, a kynde of olyues.

Cóminus, foztwith, at hand, hande to hande.

Pugnare cominus, to come to hande ſtrokes, to fyght hande to hande.

Cominus, and Eminus, contrary.

Aër cominus æſtuat, foztwith the ayze became troublous.

Comis, me, om. gen. gentle, benigne, familiar, full of good humanitee. sometyme redye to forgyue, curteise.

Cómitas, atis, f. g. gentyneſſe, humanitee, curteyſie. Comitas & affabilitas ſermonis, gentilneſſe and courteyſy in talkyng.

Comitas & Beneficentia.

Comitas & facilitas.

Obſequium & comitas.

Comitas & ſeueritas, contrary.

Aſpergere grauitati comitatem, to ber ſage and graue, in ſuche wyſe, that he sheweth hym ſelfe gentill with all.

Exquiſitiſsimæ comitatis cenã dare, to make one a ſupper, and shewe hym therin extreadynge gentyneſſe and humanitee.

Grauitas condita comitate, grauitee, sauced oz made pleaſaunt with gentill behauor.

Comitátus, us, maſ. gen. felowſhip, company, retinue, a trayne. sometyme a princis courte. Sometyme an aſſemble of people, if the princis erre not.

Comitátus, a, um, accompanied.

Ex vrbe parum comitátus exibat. he wente oute of the citee haupnge with him but a ſmall company.

Vno eſt comitatior, he hath one the moze in his company.

Homo eſt comitatſsimus, The man hath very many that hepe him company.

Cómiter, gentilly, courteiſly, willyngly, gladly, ſweetely.

Comiter & benigne appellare aliquem, to ſpeake to one, and call hym by his name gentilly and ſauourably.

Comiter accipere aliquem, to welcome one ſweetely and gentilly.

Comitia, órum, neu. gen. plu. a congregacion oz aſſemble of the people, foz election of officers, oz foz pzomulgation of lawes, lyke to our parliament.

Comitia edicere, to calle oz ſummon a parliament.

Comitia calata, looke Calatus.

Comitia habere, to holde oz kepe a counſayle oz parliament.

Comitiális, le, pertepnyng to the conuocation, oz conuocation houſe.

Comitiales homines, bely felowes full of contencion. Also they that be taken with the falſyng ſickneſſe.

Comitiális dies, The day whan people aſſembled at Rome foz the election of officers.

Comitialis morbus, the fallyng ſyckneſſe.

Comitiáliter, in maner of the fallyng ſyckneſſe.

Comitiárius, a, um, lyke the aſſemble oz congregation of the people.

Statio comitiaria, whan an army of ſouldioure ber together in fourme of counſayle oz congregation.

Comitátus, a, um, choſen by conſente of the people at theyz aſſemble.

Comitátus, us, the aſſemblyng oz gatherynge to gether of the people.

Comitium, tij, n. g. the place where the aſſemble is made.

Cómitor, átus ſum, ári, and Cómito, aui, áre, to company oz go with one, oz kepe felowſhyppe with other.

Quæ comitantur huíc vitæ, whiche be ioygned oz coupled with this life. where note, that it is conſtrued with a datiue caſe.

Superbia comitatur honores, pzide is alwaye ioygned to honour: oz pzyde foloweth oz accompanieth honour.

Comitare aliquem, to kepe one company.

Comma, cómmatis, neu. g. a point, dyuydynge a ſentence, where many membzes be: as,

Nihil te nocturnum præſidium palatij, nihil vrbis, vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil conſenſus bonorum omnium, nihil habendi ſenatus locus munitiſsimus, nihil horum ora vultuſque mouerunt?

Comma, a kynde of money, of very ſmall value.

Commáculo, áui, áre, idem quod Maculo. alſo to ſtayne a mans honeſtie oz good name.

Commaculare ſe ambitu, to ſtayne his honeſtie with vnlawfull labouryng foz any office oz dignitee.

Manus commaculare ſanguine alicuius, to polute oz defile ones ſelf with the vniuſt ſhedyng of a mans bloud.

Commádeo, cómmades, mádiui, ére, idem quod

quod Madeo.
Commalaxo, idem quod Exerceo, ✠ wooꝛde out of vſe.
Commanducâtus, a, um, chewed oꝛ eaten.
Commanducâtus cibus, chewed meate.
Commanducâtus, us, m. g. chewynge.
Commandûco, aui, re, to chewe meate.
Commanipulo, ônis, ma. ge. a ſouldioure of the ſame bande that an other is.
Commaritus, ti, ma. g. one that is in ſtede of an huſbande.
Commata, torum, neu. gen. trenches, whereby water is let out of a ponde oꝛ ryuer. alſo a kind of money.
Commeâtus, us, maſcu. gen. a ſauke conducte, a paſſoꝛte. ſometyme vytaples foꝛ an armye oꝛ multytude of men, oꝛ foꝛ any other ꝑticuler perſon.
Commẽditor, âris, âri, to medicate oꝛ muſe on a thynge.
Commeminiſſe, to remembꝛe.
Commẽmini, ✠ remembꝛe, oꝛ ✠ dooe remembꝛe well.
Commemorâbilis, le, wooꝛthy to be mencioned.
Commemorandus, a, um, to bee remembꝛed, mencioned oꝛ ſpoken of.
Commemoranda liberalitas, liberalytee wooꝛthie to bee mencioned oꝛ commended of anye man.
Commemorâtio, ônis, f. gen. a mencionynge, a remembꝛaunce, a reherſall, oꝛ a puttynge one in mynde of a thynge.
Commẽmoro, aui, are, to reherſe, to make reherſall of a thyng, to remembꝛe, to tell, to put one in mynde oꝛ remẽbꝛaunce, to mencion oꝛ ſpeake of a thynge.
De cuius virtute ante cõmemoraui, of whoſe vertue ✠ haue ſpoken befoꝛe.
Quid quoquo die egerim, commemoro veſpere, ✠ recoꝛde oꝛ call to my remembꝛance in the euenyng.
Commemorare officia, quæ contulimus in aliquem, to put one in mynde of the freendlye pleaſures that we haue doone foꝛ him.
Sed quid ego complura commemorem? But why ſhould ✠ reſyte any moꝛe?
Commendâbilis, le, wooꝛthy to be commended oꝛ ꝓꝛayſed.
Commendâtio, ônis, f. g. a commendacion oꝛ ꝓꝛayſynge a ſettynge out, an hablynge, oꝛ auaunſynge of the dygnitee of any thynge.
In prima commendatione aliquid ponere, to commende oꝛ ꝓꝛayſe a thynge firſt of all, oꝛ ſpecially.
In vulgus commendatio, reputacion oꝛ eſtimacion among the common people.
Commendationem ineuntis ætatis ab impietate & ſcelere ducere, to make his youth fyrſt of all famous and notable by ſome impious oꝛ deteſtable acte.
Commendatitius, a, um, that wherewith a man is remembꝛed oꝛ recommended.
Commendatitiæ literæ, letters of recommendacion.
Commendâtor, ôris, m. g. he that recommendeth one to an other. He that laudeth, ꝓꝛayſeth oꝛ boſteth, he that auaunceth oꝛ ſetteth fooꝛth the dignitee of any thyng.
Commendâtrix, icis, f. gen. the that commendeth. ꝛc.
Lex virtutum commendatrix, The law is the ſetter fooꝛth and commender of vertue.
Commendâtus, a, um, ꝓꝛayſed, commended, habled, ſette fooꝛth. Alſo committed to a thinge oꝛ perſone.
Ex vtilitate ſua commendatæ nobis res, thynges that we loue, foꝛ the ꝓꝛofyte that cometh to vs by theim.
Commendatum habere aliquid, To haue a thynge ſo commended of one, as it were to defende oꝛ ſuppoꝛte the ſame.
Commendationis eſſe famæ, to bee moꝛe renoumed, to be better repoꝛted of.
Sibi commendatus, one that fauourreth oꝛ loueth him ſelfe.
Commendo, âui, âre, to commende oꝛ ꝓꝛayſe.
Sometyme to commende, to ſette out, and make more acceptable and wooꝛthy ꝓꝛayſe, to hable, to auaunce the dignitee of a thynge. alſo to committe, and as it were to put one in truſte with a thynge, oꝛ perſon, to ſpeake oꝛ wꝛyte in ones commendacion oꝛ fauour.
Moriens nos commendauit tibi, whan he dyed, he ꝓꝛayed you to be good vnto vs.
Committere & commendare.
Ego me tuæ commendo fidei, ✠ committe my ſelfe to your trueth and honeſtie, ✠ put my ſelfe into your handes.
Rem & famam ſuam commendare, & concredere alicui, to committe and putte ones goodes and good name into the handes oꝛ tuicion of any man. Lykewiſe Commendare & tradere ſe alicui.
Iuſtitiam ſuam humanitate commendat, with his gentyneſſe he maketh his iuſtice commendable.
Eius negotiis tibi commendo, ✠ deſyꝛe you to ſhewe fauour to him in his buſyneſſe.
Commendare ſe clientelam alicuius, to put him ſelfe in the tuicion oꝛ ꝓtection of any noble man.
Commendari, to be eſtemed.
Nulla re magis commendatur orator, quàm verborum ſplendore, an oꝛatour is not moꝛe eſtemed. ꝛc.
Commendare ſempiternæ gloriæ, oꝛ immortalitati, to make a thynge to be famouſe and renoumed foꝛ euer: to gette it an immoꝛtall name.
Commendare memoriæ, to committe a thyng to memoꝛie, to kepe it in mynde.
Commendare ſe fugæ, to flee.
Commendare literis, to put in wꝛytynge.

Commen-

Commendare halitum re aliqua, to make his breath more sweete with any thyng.

Oleum amigdalinum colorem commendat, oyle of almondes maketh one to haue a good colour, or setteth foorth the colour.

Virtus commendat virum, vertue commendeth a man, and maketh him to be more estemed.

Eloquentiam vox maxime commendat, The voyce commendeth and setteth foorth a mans eloquence chiefely.

Commẽsus, us, m. g. an equall proportion and measure of thynges.

Commentáculum, li, n. g. a marshals, or an vshers rodde.

Commentariẽnsis, ẽnsis, ma. ge. he that kepeth the regester booke, or a gaylour that is charged with the kepyng of trespassours.

Commentariolum, a little register or memoriall.

Commentárium, rij, n. g. vel commentarius, rij, m. g. a brydgement or other booke that conteyneth thynges briefely written. Also a comment or exposition. Also a boke of remembrance, a regester. Sometyme a briefe history, conteynyng the actes of any persone or common weale. Also a briefe note of instruction or memorail.

Rerum vrbanarum commentarium, a booke or regester, wherein suche thynges as are doone in a citee, are briefely noted.

Conficere commentarios, to drawe out a briefe memoriall of thynges.

Commentarium paulo plenius, a writyng, wherein thynges bee mencioned somewhat at large.

Referre, or Regerere in commentarios, to regester.

Scribere commentarios rerum suarum, to make or write a briefe history of his owne actes.

Commentátio, ónis, f. g. a meditatyng or deuisyng of a thynge: a debatyng or reasonyng of a matter. sometyme a description or setteyng foorth of a thyng in writyng.

Meditatio, and Commentatio idem.

Commentatio & cogitatio, idem.

Causarum commentatio, a meditatyng or debatyng of causes afore hande.

Mortis commentatio, medytatyng of deathe before hande.

Commentátus, a, um, deuysed, ymagined, disputed, written.

Commentitius, a, um, feygned, or deuysed for the tyme. Sometyme newely inuented or deuysed.

Crimen commentitium, a false ymaggyned accusation.

Ficta & commentitia.

Noua & commentitia.

Commentátor, óris, m. g. an inuentor or deuyser.

Commẽntor, áris, ári, to thynke on, to make mencion, to dispute, common, talke or reason of matters, to wryte commentaries or bookes of remembraunce. also to deuise, to inuent or ymaggyne a false tale.

Id ipsum mecum in his locis commentor, I thynke or muse on the same matter here with my selfe.

Futuras mecum commentabar miserias, I consydered or cast with my selfe, what miseries wouide folow.

Cum in hortos commentandi causa veniss-emus, after that we were come into the gardens, to talke, deuise, and reason of matters.

Commentari & meditari de re aliqua, to reason an deuise of any matter.

Commentari aliquem, to counterfayte any persone.

Commentemur inter nos, qua ratione. &c. Lette vs deuyse amonge our selues, by what meane, &c.

De militari disciplina commentari, to wryte a booke of martiall policy, or of warfare.

Cum commentaremur hæc, when wee dyd wryte these thynges.

Commẽntum, ti, n. g. a comment or exposition, a matter feygned, a foolysh deuyse, a phantasye.

Commẽntus, a, um, actively, that inuenteth: passively, that is inuented, ymaggyned, or feygned.

Non veresimile est tantum scelus commentum esse, It is not lykely, that he deuised or inuented so heynous an act.

Commentus est illud de sua sententia, He deuised that of him selfe: He inuented that of his owne brayne, or of his owne phantasie.

Commenta sacra, feygned inuented and feigned.

Cõmeo, áui, are, to goe hyther and thyther, or to goe to or with an other, to come and goe.

Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, The sonne goeth from the east vnto the weste.

Commeare vltro citroq; , to goe hyther and thyther, to walke vp and downe.

Crebro illius literæ ad nos commeant, His letters come to vs oftentimes.

Quacunque commeauerat, By what so euer waie he passed.

Vt tutò ab repentino hostium incursu singuli commeare possent, that euery one might come and goe safely, without daunger of the sodayne inuasion of the enemies.

Dicit, posse internuntio sermones commeare, He sayed, that theyr communication of woordes myghte be declared by some messanger goyng betweene.

Commércor, aris, ari, idem quod Mercor.

Commércium, cij, n. g. an entercourse or lyberte to cary marchandyse from one place to an other. Also communication or forme of byyng and sellyng together. also a familiar custome or

acquey-

acquintaunce.
Commercium sermonis, communication, talkynge.
Quid tibi mecum est commercij? what acquentance or familiaritee hast thou with me?
Non habet vllum cum virtute commercium, he vseth no honeste or vertuous conuersation at all.
Perdere linguæ commertia, to lose the vse of the tounge.
Miscere commercio diuersas gentes, to mynngle diuers nations together, by entercourse of marchaundise.
Commereo, commeres, mérui, ére, to deserue, to committe, to offende or trespasse.
Si senserit te timidum pater, arbitrabitur cõmeruisse culpam, If thy father do perceyue the to be afrayde: he wyll suppose that thou art giltee, or hast committed the offence.
Quid commerui? what haue I done amysse?
Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, She neuer trespassed any thynge agaynst me.
Commerere culpam in se, to committe a faute agaynst ones selfe.
Commercor, idem quod commereo.
Commereri culpam, to doe an offence.
Commessari, lyke Comesari.
Commétior, iris, iri, idem quod Metior.
Commetiri cum tempore negotium, to conferre the businesse with the tyme, or to measure it by the tyme.
Commeare, for Commeare, a wooyde out of vse.
Commictilis, le, sette together, trymmed.
Cómmigro, cómmigras, áui, are, to goe with one to a place. also to goe from one place to dwell in an other.
Necy enim huc diu commigrarunt, It is not longe sens they came hither to dwell.
Commiles, militis, m. ge. a souldioure with an other vnder one capytayne.
Commilitium, ij, n. g. felowshyp in warres.
Commilito, ónis, m. g. a felow or companyon in warres.
Comminátio, ónis, f. g. a threatnynge or manasynge.
Comminiscor, ëris, commentus sum, sci, to call to remembraunce, to inuent or ymagyne, to deuyse.
Comminístro, aui, are, idem quod ministro.
Cómminor, áris, ári, to threten vehementlye.
Comminuo, ui ere, to breake in small pieces.
Frangere & comminuere aliquem, to breake or abate ones power.
Auaritia comminuit atque violat officium, Through couetousnesse, he neglected and thrue aside all honest dealyng towarde his freende.
Comminuti re familiari, made poore.
Cómminus, looke Cominus.
Commisceo, scui, ére, to mixe together.
Commiscere aliquid cum altero, to mynngle one thynge with an other.
Commiscere consilium cum aliquo, to cõsult with an other man.
Commiserátio, ónis, f. gen. compassion, or moupng of pitee.
Commisereseo, scere, to haue compassion.
Commiseror, aris, ari, idem quod Miseror.
Commissa, confiscations, thynges doone contrary to the testament of any man, and punysshed by some penaltee.
Commissio, ónis, fœmin. gener. a settynge together of twayne or mo in tryall of maystry in any feastes.
Commissiones prætorum, were the celebrations or publishinges of plaies made by the great officers called Prætores.
Commissorius, a, um, an adiectyue.
Lex commissoria, an exception, couenaunt, or condition in any busynesse or contracte, whiche not beynge fulfilled, the whole bargayne is voyde.
Lege commissoria emere, to bye a thynge, that if the money be not payed at a date appoynted, the bargayne is voyde.
Commissum, si, n. g. a thyng committed or doone, a trespasse.
Commissa tegere, to keepe secrete that is told to a man.
Prodere commissa, contrary to the other.
Punire commissa, to punysshe trespasses.
Commissúra, æ, fœ. ge. a ioynct of any thynge that is closed and opened, as properly of tables, whiche be ioygned.
Commissus, a, um, doone, committed to the keepyng of one, trespassed, ioygned or sette together, mynngled.
Commissum bellum, open warre.
Bella commissa alicui, geuen in charge to one.
Ludi commissi, playes begunne.
Piacula commissa, greeuous offences committed.
Commitigo, áui, áre, idem quod Mitigo. also to knocke.
Tibi vti commitigari videam sandalio caput, That I may see thee knocked on the head with his slypper.
Commítto, si, ere, to committe into ones handes or charge, to employne, to offende or trespasse. to ioygne or put together. Also to dooe or begynne. It doth also betoken, to deliuer, to compare, to bryng to contencion. to sette together, to confiscate, to leyse for forfayture, to prouoke or stirre.
Quibus dictis, mox prælium commisere, That spoken, they began battayle.
Committere alicuius plagæ oras futuris, to stiche a wounde together as surgions doo.
Committere semen solo, to caste seede into the grounde, to sowe seede.
Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, These my goodes I committe into your handes.

Seruó-

Seruò ne fortunas meas me commisisse futuri, To haue put or committed all that I haue, to a lyght prayenge knaue.
Committere & commendare.
Committere & communicare.
Committere & credere.
Arbitrio alicuius committere aliquid, to commytte a thynge to a man to order as he wyll him selfe.
Committere literas alicui, to putte one in trust to conueygh letters.
Committere gnatam vxorem alicui, to geue his daughter in marryage to one.
Committere in discrimen, to put in daunger.
Nauigationi, or ponto se committere, to take the sea.
Periculo mortis se committere, to putte hym selfe in daunger of death.
Itineri se committere, to take a iourney.
Par gladiatorum committere, to sette together two swoorde players.
Committere bellum, to make open warre.
Spectaculum committere, to begynne a mayegame or syght. Likewyse Ludos committere.
Non timent, qui nihil commiserunt, They that haue not offended feare not.
Committere contra legem, to trespasse against the lawe.
Committere adulterium, cædem, culpam, delictum, flagitium, fraudem.
Rixam committere, to brayle or chyde.
Ne committas, vt aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, doe not so, that thou must say after at any tyme, I thought not so muche.
Committere se in aspectum populi, to shewe hym selfe in the syght of the people.
Calumniatores apposuit, qui illam hæreditatem Veneri commissam dicerent, he suborned certayne false accusers, whiche shoulde say, that that heritage was consecrate or vowed as forfayte to Venus.
Commodatarius, rij, mas. gen. he that taketh a thynge of lone: he that borroweth, he to whom any thyng is lent.
Commodatares, a thing lent without auarage.
Cómmodè, very well, profitably, aptely, handesomely, to ones pase or appetyte, conuenyently, to the purpose.
Commode cadere, to happen or succede well, or to the purpose.
Commodè verba facere, to speake thynges to the purpose.
Commodissimè per eum agi potest, it maye be done by him moste conuenyently.
Minus commodè audire, to haue a shrewde name, or to be yll reported of.
Commodè cadit, it fortuneth well, or it commeth well to passe.
Commodè dicere, to speake fayre.
Commodè latinè dicere, to speake a thynge in pure and cleane latyne.

Cómmodè res gerere, to exployte matters prosperously.
Commoditas, âtis, f. g. a commoditee, vtylytee, profyte, aptnesse, conuenientnesse.
Commoditas hominis, the facilitee or courtesie of one, whiche agreeth to any request.
Cómmodo, âui, âre, to doo or an other mans commoditee, to doo good to, to shewe pleasure or commoditee, also to lende.
Commodare capillum, to kembe the heade, to decke the bushe.
Commodare loquelam, to speake.
Commodare operam, to helpe.
Quicquid eis commodaueris, erit mihi maiorem in modum gratum, what so euer you shall doo for their profyte, or what so euer ye shall doo theim good in, shall be to me verye acceptable.
Obsuam causam commodare alicui, to doo good to an other for his owne commoditee.
Cómmodare alicui in re aliqua, to doo good or shewe pleasure to one in any mattier.
Commodare, for Accommodare.
Omnibus in rebus te illi commodes, Bende your selfe to shewe him pleasure in all thynges.
Commodamus vestes, libros, vasa, equos, & similia, quæ eadem redduntur. Mutuo autem damus nummos, frumentum, vinum, pro quibus alia redduntur eiusdem generis.
Aurem alicui commodare, improprie.
Aurem commodare alicui, to geue eare, or harken to one.
Commódito, âui, âre, a frequentatiue of Commodo.
Commódulè, a diminutiue of commodè.
Cómmodum, i, n. g. profyte or commoditee. also a thynge good, apte, and conuenient. some tyme it is an aduerbe, and than it signifyeth the same tyme, in good tyme, leysure, or opportunitee, scarcely.
Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Thou were scarcely departed yesterdaye, whan Trebatius was come.
Comparare sua commoda ex incommodis alterius, to gear his commoditees or pleasures by an other mans harmes and disprofyte.
Inhibere commoda alicuius, to hynder or lette a mans profytes.
Inseruire suis commodis, to worke for his owne profyte.
Quum est commodum, whan it shall bee thought good, conuenient or meete.
Vt cui tibi esse commodum condonares, that you myght pardon whom ye thynke good.
Si id non commodum erit, ores vt redeat, yf he may not so doo conuenyently, praye hym to come agayne.
Si commodum est, apud me sis hodie volo, If you haue leysure, or if ye may conuenyently, I would ye shulde be with me to daye.
Quod commodo tuo fiat, as muche as you maye,

maie, sauynge youre selfe harmeleſſe: Or ſo that you put youre ſelfe to no diſcommoditee, or as farre as you maie conueniently.

Commodum huc aduerterat, As happe was, ſhe tourned this waie.

Commodum, aduerb. in good tyme, or ſeaſon, as fortune was, alſo ſeaſely, when cum ſoloweth.

Cómmodus, a, um, profytable or apt, handſome, good to agree withall, feate, commodious, pleaſant, tractable, eaſy to be pleaſed, beninge, humaine, gentle.

Commodus capillus, a buſſhe well decked, or kempte.

Commodus homo, a tractable or reaſonable manne.

Commodus conuiua, a gueſt not curious to pleaſe.

Commoda & faceta mulier, a pleaſaunte and merye woman.

Literæ commodæ, pleaſante letters ſuche as a man deſyreth.

Commoda ſtatura homo, a man of good ſtature, not to greate nor to lyttle.

Commodum id non eſt, it maie not bee eaſely doone.

Commodum obſonare, to vſe moderate fare.

Commoda valetudo, good health.

Te iam commodiorem, mitioremque nunciant, They ſhewe that you bee more tractable and gentill.

Veſtis commoda ad curſum, handeſome or eaſie to renne in.

Commodus, & inhumanus, contrary.

Commodis moribus homo, a man of gentill behauiour, nothyng ſtraunge or curyouſe.

Commodius eſſe opinor, I thynke it better or more conuenient.

Commœreo, mœres, ui, ére, to be all heauie or ſory.

Commólior, liris, litus ſum, liri, to go about or endeuour.

Commoliri dolem, to go about deceyte.

Cómmolo, mólui, commólitum, lére, to bruſe or breake.

Commonefácio, commonéfacis, féci, ére, to warne or aduyſe one, to geue a man warnynge, to put him in mynde of a thynge.

Commonefieri, to be warned.

Amicitiæ veteris commonefacere aliquem, to put one in mynde of olde freendſhyp.

Commonefacere rem aliquam, for Commemorare.

Cõmmóneo, cómmones, mónui, ére, idem quod Commonefacio.

Aliorum exempla cómmonent, the examples of other men do ſhew or teache me.

Amicé commonére, to warne freendly.

Commonere aliquem, to remembre one of a thynge.

Commonere aliquem officium ſuum, to admertyſe one what he ought to doe, or what his duetie is.

Commonitórium, rii, neut. gene. a prieue conſtruction.

Commónitus, a, um, monyſhed, aduertyſed, warned, put in remembraunce.

Commónſtro, áui, áre, to ſhewe a thynge that is hyd or vnknowen.

Viam commonſtrare, to ſhewe or teache the waie.

Commorátio, ónis, f. g. a bydyng, a tarieng, or lyngeryng. Alſo a fygure of rhetoryke, whan one abydeth longe vpon a matter.

Commórdeo, di, ére, to byte.

Commórior, éris, commóri, to dye with one.

Commorientes, they that dye together. Alſo the name of a commedi in Plautus.

Cómmoro, aui, are, to make to tary.

Cómmoror, áris, ári, to abyde with one, alſo to dwell in a place for a tyme. alſo to make one to tary that is goyng.

Maléfacis properantem qui me commorare, ſol abit, Thou doeſt naught to tary me, ſens I goe in haſte, and the ſunne is now ſette.

Tardare & commorari.

Conſiſtere & commorari.

Complures dies ibi commoratus eſt, He abode there a longe tyme.

Commorare multis verbis in re aliqua, to abyde longe in a matter, and ſpeake muche of it.

An te auſpicium commoratum eſt? an tempeſtas continet, qui non abiſti ad legiones, ita vt dudum dixeras? Dyd the token, ſhewed by the byrdes, cauſe the to tary? or elles the weather kepe the backe, that thou wenteſt not to the armye, as thou ſaydeſt a whyle agoe that thou wouldeſt?

Commortális, le, mortall, that ſhall or muſt peryſſhe or dye.

Commoſſem, for Commouiſſem.

Commótio, ónis, f. g. a commocion, perturbacion, or diſquietynge.

Commótio animi, perturbacion or diſquietyng of the mynde.

Commotiúncula, læ, fœ. gen. the diminutiue of Commotio.

Commótria, a mayden that dooeth araie or apparayle hir maiſtreſſe.

Commótus, a, um, meued, troubled, afrayde, angry, alſo quicke.

Grauiter commótus, verye angry.

Commotum reddere, to vexe or angre.

Commóueo, cómmoues, móui, ére, to trouble, to vexe or diſquiete, to remoue, to pluckе or ſtere vp to a thyng. ſometyme to depart.

Tu & cura vt valeas, & te vltrò ne temere commóueas, Farrewell, and take hede, that thou depart not hence to haſtily.

Commouere caſtra, to remoue the campe.

Ab Amalthea te non commouebo, I will not

not cause you to departe or remoue from Amalthea.

Commouêre sui expectationem, to cause one to looke for him.

Grauiter primo nuncio commôtus sum, I was very angry or greatly moued with the first tydynges.

Ad turpe compendium aliquem commouêre, to moue a man to filthy lucre.

Commouêre dolorem, to make sorry.

Misericordiam, inuidiam, iracundiam, commouêre.

Odium in aliquem commouêre, to make one hated.

Tumultum aut bellum commouêre, to reyse vp ruffelyng.

Commouere se aliquo, to departe from a place.

Commúlceo, lci, êre, to mitigate or asswage.

Commûne, is, n. g. a communaltee.

Communicátio, ônis. f. g. communication, consultacion, makyng of an other part taker in any mattier.

Communicatio sermonis, communication, talkyng, or deuysyng together.

Communicatus, a, um, sometyme actuely, makyng an other part taker, conferryng in communication. sometyme passyuely, commoned of, conferred, or made part taker.

Communico, áui. âre, to communicate or depart a thynge with an other, whyche I haue. sometyme to common or talke together, to conferre counselles.

Communicaui tecum consilia mea, I haue made you pryuy of my counsayles.

Rem cum altero communicare, to make an other part taker with vs in a mattier.

Magistratus communicare cum plebeis, to suffre the commoners to beare offyces as well as the nobles.

Communicare laborem, to labour together one with an other.

Laudem cum altero communicare, to make an other part taker of our laude and renoume.

Ephetwyse Lucrum communicare.

Mensa sua communicare aliquem, to geue one meate and drynke at his table.

Communica mecum hanc prouinciam, helpe me in atchieuyng this mattier.

Impartire & communicare.

Ad te scripseram, vt cum Camillo communicares, I wrote to you, that you shoulde common or talke with Camillus.

Communicare inter se de re aliqua, to common, talke or deuyse together of any mattier.

De officio vtriusque nostrum communicare, to talke or conferre together, concernyng bothe our duetees, or what both you and I ought to doo.

Communicari, sometyme in the actyue syguificacion.

Communio, ônis, f. g. communion, mutuall, participation together.

Communio sanguinis, kynrede.

Communio sermonis, talkyng together.

Communio legis, a felowshyppe vnder one lawe, as is betwene the men of one cite or countrey.

Cómmúnio, commûnis, niui, ire, to fortifie, or make stronge, to fence on all partes.

Commûnis, ne, that is in common, that longeth as well to one as to an other, common. sometyme for Vniuersus.

Communes dies, were vnlucky daies to doe about any thyng, suche as we call dismoll daies, or crosse daies.

Communitas, átis, f. g. comminaltee, participacion, felowshyp.

Cómmúniter, in common.

Communiter & separatim, Opposita.

Communitus, a, um, fortified, fenced, made stronge.

Commurmuro, áui, âre, idem quod Murmuro.

Commurmuror, áris, ari, idem.

Commutábilis, le, that whyche may be easily chaunged.

Commutátio, ônis, f. g. an exchaunge, one thyng for an other, an alteracion.

Commutationes temporum quadripartitæ, the. iiii. alteracions and changes of the yere.

Animorum commutationes, the alteracions and changeynges of mens myndes.

Commutátus, us, a chaunge or alteracion.

Venire in commutatum, to bee altered or chaunged.

Commutátus, a, um, chaunged, altered.

Commûto, aui, are, to cheunge one thynge for an other, to alter.

Commutare verba, to chyde, or to geue a shrewde woorde for a good.

Commutare aliquem, to change ones mynde.

Commutare captiuos, to change prysoners.

Commutare fidem & religionem pecunia, For money to doo agaynst trouth and conscience.

Sententiam & consilium commutare, To chaunge ones aduyse, purpose, or counsayle.

Mortem cum vita commutare, to die.

Commutare in horas, to chaunge euery houre.

Commutare aliquid in libris, to alter, change, or amende any thynge in bookes.

Animos commutare & flectere, to moue or chaunge mens myndes.

Commutare contumeliam alicuius vita sua, to put his lyfe in daungier, to wooyke an other man reproche or despyte.

Como, psi, êre. to kembe or decke the heade, to apparayle gorgiously, to trymme, to attyre, to pyne, to make gaie, properly it belongeth to women.

Comœdia, æ, fœ. g. an enterlude, wherein the common vices of men and women are apparantly declared in personages, a comedie.

Comœ-

Comœ dicè, gentylly, and pleasauntly.
Comœdior, āris, āri, to iest or scoffe.
Comœdus, di, mas. gen. a player of comedies, or enterludes.
Cómicus, ci, m. g. a maker of enterludes.
Comosis, the excrement or dregges of ware in the hyues of bees, the fyrste foundacion of theyr wooske in makynge honie. Plī. li. 2. cap. 7.
Comósos, a, um, that hath a great busshe of heare, and in trees and herbes, that hath many braunches or leaues.
Compáctilis, le, that is well compacted and trussed together, shorte and rounde.
Compáctio, ónis, f. ge. a ioygnynge or settynge together.
Compáctus, a, um, well sette or ioygned together.
Compactum corpus, a body well pyght and sette together.
Compáctum, ti, neu. gen. an agreement or appoyntment.
Compacto, or De compacto rem agere, to conspyre a matter, or to doe a thynge by one accorde, or confederacie.
Compágino, aui, are, to putte or ioygne together a thynge that is loused.
Compâgo, páginis, and Compáges, âgis, f. g. seldome or neuer, ginis, a ioygnyng together of thynges.
Compáges lapidum, the couching or ioygnyng together of stones.
Muri compâgem soluere, to breake downe the wall.
Compar, āris, om. ge. equall or euen, lyke.
Compar coniugium, an equall mariage.
Compar, āris, ma. ge. a compaignion or equall. sometyme a wyfe or husbande.
Compar, an ornament of rhethorike, whan the partes of a sentence haue equall noumbre of syllables.
Comparābilis, le, that maie be compared.
Comparātè, in maner of comparynge of thynges togethet.
Comparātio, ónis, f. g. comparison, preparacion or bringe, a purchasyng or gettynge.
Comparatio noui belli, preparation for newe warre.
Quibus ita credo, vt nihil mea comparatione diminuam, to whom I geue suche credence, that I wyll prepare nothyng the lesse: or that I will make nothyng the lesse prouision.
Constringi comparatione, to be ioygned and parte together in good proporcion.
In comparatione vis rerum cernitur, in comparyng of thynges together, the strength of them is perceyued.
Comparatio voluptatis, a purchasynge of pleasure.
Comparatiuus, a, um, comparatiue, wherein begynneth excesse in comparison.
Comparātus, a, um, ordeyned or receyued in an vsage.

Quam inique comparatum est, hi qui minus habent, vt semper aliquid addant ditioribus? what an yll vse is this, that they, whiche haue but a littell, shall geue more to them that be ryche?
Quandoquidem ita ratio comparata est, vitæ naturæq; nostræ, vt alia ætas oriatur ex alia, Sens the fourme of our lyfe is so ordeyned by nature, that of one age commeth an other.
Hoc preclarè legibus comparatum est, This was excedyngly well ordeyned and constituted by the lawes.
Comparco, parsi, sere, to spare.
Compáreo, páres, párui, ēre, to appere, or to be seene.
Comparebunt quæ imperas, you shall see all thynges doone that ye commaunde.
Comparet ratio argenti, it appereth howe the money is spent.
Nusquam comparabat, he was seene in no place.
Eorum exigua pars nunc comparet, id est, extat, verate frwe of theim are seene, or remaine at this day.
Cómparo, áui, âre, to compare, or make equall or more, to ordeyne, to prepare, to ioygne to or by. also to get or purchase, to prouyde, to bye, to fynde the meane, to deuise.
Nunc hoc tibi curandum est Chrysale. C. Quiduis curem? M. Vt senem etiam alteram facias viam, compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, Now Chrysalus, thou muste take good herde of this C. what wylt thou that I shoulde doo? M. Deuyse yet to goe an other waie to wooyke, imagyne, contryue euen as thou thynkest best.
Comparare conuiuium, to prepare a banket.
Comparare malum, to purchase an yll turne, or a mischiefe.
Comparare se, to dyspose hym selfe to anye thynge.
Comparare sibi aditum, to fynde the meanes to haue entrance to a thynge or person.
Comparare bellum, to make prouision for warre.
Comparare dolum, to goe aboute to wooyke some disceyte.
Comparare insidias alicui, to laie wayte, to attrappe or deceyue a man.
An ita me cómparem? Shuld I so dyspose or settle my selfe.
Comparare se ad respondendum, to prepare or settle hym selfe to make an answere.
Comparare se ad iter, to make hym readye to take his iourney.
Comparare subsidia ad omnes casus, to prepare and purchase ayde agaynst all chaunces of fortune.
Comparare sibi authoritatem, to procure or get hym authoritee.
Gloriam ex bellicis rebus comparare, to get

glory

glorie and renoume by martiall prowesse.
Comparare prædium, to bye a manor place.
Ad frumentum comparandum missi, sente foorth to bye corne.
Alterum alteri comparare. Comparare cum altero, & inter se, to compare thynges tagether, or one with an other.
Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, This man is not to bee compared to the other.
Vt compararent inter se, qui duo. &c. That they should ordeyne or appoynt betweene theim selues. whiche two. &c.
Accusatores in aliquem comparare, to prouide men to accuse a persone.
Vultum suum è vultu alterius comparare, to facion his countenaunce lyke an other mans.
Argentum comparare, to make prouysion for money.
Compăsco, pŭi, păscere, to feede or kepe cattell in pasture togethet.
Compăscor, the passyue.
Compăscuus, a, um, that belongeth to common pasture.
Compâscuus ager, a common fielde.
Compédio, cómpedis, dini, ditum, to gyue or fetter the feete.
Compeditus, a, um, fettred or gyued.
Compellátio, ônis, f. g. blamynge, chidynge, or rebukyng.
Compéllo, áui, âre, to speake to, to call, to accuse.
Blandè compellare virum, to speake faire to a manne.
Honorificè & magnificè compellare, to speke to one worthely worshipfull and honourable.
Nominatim compellare, to call one by neme.
Compellare in concione, to rate or rebuke a man openly in a great assemble of people.
Aliquem edicto compellare, is whan a man of authoritee, by some commaundement, cyteth or calleth a man to his discoorsyppe.
Compéllo, pŭli, ĕre, to compell or constreygne, to ioygne, to bryng togethet.
Compellere & dispellere, contrary.
Expellere & compellere, contrary.
Compellere ossa in suam sedem, to set bones in theyr places, whan they be out of ioynct.
Compellere & congregare in vnum locum, to bryngе or gather togethet into one place.
Compellere lanam in aurem, to thrust wooll into ones eare.
Compellere gregem, to bryng a flocke togethet.
Ad bellum nos compulit regni cupido, the desyre to reygne, forced vs to warre.
Compellere in angustias, to bryng into a streicte.
Compellere in oppidum, to bryng into the towne.
Compellúceo, luxi, ère, to shyne through.
Compellúcidus, a, um, that shyneth bryght.
Compendiário, by a compendious waie.

Compendiarius, a, um, compendious or briefe.
Compendifácio, fèci, ère, to make compendyous, to wynne.
Compendiósus, a, um, verie profytable.
Compendiosum iter, a shorter waie.
Compéndium, ij, n. g. a sauynge or sparyng, an aduauntage, a compendious or short foorme in wrytynge or other acte. Sometyme a nerer way in iourneiyng.
Compendij facere, to make briefe, or to bee short in speakyng.
Breuis docendi compendia monstrare, to shew briefe and compendious meanes to teach or instruct.
Quæstus & compendium.
Hoc compendium operæ est, this is the auantage of the woorke or labour.
Ne cui compendio sit, that it myght not bee gaynes or bauntage to any man.
Conferre verba ad compendium, to speake compendiously.
Compensátio, ônis, fœ. gen. a recompence, satisfaction, or amendes makynge.
Compénso, áui, âre, to make recompence or amendes.
Tarditatem grauitate supplicij compensat, The longer he deferreth, the more grieuously he punysheth.
Comperendinátio, ônis, fœ. gen, a delaie or prolongynge of tyme, whan the attourneie hath a respyte graunted hym vntyll the nexte daye layenge one.
Comperendinátus, us, m. g. idem.
Comperendinæus, a, um, adiourned.
Comperendinata dies, a daie ouer in matters of lawe.
Comperendinati rei, they whose iudgement is deferred vntyll an other tyme.
Comperendino, áui, âre, to delaie, to prolonge. deferre a matter from daie to daie.
Comparendinare reum, to deferre the iudgement of a person accused vntyll an other tyme.
Compério, cómperis, perŭi, ire, to fynde or trye out a matter, to haue sure knowlage or proofe of a thynge.
Certo comperi, I haue sure knowlage of the matter: or I haue sure tryall of the matter.
Manifesto comperire, & manibus tenere, to haue manyfeste proofe and sure knowlage of a thyng.
Ex multis audiui, nam comperisse me dicere non audeo, I haue herde it of many: for I dare not saye, that I haue tried it, and know it to be true.
De amore comperit, he knoweth certainely that he loueth.
Comperire ex aliquo, to haue knowlage by an other.
Compérior, iris, iri, idem quod Comperio.
Compérnis, nis, mas. & f. gen, he that hath bothe knees nigh togethet, or longe feete.

Compérs

Compérto, absolutely put, whan it was knowen and tryed out.
Comperto matrem suam intestatam decessisse, whan it was knowen and tryed out, that his mother dyed intestate, or without wylle makyng.
Compértus, a, um, founde out, taken, conuict, proued, knowen.
Compertum est, it is proued by experience.
Compertum est mihi, I haue tryed it out, and haue suer knowlage of the matter.
Compertum oculis, that whiche we haue sene.
Compertus in stupro, taken in auoutrie.
Compertum atque deprehensum.
Cognitum & compertum.
Nullius flagitij compertus homo, a man that was neuer conuicte of any heynouse acte.
Compertus furti, founde gylte of felony.
Compertum habeo, I knowe or perceyue, I haue tryed the matter.
Compes, édis, s. g. a fetter or gyue.
Faber compedes, quas fecit, gestat, He is whipte with his owne rodde.
Compésco, scui, ĕre, to kepe streicte, as it were in one pasture: to bridle or keepe vnder, to stoppe, to staunche or quenche, to asswage, to mitigate.
Compesce in illum iniuste dicere, leaue to say yll of him.
Curas compescere, to asswage rage and sorow.
Equum frœno compescere, to restraigne, stop or holde backe the horse with the bridle.
Compescere incendium, to stynte or quenche fyre.
Compescere tumentes populos, to appease and keepe vnder proude and stubburne people.
Risum compescere, to restrigne or forbeare laughynge.
Sitim compescere, to quenche ones thyrste.
Compescere vitem, to cut or kepe a vine that it sprede not to farre abrode.
Compescere mores rabidos, to asswage and mitigate the fierce maners of men.
Digito compesce labellum, kepe sylence.
Cómpetens, tis, an adiective, competent, conuenable.
Competéntia, æ, s. g. conuenience, agreablenesse, meetenesse.
Competitor, ôris, masc. gener. he that sueth for that, which an other man sueth for, a competitour.
Competitrix, icis, the feminine.
Cómpeto, ĭui, ĕre, to aske or sue for an office, or other lyke thyng, agaynst a nother that sueth for the same, to wyllye. Also to agree, to be mete or conuenient, to appertaine, to mete with or ioigne to an other thyng.
Competit, it is meete or conuenient. Also it is sufficient.
Hoc illi competit, that is meete or conuenient for hym.
Si omnia competunt voto, if all thynges agree to our desyre, Or if all thynges be as we would haue them.
Si non competet, vt in villam fœnum portetur, if we shall haue no leasure, or if we may not conueniently, &c.
Si ville situs ita competit, if the situacion of the terme doo so requyre, or be conuenient and mete.
Si cuiusquam neptium cõpeteret ætas, yf any of his neces were in age, or were of conuenient and mete age.
Formidine attonitus neq; animo, neque auribus, neque lingua competit, Beyng astonyed with feare, he neyther had the vse of his mynde, eares, nor tunge.
Ita vt in patentes fossas ora hiantia cæcarum competant, so that the open mouthes of the trenches vnder the earthe: meete and be ioygned with the dyches, that are made aboue in the sight of men.
Compilátio, ónis, fœ. gen. pillage, robbynge, or pollyng.
Compilâtor, oris, mas. ge. an extorcioner that leaueth a man nothyng.
Compilâtus, a, um, polled by extorcion, robbed, pylled.
Compilo, compilas, áui, âre, to take by extorcion or wronge. Or (as the vulgar speche is) to poll and shaue.
Compilare sapientiam alicuius, to robbe one of his wisdome.
Scrinia alicuius compilare, to robbe ones coffers. Rem publicam compilare, to pylle and robbe the commune weale.
Compingo, égi, páctum, ĕre, to compacte or put togyther, to thrust, to make, as one maketh a ship or lyke thynge.
Quid faciam nunc, si tres viri me in carcerem compegerint? howe shall I doo now if the officers thrust me into prison?
Compingere axibus, to boorde or planke a flooze or roofe.
Ipsum in vincula compegit, he layed hym in fetters, or in prison.
Compingere in occulos, to thrust it into ones eyes. Componere & compingere.
Detrudere & compingere in pistrinum.
Compegerat se in apuliam, he went and kept hym selfe in Apulia.
Compitália, or Compitalitia, orum, feastes or drynkynges made, where as be many pathes or high wayes in a place.
Compitalitius, a, um, belongynge to the sayde feastes.
Compitâlis, le, of a place where many wayes or pathes mete.
Cómpitum, ti, neu. gene. a waie or place, where many wayes doe mete, or where two streetes do crosse.
Cómpitus, is sometyme vsed in the masculyne

gender.

Compláceo, cómplaces, cui, ére, to pleaſe or lyke well.

Complacitum eſt, it pleaſeth or contenteth, it lyketh.

Complâco, áui, áre, idem quod Placo.

Complâno, áui, áre, to make playne. ſometyme to make equall with the ground, to kyndle.

Complanare domum alicuius, to deſtroye ones houſe, and caſt it to the ground.

Complanare opus, to kyndle and make perfect a wooꝛke.

Complâudo, ſi, ére, foꝛ ioy to clap the handes together.

Complector, éris, xus ſum, ti, to compꝛyſe, to imbꝛace oꝛ holde ſtreicte, to loue well, to intertayne, to intreate gentelly, to ſhewe pleaſure oꝛ frendeſhyp, to compaſſe, to compꝛehende oꝛ conteyne, to deſcribe oꝛ handell a matter in few wooꝛdes.

Quare velim eum quam liberaliſſime complectare, wherefoꝛe I wouldе that ye doo entertayne hym verꝛ lyberally.

Peto, vt eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, I requyꝛe you entertayne hym well, fauoꝛ him, and take him as one of your frendes.

Nos inter nos eſſe complexos, that one of vs loued well an other.

Complecti amore, to loue hartely.

Complector memoria, I beare in mynde.

Complector animo, I conſider.

Oratione complecti non poſſum magnitudinem beneficij tui, I can not ſufficientely fette foꝛth with wooꝛdes the great pleaſure and benefite that ye haue ſhewed me.

Vno verbo omnia complecti, to ſpeake all at one wooꝛde.

Complectitur verbis, quod vult, he is eloquent, and can vtter with wooꝛdes, what ſo euer he wyll.

Complecti & oſculari aliquem.

Beneficio complecti aliquem, to ſhewe pleaſure to any man.

Comitate complecti, to ſhewe friendly gentelneſſe.

Beneuolentia, charitate, pietate, complecti, to loue and fauour earneſtly.

Arcta familiaritate complexus ſum, I was verꝛ familiar with him.

Cogitatione complecti non poſſumus, we can not conceiue oꝛ compꝛehende in our mynde.

Abſentem cogitatione complecti, to thynke earneſtly on one that is abſente.

Me ſomnus complexus eſt, ſlepe toke me.

Complector, ſumetyme paſſiuely.

Compleméntum, ti, n. g. a furnyſhynge oꝛ fyllyng.

Cómpleo, éui, ére, to fulfyl oꝛ fyll to the toppe, to furnyſhe oꝛ perfourme, to make vp oꝛ ſupplie that lacketh.

Quis tam dulcis ſonus complet aures meas? what pleaſaunt and ſweete ſowne fylleth myne eares?

Aurem complere ſermonibus, to make one werꝛ with babbyng.

Atrium complere vlulatibus, to make the houſe eynge with howlyng and cryng.

Ad ſummum complere, to fill vp to the bynke.

Compleuit annos centum, he lyued full an hundred yeres.

Sol terras luce complet, The ſunne geueth lyght to all the earth, oꝛ caſteth his lyghte ouer all the woꝛlde.

Complet omnia odor vnguenti, the ſweete ſauour ſmelleth ouer all the place, oꝛ perfumeth all the place.

Complere promiſſum, to fulfill ones promiſe.

Complere aliquem coronis & floribus, to ouer one with garlandes and flowꝛes.

Complere hominem bona ſpe, to put one in good hope.

Complere gaudio, to make verꝛ glad.

Complere terrore, contrarꝛ.

Erroris & demẽtiæ complere, to make madde.

Complêtus, a, um, complete, abſolute, perfecte, full.

Complex, ícis, om. gen. partener, companion in acte.

Compléxio, ônis, idem quod complexus. alſo a concluſion in an argument.

Compléxus, us, ma. ge. embꝛacynge oꝛ collynge. alſo agreement in wooꝛdes oꝛ ſentence. ſometyme ſeruent loue. Alſo a ruſte periode oꝛ full ſentence, ſometyme a compaſſe oꝛ a conteynynge.

Complexus & oſculatio.

A complexu matris filium auellere, to plucke the childe away from the tender imbꝛacyng of the mother, oꝛ out of the mothers armes.

Continet omnia complexu ſuo mundus, The woꝛlde conteyneth and compꝛehendeth all thynges.

Ad complexum & oſculum alicuius currere, to make haſte to embꝛace and kyſſe one.

Complexu luctari, to wꝛaſtle vp the middle.

Alicuius complexu, collóque pendére, to coll one and hange aboute his neche.

Complexu totius generis humani, with all mankynde vniuerſally,

Compléxus, a, um, actiuely, embꝛacyng oꝛ clyppyng: paſſiuely, clipped oꝛ colled, compꝛehended, conteyned.

Res altera alteri complexa, id eſt, Implicita.

Cómplico, áui, áre, to folde oꝛ wꝛap together.

Complicare & Euoluere, contrarꝛ.

Complicare epiſtolam, to folde vp a letter.

Complódo, ôſi, ére, to clap together the handes foꝛ ioy, ſoꝛow, oꝛ admiration.

Complorâtus, us, maſc. ge. and Complorátio, ônis, f. g. a lamentation, weppynge oꝛ wailyng of many together.

Complôro,

Complôro, ãui, ãre, to werpe, wayle, and make ſorowe with other.
Complúres, m.& f. g. Complúra,& Complúria, n. g. plu. many.
Complúries, ꝛeaie often.
Complúſculi, Complúſculæ, Complúſcula, plu. many.
Compluuiátus, and adiectiue.
Compluuiáta vinea, a vyne faſtned and layed a longe vpon a frame.
Complûtus, a, um, couered or wette with rayne.
Compluúius, a, um, wherinto raine water falleth.
Compluúius lacus, a dyche, wherinto waters falleth out of dyuers gutters.
Compluuium, uĳ, n. g. a gutter, wherein falleth rayne from many houſes.
Compôno, ſui, ĕre, to put or ioygne together, to make, ordeyn or diſpoſe. Alſo to compare or conferre, to adorne, to gather, to recreate, to appeaſe, to conclude, to accorde or agree, to fynyſhe, ende, or conclude a matter, to redeme, to diſſemble or feygne, to write or make a booke, to byyng to faſhion. ſometyme to burie.
Mœnia hmes compoſito Scirone patet, id eſt, ſepulto, layed in his graue, vel mortuo, dead.
Componere lites, to agree men together, which are at varyaunce.
Componere bellum, to fynyſhe warre, to make peace. Iphewyſe Componere contentiones, controuerſias, diſcordias, tumultum.
Compone quæ ſimul tecum ferantur, packe and lay together ſuche thynges as may be carped with you.
Ad exemplum alterius ſe componere, to faſhion him ſelfe to doe as he ſeeth an other.
Componere capillos, vel crines, to ſette or dreſſe vp the heares.
Animos noſtros ratio componat, lette reaſon moderate and rule our myndes.
Exercitum componere, to ſette an armye in arraye.
Leges componere, to make or ordeyne lawes.
Membra defeſſa componere, to recreate or refreſſhe the wery ymmes.
Componere ſe ad reuerentiam alicuius, to faſhion or ſette him ſelfe, as though he ſhewed a reuerence to one.
Signa componere, to ioygne battayle.
Res ſuas componere, to diſpoſe and ſet his matters in an order.
Componere vitem in brachia, to ſette the vine alonge vppon the rayle.
Componere vultum, to ſettle or faſhion the countenaunce. to looke ſaddely, to make a graue countenaunce.
Componere aliquem, to burie or laye one in the earth.
Curas componere, to aſſwage care, to ende ſorowe.
Fluctus componere, to quiete the rages of the ſea.

Amicos auerſos componere, to reconcyle frendes that are fallen out.
Componere & tranſigere, to fall at agreement, and diſpatche a matter throughly.
Componere animos ratio dicitur, to ſettle mens myndes in good quiete.
Componere dicta cum factis, to conferre & mans woordes and dedes together.
Cur audes componere mihi te? why dareſt thou compare thy ſelfe to me?
Componere hiſtoriam, to make or wryte an hyſtorie.
Carmina componere, to make verſes.
Laudes alicuius componere, to wryte ones laude and prayſe.
Componere itinera, to appoynte, or diſpoſe ones iourneys.
Componere fallacies, to inuente and imagyne gyles and diſceptes.
Componere mendacia, to feigne or ymagyne lyes.
Blanditias componere, to ſpeake fayre and flatteryngly.
Componere & conſtituere rempublicam, To diſpoſe the common weale, and ſette it in good order.
Componere pacem alicui cum altero, to ſetty men at concorde and vnitee.
Componere ſocietatem, to aſſociate.
Literas alieno nomine componere, to counterfayte letters.
Componere vrbem, to builde a citee.
In aluo infans componitur, The infaunt is brought to faſhion in his mothers wombe.
Compórto, ãui, ãre, to beare, to cary together, or conueigh.
Compos, cómpotis, com. gen. he that hath his purpoſe or deſyre. alſo euer conſtant.
Cõpos animi, of ſound remẽbrance, not mad.
Compos culpæ, he that hath done offence, guilte, or culpable.
Compos laudis, he that is prayſed.
Compos patriæ, he that is come home into his countrey.
Compos prædæ, he that hath gotten the pray that he looked for.
Compos voti, he that hath his owne deſyre or appetite.
Compos rerum ſempiternarum, he that hath the knowlage of thynges euerlaſting.
Vix præ gaudio cõpotes, For ioye they coulde not tell what they ſhoulde doo.
Compos mẽtis, rationis, ſanitatis, quod hæc habeo: Compos voti, victoriæ, optati, quod hæc opera & labore optinui.
Vix cõpos ſui eſt, he is almoſt beſide him ſelfe.
Compotem facere gratulationis, to geue an occaſion to one, to gratifie or thanke his frende, or rather to geue an occaſion to reioyſe on his frendes behalfe for any pleaſure that is hapned or done.

Complicare & Euoluere, contrary.
Complicare epistolam, to folde vp a letter.
Complôdo, ósi, ĕre, to clap together the handes for ioy, sorowe, or admiracion.
Complorátus, ûs, masc. ge. and Complorátio, ônis, f. g. a lamentacion, weppng or wailpng of many together.
Complôro, áui, áre, to weepe, waple, and make sorowe with other.
Complúres, m. & f. g. Complúra, & Complúria, n. g. plur. many.
Compluries, verate often.
Complúsculi, Complúsculæ, Complúscula, plu. many.
Compluuiâtus, an adiective.
Compluuiâta vinea, a vyne fastned and laied a longe vpon a frame.
Complûtus, a, um, couered or wette with rayne.
Compluuius, a, um, wherinto rayn water falleth.
Compluuius lacus, a dyche, wherinto water falleth out of dyuers gutters.
Compluuium, ii, n. g. a gutter, wherin falleth rayne from many houses.
Compôno, sûi, ĕre, to put or ioigne together, to make, ordeyn, or dispose. Also to compare or conferre, to adorne, to gather, to recreate, to appease, to conclude, to accorde or agree, to fynysshe, ende, or conclude a mattier, to redeme, to dissemble or feigne, to write or make a booke, to bryng to facion. sometyme to burie.
Mœnia limes composito Scirone patet, id est, sepulto, laied in his graue, vel mortuo, dead.
Componere lites, to agree men together, whiche are at variaunce.
Componere bellum, to finysshe warre, to make peace. lykewise Componere contentiones, controuersias, discordias, tumultum.
Compone quæ simul tecum ferantur, packe and laie to gether suche thynges as maie bee caried with you.
Ad exemplum alterius se componere, to facion hym selfe to doe as he seeth an other.
Componere capillos, vel crines, to sette or dresse vp the heares.
Animos nostros ratio componat, lette reason moderate and rule our mindes.
Exercitum componere, to sette an armye in arraye.
Leges componere, to make or ordeyn lawes.
Membra defessa componere, to recreate or refreshe the weery lymmes.
Componere se ad reuerentiam alicuius, to facion or settle hym selfe, as though he shewed a reuerence to one.
Signa componere, to ioigne battaple.
Res suas componere, to dispose and set his mattiers in an order.
Componere vitem in brachia, to set the vyne alonge vppon the rayle.
Componere vultum, to settle or facion the countenance, to looke sadly, to make a graue countenance.
Componere aliquem, to burie or laie one in the earthe.
Curas componere, to asswage care, to ende sorowe.
Fluctus componere, to quiete the rages of the sea.
Amicos auersos componere, to reconcile frendes that are fallen out.
Componere & transigere, to falle at agrement, and dispatche a mattier throughly.
Componere animos ratio dicitur, to settle mens myndes in good quiete.
Componere dicta cum factis, to conferre a mans woordes and dedes together.
Cur audes componere mihi te? why darest thou compare thy selfe to me?
Componere historiam, to make or wryte an hystorie.
Carmina componere, to make verses.
Laudes alicuius componere, to wryte ones laude and prayse.
Componere itinera, to appoynte, or dispose ones iourneys.
Componere fallacias, to inuente and imagine gyles and disceptes.
Cõponere mẽdacia, to feigne or imagine lyes.
Blanditias componere, to speake faire and flatteryngly.
Componere & constituere rempublicam, To dispose the commune weale, and sette it in good order.
Componere pacem alicui cum altero, to set men at concorde and vnitee.
Componere societatem, to associate.
Literas alieno nomine componere, to counterfait letters.
Componere vrbem, to builde a citee.
In aluo infans componitur, The infaunt is brought to facion in his mothers wombe.
Comporto, áui, áre, to beare, to carry together, to conueigh.
Compos, cómpotis, com. gen. he that hath his pourpose or desyre. also euer content.
Cõpos animi, of sound remẽbrance, not mad.
Compos culpæ, he that hath doone offence, guilte, or culpable.
Compos laudis, he that is praysed.
Compos patriæ, he that is come home into his countree.
Compos prædæ, he that hath gotten the praie that he looked for.
Compos voti, he that hath his owne desyre or appetite.
Compos rerum sempiternarum, he that hath the knowlage of thinges euerlastyng.
Vix præ gaudio cõpotes, for ioye they coulde not tell what they shoulde doo.
Compos mẽtis, rationis, sanitatis, quod hæc habeo: Compos voti, victoriæ, optati, quod hæc opera & labore optinui,

Vix

Vix cõpos sui est, he is almost beside him self.
Compotem facere gratulationis, to geue an occasion to one, to gratifie or thanke his frend, or rather to geue an occasion to reioyce on his frindes behalfe for any pleasure that is hapned or done.
Compos scientiæ, he that hath the vnderstandyng of a science.
Compos virtutum, vertuous.
Compos miseriarum, miserable or fulle of aduersitee.
Compositè, in order.
Compositè & aptè dicere, cui contrarium est, sine ordine & modo dicere.
Compositè ambulare, to walke or go with a certayne measure, no more at one steppe than at an other, as our gentle women doe.
Compositio, ónis, fœ. g. facture, proporcion, a making, an ornamẽt, a composition, or agreemẽt, a confection or myngling of dyuers thinges together, a peace makyng.
Compositiónes gladiatorum, wer the byrnyng in of swoorde players into the fightyng place.
Compositio membrorum, the composition and facture of the partes of the body.
Compositio sermonis, the couching of woordes
Compositó, aduerbially vsed and Ex compositó, of purpose, for the nones, as it was agreed.
Compositó factum est, it was don of a sette purpose.
Compósitor, óris, ma. g. he that setteth, composeth or ioigneth thynges together.
Compositura, æ, f. g. a composition, ioignyng, or setting of thynges together, a confection.
Compósitus, a, um, settled, put, or ioigned together, sette in arraye. for other englisshes loke after in the phrases.
Compositus in ostentationem, setled to make a great shewe or bragge of hym selfe.
In securitatem compositus, he that hath disposed and set his mynde to lyue without care and trouble, hauing continance as though he were careles, or passed for nothing.
Compositum agmen ad pugnam, a bende of men sette in arraie redy to fyght.
Comæ compositæ, & crines compositi.
Compositum mare, a caulme sea.
Composita verba, woordes cunnyngly and fitly sette together.
Composita hora, the hower promised or appointed.
Vt compositum fuerat cum eo, so soone as they had fallen at agreement with hym.
Compotatio, ónis, f. g. a banckette or drinkyng together.
Compoto, áui, áre, to drinke with an other man.
Compótrix, icis, f. g. she that drynketh with an other: a drinkyng gossyp.
Compotrinsor, óris, ma. ge. he that drynketh with an other.

Comprecátio, ónis, f. g. a prayeng, a desyryng, a supplication.
Compræs, præ dis, m. g. a pledge or suertie together with an other.
Comprecor, áris, ári, to desyre or praie.
Comprehéndo, di, ére, to take holde on a thyng, to comprehende or conteine, to comprise. also to fauour and defende, to compasse or atteyne, to sette foorth a thyng in woordes, to perceiue, to vnderstande sensibly, to deprehende or come to the knowlage of a thyng.
Manu comprehendere, to take hold with ones hande.
Emittere & comprehendere, contrary.
Comprehendere dicuntur plantæ, to take roote. Comprehendere verbis, to set foorth a thyng in woordes.
Comprehendere numero, to number.
Comprehendere & percipere, to vnderstand and perceiue.
Comprehendere signis, to know a thyng by certayne sygnes and tokens.
Animo & mente comprehendere, to conceiue in ones minde.
Comprehendere contemplationem rerum naturæ, to haue the knowlage of naturall thynges.
Intelligere & comprehendere cogitatione.
Memoria comprehendere, to remembre, to kepe in memory.
Visu comprehendere, to see.
Adulterium alicuius comprehendere, to deprehende or disclose a mans aduoutrie.
Officijs aliquem comprehendere, to bynde one to him by friendly pleasures.
Comprehendere humanitate aliquem, to shew great gentylnesse to one, to doo many pleasures for him.
Comprehensè, byrefely.
Comprehensibilis, le, that male bee comprehended.
Comprehénsio, ónis, f. g. a takyng, a comprehendyng, conteynyng, perceiuyng, or vnderstandyng, a spryng out or reuelyng of a thyng, sometyme a periode, or full sentence.
Comprehénsus, a, um, holden, taken, comprehended, concluded, inclosed.
Comprendo, and Comprensus, idem quod Comprehendo, and Comprehensus.
Compresse, byrefely, compactly.
Compressio, ónis, f. g. a pressyng or a streicte russyng of thynges together.
Compressiúncula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue.
Compressus, a, um, thruste or preste together. also raueshed.
Compressis manibus sedere, to syt yrell.
Annona compressa, in Liuie, when the prices of corne is raised by meanes of regraters or forestallers of the market.
Compressa in pugnum manus, the fyste.
Compressum atq; tacitum odium, priuy and vnknowen

knowen hatered.

Compressa manu ferire, to stryke with the fyste.

Compréssus, us, m. g. a dekiozation oz rauisshement also bzuisyng oz pzessyng.

Cómprimo, pressi, ĕre, to pzesse thzust oz strein together, to holde oz restrayne, to appeale, to moderate, repzesse oz kepe vnder. sometyme to suppzesse, to clyng together.

Comprime, lette be, peace.

Epistolam comprimere, to close a letter.

Cómprime te, be styll, leaue of.

Comprimere se, to seale oz restrayne to door a thyng.

Vix comprimor, quin inuolem illi in oculos, I can vneth forbeare to take him by the face.

Comprimere aliquem, to beate oz tourment one. Comprimere animam, to hold in a mans bzeathe.

Comprimere manus, to holde his handes that he steale not.

Comprimere dentes, to grynde oz crasshe the teeth together.

Comprimere aluum, to stoppe the beally.

Morsu comprimere, to byte.

Comprimit rosa florem noctu, the rose closeth his flowze in the nyght.

Comprime tela manu, holde thy handes, cast not thy taucline oz darte.

Lachrymas comprimere, to stent weepyng.

Plusquam vinum ad comprimendum stomachum valet, it is of moze force to stoppe vomite than wyne is.

Comprimere audaciam alicuius, to repzesse oz kepe vnder the rasshe boldenesse of any man.

Doctrina comprimere vitiosam naturam, to repzesse and kepe vnder.

Seditionem comprimere, to appeale oz suppzesse a sedition.

Restringere & comprimere, to appeale oz moderate.

Iram comprimere, to assuage oz stynte anger.

Comprimere vocem, to kepe silence.

Virginem comprimere, to rauisshe.

Comprobátio, ônis, f. g. the appzouyng oz allowyng of a thyng.

Comprobátor, ôris, m. g. he that alloweth oz appzoueth a thyng.

Cómprobo, âui, âre, to allow, to make good oz allowable, to declare a thyng to be true.

Laudare & vehementissime comprobare.

Studio se comprobare.

Re aliquid comprobare, to shew a thyng to be true in deede.

Testimonio alicuius rem comprobare, to appzoue a thyng by the witnesse of any man.

Res somnium comprobauit, the thynge selfe pzoued the dzeame true.

Compromissárius, a, um, the adiective of compromissum.

Compromíssum, si, n. g. the authozitee granted to the arbitrator by the assent of the parties.

Compromissum facere de re aliqua, to submitte him selfe to the arbitrement of a man in any mattier.

Compromitto, misi, ĕre, to committe him selfe to the arbitrement of any indifferent person.

Comptum, ti, n. g. a certaine offeryng of lycour, whiche was made with meale.

Comptus, us, m. g. fresshe apparayle.

Comptus, a, um, decked, trymmed.

Compúgno, áui, âre, to fyght together, to contende in wozdes, to bzaule.

Compúlso, áui, âre, the frequentatiue of compello, to beate oz stryke against a thyng.

Compúlsus, a, um, compelled, fozced. Also hitte oz knocked with any thyng.

Compúnctus, a, um, marked, spotted, pzicked. Acu compunctus, pzicked with a nedell.

Compúnctio, ônis, f. g. a pzickyng. sometyme a stitche oz grieke in a mans side oz other place.

Compúngo, púpugi, oz púnxi, ĕre, to punche, pzicke, oz stryke.

Cauendum, ne aculeis vrticæ compungamur, Ye muste beware that he bee not stounge with a nettle.

Sensus compungere res dicuntur, quæ offendunt, vt splendor oculos, gustum amaritudo. &c.

Compungere se suis acuminibus, to bexe and tourment ones selfe with his owne subtill inuentions.

Computábilis, le, that may be compted, reckned, oz numbzed, accomptable.

Computátio, ônis, f. g. an accompt oz reckenyng. Computationem expostulare, to call foz an compt, oz reckenyng.

Cómputo, aui, are, to deeme, to accompt, to reckon, to decerne, to impute.

Si computetur impendium operæ, if the profite oz vauntage of that labour be accompted, reckened, oz valued.

Computare digitis, oz Articulis, to reckon vpon the fyngers.

Facies tua computat annos, thy face doth reckon thy peres. oz thy face declareth of what age thou art.

Computréfco, pútrui, tréscere, to putrifie oz rotte together.

Comum, mi, ne. ge. a citee of Fraunce on this syde the mountaynes, the inhabitantes whereof are called Comenses.

Comus, the god of banketyng, oz rere suppers.

Con, idem quod Cum.

Conâmen, inis, n. g. an indeuour.

Magno conámine aliquid agere, to doo a thyng diligently, with great labour and indeuour.

Conaméntum, ti, n. g. that whiche ayded oz helpeth in doyng of a thyng, oz that one vseth to reache oz pluche at a thyng, that he can not easily come by.

Conâtus, us, m. g. the indeuour oz labour that one

one taketh in doyng a thyng. Sometyme diligence.

Magno conatu, studioq; aliquid agere, to doe a thyng with great endeuour and diligence.

Infringere conatus aduersariorum, to breake the purpose and indeuour of the aduersaries.

Obstare conatibus alicuius, to withstande or lette that, whiche a man indeuoureth or goeth about.

Prohibere conatus, idem.

Cóncaco, áui, áre, to beshyte.

Concæ des, cædium, plur. the loppinges of trees, or the fragmentes or shredes that be cutte of any thyng.

Concalefácio, or Concalfácio, fécі, ĕre, to inflame, to warme or make hot, to chaufe, stye, or prouoke.

Concalefactórius, a, um, that heateth or maketh warme.

Concalefáctus, a, um, made hotte or warme, chaufed.

Concalefio, factus sum, fieri, to bee chaufed or made warme.

Concáleo, concales, calui, ére, to be hotte, to be warme, to be moued or chaufed.

Concalesco, lescere, to be hot, or to be made hot.

Concálleo, lui, ére, to be made hard, as a mans handes with much woorthyng, or his feete with muche going: And by a metaphore, a mans mynde with muche vse and exercise.

Concamerátio, ónis, fœ. ge. a worke made lyke to a vault with arches, whiche wee call seelyng of chambers. also a couered walke or herboure made in a gardeyn.

Concámero, aui, áre, to vault or siele.

Concana, a citee in Spayne, the people whereof be called Concani.

Concastigo, áui, áre, to chastyse.

Concáteno, aui, are, to cheyn or lynke togither.

Cóncauo, áui, áre, to make holowe.

Concauare brachia in duos arcus, to lette the armes on kynbowe.

Cóncauus, a, um, holowe.

Concédo, cessi, ére, to graunt, to permitte or suffer, to departe awaye, to go to a place, to consent, to geue place, to geue ouer, to remit, to condescende or agree, to dye.

Concede hinc, Go hense a littell.

Concedere fato, vita, or Concedere, absolutely, to dye.

Concedamus huc, lette vs be here.

Concedere octauam partem, to abate or remitte the eight parte.

Concedere alicui, to geue place to one.

Concede ad dextram, go on the ryght hand.

Concede hinc domum, go thy waie home.

Concessit in iras, he is angry.

Tempus est cõcedere, it is tyme to geue place.

Num ab oculis concessi tuis? Dyd I departe out of your syghte?

Concedere a, vel ab, huc, illuc, aliquo.

Concedas aliquo ab illorum ore aliquantisper, Go some whither out of theyr syght for a whyle.

Tantisper ego ad tanuam concessero, in the meane space I will go to the gate.

Quandocunq; concessero, whan so euer I shall departe out of this syte.

In voluntarium exilium concessit, he went wylfully into exile.

Date hoc & concedite pudori meo, permit and graunte this to my bashefulnesse.

Concedere in sententiam alicuius, to graunt or agree to ones sentence or iudgement.

Concessit Senatus petitioni tuæ, the senate consented or agreed to your petition.

Concedere impunitatem, to pardon, or not to punishe.

Inimicitias nostras reip. concedere, for the common weales sake to remitte and geue ouer that enmitee, whiche we haue conceiued agaynst one.

Ludum pueris concedere, to geue children leaue to playe, or to suffer theim to playe.

Partem octauam pretij concedere, to abate the viii. part of the price.

Tempus ad aliquam rem concedere, to geue one tyme or leasure to doe a thyng.

Vitam concedere, to pardon one his life.

Concedere in ditionem alicuius, to yelde or submitte ones selfe to be an other mans subiect, or to lyue vnder his dominion.

Concedere de suo iure, to beare or suffre somewhat, or not to vse the rygour or extremitee, which he myght lawfully.

Concedere peccata liberorum misericordiæ parentum, to remytte and forgeue the trespasses of the childerne, for the loue of theyr parentes.

Nemini concedere de re aliqua, To geue place to no man in a mattier, or to knowlage him selfe inferiour to no man.

Et si de cupiditate nemini concedam, Although there be no man more desyrouse than I.

Nemini in illa causa, studio, & cupiditate concedebat, There was no man that more earnestly desyred or endeuoured to sette foorth that cause.

Nemini concedo, qui maiorem ex pernicie reipublicæ molestiam traxerit, There was no man liuyng that toke more sorow, or was more greued for the destruction of the common welth than I.

Omnes artes tuas tibi concedit, he geueth place to you, or will not compare with you in any of your practises or feates.

Concedo, forsan aliquis. &c. I admitte the case, perchaunce some man. &c.

Concedo tibi, vt ea prætereas, I am content that you shoulde let those thynges passe.

Ne quis concessum putet, let no man thynke that it is lefull, or permitted to be done.

Numne concedes mihi? wyll thou not geue ouer to me?

Concélebro, áui, áre, to celebrate with other.

Concelebrare platæam Hymenæo, to make ioye abrode with syngynge and daunsyng in the hos

honour of mariage.
Concelebrare conuiuium, to kepe a solemne feaste, or to honest a feaste with his presence.
Funus concelebrare, to kepe a solemne funerall or interrement.
Mercatus concelebrare, to kepe a solemne marte or fayre.
Spectaculum concelebrare, to sette forthe a goodly syght, or a mate game.
Victoriam concelebrare, to make a mannes victorie famous and renowned.
Concélo, áui, áre, idem quod celare, to concele or kepe close.
Concéntio, ônis, idem quod Concensus.
Concentúrio, áui, áre, to gather together.
Concéntus, us, ma. g. a consent, many voyces in one tune, or accorde in musike: And by a metaphore, agreement, concorde.
Concentus in sermonibus & colloquiis, agrement in communication and talkyng.
Conceptáculum, or Conceptabulum, li, neu. g. any thyng that is holowe or apt to receiue and hold, as a vessel: or the place where any thyng is receiued and kepte.
Conceptiuæ feriæ, holy dais kept at a tyme certayne yerely.
Conceptus, a, um, conceyued, purposed. Sometyme gathered.
Ne cum à vertice torrens imbribus conceptus affluxerit, fundamenta conuellat, Lest whan the streame gathered by the shoures of rayne, renne vnto it, it should pulle vp the fundation of that, whiche is builded.
Concepta verba, wordes expressed and pronounced.
Conceptis verbis iurare, to sweare, an other man prescribyng or reciting the wordes of the othe.
Furto conceptus, begotten in auoutry.
Concepta æstu pestis, pestilence ingendred through great heate.
Concéptus, us, mas. ge. and Concéptio, ônis, fœ. ge. the thyng that is conceiued, or the conception it selfe.
Concérno, crêui, nĕre, to see or perceyue.
Concérpo, psi, ere, to pulle in pieces, to rente or teare.
Concérpere epistolas, to teare or rent the letters in pieces.
Concerptus, a, um, that is rent and torne in pieces.
Concertátio, ônis, fœ. ge. debate, disputation, contencion, variaunce.
Concertatiuus, a, um, contencious.
Concertatórius, a, um, that pertayneth to contencion or variaunce.
Concertatórium genus orationis, a kynde of oration apt for matters in cõtrouersie or suite.
Concertâtus, a, um, that is contended or stryued for.
Concertâtum, debated in reasonyng.

Concérto, aui, are, to contend or fight, to strike or brayle, to chyde, to play or contende in any game or exercise for the victorie.
Concertare velocitate nandi, to contende, who shall swymme faster.
Concertare lingua, concertare verbis, To chyde or cholde.
Concertare cum aliquo.
Concéssio, ónis, f. g. idem quod concessus.
Concessiuus, a, um, that graunteth or permitteth.
Concéssio, áui, áre, to ceasse from labour, to be idell or vnoccupied.
Concéssum, si, n. g. a thing granted or permitted.
Concéssus, us, m. g. permission, sufferance, leaue or licence, consent or agreement.
Concessus, a, um, graunted, geuen, permitted.
Iure aut legibus concessum, permitted by the lawe.
Concha, æ, f. g. euerie fish that hath a shell. Sometyme a shell of a muscul, oyster, cockle, or other lyke fysshe. Sometyme it is taken for a perle, because perles do grow in shell fishes. Also euery vessell, that is holowe and open aboue, as a boll, wherin linnen clothes be washed, or a trey, whiche is holow and longe. Sometyme a wyne potte, wherin they dyd vse to drynke also a trispet, as it semeth made of erth, lyke to suche as poore men dooe vse, whiche haue the sallyng syknesse, and come from the place in Duchelande, called sainct Cornelis.
Conchátus, a, um, factioned lyke the shelle of a fysshe.
Conchis, is, fœ. ge. a kynde of beanes, or after some, beanes sod in theyr coddes, or a meate made of beanes, beane potage.
Conchon, chi, n. g. is called a vessell of the Gretkes, or the holownesse of the eres.
Conchula, æ, f. g. the diminutiue of Concha.
Conchus, chi, m. g. a perle.
Conchýle, les, f. g. or Conchýlium, lij, n. g. A kynd of shell fysshe, out of which a lycour is taken, wherwith sylke is dyed purple. It is sometyme taken for the purple or violet colour.
Conchyliâtus, a, um, of a purple colour.
Conchyliâta vestis, a purple garment.
Conchýta, æ, ma. ge. he that seketh for the shelle fysshes, out of the which the lycour is taken that dyeth purple: we maie take hym for a fyster of oysters and muscles.
Concido, cidi, ere, cisum, to cutte in littell pieces, to hache small, to tagge or pounce, to beate, to kyll or slea.
Concidere minutè, to cut in small pieces.
Concidere vsque ad sanum corpus, to cutte to the quicke.
Totis voluminibus concidere aliquem, to write whole volumes verie vehemently against one.
Concidere exercitum, to beate doune and slea an armye.
Concidere virgis, to beate one till he bleede,

to

to beate tyll the bludde folow.
Concidere nucleum dentibus, to knacke a nutte with ones teethe.
Concidere & delumbare sententias, to make feeble or confounde mens argumentes.
Cóncido, concidi, ĕre, to fall doune, to dy, to faint.
Concidit crimen, the actiõ is abated or fallen.
Concidere sub onere, to fall doune vnder his burdeyn.
Graviter concidere, to haue a sore fall.
Ad aliquem concidere, to make supplication to one.
Concidere in prælio, to be slayne in battaile.
Venti cóncidunt, the wyndes be alaied.
Cóncidunt venæ, the veynes beyng empty, fall together or diminishe.
Et muri cinctatum cóncident. And the walles of all cities shall fall all together.
Concidere in optima causa, to bee vanquished in a good quarell.
Animo vel mente concidere, to lacke courage or comforte, to faynt, or be abashed.
Concidit animus, my herte is downe, or my herte faileth me.
Concidit fides, he hath loste his credence.
Concieo, cóncies, iui, to moue or steere, to call together.
Concière, to call together a multitude.
Concière iram, to moue or steere one to anger.
Concière & Concire seditionem, to reyse a sedition.
Concilibulum, i, n. g. a councell house.
Conciliatio, ónis, fœ. g. a reconcilyng or attonemakyng.
Conciliátio & consociátio.
Conciliátio gratiæ, a wynnyng of fauour.
Conciliátor, óris, m. g. he that by his woordes or meanes reconcileth folkes together.
Conciliatricula, a diminutiue of Conciliatrix.
Conciliátrix, icis, f. g. a woman that endeuoureth to make agreement betweene menne and theyr wyues.
Conciliatúra, æ, f. g. a reconcilyng.
Conciliátus, us, ma. g. an assemblyng or gatheryng of people together.
Conciliátus, a, um, assembled or sette together, reconciled sometyme bought.
Concilio, aui, are, to accorde or make friendes together, to gette, to purchase.
Conciliare amicitiam vel pacem, to make alyaunce or peace.
Conciliare benevolentiam, to gette fauour or loue.
Conciliare odium, vel inimicitias, to gette hatred or displeasure.
Conciliare pecunias, to gather moneye of the people.
Conciliare & coniungere.
Conciliare aliquem ad alterum, or alteri.
Conciliare iudicum animos ad benevolentiam ergase, to drawe the iudges myndes to fauour theim.
Conciliare & dirimere coniunctionem, contrary.
Conciliare fidem, to make one to be beleued.
Conciliare authoritatem, to make more estemed and regarded.
Somnum conciliare & fugare, contrary.
Concilia eum huc, get hym to come hyther.
Concilium, lij, n. ge. a counsaile or assemble of counsaylors. sometyme a companye. also a certayn herbe is so called.
Concilium vocare, to call a counsayle.
Cœtus & Concilium.
Concilia & conuenticula.
Habere concilium, to holde a counsayle.
Dimittere & discindere concilium, to breake vp a counsayle.
Concilium Antiochenum, the generall counsayle holden at Antioche in Syria, in the yere of our lorde. 346.
Concilium Ariminense, a generall counsaile holden at Arimynum in Italy, the yere of our lorde. 361. In the which, the articles of the counsaile of Nice, were confirmed.
Concilium Arelatense, a generall counsaile holden at Orleance, the yere of our lorde. 814.
Concilium Basilense, a generall counsayle holden at Basill, the yere of our lorde. 1345.
Concilium Calcidonense, a general counsaile holden at Chalcedon, in Bithynia, the yere of our lorde. 453. In the whiche counsail the heresie of Nestorius & Eutiches, wer condemned. And all the bookes of the Manyches heresies were burned.
Concilium Carthaginense, a generall counsayle holden at Carthage in Affrike, the yere of our lorde. 419.
Concilium Constantiæ, a generall counsaile holden at Costance in Helvetia, the yere of our lorde. 1414. and dured iii. yeres and more.
Concilium Constantinopolitanum, a counsaile holden at Constantinople, the yere of our lorde. 869.
Concilium Ferrariense, a generall counsaile holden at the citee of Ferraria in Italy, where the churches of the Latins and Grekes becam one churche, in the yere of our lorde. 1438.
Concilium Lateranense, a generall counsaile holden at Rome in the palaice of the bysshop of Rome, called Lateranum, the yere of oure lorde. 1215.
Concilium Lugdunense, a generall counsaile holden at Lyons in France, in the yere of our lord. 1273. where the Grekes accorded with the Latines, in procedyng of the holy goste, from the father and the sonne in diuinitee.
Concilium Nicenum, the fyrst generall counsayle, whiche was holden at Nicea, a citee in Bithynia, the yere of our lorde. 327.
Concinnátio, ónis, f. g. a makyng fitte or apt.

Con-

Concinnatitius, a, um, compendiously, and aptly gathered together.
Concinnator, ôris, mas. gen. one that maketh a thyng fytte.
Concinnator causarum, a forger of causes.
Concinnator capillorum, a trymmer of ones busshe or heade.
Concinnatórius, a, um, the adiectiue.
Concinnatus, a, um, apparayled, trymmed.
Concinnè, properly, honestly, trymly, featerly, galantly, minionly.
Concinnè vestitus, mynionly apparayled.
Concinnè & blandè rogare, to aske a thyng featerly, and with fayre wordes.
Concinnitas, atis, fœ. g. & Concinnitûdo, dinis, propyrnesse, featnesse, aptnesse.
Verborum concinnitas, the featenesse of woordes.
Concinno, áui, âre, to make apt, propre, or feat: also to make, to forge a thyng with lies and fetned wordes.
Vt illi mastigiæ cerebrum excutiam, qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis: I wyll surely brayne this knaue, that with his wordes maketh me out of my wytte.
Concinnare lutum, to make morter.
Concinnare se leuem suis, to put his frendes to no cost.
Nunquàm erit alienis grauis, qui suis se concinnat leuem, he shall neuer be onerous to other, whiche wyll not burdeyn his frendes.
Concinnare structures patinarias, to make sundry banketyng dysshes.
Concinnare vinũ, to mingle spices with wine.
Concinnare vestem, to amende a garment, or make it fitte for one.
Concinnare viam, to make rome that a man may passe.
Concinnare vxorem lachrymantem, to make his wyfe to wepe.
Lachrymantem ex abitu concinnas tu vxorem tuam, By your departing hense, you make your wyfe to wepe.
Concinnare pelles, to dresse felles.
Concinnare munusculum alicui, to prouide a present or gyft for one.
Concinnus, a, um, proper, well factioned, mynyon, feate, handsome, well compact.
Concinnæ acutæq; sententiæ, pretty and witty sayinges.
Concinnæ & venustæ sententiæ, feate and pleasant sentences.
Concinnus & elegans, mynion and pretty.
Cóncino, ui, ĕre, to syng, to agree in one songe, or one tune. sometyme to prayse.
Cõcinunt tubæ, the trumpettes soune.
Concinere lyra, to syng to the harpe, or to play on the harpe.
Concinere modis quibusdam, to synge in certayne measures or proporcions.
Cocinere aliquem, to lawde or prayse a man.
Re cõcinunt, verbis discrepant, in the thyng it selfe they accorde, and disagree in wordes.
Cóncio, iui, ire, to call together, lyke Concieo.
Concire, to moue or stere.
Disperij, sceleſtus, quantas turbas concitaturus sciens? I am vndoen wretche that I am, what a busines haue I made vnwares?
Concire lites, to moue debate.
Cóncio, ônis, f. g. a pulpitte or stage, wherein he standeth that exhorteth the people. also an assemblee or congregacion of people, called together to heare the cõmandementes of the kyng or other in authorite in the weale publike. also it is the oracion or proposition made vnto them, called a conyion, a sermon.
Concionem habere, to make an oracion to the people, to make a sermon.
Concio & conuentus.
Aduocare concionem, to call the people together.
Ascendere in concionem, to goe vp into the pulpit: or to goe to make a sermon or oracion.
Submouere concionem, to dissolue a congregacion.
Concionabúndus, i, ma. g. one that maketh an oracion to the people, or that proposeth a matter solemnely.
Concionâlis, le, of or pertaynyng to an assemble of people or oracion.
Concionâtor, ôris, ma. ge. he that preacheth or proposeth an oracion.
Concionatórius, & Concionárius, a, um, pertaynyng to a conyion.
Conciônor, aris, ari, to preache or propose a matter to the people.
Concipilâre, idẽ quod corripere, & immolare.
Concipio, cóncipis, cépi, cĕre, to conceiue a child, to conceiue or apprehend, to deliberate or determine in minde. somtime to gather together, as,
Torrens conceptus imbribus, gathered.
Concipere fœdus, to make a league.
Concipere iusiurandum, to receyue or prescribe the fourme of an othe, to one that must sweare the same after hym.
Concipere metum, to be afraied.
Concipere oculis, to see and beholde.
Concipere scelus, to ymagine to doo an yll deede. Concipiunt aues.
Concipere radices, to take roote.
Oua concipere, dicuntur pisces, to bryde spawne.
Concipere ingenio, mente, to conceyue in ones mynde, to imagine, to determine in the mynde.
Auribus concipere, to here.
Amorem concipere, to kendle or conceyue a loue towardes a thyng.
Concipere calorem, to ware hotte.
Concipere flammam, to take fyre, to flame, to kendle in a light fire.
Furores mente concipere, to rage, or to be madde,

madde.
Iram acerbiorem concipere, to be very angry.
Inimicitias concipere, to take displeasure, to fall out with one.
Spem concipere, to take good hope.
Concipere vadimonium, to recite the forme of a suretee, to appere at a date appoynted.
Concipere verba, to recite wordes that one must reherse after hym.
Concisé, in pieces. sometyme briefely.
Concisúra, ræ, f. g. a cuttyng or diuidyng.
Concísus, a, um, breke, shorte, beaten, cut, hacked, iagged or pounced, killed or slayne.
Concísæ sententiæ, briefe sentences.
Concísus ignominiis, all to rated with sclanderous rebukes.
Exercitus concísus, killed and slaine.
Concísum & laceratum, cutte and torne.
Concísa oratio, a shorte forme of speakyng.
Concitate, swyftely, violently.
Concitátio, ónis, a steryng or prouokyng.
Concitator, masc. gen. one that moueth or sterethe other.
Concitátrix, the feminine.
Concitátus, a, um, stered, prouoked, meued.
Concitátior cursus, a more vehement or quicker course.
Concito, áui, áre, to moue or stere vp, to prouoke, to reyse vp, to trouble or make rough
Concitare in aliquem, to bee veraie angry or vexed with one.
In iram concitare, to make angry.
Concitare se in hostem, to renne violentely against his enemie.
Fuga se in aliquem locum concitare, to flie and renne as fast as he can towarde a place.
Clamore concitare aliquem, to rayse vp one with cryeng.
Auis concitat alas, the byrde rayseth vp her wynges to flie.
Concitare bellum, to raise vp warre.
Equum concitare calcaribus, to kercke vp the horse with the spurres, or to thruste the spurres to the horse, and gallop foorth.
Feras concitare, to hunte wylde beastes.
Concitare grauedines, & destillationes, to ingender reumes and catarres.
Concitare inuidiam, or odium in aliquem, to moue hatred or enuy against one.
Misericordiam concitare, to moue pitee.
Risum concitare, to moue laughter.
Concitare equum in aliquem, to spurre his horse and renne against one.
Concitare sui expectationem, to cause men to haue a truste or expectation in hym.
Concitare somnum, to cause one to sleape.
Concitare vrinam, to make one to pysse.
Concítus, a, um, of Concieo, penultimam corripit. of Concio producit, moued, stered, troubled, made roughe sometyme angred.
Concitus ad iram, prouoked to chydyng or braulyng.
Aequora concita ventis, The seas troubled with the wyndes.
Concitum ferri, to be caried veraie swyftely and violently.
Conclamátio, ónis, fœ. ge. a shoute or noyse of many to gether.
Conclamáta vasa, proclamation made to trusse together bagge and baggage, as is vsed in the raisyng of a siege, or remouyng of a campe in battayle.
Conclámito, áui, áre, to make many cryes, to crye often.
Conclámo, clámas, áui, áre, to crye, to crie together, to make a shoute or noyse. Also to make a cry or proclamation.
Conclamatum est, It is at a poynt, or paste remedie.
Corpora conclamata, bodies deade and past all hope of recouerie to liefe.
Conclamare ad arma, whan all the worlde cryeth warre.
Vbi abiit conclámo, heus quid agis tu in tegulis? whan he was gone, I cryed vnto hym, Hogh syra, what dooest thou among the tyles?
Vis conclamari auctionem quidem: wouldest thou that it shoulde be proclaymed, that there shall be porte sale.
Conclâue, uis, n. g. and Conclâuis, uis, fœ. ge. a priuie or secrete chaumbre. sometyme a bathstyng house, or a parlour.
Conclâuia, orum, n. g. many chaumbres or places vnder one haie.
Conclâuium, uij, n. g. idem quod conclâue.
Conclûdo, si, ĕre, to conclude, to finisshe, to determine, to shutte vp or enclose.
Concludere se in cellam, to locke ones selfe in a chaumbre.
Concludere aliquo, to shut vp in some place.
Cingitur atq; concluditur ipse portus vibe, The hauen it selfe is compassed and inclosed with the citee.
Concludere aliquem in angustissimam formam sponsionis, in makyng a contract or bargayne, to wrappe one in veey streict conditions.
Concludere & perorare.
Concludere & Definire.
Concludere epistolam, to adde the conclusion to a letter.
Verbis interdicti non concluditur, it is not comprehended or contened in the prohibicion.
Conclusé, an aduerbe.
Conclúsio, ónis, f. g. a conclusion or ende of a matter.
Conclusiúncula, the diminutiue of Conclusio.
Conclûsus, a, um, shut vp, inclosed, concluded.
Circumscriptio conclusa, a iuste periode, proceedyng and fallyng in a certayne numbre.
Conclusum & comprehensum.
Perfectum & conclusum, consummate, and fully ended.

Concluſa oratio, pro numeroſa.
Concóctio, ónis, fœ. g. digeſtion in the ſtomake.
Concoctus, a, um, ſodde, digeſted.
Concœnátio, ônis, ſ. g. a banket.
Cóncolor, óris, m. g. of the ſame colour.
Cóncolor ei eſt, it is of the ſame colour that the other is.
Cóncoquo, óxi, ĕre, to boyle or ſeeth, to concoct or digeſt, and by a metaphore, to beare or ſuffer, to abyde or away with a thyng.
Cibus facillimus ad concoquendum.
Concoquere odia, to ſuffre diſpleaſures or malice, letting them paſſe, or forgetting them.
Quem ſenatorem ciuitas vix concoquere poſſet, eum regem ferret? ſhoulde the citee ſuffer him a kynge, whom they coulde ſcant abyde or away with, whan he was but a ſenatour?
Concordia, æ, ſ. g. concorde or agrement.
Coniunctio & concordia.
Concordia & conſpiratio.
Reconciliatio concordiæ, attone making.
Diſcors concordia, a vnyon of thynges together, hauyng contrary natures and operacions.
Concordia, a citee of Italy, an other of Spayne.
Alſo a goddeſſe of the Romaynes.
Concorditas, atis, idem quod Concordia.
Concórditer, by one aſſent or agreement.
Concórdo, áui, are, to bee at a concorde or agreement.
Concórporo, áui, âre, to make one thyng of dyuers, to myngle.
Concors, órdis, om. g. of one mynde or wyll, agreable, of one aſſent. ſometyme equall.
Moderatus & concors ciuitatis ſtatus, a moderate and quiete ſtate of the citee, whan all ſortes of people agree well together.
Concrantius, a, um, made of hurdels, or ſuche lyke thynges, watled.
Concratum parietes, walles wounde with roddes lyke hyrdelles, as they vſe in the countrey.
Concrédo, didi, ere, to delyuer or commytte a thyng vpon truſt, to truſt one with a thyng.
Concredere vites teneriores ſolo calido, to plant tender vines in an hotte grounde.
Concredere mari nauigia, To take the ſea with ſhyppes: Or to take ſhyppyng, and ſo to ſayle forth on the ſea.
Concredere aliquid taciturnitati alterius, to tell a thyng ſecretely to one, whiche he woulde haue kept cloſe.
Concredere aliquem in cuſtodiam alterius, to committe one to an other mans cuſtody.
Cóncremo, áui, âre, idem quod Cremo, to burne.
Cóncrepo, aui, are, to make a great noyſe, or to creake as a doore doeth, in the openyng.
Concrepant arma, The harnais maketh a ruſhyng or rengling.
Concrepare digitis, to knacke or fillyp with the fyngers.

Concréſco, créui, éſcere, to grow together, to congele, to ware harde together.
Concreſcere & liqueſcere, contrary.
Mare concreſcit glacie, the ſea freeſeth.
Nubes concreſcunt, The cloudes congele or gather thicke together.
Sanguis concreſcit, The bloudde congeleth or wareth thicke.
Concrétio, ônis, ſ. g. a gatherynge together, and warynge harde of many thynges.
Concrétum, ti, n. g. congeled, or conglutinate.
Concretus, a, um, topgned or congeled together, as a thyng that is liquide, to bee made harde, froſen, compact. ſometyme made.
Aër concrétus in nubem cogitur, The ayre beyng congeled, is gathered into a cloude.
Cælum craſſum atq; concretum, and Aër purus & tenuis, oppoſita.
Induratus & concretus glacie, hardened and congeled, froſen.
Corpus concretum ex elementis, a body compact or made of the elementes.
Dolor concretus, an exceedyng penſiuenes, whiche mortifieth and ſtoppeth all wepyng and mournyng.
Concretus, Coniunctus, Conglutinatus.
Concretus & Coalitus, made and nourſhed.
Lac concretum, creame or thycke mylke.
Concreta labes, a ſpotte whiche wyll neuer be waue, or be rubbed out.
Concretus, us, m. g. and Concrétio, ónis, ſ. g. a congelyng or conglutination.
Concriminor, âris, âri, to blame or accuſe one.
Concrucior, âris, âri, to be tourmented.
Concubina, æ, ſ. ge. a woman vſed in the ſtede of ones wyfe.
Concubinátus, us, m. g. hoordom, fornication.
Concubinus, ni, m. g. he that lyeth with one.
Concúbitor, oris, he that meddleth with a woman.
Concúbitus, us, ma. g. the companyng together in the acte of generation.
Concúbium, bij, n. g. the fyrſt ſlepe in the night, or the depeſt of the nyght.
Concubius, a, um, the adiectiue.
Concubia nox, the depeſt of the nyght, or the firſt parte of night before midnight.
Conculcátio, ônis, ſ. g. a treadyng vnder foote.
Concúlco, áui, âre, to treade vnder foote ſometyme to ſuppreſſe or put to extreme vilany.
Concúmbo, ui, ĕre, & concubo, ui, are, to lye together, to accompany together in the acte of generacion.
Concupio, cóncupis, iui, ĕre, & concupiſco, iui, ſcere, to couete or deſyre feruently.
In matrimonium illam deducere concupiuit, he feruently deſyred to mary hir.
Concupiſcéntia, æ, ſ. g. a feruent deſyre or appetite, as well of good thynges as badde.
Concupitus, a, um, deſyred feruently.
Concûro, aui, are, to care for a thyng, to take

bede to a thyng.

Concúrro, cúrri, ĕre, to renne with other, to ren together as ſouldiours doo in battaile. ſomtyme to accorde or agree, not to repugne one with an other: Alſo to chance or happen.

Ad arma concurrere, whan the ſouldiours renne to arme theim.

Concurrere interſe, to renne one agaynſt an other.

Frontibus aduerſis concurrere, to renne and buſh together as bulles and rammes doe.

Concurrere alicui obuiam, to ren to mete one.

Tot concurrunt veriſimilia, there come together ſo many thynges lyke to be true.

Multa concurrunt ſimul, quamobrem coniecturam hanc nunc facio, there come many thinges together, why I doo this coniect.

Concurrere in ſententiam aliquam, to agree or aſſente gladly to any ſentence.

Somnia caſu nonnunquàm concurrunt, dremes oftentymes by chance happen and come to paſſe.

Concurritur, they renne together.

Nomina concurrunt, the debtes whiche are owinge me be ſufficiẽt to pay al that I do owe.

Ne aſpere concurrant verba, that the wordes mete not together and ſound unpleaſantly.

Concurrere cum ſumma, to be equall with any ſumme.

Concurſátio, and Concúrſio, ônis, f. ge. a rennyng together, a rennyng to and fro.

Concurſátor, óris, a courrour, one that renneth hither and thyther.

Concúrſo, áui, áre, to renne often together, to renne hither and thither.

Huc illuc concurſare, to renne hyther and thyther.

Omnium domus concurſare, to renne about to euery mans houſe.

Concurſus, us, ma. ge. a rennyng of people together to one place.

Occupationum concurſus, whan many and diuers buſineſſes chance together at one tyme.

Aſper concurſus verborum, a rough or unpleaſant metyng of woordes in oracion.

Concurſus facere, to aſſemble together haſtily.

Concuſſura, æ, f. g. and Concúſsio, ônis, idem quod Concuſſus.

Concúſſus, us, ma. gen. a ſhakyng, mouyng, or troublyng.

Concútio, cóncutis, cuſsi, ĕre, to ſhake, to moue, to brandiſh, to make to tremble.

Concútere mare, to make the ſea troublous or rough.

Concuſſáq; fiſto, ſtantia concutio cantu freta, I trouble and make rough.

Caput concutere, to ſhake the head.

Haſtam concutere, to ſhake a ſpeare.

Meus offa concuut, Feare maketh the bones to tremble.

Rempublicam concutere, to trouble or diſquiete the common weale.

Condálium, lij, n. ge. a maner or facion of rynges, a thimble, ſuch as taylers, or ſhow makers vſe for hurting their fingers.

Condate, the citee of Renes in Britayn.

Condecénter, agreably, very comly, or ſemely.

Condecéntia, æ, f. g. a beſemyng or comlyneſſe.

Cóndecet, imperſonal, it well becometh.

Condecóre, comely, honourably.

Condécoro, áui, áre, to make cleanly or honeſt, to polyſhe. alſo to honour a thyng in makyng it more commendable.

Condemnátio, ônis, f. g. a condemnation.

Condemnátor, óris, one that condemneth ſomtyme an accuſer that cõuinceth one to ber giltie.

Condemnátus, a, um, condemned.

Pecuniæ publicæ condemnatus eſt, He is condemned for waſtyng the common treaſure.

Condémno, áui, áre, to condemne, or to cauſe to be condemned.

Iniuriarum condemnari, to bee condemned for iniuries that one hath dooen.

Me ipſum inertiæ condemno, I condemne my ſelfe of ſleuthfulneſſe.

Sponſionis condemnari, to bee conuicted or condemned in the forfaite of the couenantes.

Condemnabo ego eodem te crimine, I will condemne the, or ſhewe the to be giltie in the ſame faute.

Eius familiares de vi condemnati ſunt, His familiers are condemned or proued to be giltie for vſyng of vnlaufull violence.

Condemnare omnes de conciliy ſententia, to condemne all by the aduyſe or ſentence of the counſayle.

Condemnat accuſator reum, whan he doth cõuince hym, & cauſeth hym to bee condemned.

Condénſo, aui, are, and Condenſeo, ere, to make thycke, or gather together.

Condenſant ſe in vnum locum oues, The ſheepe flocke thycke together in one place.

Se condenſat aër, the ayre wareth thycke.

Condénſus, a, um, thycke, cloſe together.

Condenſa arborum, places where trees growe thycke together, as a foreſt, woodde, or grove.

Condenſa acies, the fronte of the battayle, wherein many men are raunged thycke together.

Condepſo, depſui, dépſere, to myngle.

Condico, xi, cĕre, to appoynte, to ordayne, to promyſe, to requyre or aſke agayne, to denye, to aſſigne by mouthe, to denounce or declare.

Condicere cœnam, vel ad cœnam, to appointe a ſupper or to promiſe to go to ſupper.

Condicere operam, to declare or ſhewe that he wyll take vpon hym that enterpriſe.

Nummos tibi dominus condicere poſſet, The maiſter maye require the monete agayn of you.

Condicere, amonge the lawyers is to ſue an action perſonall, to require that the defendant

be condemned and constreigned to delyuer, doo, or perfourme any thyng to hym.

Condictio, ônis, f. ge. an action personall in the lawe, or appoyntment of the action to the third date folowyng.

Condictitius, a, um, the adiective.

Actio condictitia, the action personall in the lawe, whan we require any thinge of our aduersary.

Condictum, ti, neu. g. a promesse, agreement, or appoyntment made amonge many.

Condictus, a, um, appoynted, denounced, declared, promised, accorded.

Condicta cœnula, an appoyntement made to go to supper in some place.

Condigne, worthyly, honestly.

Condignus, a, um, worthy, and accordyng, as it is esteemed.

Condigramma, a towne of Carnania.

Condimentárius, a, um, that pertayneth to sauce or seasonyng.

Condiméntum, ti, n. g. that wherwith thynges be preserued from corruption, or elles made delectable in taste, sauce, seasonyng.

Condimentum amicitiæ suauitas morum & sermonum, The sauce of frendshyppe, or the thyng that maketh frendshyp acceptable and pleasant, is swetenesse of maners, and gentyll wordes.

Condimentis humanitatis mitigare seueritatem, to mitigate seuerite, and make it more pleasaunt with curteys and gentyll behauiour.

Facetiæ omnium sermonum condimenta, wyttie and pleasant sentences make all mens communication delectable.

Cóndio, iui, vel dij, ire, to season meate, to powder or otherwyse order it, to preserue it from corruption. And by a metaphore, to temper wysely, to make more pleasant or acceptable.

Labore & fame condiebant epulas, with laboure and hunger they made their meate pleasaunt.

Condire tristitiam hilaritate, to temper wisely sorowe with mythe, or to mitigate.

Condire mortuos, to embaume dead corses to preserue them.

Asperitas ipsius humanitate conditur, His sharpenesse or seuerite is tempered with gentylnesse.

Condiscipula, æ, f. g. a woman scholar.

Condiscipulátus, us, mas. gen. the felowshyp in schoole.

Condiscipulus, li, m. g. a schole felowe.

Condisco, didici, ĕre, to learne.

Conditáneus, a, um, that whiche is to be preserued, or that mate be saued.

Conditio, ônis, condition, place, fortune, state, maner, wate, or meanes, propertee or nature, election, chopse, couenant, law, an offer or promisse conditionall.

Conditione vti, not to refuse the offer,

Conditionem accepit, he toke the bargayne or promise, or he agreed.

Conditio humana, the condition or state of man.

Frugum conditiones, the propertees and natures of fruites.

Conditio regionis, the nature of the country.

Conditio temporis, the state of the tyme.

Sequi aliquam vitæ conditionem, to folowe any state condition or maner of lyfe.

Aequa conditione causam agere, whan equalitee is betwene the parties that sewe or pleade.

Metri conditio, the qualitee, or facion of the metre or verse.

Iniqua conditione agere, whan one hath more aduauntage than the other.

Melioreconditione est, He is in better state.

Commodiore conditione prædia, fermes that be not verie chargeable.

Immortalium conditionem postulare, to desyre to be equall with the goddes.

Mortali conditione generari, to ber borne mortall.

Ea conditione nati sumus, we be borne in such condition.

Sub ea conditione, vnder that condition.

Conditionem ferre, to geue or offer the condiction.

Accedere ad conditionem, to agree.

Offerre conditionem pacis, to offer meanes of peace.

Ferre conditiones, est victoris, Accipere victi.

Perducere aliquem ad suas conditiones, to bryng a man to suche conditions and offers as he woulde haue him.

Controuersiæ conditio, the state of the controuersie.

Repudiare or respuere æquissimam conditionem, to refuse or forsake a verie iust and reasonable offer.

Stare conditionibus, to abide by the bargayns or couenantes.

Fugere á conditionibus, contrary.

Prouidete, ne duriorem vobis conditionem statuatis, see that ye make no suche agreement, that shall be littel for your aduauntage.

In superiore conditione poni, to haue the more aduauntage.

Conditio, ônis, f. g. sauspng.

Conditio ciborum, a sauspng of meate.

Conditionâlis, le, that pertayneth to the condicion or offer.

Conditionáliter, condicionally.

Conditítius, a, um, that is hydde or laied vp.

Conditítia cibaria, poudred meate, or otherwyse preserued.

Conditiuum, ui, n. g. idem quod conditorium.

Conditiuus, a, um, that whiche mate be poudered or kept.

Conditiuus cibus, poudred meate.

Cón-

Cónditor, ôris, m. g. a maker or builder, a founder or the fyrſt inuenter of a thyng.
Hiſtoriæ conditor, the maker or wryter of an hiſtory.
Conditor Peripateticæ ſectæ Ariſtoteles, Ariſtotle the fyrſte author of the ſecte Peripatetike.
Conditor, ôris, m. g. one that maketh ſauce, or ſeaſoneth meate.
Conditórium, rij, n. g. a ſepulchre, a place wherin ordinaunce for warre is kept.
Conditórius, a, um, that, wherein any thyng is hyde or laied vp.
Conditúra, ræ, f. g. ſauce or pickle made with ſpyces.
Cónditus, a, um, hyd, laied vp, made, builded.
Tumulo conditus, buried in a tumbe.
Enſis vagina conditus, a ſwoorde putte vp in the ſcaberde.
Meſis cóndita, laied vp in a graynier, or barne.
Conditus, us, m. g. idem quod conditio, a ſauſyng or ſeaſonyng.
Conditus, a, um, ſauced, ſeaſoned, tempered, made ſauory, or pleaſaunt, enbaumed.
Condita oratio, woordes or language tempered with honeſt and pleaſaunt thynges.
Bene coctus & conditus ſermo, very circumſpect and pleaſant talke.
Ius male conditum, vnſauory or naughty potage, potage yll ſeaſoned.
Nemo vnquam ſuauitate conditior, no man euer vſed more ſwete, pleaſaunt, or courteyſe maner of ſpeakyng.
Condiuincum, Nauntes in Fraunce.
Condo, cóndidi, ĕre, to laie vp ſaulfe, or hyde, to put in. ſomtyme to make or buylde, to found.
Condere captiuos in cuſtodiam, to putte the pryſoners in ſafegarde, to kepe them in warde.
Condo in crumenam, I put it vp in my purſe.
Seponere & condere.
Arca condere aliquid, to lay vp or hide a thing in ones cheſt.
Condere terra, or humo, to bury.
In carcerem, or carcere condere, to caſte in pryſon.
Condere corpora ſepulchro, or in ſepulchro, to bury dead bodies, or laie them in graue.
Enſem condere in alicuius corpore, to thruſt his ſwoorde into one.
Triticum condere in granaria, to laie vp wheate in graniers.
Sol condit ſe in vndas, the ſon goeth downe.
Iram condere, to kepe cloſe ones anger.
Condere vrbem, ciuitatem, arces, domos, to buylde. &c.
Iura & leges condere, to make lawes.
Nomen memorandum condere, to get great renoume, or an immortall name.
Condere rempublicam, and Occidere, contrary.
Condere carmen, to make a verſe.
Condere bella, to deſcribe or write of warres.
Iuſiurandum condere, to make or inſtitute an othe.
Condere hiſtoriam, to wryte an hiſtory.
Condóceo, cóndoces, cui, ére, to teache.
Condocefácio, cefacis, féci, cére, to make to knowe, to inſtruete or teache.
Condóleo, cóndoles, uí, ére, to be verye ſicke or pyned.
Condôluit caput de vento, the winde hath made my heade ake, or my head aketh with the winde.
Condoleſco, ſcére, to bee ſory, to bee ſicke or pined.
Condonátio, ônis, f. g. a geuyng or forgeuyng.
Condonâtus, a, um, geuen, forgeuen, pardoned.
Condonâtum iudicium alicui dicitur, when the perſon accuſed is either condẽned or quitte, for the fauour of ſome man.
Condóno, áui, áre, to geue, to forgeue a debt or durte, to pardon.
Condonare alicui munuſculum, to geue one a preſent.
Condonare aliquem pecuniam, to forgeue one monie that he oweth. Lykewiſe Condonare pecuniam debitoribus.
Condonare peccatum, to forgeue a treſpas or an offence.
Condonare animaduerſionem & ſupplicii, to remitte or pardon a mannes punyſhement.
Condórmio, íui, íre, to ſleape with other.
Condormíſco, ſcére, to ſleape a lettell, to nap.
Condrille, les, fœ. g. or Condrillum, li, neu. g. wylde cybory.
Condris, dris, fœm. gene. an herbe called falſe dittayn, becauſe it is lyke dittayn, but it hath leſſe leaues.
Condrites, bread made of Zea.
Conducibilis, le, profitable, commodious.
Condûco, xi, ére, to byyng with, to hyre, to bye, to take an houſe or lande. Alſo to gather or aſſemble in one place, to couerte, to take in hand to doo a worke or buſineſſe for hyre or wages. And in the thyrde perſon, it is to profitte.
Conducit, it is profitable.
Conduci non poſſum, I can not be brought to beleue: No man can make me beleue it.
Exercitus in vnum conducere, to bryng the armies together into one place.
Nimium magno conducere, to hyre or bye at to hygh a price.
Aliquem ad cædem faciendam conducere, to hyre one to committe a murder.
Fundum de aliquo conducere, to hyre a grounde of one.
Conducere mercede, to hyre for wages.
Ea maxime conducunt, quæ ſunt rectiſſima, Thoſe thynges are moſte profitable, whiche are moſt honeſt.
Conducit hoc tuæ laudi, This maketh muche for your prayſe.

Conducere nauem, hortum, domum, locum, &c. to hyre. &c.
Condúctio, ônis, f. g. a hyrynge.
Conductitius, a, um, that whiche maie be hyred or taken, or is vsed to be hyred.
Conductitiæ operæ, hyred labours.
Condúctor, ôris, ma. ge. he that hyreth a thyng. sometyme he that is hyred.
Condúctum, ti, n. g. a thing hyred.
Conducti in vnum locum, gathered togethe into one place
Habere aliquid conducti, to hyre a thyng.
Condúctus, a, um, gathered, assembled togethe, hyred.
Cóndulus, li, m. g. idem quod Condalium.
Conduplicátio, ônis, f g. a doublyng.
Condúplico, aui, are, to double a thyng.
Conduplicâre beneficium, to double a benefite.
Tenebræ conduplicantur, it waxed twyse so darke.
Condurdon, an herbe that beareth a red floure, and flourisheth in August: beyng hanged about the neck, it helpeth the disease called Struma.
Condus di, ma. g. a kuarde of housholde, or he that keepeth the store of housholde.
Condylôma, ătis, neu. g a swellyng of the tuell or foundement, proceedyng of an inflamation.
Cóndylus, i, m. g of Festus Pomp is expounded a ryng, or a thimble, suche as taylers, or other do vse. Some other do declare it to be the roundnesse of the bones in the knee, the ancle, the elbow, the knuckles of the fingers.
Confábulo, aui, are, to tell tales, to common or talke together.
Confárcio, looke Confercio.
Confarreátio, ônis, fœ. ge. a mariage betwene a man and a woman, whiche was doen with certayne solemnitees in the presence of the bysshop.
Confarreâtus, a, um, so maried.
Confárreo, aui, are, to wedde solemnely after that facion.
Confatâlis, le, that hath the same destenie.
Confécta, thynges dispatched and concluded by reason
Conféctio, ônis, f. g. an atchruyng or bringyng of a thyng to passe, a chewing, a digesting.
Confectio tributi, the impositon of a tribute.
Annalium confectio, the writyng or making of an history.
Belli confectio, the dispatchynge or atchiesuyng of warre.
Escarum confectio, the chawyng of meate.
Conféctor, ôris, ma g. he that dispatcheth, atcheueth, consumeth, or wasteth.
Negotiorum confector, he that atcheueth matters.
Confectûra, æ, f. ge. a makyng, doyng, or myngling of a thyng.
Confectus, a, um, hylled, slayne, vndoen, greued, sore broken, perfected, atcheued, brought to an ende or conclusion, chewed, digested.
Confectus ætate, æuo, senecta, senectute, senio, verie aged, at the pittes brinke.
Bellum confectum, warre finished and brought to an ende.
Confectus angore, cura, dolore, labore, cruciatu, morbo, slayne or sore broken with anguyshe, care, sorowe. &c.
Corpus senectute confectum, ac pene dilapsum, A bodye sore broken, and almoste cleane worne or done for age, or beyng at the last cast.
Confectus vulneribus, he that hath many sore woundes.
Confectus cæde, slayn, murdered.
Confectus & trucidatus.
Cibo confectus, hylde with eatyng.
Cibus confectus, meate digested.
Ciuitas ab aliquo confecta, destroied.
Forma confecta macie, when leannesse doeth disfigure ones face or fauour.
Confércio, fersi, cire, to stuffe or porre.
Cónfero, tŭli, férre, to beare, to carry, to put or laie together, to prophyte, to sette forth, to prepare, to deuise, to talke together, to geue, to compare or conferre, to chaunge, to employe, or bestowe, to bryng, to go, to deferre, to put in, to laie to or ioigne.
Ne posterius in me culpam conferas, Put not at the last the faute in me.
Consilia conferunt, They keepe their counsell together: Or, they laie their wittes together: or deuyse among theim selues.
Nouissima conferam primis, I will laie to or ioygne the last to the fyrst.
Sitq; vtriq; proximum horreum, quo conferatur rusticum instrumentum, To both nere there must be a barne, wherein maie be laied vp together instrumentes belonging to husbandry.
Multa contuli in Catonem, I haue geuen or attributed muche to Cato, I haue muche fauoured Cato.
Contuli me domum, I went home.
Contuli me ad Catonem, I went to Cato.
Confero me ad campum, vel in campum, I goe into the fielde.
Conferre amorem, to loue, to sette or fastones loue.
Conferre animum alio, to sette his mynde elswhere.
Conferre capita, to assemble for counsayle, to laie their heades together.
Confer gradum, come foorth, come hether to me.
Conferre in pauca, to conclude shortly, to utter in few wordes.
Conferre manus, to assayle eche other, to fight
Conferre pedem, to come to the poynt, properly in contention, where the parties doe ioygne. also to approche or come nere.
Conferre se in pedes, to renne awaie, to take his

Conferre ſtudium, to employ his ſtudy.
Conferre tempus in aleam, to ſpende the tyme in playng at the dyce.
Conferre verba ad rem, to doo as he ſaieth.
Si verba ad rem conferantur, if he doo as he ſaieth.
Confert, it is profitable.
Nos conferemus noſtro ſumptu, non tuo, we wyll geue it or beſtowe it of our owne coſte, and not of yours.
Quæ dij immortales ad Cn. Pompeium contulerunt, whiche the immortall goddis haue geuen to Cn. Pompeius.
Quem nymphæ Pellicis ira contulit in ſaxum, id eſt mutauit.
Falſo conferre aliquid in aliquem, to laye a thyng to a mans charge falſely.
Beneuolentiam in aliquem conferre, to ſhewe great liberalitie or gentylneſſe to one, to dooe many pleaſures for hym.
Caſtra caſtris conferre, to pytche or campe ouer right agaynſt an other.
Conferre cauſam or culpam in aliquem, to lay the faute or blame in one.
Omnes meas curas cogitationeſque in rem publicam conferebam, I employed all my cares and imaginations vpon the common weale.
Mores duorum conferre, to compare the maners of two perſons together.
In carmen conferre to make a thyng in verſes.
In commune conferre to laye together a porcion for the common profyte.
Conferre & fabulari, to deuiſe and talke together
Cauſam conferre in tempus, to excuſe ones ſelfe by the tyme.
Dona alicui conferre, to geue gyftes to one.
In tempus ambulationis cogitationes conferre, to remyte or deferre his earneſte cogitacions tyll the tyme he go a walkyng.
Verba in pauca conferam, quid te velim, I will tell you briefly or in fewe wordes, what I woulde with you.
Coram inter nos conferemus, we wylle deuyſe and common of theſe matters, whan we meete together.
Contuli me, I take my iourneye, or I wente.
Ingentum ad rem aliquam cõferre, to geue ones mynde to a thyng.
Maledicta in aliquem conferre, to raple or geue one ſhrewde woordes.
Conferre officia in aliquem, to doo frendely pleaſures for a man.
Omnem operam in aliquid conferre, to employe or beſtowe all ones labour on a thyng.
Omnem ad ſeruitutem ſuam cõtulit, he tourned his communicacion from other thynges, and ſpake of his bondage.
Pecuniam in opus conferre, to beſtowe or laie out money vpon ſome worke.
Peſtem hominibus hæc conferunt, Theſe thinges engendre and bryng peſtilence amonge men.

Conferre rationes, to caſt accompt, or make a reckenyng.
Conferre ſermonem cum aliquo, or inter ſe, to talke.
Conferre ſigna, to ioigne battaile, and by a metaphore, to contende or ſtryue.
Conferre omnia ſua ſtudia in aliquem, to do all the pleaſures that one can for a man.
Conferre ſuſpitionem in aliquem, to ſuſpecte one.
Aliquod ſtipendium noſtro ſtudio contulerunt, They gaue certayne money to the furthes raunce of our ſtudy.
Conferre tributum, to paie tribute.
Conferre vires in vnum, to aſſemble theis powers together.
Conferre ſe totum ad amicitiam alicuius, to geue hym ſelfe holly to any mans frendſhip.
Conferre ſe in fidem & clientelam alicuius, to put or committe ones ſelfe into the handes or tuition of any man.
Conferre ſe in ſocietatem, to aſſociate, to make hym ſelfe a companyon.
Conferre aliquem alteri, or cum altero, to compare one with an other.
Conferrúmino, áui, âre, idem quod Ferrumino.
Confértim, in a buſſhement together.
Confértus, a, um, full. alſo in a floche or multitude, in a buſſhement.
Vt nunquam conferti, ſed rari magnisq; interuallis præliarentur, That they myght fight, not a multitude together, but a fewe at ones, and a great diſtance a ſunder.
Turba conferta iter clauſit, The people gathered togither in a buſſhement, ſtopped the waye.
Qua parte hoſtium acies confertiſsima viſa eſt, erupit, He brake out on that ſide, where the hoſte of the ennemies ſeemed to bee moſte thycke of people.
Confertiſsima turba, In the thickeſt preaſe.
Conferta vita voluptatum omnium varietate, Ipſe replenyſhed with all kyndes of pleaſure.
Conférua, æ, f. ge. an herbe, whiche groweth in freſſhe waters, lyke to a ſpounge.
Conferueo, bui, ére, to be hotte.
Conferuéſco, ſcere, to ware hotte.
Confeſsio, ônis, f. g. a confeſſyng or acknowlagyng of a thyng
Sit erranti medicina confeſsio, let the aknowlagyng of the faute be a medicine for hym that hath dooen amiſſe.
Confeſsione illius rei, by the confeſſion and reporte of men of that tyme.
Vrgetur ſua confeſsione, his owne confeſſion is layde harde to his charge.
Ad ignorationis confeſsionem aliquem adducere, to bryng one to acknowlage his ignorannce.
Confeſſor, ôris, ma. ge. he that confeſſeth or acknowlageth.

Confessus, a, um, that confesseth or acknowlageth also clere, manifest, without doubt, certen.
Confessa res, a manyfest thyng, out of all controuersie.
Reus confessus, he that acknowlageth hym selfe giltie.
Quæ ex confesso sunt turpia, whiche be manifestly knowen, or whiche euery man graunteth to be vnhoneſt.
In confesso est, No man denyeth it, euery man graunteth it.
Manus confessas alicui tendere, to lifte vp ones handes, and confesse him self vanquished.
In confessum venire res dicitur, whan euery man graunteth it to be so.
Confestim, extoones, forthwith, incontinent, by and by.
Sine vlla mora & confestim.
Confibula, æ, fœm. gen. a clasp or tache. also a woodden pynne, or thing made to clenche two peces together.
Conficio, cónficis, féci, ĕre, to perfourme, fynisshe or make an ende of, to dispatche, to perysshe or be consumed, to destroie or slea, to greue vere or torment, to explicate or declare, to bringe to passe, to gether money, to bye ake, to consume or waste, to make, to chaw meate also to digest.
Honestatis pars confecta est, quam tibi cupio esse notissimam, the parte of honestie is declared, which I woulde shoulde bee vnto the perfectely knowen.
Si me amas, confice, If thou louest me, bring it to passe.
Per magnam dices ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Thou wylt saye, that a great summe of money myghte bee made of that thynge.
Conficere, to breake.
Nucem dentibus conficere, to breake a nut with the teethe. also to consume or waste.
Qui cum hic non videant me, credant me conficere argentum suum, who because they see me not here, beleue I waste their monete.
Also Confici, to be made.
Quomodo potest ex multorum deorum aceruo vnus deus confici? By what meanes maye there bee of an heape of goddes one god made?
Conficere pensum, to spynne out hir threde, or dooe hir taske It is translated into this sentence: To haue dooen or brought to an ende that thyng, whiche he was appoynted or commaunded.
Conficere prandium, to haue dyned.
Pallium ad Phrigionem ferr confecto prandio, when dyner was doen, or whan he had dyned, he carried hir mantell to the bronderer.
Conficere solicitudines alicui, to bringe one into heauynesse, or to make hym sorowfull.
Confeci, quæ iussisti omnia, I haue doen or dispatched all that ye badde me.
Sica hominem confecit, He murthered the man with a dagger.
Confici curis, dolore, angore, mœrore, infirmitatibus, To bee greeued, vexed, or sore broken with care, sorow. &c.
Conficere ambulationem, to walke.
Absolutionem conficere, to dispatche or quitte.
Prope centum annos confecit, He hath lyued well nere an hundred yeres.
Conficere bellum, to atchieue or fynisshe a warre. sometyme to fight.
Cibos conficere, to concoct or digest meate. sometyme to chawe.
Cursum annuum sol conficit, The sunne goeth a certayne course yerely.
Conficere cum aliquo de re aliqua, to conclude or falle at agreement with one concernynge a mattier.
Diem conficere, to spende the daie.
Conficere diem extremum, to ende ones lyfe, to dye.
Facinus conficere, to committe some naughtie dede.
Conficere exercitum, to gather an army.
Iter conficere, to dispatche or go a iourney.
Librum conficere, to write or make a boke.
Mandata conficere, to fulfyll or accomplisshe ones commaundementes.
Malum alicui conficere, to woorke one mysches or displeasure.
Conficere munus susceptum, to atchieue or accomplysshe that one hath taken in hande.
Negotium conficere, to dispatche a busines.
Nuptias conficere, to make a mariage.
Vetustas omnia conficit, continuaunce of tyme consumeth or weareth out all thynges.
Patrimonium conficere, to waste or spende ones heritage.
Pacem conficere, to pacifye or quyete a countrey.
Peculium grande confeci, I gate or gathered together a great rychesse or substance of money and cattell.
Mille passuum conficere, to walke the space of a myle.
Vario sermone sex stadia confecimus, we went talkyng of dyuers mattiers, the space of .vi. furlonges.
Rationes conficere, to caste accompte, to make a rchenyng.
Reditum conficere alicui, to geat one licence to retourne.
Rem conficere, to dispatche a matter. also to consume ones substance.
Sacra conficere, to doo diuine seruice.
Sermone confecto, whan he hadde tolde his tale.
Tabulas conficere, to make rolles regesters or rechanyng bookes.
Confictio, ónis, a fainyng.
Confictus a, um, diuised, feigned, counterfaited, ymagined.

Con-

Confidens, entis, om. ge. he that regardeth no lawes, nor feareth any thyng, ſtubburn, ſtiffe necked, foole hardy, raſhe, paſt all ſhame. ſometyme taken in good parte, it ſignifieth conſtaunt, aſſured.

Confidenter, conſtantely, aſſuredly. ſometyme hardily, boldely, aduenturouſly, ſtubburnly.

Confidenter reſtare in re aliqua, to abyde ſtikely or ſtuburnely in a matter.

Confidenter colloqui, to talke boldly without feare.

Confidentia, æ, f. ge. truſte, hope, certayne aſſurance, conſtancie, boldneſſe. alſo madde hardyneſſe, vnſhamefaſtneſſe.

Improbitas & confidentia.

Temeritas, & confidentia.

Confidentiloquus, he that ſpeaketh boldely without feare.

Confido, di, vel fiſus ſum, ĕre, to truſt, to be ſure, to dare, to haue a ſure confidence.

Confidere & metuere, contrary.

Animo confidere, to haue a good hert.

Timidè confidere alicui, to be halfe afrayde to truſte one.

Cauſe confidit, he truſteth on his matter, that it will not deceyue hym.

Corporis firmitate confidere, cum ablatiuo, to truſt in the ſtrength of the bodie.

In nullo illorum ſibi confidebat, he put is truſt in none of them.

De vrbis ſalute confidunt, They haue good hope of the ſauegarde of the citee.

Configo, fixi, ĕre, to ſtycke or thruſte in to a thynge.

Sagittis configere, to ſhoote through with arrowes.

✠ Cornicum oculos configere, a prouerbe ſygnifyng to deface, condemne, or ſodooe with a newe inuencion, that whiche the antiquite hath of longe tyme approued: or to go about to blynde them that are veraie wyſe and circumſpecte.

Configere omnes curas in reipublicæ ſalute, to put his whole care to mayntayne and preſerue the common weale.

Confingŭro, ui, ĕre, to faction or fourme, to make lyke.

Confingo, finxi, ere, to feigne a thynge to bee true, to fourme or make, to comment, to inuent or ymagine.

Confingere dolum, to fynde a meane to deceyue one, to deuiſe a crafte to deceiue one.

Hyrundines eadem materia nidos confingunt. Swalowes make their neſtes of the ſame matter.

Apes fauos confingunt, Bees make the honycombes.

Confingere & comminiſci.

Crimen in aliquem confingere, to inuent or imagine a falſe accuſation againſt one.

Confinis, ne, next to, or adioynyng, boundyng to. ſometyme almoſte lyke, of the ſame ſorte.

Confinis ager, a fielde adioynyng, or bounding to an other.

Confinis mens, my neyghbour, whoſe ground lieth next to mine.

Confine, is, neu. ge. a thyng or place adioynyng to an other.

Ei confine eſt, It is almoſte lyke to that, or of the ſame ſorte.

Confinium, nij, n. ge. a border or a marches of a countrete or lande.

Confinia, nium, plu. tertiæ declin. idem.

Vicinitas & confinia.

Confio, fis, fieri, to bee made.

Stercus quod ex pecoribus conſit, dounge that is made of beaſtes, beaſtes doung.

Conſit, it is made together.

Confirmátio, onis, fœ. g. a confirmacion or aſſuraunce.

Confirmátor, oris, ma. ge. he that affirmeth or aſſureth.

Confirmátus, a, um, confirmed, made ſtronge, fortified, ſtrengthned.

Confirmata valetudo à morbo, helth wel recouered after ſickneſſe.

Confirmata ætas, perfite age, when one is become a man.

Confirmitas, atis, fœ. g. aſſuredneſſe.

Confirmo, aui, are, to confirme or aſſure a thing to be as it is ſpoken: to ſtrengthen, to fortifie, to make ſure: to encourage: to make more conſtant and hardy.

Confirmare animum, to take courage.

Confirmare ſe, to make hym ſelfe ſtrong after ſickeneſſe, to geat his ſtrengthe agayne. alſo to take a good hert or courage, and not to feare. ſometyme to pauſe and refreſhe ones ſelfe after werynеſſe.

Cum te confirmaris, ad nos venias, whan ye haue recouered your ſtrength, come to vs.

Confirmare ſe ad omnia, to ſettle ones mynd to abyde all maner of chaunces.

Milites conſolatur & confirmat, he comforteth the ſouldiours, and maketh them more conſtant and bolde.

Confirmare amicitiam cum aliquo, to confirme amitee and frendſhyp with one, and make it more ſure.

Confirmare & Comprobare,

Confirmare, & infirmare, refellere, refutare, contrary.

Difficile eſt hoc de omnibus confirmare, It is harde to affirme this to be true of all without exception.

Confirmare poſſum, I can aſſure you.

Confiſcátus, a, um, confiſcate, taken as forfayte.

Confiſco, aui, are, to ſeyſe a thyng for a forfayture to the common weale, or to the prince.

Confiſcare hæreditates, to ſeyſe mens heritages as forfayte.

Confiſcare homines, to take mens bodies

and goodes to the princis pleasure.
Confisio, ônis, f. g. an hopping or trusting.
Confisus, a, um, trusting, hopping, hauing a sure confidence.
Confiteor, fessus sum, ēri, to confesse, to acknowlage.
Questione adhibita confiteri, By examinacion and tourmentes to confesse.
Motum animi sui lachrymis confitetur, with teares he vttereth the troublouse motion of his mynde.
De re confitetur, the thing it selfe he confesseth.
Vt de me confitear, That I maie confesse or tell you for myne owne part.
Confixus, a, um, pricked, thrust through, sticked. Telo confixus, thrust in with a weapon.
Confixus, us, m. g. a stickyng or thrustyng in.
Conflages, gium, f. g. places, whervnto many wyndes doe blow.
Conflagito, aui, are, to desyre importunately.
Conflagrâtus, a, um, bourned, consumed with fyre.
Conflagro, âui, âre, to bee on fyre, to bee inflamed, to bourne.
Conflagrare amoris flamma, to bourne in loue.
Conflagrare inuidia, and Conflagrare incendio inuidiæ, to be extremely hated.
Conflâtile, flâtilis, n. g. that whiche is apt to be wrought or cast like mettall.
Conflâtio, ônis, f. g. and Conflatûra, æ, a melting of mettall.
Conflâtus, a, um, blowen, compact, made, procured.
Conflatus ex duabus naturis, compact and made of two natures
Conflati testes, forged wytnesses.
Conflecto, xi, ere, to bende or bowe.
Conflexus, a, um bowed or bended.
Conflictâtio, ônis, f. g. a beatyng or dashyng of one thynge against an other.
Conflictâtus, a, um, greued, vexed, sore troubled
Conflictâtus graui morbo, tourmented or vexed with a greuouse sykenesse.
Tempestatibus conflictatus, sore troubled and beaten with tempestes.
Conflicto, âui, âre, to fyght, to vexe, or trouble. also Conflictor, atus sum, ari, com. to fyght, to vexe, to trouble or greeue, or to bee vexed, troubled, or greeued.
Rempublicam conflictare, to vexe or trouble the common weale.
Multis incommodis conflictantur, they be vexed and troubled with many incommodities.
Iudicius turpibus conflictari, to contend in vnhoneste iudgementes.
Conflictari cum aliquo malo, to fight or striue earnestly against an yuell chaunce or mysfortune, and to endeuour to beare it out.
Conflictari iniqua valetudine, doloribus, molestiis, to be greeued or vexed with sickenes. &c.
Nouissima valetudine conflictari, to lie sycke in his death bedde.
Qui cum ingeniis conflictatur huiusmodi, he that hepeth companie, or hath to doe with men of suche disposition.
Conflictari graui annona, to bee sore greued with scarcitee and dearth of victaple.
Siti conflictari, to be sore a thyrst.
Conflictio, ônis, f. g. idem quod Conflictus & Conflictatio.
Conflictio causarum, the replication in controuersies, where the one affirmeth, and the other denieth.
Conflictus, tus, idem quod Collisio.
Confligium, ii, n. g. the dashyng together of the waues of water.
Confligo, fixi, ĕre, to fyght, as men doe in battayle, and by a metaphore, to contend or striue, to be contrary one to an other, to repugne.
Confligere manu cum hoste, to fight hande to hande with ones enemy.
Venti confligunt, the wyndes blowe contrary one agaynst an other.
Confligunt leges & Collidunt, lyke Collido.
Causæ inter se confligunt, the controuerties agree not one with an other.
Confligitur magna ira, They fyght together with great wrathe.
Conflo, aui, are, to blow together, to blow lyke as one bloweth fyre, to melt mettal, to forge or make, to procure or get. also to gather.
Statuas argenteas conflauit omnes, he melted all the ymages of syluer: Likewyse Vasa aurea conflare.
Bellum conflare, to rayse warre.
Conflare exercitum, to gather an army.
Magna familiaritas conflata est, great familiaritee was procured and gotten.
Quibus ex rebus conflatur & efficitur, id quod quærimus honestum, Of which thynges that honestie, whiche we desyre to know, is compact and made.
Conflauit ex his omnibus populum, Of all these he gathered a great multitude.
Et curuæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem, And the croked sythe is made into a hande swerd. Conflare inuidiam, inimicitias, odium, to stere or procure enuy, hostilitee, hatred.
Conflare mendatium, to ymagine a lie.
Conflata pecunia, money copned.
Conflauit æs alienum, he is runne in debt.
Malum ab aliquo conflatum & perfectum, an yuell or mischieke brought to passe by one.
Manum improborum conflare, To gather together a route of naughty felowes.
Conflare negotium alicui, to bryng one into businesse and trouble.
Conflare pecuniam, to gather money.
Conflare accusationem, to forge.
Periculum conflare, to bryngе one in daunger.
Seditionē conflare, to reise or moue a sedicion.

Cons

Cónfluens, éntis, m. g. where two ryuers doe meete together.

Confluges, gium, f. g. places, into the whiche many ryuers doe flow.

Cónfluo, fluxi, ĕre, to come or ren together, to flow, to assemble together out of dyuers places.

Confluebat ad eum magnus numerus, a great numbre came about him.

Confluctuari, the impersonall.

Confluere ad aliqua studia, when many men with great desyre geue theim selfe to any studie.

Ad nos pleræq; causæ confluunt, most causes be brought to vs, or most men bryng theyr causes to vs to be pleded.

Sentina confluit aliquo, the synke renneth to any place.

Confluuium, & confluxus, a meetyng together of many streames.

Cónfluus, a, um, that whiche floweth together

Confódio, confodis, fodi, ĕre, to dig the earth, to perce or thrust through.

Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to geue one many woundes, or wound one in many places.

Confódere & lacerare, to speake with vehement and sore wordes agaynst one.

Confodere hortum, to dygge a gardeyne.

Confœdusti, olde wryters vsed for them, whiche were sygned in league, confederates.

Confœtus, a, um, whiche was brought to fasrikue with all his pygges.

Cónfore, to be brought to passe hereafter.

Et spero confore, and I hope it wil be brought to passe.

Conforio, ĩui, ire, to defyle with dyrt, to besqurt one.

Conformátio, ônis, f. g. the facture, frampng, disposion or facionyng of a thyng.

Conformatio & figura totius corporis, the feature and fation of the bodye: or the proporsion and fygure of the body.

Vocis conformatio, the facionyng and tunyng of the voyce.

Sententiarum conformatio, the apt frampng of sentences.

Conformátus, a, um, fourmed, facioned, made lyke.

Conformis, me, of a conformitee, or lyke in fasion, conuenient.

Conformo, aui, are, to bryng to a fation or figure, to make apt or lyke to a thyng, to frame.

Genuit & conformauit nos natura ad maiora, Nature hath brought forth and facioned vs to greater thynges.

Conformare se ad alicuius voluntatem, To fation hym selfe after an other mans wyll and pleasure.

Filios conformare, to beget or bryng vp children in good maners.

Orationem conformare, to fation ones style or fourme of wrytyng.

Mores conformare, to fation ones maners.

Confornico, áui, áre, to make lyke a roofe, arche, or vault.

Confórto, áui, áre, to comfort.

Confóssus, a, um, dygged, wounded.

Confóueo, cónfoues, fóui, ére to nourysshe together.

Confráctus, a, um, broken.

Confracta illis nauis est, they had a shypwracke.

Confragósus, a, um, rough as a grounde, which is not playne, yll to goe in, also harde to be vnderstande, rude in language.

Versus confragosi, verses rough and vnpleasaunt.

Confragosa loca, rough places full of stones.

Cónfragus, a, um, idem quod confragósus.

Cónfremo, mui, ere, idem quod fremo.

Cónfrico, ui, áre, to rubbe harde.

Confringo, frégi, ĕre, to breake or bruise.

Confringere rem, to spend or consume awaie all his substance.

Confringere tesseram, to be out of fauour, or no more welcome to one.

Ne dens sub forfice confringatur, That the toothe be not broken with the pynsons.

Consilia confringere, to breake vp or dissolue counsayles by power or vnlefull meanes.

Iura confringere, to breake and violate lawes.

Confúgio, cónfugis, fugi, ĕre, to flee, to renne for succour.

Confúgere ad aliquid, to resort to any thyng for succour or for excuse.

Quid te futurum? quo fugies? what shall bee doen of the? whether wilt thou flee?

Confugere in naues, to flee to the shyppes.

Supplicem confugere ad aliquem, to come humbly to one for succour.

Ad vota precesq; confugere, when all hope is paste, to fall to entrete and prayer.

In misericordiam alicuius confugere, to flee or appeale to ones mercie.

Ney tu eo nunc confugies, Neyther shall pe make pour excuse by this: or pou shall not lake this for pour excuse.

Cónfugit ad opem medicam, he resorteth to physike for ayde and helpe.

Confúgium, gij, neu. gen. a place of refuge or succour.

Confúlcio, fúlsi, fulcire, to staie, vndersette, or proppe vp.

Confúlgeo, fúlsi, gẽre, to shyne bryght.

Totæ ædes confulgebant tuæ, All pour house dyd shyne.

Confúltus, a, um, staied, vndersette or propped vp.

Confúndo, fúdi, ĕre, to confounde, to meddle together, to trouble, to disturbe. also to myxt out of order, to disorder.

Confundere aliquem dolore, to trouble.

Confundere in vnum corpus, to bryng confusely into one company.

Fœdus confundere, to disturbe the makyng of a league

a league.
Sermones in vnum confundere, to speake confusely all at ones.
Vera cum falsis confundere, to mynge true thynges with falsse.
Iter confundere, to trouble and let a iourney.
Lachrymas confundere lachrymis, to wepe one in an others bosome.
Confundi, to be abashed or ashamed, to be dismaied.
Confuse, & Confusim, confusely, without order.
Confusè & permistè, cui contrarium Describitur & Electè.
Confúsio, ônis, f. g. a confusion or disorder also a trouble of mynde, a dismaynge.
Confúsus, a, um, confounded, disordred, troubled, dismaide, abashed. astonied.
Confusus animo, troubled, dismaied.
Pudore confusus, sore abashed.
Castra confusa tumultu, the campe troubled with tumult and ruffelyng.
Olympus confusus, cloudy wether.
Permixtum & confusum.
Confusa oratio, a confuse oration, without good order or disposition.
Confusa rubore rosa, a speckled rose.
Confusum os, a face halfe redde, halfe pale.
Prolem confusam vtero capere, to conceiue of many men.
Confutátio, ônis, fœ. g. a confutacion, a dissoluyng of contrary argumentes, a disproouyng of that whiche is spoken.
Confúto, áui, áre, to confute, to reproue or vanquisshe by woordes. also to stere.
His dictis confutábitur, here he shall be tolde his owne.
Congedus, a riuer in Spayn, nere to the towne called Bilbilis.
Congelátio, ônis. f. g. freesyng.
Congelatur, it is frosen or congeled.
Congélidus, a, um, lukewarme.
Cóngelo, cóngelas, áui, áre, to congele or waxe thycke.
Congelâuit otio, He is as it were frosen for idelnesse.
In lapidem congelare, to harden in to the nature of a stone.
Congeminátio, ônis, f. g. a doublyng.
Congémino, aui, are, to double.
Crebros ensibus ictus congeminant, They laie on with theyr swerdes thicke & thyck folde.
Congeminare vocem, to crie often.
Cóngemo, cóngemis, gémui, ĕre, to waple, lament, or weepe with other for a thing.
Cóngener, ĕris, om. g. of one stocke or kynred
Congéniero, aui, are, to begette, to associate or adde to.
Congénitus, a, um, begotten, ingendred.
Congémulo, aui, are, to kneele, to bowe the knees.
Conger, idem quod Congrus.
Congéries, geriêi, f. ge. an heape or layeng together of diuers thynges.
Congerminásco, scĕre, to budde together.
Congérmino, áui, áre, to growe iopnctly together, to be associate or coupled together.
Cóngero, éssi, ĕre, to gather together, or heape vp, to heape or carp together.
Congérere causam in aliquem, to laye the faute, or caste the blame on one. Likewyse Crimen in aliquem congerere.
Oscula congerere, to kisse one oftentymes.
Maledicta in aliquem congerere, to raile or scolde at one, to geue one shrewde woordes.
In quem cum dii atq; homines omnia ornamenta congesserint, tum ut ipse plurima & maxima, To whome as bothe god and men haue plentuously geuen all maner of goodly ornamentes: so you also especially very many and excellent.
Congérro, ônis, ma. ge. a merry companyon, he that keepeth companye onely in pastyme and merry deuysyng.
Congestítius, a, um, that is cast vp in an heape.
Congestítius locus, a place whither the fish of a cetee is carped, a lapestall: also a place where as is no firme land, but holow ground.
Congéstus, us, ma. ge. an heappng or gatheryng together.
Congéstus, a, um, made in an heape, caried or heaped together.
Congialis, le, that conteineth the measure congius.
Congiárium, rĭ, n. g. an almesse, or other liberall gyfte geuen by the prince or great man, to the people, be it in monee corne or victuales. sometyme geuen to a peculiar persone.
Multitudinem imperitam congiariis lenire, with liberall gefres to mitigate and pease the ignorant and rude people.
Cóngius, ĭ, mas. ge. a measure, conteynyng vi. Sextarios, and receiueth in weight of oyle x. li. of wyne. x. li. of honye. xv li. And is of our measure a pottle and one pinte.
✠ Congius, after Budæi, the eight parte of Amphora, and conteineth fiue Sextarios, euery Sextarius being 24. ounces, that is a wine pint and an half, so that Congius is of our measure a galon and a pint. If you take Sextarii, as physitions doe, to be but. 16. ounces, or. 20. ounces: then is it but a pottle, a quarte, half a pint, and iii. ounces, or otherwise according to the rate. It is vsed for a galon of our measure.
Congiárius, a, um, and Congialis, le, that holdeth vi. Sextarios.
Conglaciâtus, a, um, frosen.
Conglácio, áui, áre, to freese, or let to freese.
Conglaciat Tribunatus Curioni, Curio letteth the office of Tribune to freese, as who saieth, he dooeth nothyng in the office woorthie of remembraunce.
Congiobátim, in a rounde fourme, like to a beetome of thynges.

Con-

C ANTE O.

Conglobátio, ônis, a gatherynge together in a rounde heape.

Conglobátus, a, um, gathered or made rounde together.

Sanguis conglobatus, bloude cloutered togeather.

Conglobo, áui, áre, to bringe or come round together, to gather together in plumpes.

Conglomero, áui, áre, to wynde vp in a bottome. also to lade in an heape.

Vt fortuna omnia in me conglómerat mala, Howe fortune heapeth all euels vpon me.

Conglutinátio, ônis, fœm. gene. a ioynynge or glewynge together.

Conglutino, áui, áre, to ioynge together as it were glewed.

Conglutinare & dissoluere, contrary.

Si voluntas amicitiam conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolueret: If profitte shoulde knitte and ioigne frendshyp, the same beynge chaunged, would dissolue it agayne.

Conglutinantur consuetudine voluntates, The appetites or myndes of men, by long familiarite, are ioigned or knitte together.

Vulnus conglutinant folia vitium, vyne leaues close the wounde.

Congræco, the actiue, or Congræcor, ari, to eate and drinke excedyngly, after the common worde, to make good chere.

Congratulátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a reioysynge with an other man, for his good fortune, congratulation.

Congrátulor, âtus sum, ari, to reioyce with an other man of his good fortune, to declare in wordes the ioye that wee haue for an other mãs prosperite, to congratulate.

Congrédior, essus sum, edi, to go with an other, to fyght or dispute, to go in hande to talke with one.

Congredere actutum, go to hym quickly.

Si ipse coram congredi poteris, yf you your selfe can come to speake with hym.

Congredi aliquem, to enter communication with one, to go to talke with hym.

Congredi cum hoste, to cope with ones enemie, to fyght, to ioygne battaple.

Congredi alicui quotidiana consuetudine, to haue accesse to one daiely, to bee with one euery daie.

Congregábilis, le, that lightly assembleth together.

Congregátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a congregacion or assemblee.

Congregátus, a, um, gathered or assembled together.

Congrego, áui, áre, to gather or assemble together.

Libenter se cum æqualibus cóngregant homines, men lyke company gladly with their equalles.

Congregare se ad alterum, to associate hym selfe to an other.

Quicum te aut voluntas congregasset, aut fortuna coniunxisset, with whom either your owne will had associate you, or fortune coupled you.

Congréssus, us, masc. gen. a battaple also company with other, a meetyng or resortynge of men together.

Congressio, idem.

In congressum & colloquium alicuius venire, to come to one to haue communication with hym.

Congressus quotidianus, daylie meting.

In congressum nostrum reseruabo, I wylle kepe it tyll we mete.

Multi in eo congressu perierunt, Many were slayne at that reincountre or conflict.

Congrex, of the same flocke.

Congros, a kaut in an olyue tree.

Cóngruens, éntis, om. gene. accordyng, apte, agreable.

Congruénter, aptly, fitly.

Cóngruéntia, æ, fœ. g. agreableneesse, meteneesse, likeneesse.

Cóngruo, grui, ĕre, to agree, to accorde, to serue well to a purpose.

Congruere & differre, contrary.

Congruere & conuenire.

Congruit mulier mulieri magis, One woman agreeth beste with an other.

Tempus ad illud congruit, the tyme serueth well for it.

Congruit eius sermo cum tuis literis, His wordes agree well with your letters.

Ne nos inter nos congruere sentiant, That they perceyue not that we be agreed betweene our selues.

Congruunt extrema primis, the beginnyng agreeth with the latter ending.

Nostri sensus congruunt, we be of one will or mynd.

Congruere cum moribus alterius, to agree well with the maners of an other man.

Congrus, & Conger, gri, ma. g. a fysshe called a congre.

Cóngruum, i, n. g. agreable.

Cóngruus, a, um, apte, mete, conuenient.

Cóngylis, lis, f. g. looke Rapum.

Coniectarium, ri, n g for Consectarium Nonius legit.

Coniectátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a coniecture or diuination.

Coniéctio, ônis, fœ. ge. an hurlyng, flyngynge, or castyng.

Coniécto, áui, áre, to suppose, to iudge, to coniecte or diuine, to gather by argumentes and tokens.

Coniectare aliquid euentu, to coniecte or deeme of a thyng by that that foloweth.

Vultu offensionem coniectare, to gather by ones countenaunce, that he is not well pleased with vs.

Haud

Haud dubio coniectatur argumento, a man maie gather by a good token or argument.

Coniector, ôris, m. g. an interpretour of dreames, a coniecture that dweth coniecte what shal happen, a southsaier.

Coniectûra, æ, f. g. a coniecture or diuination.

Aberrare coniectura, to coniecte wronge, to gesse otherwise than the thyng is.

Coniectura aliquid assequi, to hitte a thynge by gesse or coniecture.

Coniectura augurari, to coniecte or gesse.

Coniectura colligere, to gather by coniecture.

Coniecturam facere, to coniecte.

Ex vultu coniecturam facere, to gather by ones countenance.

Coniecturam facio de meo stomacho, I gather or coniecte howe it is by myne owne stomache.

Coniectura consequi, to hitte a thyng by coniecture.

Profiteri coniecturam somniorum, to professe the interpretation of dreames.

Coniecturâlis, le, that which is coniected or gathered by coniecture.

Coniecturo, as, to coniecte, Senec.

Coniectus, us, idem quod coniectio.

Coniectus oculorum, the castyng of the eies aside.

Lapidum coniectus, the casting of stones.

Coniectus, a, um, coniected, diuined, caste, hurled.

Coniecti in te omnium oculi, All men behold you: and by translation, you be in great admiration of all men: Or they loke for some great thyng of you.

Oratio coniecta in charissimos viros, woordes rashly spoken against verey noble and famous persons.

Cónifer, conifera, um, an adiectiue.

Conifera arbor, a tree, whiche beareth fruite bryng smaller at the one end than at the other, lyke a pyne appull.

Coniferi, in Bacchus army, were they, whiche caried Thyrsos, that is, speares wrapped about the toppe with iuie leaues.

Conîcio, cóniicis, iéci, ĕre, to caste together, to coniecte, to diuine.

Coniecit se in fugam, he fledde.

Coniecit se intro, he went his waie in.

Coniecit se in pedes, He toke hym to flight. he toke his legges and ranne awaie.

Conîcere pecuniam, to bestowe monie.

Conîcere in lætitiam, to make gladde.

Conîcere in saginam, to put to fattyng, to go where he maie fyll his bealye.

Conîcere in vincula, to caste in prison, or to laie a man in the stockes or gyues.

Conîcere tela, to caste dartes, or to shoote.

Acuté argutéque conîcere, to coniecte finely and wittyly.

Conîcere aliquem in amorem, to caste or

bryng one in loue.

Conîcere pallium in collum, to cast his cloke on his necke.

Hic se coniecit intro, he conueyghed him selfe in quickely.

Hostem in fugam coniicere, to discomfyte or put his enemy to flyght.

In quod me conieci malum? Into what myschiefe or trouble haue I cast my selfe?

Conîcere in morbum, to cast into a sickenesse.

In nuptias coniicere, to cause one to be maried against his will.

In plagas coniicere, to driue or bryng one into the nettes, to intrappe or snare one.

Maledicta coniicere in alicuius vitam, to report or speake euell of a mans lyfe.

Oculos coniicere in aliquem, to looke vpon one. Coniicere culpam aut causam in alium quem, to cast the faute or blame on one.

Coniicere in librum, to wryte in a booke.

In eandem epistolam plura præterea conieci, I haue wrytten many thynges beside in the same epistle.

In intimum domus se coniecit, he hydde him selfe in the innermost part of the house.

Sub scalas se coniecit, He hyd him selfe vnder the stayres.

In ordinem iudicum coniici, whan a naughty felow is made one of the numbre of vpright and iust iudges.

Verba coniicere in interdictum, to speake muche or raple against a proclamation, or commaundement geuen.

Tu coniicito cætera, coniect thou the residue.

Flammam temporum coniicere in aliquem, to laie that one is the cause of the trouble or daunger of any tyme.

De se conîcere, to gather or coniect by ones selfe.

Conile, idem quod Myrrhis. Dioſc.

Coniosis, the first foundation of Bees worke in makyng the hony.

Conion, called of the latines Cicuta, of some is taken for hemlocke, although it be affirmed to grow amonge wheate.

Coniſco, aui, are, to bushe one at an other with their heades, as rammes, bulles, and deere do.

Coniugâlis, le, and Coniugialis, le, that belongeth to wedlocke.

Dii coniugales, goddes that haue the preeminence in wedlocke.

Festa coniugalia, feastis at weddynges.

Fœdus coniugiale, the bonde of wedlocke.

Coniugalis thorus, the bedde, wherein the husbande and wife doe lie.

Coniugâta, be those woordes, whiche bereyng of one kynde, be dersyued one of an other, as of Iustitia, iustus, & iustum, whereof an argument maie be made in this wise: If iustice be to be honoured and loued of men: chiefely and before other thynges, a iust man must nedes be had

had in estimacion and reuerence amonge men.

Coniugátio, ônis, f. g. a ioyninge together, or a derivacion of wordes that be as it were of one kynde or lynage.

Coniugátor, oris, m. g. a iuyner, one that ioyneth or coupleth.

Coniugium, ii, n. g. mariage, sometime carnall copulacion.

Coniugia, sometyme for theim that be coupled as mates together, as,

Bina coniugia, two couples of mates, two males and two femals.

Pomi coniugio alterius, to haue an other mans wife.

Coniugo, aui, are, to yoke together, to marry.

Coniugus, and Coniugalis, a, um, that which is ioyned or coupled with a mate or felowe.

Conion, nis, n. g. loke Conion

Coniuncte, or Coniunctim, together.

Coniunctio, ônis, fœ. ge. a ioyninge together. sometyme affinitee, amitee, familiaritee or acquaintance, mutuall loue or concorde,

Veritas est amor, consuetudo, studia paria, quod vinculum, quæ res deest nostræ coniunctioni? There is olde loue, acquayntance, studies lyke, what bonde, or what thyng lacketh, that we shoulde not be familiar?

Spero & opto nobis hanc coniunctionem voluptatiore, I despre and allotrust that this alyaunce shall be ioyfull vnto vs.

Conciliare coniunctionem, to gette acquaintaunce or familiaritee

Coniunctio, amicitia, & beneuolentia.

Coniunctio & familiaritas.

Coniunctio & conspiratio.

Consentientia & coniunctio naturæ.

Sanguinis coniunctio, kynrede, affinitee.

Coniunctio & disiunctio, contrary.

Coniunctissime, & amantissime.

Coniunctissime versati sumus, we were verie familiar together.

Coniunctus, a, m. g. a freende or verie familiar and well trusted.

Coniunctus, a, um, ioyned, alied, coupled, familiar, kepte in freendeshippe, sometyme maried.

Coniunctissimi inter se, very great freendes and familiar one with an other.

Par amicitiæ coniunctissimum, two entiere and very familiar freendes.

Vt ad omnes casus coniunctiores reip. essemus, that we myght bee the better affectioned together towarde the common weale, what so euer shoulde chaunce.

Coniuncta & sociata.

Coniuncti inter se atq; impliciti.

Propinquitate, et natura alicui coniunctum esse, to be of kynred or affinitee with one.

In quo non sit coniunctum consilium meum cum tuo, wherein myne aduyse or counsayle doeth not agree with youre.

Fidissima gratia coniunctus alicui, ioyned in most faythfull and truste freendeshyp.

Coniuncta mihi cura de re publica & priuata cum illo fuit, He and I were alwaies sollicitouse together, both for our common and priuate weale.

Digno coniuncta viro, maried to a worthie housebande.

Coniunctis sententiis discernere, whan a whole company with a full consent ordeyneth a thyng to be doen.

Coniúngo xi, ĕre, to ioyne together, to couple in mariage.

In negotio se coniungere, to associate hym selfe with an other in a matter or busynesse.

Conciliáre & coniungere.

Coniungit amicitias naturæ similitudo, the likenes of nature or disposicion ioyneth men together in freendeshyp.

Coniungere sibi fœminam in matrimonio, to wedde a wyfe.

Coniungere connubia, idem.

Castra oppido coniunxit, he pitched his campe harde by the towne.

Bellum coniungere, to ioyne in warre.

Coniungere dextras, to take by the hande.

Fœdere coniungi, to be aloed, or knitte together in league.

Aetas hunc mihi coniunxit studijs communibus, hath made him my companion in study.

Causa tua coniuncta est cum clarissimis viris, many ryght noble men are in lyke case or condicion as you be.

Vsu cum aliquo coniungi, to bee of acquaintaunce.

Coniuola, hyd, secrete.

Coniurátio, ônis, f. g. a conspiracy.

Facere coniurationem, to make a coniuracion or conspiracy.

Prodere coniurationem, to vtter a conspiracy.

Coniurátus, a, um, that conspyreth or confederateth together.

Coniurati, men confederated together for some yll purpose.

Coniúro, aui, are, to coniure or conspyre with other for an yll purpose. sometyme to sweare.

Coniux, ŭgis, or Coniux, ŭgis, co. g. a mate, a husbande or wyfe.

Coniza, zæ, f. g. an herbe, wherof be two sortes, the greatter and the lesse, some call it in Englisshe fleabayne.

Conlábor, loke Collabor.

Conlamo, aui, are, to barke or raple at a thyng.

Conligo, loke Colligo.

Conliquesco, looke Colliquesco.

Conlitulo, loke Collutulo.

Connas, a drunken mynstrell, that after was a great doeer in the places Olympicis: he was oft victoue, and yet very poore.

Connátio, ônis, f. g. a swimmyng together, as fisches doe. Sometyme in Plautus, accompanyng

nipng of dyuers with one woman.
Connáto, aui, are, to ſwymme together.
Connéctio, ônis, fœm. ge. a byndyng together. alſo a concluſion.
Connécto, xui, ĕre, to bynde together.
Connéctere alicui rei aliquid, to adde ſomewhat to a thyng.
Veſtem connectere, to tucke or truſſe a garment.
Connéxum, i, n. g. a concluſion.
Connéxus, us, maſc. ge. a knyttynge or tiynge together.
Connéxus, a, um, knitte or tyed together.
Connexiuus, a, um, that coupleth together.
Conniſor, nixus, or niſus ſum, niti, to endeuoure or labour together earneſtly. ſometyme to trauaple with child, to leane vpon.
Conniti in aliquē locum, to labour to aſſende into a place.
Vno animo conniti, to endeuour with one accorde or mynde.
Toto corpore connixus, endeuorynge and thruſting forward with the whole bodie.
In haſtam connixus, leanyng on his ſpeare.
Conniuéntia, æ, f. g. a ſufferaunce of a thyng, or a feignyng, not to ſee or knowe.
Conniueo, conniues, penultima producta, or Conniuo, is, iui, vel xi, to wynke, and is vſed to be ſpoken whan men wyll leat thynges paſſe that ought to be loked on, to wynke at a matter, to make as though he knew it not, to diſſemble, to take patiently, to ware or ſuffer a thing.
Oculi ſomno conniuentes, The eies beynge heauy for lacke of ſleape, can ſcant looke vp.
In cæteris conniuebat, In other thynges he winked & made as though he knew not of them.
Conniuere clauſtra ſtomachi, dixit Gellius, for that the mouth of the ſtomake openeth and ſhutteth againe.
Connixus, a, um, that endeuoureth. ſometyme that bryngeth forth ponge.
Conno, aui, are, to ſwymme together.
Connôdo, aui, are, to knytte together.
Connubiâlis, le, pertaynyng to wedlocke.
Connubium, bĭi, n. g. matrimonie, wedlocke.
Celebrare connubium, to keepe a weddyng.
Iungere & ſociare connubio, to marry or wed together.
Inire connubium, to marie.
Vitare connubia, to leade a ſyngle lyfe, to eſchue mariage.
Connûbo, ĕre, to marry together.
Connûdo, áui, âre, to diſcouer or make naked.
Connus, Socrates maiſter in muſike.
Conoides, the kemale of the Cypres tree, and what ſo euer is ſmall vpwarde lyke the fruite of this tree.
Conon, onis, a famous capitayn of Athens.
Cononienſes, people of Narbon in Fraunce.
Conopéum, péi, or Conópeum, and Conópium, n. ge. a canapie, properly ſuche one as hangethouer beddes, and is wrought like a net, to kepe out gnattes, that doo ſtyng men in their beddes. it is vſed for a tent or pauilion. ſome haue taken it for a teſter to hange ouer a bedde.
Conor, âris, ári, to endeuour, to labour or go about to bryng a thyng to paſſe, to attempt.
Perdite aliquid conari, deſperatly, or with all ones power to endeuour.
Conari alicui obuiam, to make haſte to mete with one.
Conari manibus pedibúſque, to endeuoure with hande and foote, with tooth and naple, or as muche as one can.
Occulte aliquid conari, to endeuour a thyng priuyly.
Conari aliquid fallatiæ, to go about to diuiſe ſome deceipte.
Magnum opus & arduum conari, to go about a great and harde enterpriſe.
Eogóne iſtud conari queam? Could I attempt or go about ſuche a matter?
Conquadrâtus, a, um, made ſquare.
Cónquadro, áui, âre, to make ſquare.
Conquaſſátio, ônis, fœ. g. a ſhakyng, a vexacion or trauapling.
Conquaſſátus, a, um, ſhaken, broken, ſpoyled, waſted, vexed.
Conquaſſata terremotibus, ſhaken with earthquakes.
Conquáſſo, aui, are, to breake in pieces. ſometyme to vexe, to ſhake, to waſte or ſpoyle.
Conquaſſare nationes, to ſpoyle, ſtroye, or waſte countreyes.
Cónqueror, quĕri, to complayn, to make mone.
Deplorare & cónqueri de re aliqua, to lament and complayne for any thyng.
Cónqueri fortunam aduerſam, to complayne of aduerſitee.
Nequicquā conqueri, to make mone in vayn.
Conqueritur tibi, he maketh his mone to the.
Patris in ſe ſeuitiam conquerens, complaynyng of his fathers crueltee toward hym.
Cónqueri cum aliquo de alicuius iniuria, to complayne or make his mone to a man for the iniurie that one hath dooen hym.
Conquéſtus, us, m. g. and Conqueſtio, onis, f. g. a complaynyng or mone makyng.
Conquieſco, éui, éſcere, to ceaſſe, to leaue of, to be alayed, or aſſwaged, to be at reſte or quiete, to delyte ones ſelfe in a thyng, to repoſe or recreat him ſelfe in a thyng.
Ab armis conquieſcere, to reſt or be at quiet from warres.
Conquieſcere ab execrationibus, to curſe no more.
Niſi perfecta re, de me non conquieſti, you neuer ceaſſed or lefte of in myne affayre or buſyneſſe, tyll you had brought it to paſſe.
Conquieſcere in loco, to reſte or abyde in a place.
In his ſtudiis conquieſco, I repoſe or delite my

my ſelfe in theſe ſtudies.
In alicuius amicitia conquieſcere, to delyte ones ſelfe, or take pleſure in a mans frendſhip.
Calor conquieſcit, the heate is alayed, or aſſuaged.
Conquieſcere à re aliqua, not to be troubled or buſied any more with a thing, to ceaſe of, or be at quiet from it.
Conquieſcere in eadem menſura honorum, to holde hym ſelfe content with. &c.
Conquieſcent ſtudia, niſi. &c. I will not medle with ſtudie, or I will geue ouer ſtudie for a tyme, except. &c.
Conquiniſco, quexi, niſcere, to douch with the head, to boowe or incline.
Conquiro, ſiui, rere, to ſeke all about, to ſerche for. Conquirere opes meretriceo quæſtu, to gather ryches by whoordome.
Conquirere vndique, to ſerche for in euery place. Terra mariq; conquirere, to ſerche for, bothe by ſea and lande.
Conquirere & comparare.
Conquiſite, exquiſitely, with great learnyng and diligence.
Conquiſitio, ónis, f. g. a ſercheyng, a chooſyng.
Conquiſitor, óris, m. g. a ſercher. alſo an officer, whiche is ſent to attache a man for a great offence. ſometyme a commiſſioner that hath the charge to muſter and take vp men of warre.
Conregione, olde writers vſed for E regione, on the other ſyde, or agaynſt a thyng.
Cónreus, rei, maſ. gene. he that is accuſed with an other.
Conſaburenſes, people of Spayne.
Conſalutáno, ónis, f. ge. a ſalutyng togyther, a greetyng.
Conſaluto, áui, áre, to ſalute or greete one an other. Conſalutant inter ſe, they ſalute eche other.
Conſalutant dictatorem, they ſalute hym by the name of dictatour.
Conſanéſco, is, or Conſanaſco, nui, ſcere, & naſcere, to become hole.
Conſanguineus, a, um, couſyn, kynne.
Conſanguinei, be ſometyme called bzethern, that haue one father.
Conſanguinitas, átis, f. g. a kynrede.
Conſáno, áui, áre, to heale. ſometyme to waxe hole, or become hole.
Conſarcino, áui, áre, to patche to.
Conſártio, iui, ire, to pourge or weede cozne.
Conſaucio, áui, áre, to wounde.
Conſceleráti, a, um, become myſcheuous and naughte.
Conſcelero, áui are, to make miſcheuous.
Conſcelerate oculos dicitur, whiche beholdeth any miſcheuouſe act, that he myght haue letted, or haue choſen whether he woulde haue ſeene it or no.
Concelerate aures paternas, violate your fathers eares, with telling thinges abhominable.

Conſcéndo, di, ere, to clymbe.
Nauim, or in nauim conſcendere, to take ſhyppyng.
Equum conſcendere, to take ones horſe, to leape to horſebacke.
Montem conſcendere, to clymbe vp an hyll.
Conſcénſio, ónis, f. g. a takyng of ſhyppe.
Conſciéntia, æ, f. g. a conſcience, the teſtimony or wytneſſe that ones owne mynde beareth, knowlage, remorſe.
A recta conſcientia diſcedere, to doe contrary to ones conſcience.
In conſcientiam aſſumere aliquem, to diſcloſe a ſecrete matter to one.
Maleficiorum conſcientiæ ſtimulant, remors of his naughty actes pricketh him.
Conſcientia bene actæ vitæ, The teſtimonie that ones owne minde beareth of the honeſt life that he hath ledde.
Exonerare conſcientiam, to diſcharge our conſcience.
Aſciſcere in conſcientiam facinoris, made priuy to any miſchiefe.
Officii ſui conſcientia frui, to take pleaſure in the teſtimony that his owne mynde beareth of any frendely ſeruice that he hath ſhewed to a man.
Labes conſcientiæ in animo habere, to haue a corrupt conſcience.
A recta conſcientia tranſuerſum vnguem non oportet diſcedere, we muſt doe nothyng that our owne conſcience dooeth teſtifie to bee yll doen.
Remota hominum conſcientia, no man knowyng what we doe.
Opprimi conſcientia ſcelerum, to bee confounded with the remors of ones owne wicked actes.
Conſcindo, ſcidi, ere, to cut in pieces. alſo to ſcorne or rebuke one openly.
Conſcindere ſibilis, to hyſſe one out of the place.
Cónſcio, ſciui, ſcire, to knowe with other, to knowe ones ſelfe fauteleſſe.
Conſciſco, ſciui, ere, to conſente, determine, or graunt to a matter wyllyngly, to doe or worke a thing. Alſo to draw to, after Calepine.
Facinus fœdum conſciſcere, to commytte a naughtie and diſhoneſt acte.
Fugam ſibi conſciſcere, to flee.
Voluntarium exilium conſciuerat, he went in baniſhment wilfully.
Cenſuit, conſenſit, conſciuit, vt bellum fieret, he thought good, he agreed, he determined.
Diligens paſtor ſtabulum cotidie conuerrit, nec patitur ſtercus humorem conſciſcere: or (after the better printes) ſtercus aut humorem conſiſtere, a diligente ſhepeherde euery daie ſweepeth his ſtable, and ſuffreth not the dounge drawe moyſture to it: Or to gather dounge and moyſture.

Con-

Conſciſcere ſibi mortem, to hylle hym ſelfe wylfully.
Conſciſſura, æ, f. g. a galſhe or cuttyng.
Conſciſſus, a, um, cut in pieces.
Cónſcius, a, um, that is of ones counſayle, that knoweth with an other, that is pryuy to a thing. alſo giltie, or culpable.
Cónſcius ſceleris, partie or pryuie to the offence: acceſſary.
Conſcius mihi ſum, my conſcience beareth me wytneſſe.
Ego qui mihi ſum conſcius, I that knowe myne owne herte or mynde.
Animus cónſcius, a mynde that knoweth it ſelfe giltie or culpable.
Nec mihi conſcius eſt vllus, No man knoweth it but I.
Meorum omnium conſiliorũ conſcius, which knoweth all my ſecretes, or pryuie to all my ſecretes.
Mens ſibi conſcia recti, a conſcience bearynge wytneſſe to a man of his honeſt behauiour.
Cómperi ex his, qui ei fuere conſci, I knew it by them that were of his counſayle.
Futuri conſcius, that knoweth what ſhall chance hereafter.
Vultus conſcius, that ſheweth it ſelfe to be giltie.
Conſcius alicui in priuatis rebus, that knoweth a mans priuate affayres.
Conſcribello, aui, are, to wryte together, vſed of olde writers.
Conſcribo, pſi, ĕre, to wryte, to wryte thynges to gether. alſo to enrolle or regeſter names.
Quæſtionem conſcribere, to wryte ones examination, and confeſſion.
Syngraphum conſcribere, to make an obligation. Milites conſcribere, to wryte the ſouldiours names at the muſters, to take vp ſouldiours to go to warre. Likewyſe Conſcribere exercitum.
Conſcriptio, ônis, fœ. g. an enrollement, a regeſtryng, or wrytyng.
Conſcriptus, a, um, wrytten, enrolled, regeſtred. Officium conſcripti, the office of a ſenatour.
Milites conſcripti, ſouldiers enrolled.
Conſcripti, they whoſe names be wrytten or regeſtred to ſupply a numbre, whiche do lack, or ſuch as be new choſen or added vnto the other, properly ſpoken of the ſenatours of Rome.
Cónſeco, ſecui, âre, to cutte or hacke.
Conſecare minutatim, to cutte or hacke in ſmalle pieces.
Conſecránei, ſuche as be dedicated to one ſecte or opinion.
Conſecráneum, idem quod conſecratum.
Conſecrátio, ônis, fœ. g. a dedicacion or conſecracion.
Conſecrâtus, a, um, geuen or bent.
Conſecrâtus & addictus alicui ſententiæ, geuen or addicte to any opinion.

Cónſecro, aui, are, to dedicate or conſecrate, to make holy, to make a thing remaine, to put in remembrance by wrytyng. alſo to attribute to.
Conſecrare memoriam nominis, to put his name in perpetuall remembrance.
Delubra conſecrare, to dedicate temples.
Likewyſe Conſecrare ædes, terram, aram, domum, ſimulachra. &c.
Ars curandi corporis deorum inuentioni cõ ſecratur, the inuention of Phyſike is attributed vnto the gods.
Magnitudinem ingenij alicuius conſecrare, to put in perpetuall remembraunce, or to make immortal.
Conſecrare ſuas origines, by writing to put their begynnyng in perpetuall remembrance.
Conſectánei, they that be of one ſecte.
Conſectárium, ij, neu. ge. a bycke argument or cozollarie.
Conſectárius, a, um, the adiectiue.
Conſectátio, ônis, f. g. a folowyng or purſuyng. alſo an imitacion.
Conſectátor, ôris, maſc. ge. he that foloweth or purſueth.
Conſectátrix, the feminine.
Conſectio, idem quod Sectio.
Conſéctor, âris, ári, to folowe, to purſue diligently, to hunt after, to labour to attayne or get, to endeuour to haue. alſo to imitate or endeuour to doe lyke.
Omnia me mala conſectantur, All euelles folowe me.
Conuitiis conſectari aliquem, to raple at, or reproche one ſpitefully.
Hoſtes conſectari & conficere, to purſewe and ſlea ennemies.
Opes conſectari, to hunte after richeſſe, to ſtudy to geat ryches.
Conſectari alicuius beneuolentiam largitione, to endeuour to geat ones fauour and good will, with geftes and bybbes.
Conſectari feras, to hunte beaſtes.
Conſectari etiam minutiſsima, to endeuour to come to the knowlage of the ſmalleſt thinges
Quid ſingula conſector? why doue I endeuour to recite or ſpeake of euery thinge?
Conſemineus, a, um, and Conſeminális, le, ſowen with diuers ſeedes, or planted with diuers plantes.
Sylua conſeminea, in whiche diuers kindes of trees are planted.
Conſeneſco, ui, ere, to be or ware olde.
In armis, or ſub armis conſeneſcere, to leade all ones lyfe in warre.
✠ Nemo poteſt vno die conſeneſcere, a man can not be olde the firſt day.
Conſénſio, ônis, fœ. ge. a conſent or accord, one mynde or purpoſe.
Conſénſus, us, m. g. accord, agrement, a conſent.
Omnium conſenſu, by the accord and agrement of all.

Con.

Consensus & dissensus, contrary.
Consentiens, ãtis, agreable, meete, conuenient.
Consentaneus sibi, agreable to it selfe.
Aptus & consentaneus.
Consentaneum est, it is meete, or it is good reasone.
Consentaneum & dissentaneum, contrary.
Consentia, orum, suche thynges as bee agreed vpon by the consent of many.
Consentia, a citee of the Bruttians.
Consentini, people of that citee.
Consentio, sui, ire, to consent, to agree, to accord to be of one opinion. also to be conuenient.
Consentire & pugnare, contrary.
Vno ore omnes consentiunt, All allowed it, or agreed with one consent.
Consentire sibi, to abide styll in his opinion, to be alway lyke hym selfe, not to be contrarie to it selfe.
Consentit vultus cum oratione, his countenaunce declareth hym to speake as he thynketh: his wordes and there consent or agree.
Consentire cum aliquo, de re aliqua, to agree with one concernyng a matter.
Consentire magna conspiratione amoris, to agree and loue eche other greatly.
Consepio, sepsi, sepsi, ire, to inclose with an hedge, to enuyron or compasse.
Consæptum, ti, neu. ge. an inclosure or place inclosed, a cloase.
Consæptus, a, um, enclosed, hedged in.
Consequens, quentis, that followeth, ensueth, or is conuenient or agreable.
Consequenter, consequently.
Consequentia, thynges whiche doo folowe or ensue, or be agreable or conuenient.
Consequentia & cõsentanea.
Consequentia, æ, f. g. a sequele, a consequence.
Per consequentias contingit, when a thynge happeneth not immediately of that whiche is willed, or done of the parties, but necessarily of the sequele.
Consequiæ, arum, sequeles.
Consequor, eris, utus sum, sequi, to folowe, to folowe immediately, to ensue, to obteyne or gear, to expresse in wordes, or acte, to ouertake in iourneyng or goyng.
Videã' homini sarcinatos consequi, cum dãno? doe you not se men with fardelles folowyng of hym?
Verbis consequi non possum, I can not expresse it in wordes.
Cursu feras consequi, to hunt.
Consequuntur equites, the horsemen folowe immediately.
Aliquem certamine consequi, to vanquisshe, to ouer come.
Voluptati vi mœror consequatur, that sorow or heauynesse myght folowe immediately after pleasure.
Mors illum ex ægritudine consequuta est, he

died of that sickenesse.
Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam me consequantur, if they wyll make haste, at nyght they maie ouertake me.
Hoc videmur esse consecuti, This muche we seme to haue attayned.
Animo aliquid consequi, to comprehend or conceiue in the minde.
Inuestigare & consequi.
Per aliquem aliquid consequi, to obteyne a thyng by an other mans meanes.
Consequi coniectura, to hitte by coniecture, to gesse.
Quid ex eo consequutus es? what hast thou wonne therby?
Si quid dicendo consequi possum, If I be hable or can doe any thyng with eloquent pleasyng, or yf I can doe any thing with my tonge or eloquence.
Memoria consequi, to remembre.
Consequi aliquid diligentia, to attayne or gear a thyng by diligence.
Consequi gratiam, gloriam, laudem, dignitatem, commodum, famam, magistratum, fructum, præmium. &c. to purchase, gear, obteyne or wynne fauour, glory. &c.
Anni consequentes, the nexte yeres folowyng.
Nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, I can not requite the hundreth part of the pleasure that ye haue shewed me.
Consequûtus, a, um, that followeth or ensueth. also that is obteyned or gotten.
Cõsero, sẽui, ẽre, to sow, sette, or plant.
Conserere agros, to plant.
Conserere leges, to constitute or ordeyn lawes
Bella conserere, to make or styrre occasion of warres.
Consero, consẽrui, ere, to entermyngle, to ioygne.
Conserere prælium aut pugnam, to ioygne battayle, to fyght.
Conserere manus, to fyght hande to hande.
Conserere certamen, to contende or stryue.
Diem nocti conserere, to ioygne date and nyght together in doyng a thyng.
Conserũtus, a, um, fashioned or made lyke a sawe.
Conserte, as it were interlaced.
Consertor, ôris, m. g. he that coupleth or fyghteth with an other.
Consertus, a, um, ioygned, enterlaced, entermyngled. Consertus & intextus alicui rei.
Conseruãtio, ônis, f. g. a kepyng, maintenyng preseruyng.
Conseruator, ôris, m. g. one that maynteyneth and preserueth, a protector, or defendour.
Conseruãtor, & oppugnator, contrary.
Conseruator & custos.
Conseruatrix, the feminine.
Conseruãtus, a, um, saued, mainteyned, preserued.

Conſeruitium, ĩ, n. g. a felowſhyp in ſeruice.
Conſeruo, aui, are, to kepe, to preſerue, or maintayne, to defende.
Tueri & conſeruare.
Conſeruare fidem, to doe that one hath promiſed.
Conſeruare incolumem, to kepe in ſafegarde or out of daungier.
Iusiurandum conſeruare, to kepe or obſerue an othe, to doe that he hath ſworne to doe.
Conſeruare aliquem, to preſerue one.
Patriam conſeruare, to defend and maynteine ones countrey.
Memoriam alicuius rei conſeruare, to remembre or kepe in mynde.
Rem ſuam conſeruare, to ſaue or keepe his goodes and ſubſtaunce.
Conſéruus, ui, m. ge. a felow or companion in ſeruice. Conſerua, the feminine
Conſeſſor, ôris, maſ. ge. he that ſitteth with or neere other.
Conſéſſus, us, m. g. men ſittyng together. It maie be taken for a ſeſſions or ſittyng of men, whiche be commiſſioners.
Conſídeo, cónſides, ſédi, ſidére, to ſitte, abyde, or tarie in a place, to ſoiourne, it maie be vſed to ſytte at a ſeſſyons, to be ſeene in companie with other.
Tuto conſidére in aliquo loco, or apud aliquem locum, to remayne or abyde ſauefly in a place.
Conſidére in ſolitudine, to kepe him ſelfe or to tarie and abyde in a ſolitary place.
Conſidére in otio, to be at quiete and leyſure: or out of trouble and buſyneſſe.
Conſédit in mente iuſtitia, Juſtice is placed in the mynde.
Conſédit vtriuſq; in quæſtura nomen, the fame and renoume of theim both reſted in their queſtourſhyp, or dyd not encreaſe, or was not augmented anythyng after they had ben queſtours.
Cónſidero, lyke Conſydero.
Conſido, conſidis, ſédi, ſidere, to reſt or abyde after the remouyng from an other place: or to reſt at the bottome, as dregges in drynke, to lyght as a byrde doeth after he hath flowen.
Ignis conſédit, the fyre is aſſwaged or ſtynted.
Conſidere & regnare in aliqua regione, to abyde (eſpecially after trauaile) and reygne in any countrey.
Cura conſédit, care is aſſwaged or ceaſſed.
Vbi ira conſédit, whan his anger was appeaſed.
Dum conſidat, relinquitur, it is left vntyll it ſynke downe and be ſettled in the bottome.
Conſiditur, the impſonall.
Conſignátio, ónis, f. g. a ſealyng, or wrytyng ſygned.
Conſignátus, a, um, ſygned, put in writyng.
Conſignatæ in animis nouones, knowlages printed in mens myndes.
Conſignificátio, ónis, f. g. a declaration by ſome meane or token.
Conſignifico, áui, áre, to ſhewe by tokens, to ſignifie.
Conſigno, áui, áre, to ſeale, to ſygne, to marke
Conſignamus literis, what we put any thyng in writyng.
Conſignare literas, to ſeale letters.
Legem conſignare, to adde a condition to that whiche is put in writyng alredie.
Conſíleo, conſiles, lui, ere, to kepe ſilence.
Conſíleſco, ſílui, ſcere, to be ſtil, to kepe ſilence, to holde ones peace.
Conſíliarius, rij, m. g. one that geueth counſail.
Amici & conſiliarij, frendes and counſailers.
Conſiliátor, óris, m, g. a counſaylour.
Conſiligo, ínis, fœ. ge. an herbe called of ſome Leonis pata, Of Vegetius and Ruellius Pulmonaria. It is very medicinable for the lightes and lunges of beaſtes it is called of the frenchmen Bomelea, or Pate de lyon. in engliſhe beare foote.
Conſilinum, a towne of Italy neere to Tarenti.
Conſílio, cónſilis, lui, lire, to leaye together.
Conſílio, áui, áre, to aſke or gyue counſayle.
Conſílium, ĩ, n. g: counſayle, rudgement or aduiſe, a purpoſe or intent, polycie, apoyntment.
It maie be taken for commiſſioners or wayes aſſygned.
Conſilium eſt ita facere, I haue purpoſed ſo to doe. Veſtrum eſt conſilium non ſolum meum, quid ſit faciendum, you muſt conſult and deuyſe as well as I, what is to be doen.
Ambiguus conſilij, that can not tell what aduiſe to take, that can not tell what to doe.
De conſilij ſententia aliquid facere, to doe a thyng after the aduyſe that is geuen him, or according to the aduiſe and opinion of the counſaile that doth determine it.
Conſilium ædificandi abijcere, to leaue of his purpoſe or entent that he had to buylde.
Afferre in templum conſilium furti, to come into the temple of purpoſe or entent to ſteale.
Clauſa habere ſua conſilia, to kepe his counſayles ſecrete.
Labi conſilio, to take yll aduyſe for him ſelfe, to take aduiſe that is not good for him ſelfe.
Nihil mihi accidit, quod maioris conſilij ſit, Nothyng hath chaunced to me that hath neede of greatter aduiſement or counſayle.
Velut conſilio petitum eſſet, as though it had be done of ſette purpoſe or for the nones.
Tuum conſilium eſt, aduyſe you.
Caſus & conſilium, oppoſita.
Conſilium cæpi, I toke aduyſe or counſayle, I purpoſed.
Habere conſilium, to conſult.
Magni conſilij eſt, quid ſit faciendum, it is a matter that needeth great aduiſement and counſayle, what is to be doen.

Eo

Eo consilio, for that intent or purpose.
Non est consilium, I intende not, I purpose not.
Consimilis, le, in all thynges lyke.
Mos consimilis vestrum, a facion in all poynctes lyke yours.
Isti formæ, mores vt consimiles forent, that the condicions myght be lyke to this his fauour and beautie.
Consimilis moribus, lyke in maners.
Consisto, constiti, stĕre, to stande fast or sure, to abyde boldely by a thyng, to consyst, to stande styll, to reste, to be at quiete.
Consistit alius, the dealy is costiue.
Consistit morbus, the sickenesse standeth at a staye, neyther increaseth, nor diminisheth.
Consistere mente, to be of sounde memorie.
Consistere & commorari, to stande styll and abyde. Consistit triduum Romæ, he abode three dayes at Rome.
Consistere ad anchoram, vel in anchoris, to lye at anchore.
Stomachus consistit, The stomache leaueth vomityng.
In hoc non causa consistit, herein consysteth or standeth all the whole matter.
In iudicio cum aliquo consistere, to stande in iudgement and pleade or contende agaynste a man.
Legatum consistit, the legacie that is geuen is of good force or vayliable.
Consistit authoritas illius vini intra Gallias, that wyne is only esteemed in France, or is not praysed or set by out of France.
Non consistere mente, lingua, oratione, when ones mynd and his tonge fayleth hym.
Mente consistere, to be quiete, and not to be troubled or dismayed.
Vtrinq; consistit fides, fayth and promesse is kepte firmely on bothe partes.
Rempublicam in vnius anima consistere, when the common weale dependeth wholly vpon the lyfe of one man.
Omnis spes eorum consistit in ea re, all their hope is only in that.
In sententia consistere, to abyde in ones opinion.
Tranquillo animo consistere, to bee in great quietnesse of mynde, without feare or trouble.
Pectore consistere nihil consilij potest, I can not tell what I shoulde doo.
Consistit ubi omnis causa familiæ, the whole charge of the familie resteth in you.
Consistere verbis cum aliquo, to agree with one in woordes.
Consistere in digitos, he standeth on typtoe.
Consistorium, rij, n. ge. a counsaile house, especially in a princis house, sometymes the counsayle assembled in suche a place.
Consitio, ónis, f. g. a settyng or plantyng.
Consitor, óris, m. g. one that planteth.

Consitûra, æ, f. g. idem quod consitio.
Cónsitus, a, um, sette, sowen, planted.
Consmittere, for committere.
Consobrina, æ, fœm. ge. the femynine of Consobrinus.
Consobrini, cousyns germayns of two systers, systers sonnes.
Consóceri, they two, whose sonne and daughter are maried together.
Consociátio, ónis, f. g. a companyng or felowshyp, association.
Consociátus, a, um, associate, ioygned in felowshyppe.
Consócio, áui, áre, to associate, to ioygne a felow or companion to one.
Consociare arma cum populo, to associate or ioygne theym selfes in felowship of warre with other.
Consociare consilia cum aliquo, to deliberate or consulte with one.
Consolabilis, le, that maie bee comforted.
Consolabúndus, he that comforteth a man.
Consolátio, ónis, f. g. comfort in aduersitee.
Consolátor, óris, m. g. a comforter.
Consolatórius, a, um, that comforteth.
Consólida, æ, f. ge. the name of an herbe, called confrey, or Lamfrey.
Consolidátio, ónis, fœm. ge. is where one that had the vse and profite of a thyng, called of the lawyers, Vsu fructuarius, hath rendred the title therof, to the lorde or owner.
Consolido, áui, áre, to make sounde that was broken, to consolidate.
Consólor, ris, a deponent, to geue comfort, or take comforte.
Consolari miseriam & calamitatem, to comforte one in miserie and trouble.
Consólari aliquem de morte patris, to comforte one for the deathe of his father.
Consólor, aris, atus sum, the passiue.
Consomnio, aui, are, to dreame,
Cónsonans, adiectiuum, consonant, mete, agreable. Per omnia consonans sibi, lyke or agreable to it selfe in all poinctes.
Cónsono, nui, áre, to make sowne together. And by a metaphore, to accorde or agree.
Consonat moribus oratio, His talke agreeth well with his maners, or is verate lyke his maners.
Consonare sibi, to be always lyke hym selfe, not to change or varie.
Cónsonum, ni, n. g. a thing mete and consonãt.
Cónsonus, a, um, of lyke tune or sowne.
Consopio, sópis, píui, íre, to lay, byyng, or lull a sleepe.
Consoranni, people of Acquitayne in France.
Consors, órtis, om. ge. a felowe or companyon, a partaker, sometyme it signifieth like. They are properly called Consortes, whose landes bounde together.
Temporum cum aliquo consors, partaker of

aduerſite and dangerous tymes with other.
Generis conſortes, kyno folke, alyances.
Socius & conſors.
Conſors conſilij publici, he that is one of the common counſayle.
Conſors laboris, partaker of labour or trauayle.
Conſors thalami, a wyfe.
Conſors caſus, a lyke chaunce.
Conſortes periculorum, they that be together in lyke perill and daungier.
Conſortio, ônis, f. g. felowſhip. ſometyme communitee and participacion.
Conſórtium, tij, neu. ge. felowſhip or company, ſocietee.
Conſpéctus, us, m. g a beholdyng, or ſyghte.
In conſpectu eſſe, to be in ſyght, or in a place where one maie be ſeene.
E conſpectu euolare, and fugere conſpectum, to go quyckely out of ſyght.
Ne quis conſpectus fieret, That men might not gather about to beholde it.
In conſpectu oppidi eſſe, to be ſo nere, that they within the citee maie ſee theim.
Frui conſpectu alicuius rei, to haue the full ſyght of a thyng.
Prodire in conſpectum, To come abrode in ſyghte.
In conſpectum cadere, to be of ſuche ſort that it may be ſeene.
Cadit in conſpectum, It is of that ſort, that it maie be ſeene.
In conſpectum ſe dare, to come forth and ſhew theim ſelfes, that thei may be ſeene.
Conſpectum alicuius vereri, to be afrayde to come in ones ſight.
Conſpectus, a, um, beholden, ſolemnely looked on, diligently regarded.
Supplicium conſpectius, an execution or puniſſhement, whiche many men goe to beholde.
Nihilo mea turba quam vllius conſpectior erit, my companie or traine ſhall be no greater to ſee to, or no more notable, than any others.
Mors conſpectior, more notable death.
Conſpérgo, ſperſi, gĕre, to ſcatter or ſparcle about abundantly, to ſtrawe. by tranſlacion to myngle.
Conſpergere ante ædes, to ſtrawe herbes or greene graſſe before the doores.
Conſpergere hilaritate, to myngle with myrth and pleaſauntneſſe.
Conſpergere aliquem lachrymis, to make one to weepe.
Conſperſus, a, um, ſprynkled, ſtrawed, ſcattered, myngled.
Conſpicillum, and conſpicillum, i, n. g. a loupe to looke out of, an houſe or wall, a payre of ſpectables.
Conſpicio, cónſpicis, ſpéxi, ĕre, to ſee or beholde, to attende, regarde, or conſyder, to vewe.
Conſpicere ex alto, to beholde from an hygh place. Corde conſpicere, to perceiue in ones mynde.
Conſpicere aliquem mente, to ymagine that he ſeeth one.
Conſpicere ſibi, quæ ſint in rem ſuam, to ſee and know, what is profitable to him ſelfe.
Locum inſidijs conſpicere, to view and ſee a place meete to ſette an ambuſſhement in.
Conſpicere dicuntur res inanimatæ, to be tourned, or to ſtande towarde a thyng.
Conſpice, quibus vitijs affectus ſit, Regarde or conſyder what faultes he hath.
Conſpicior, the paſſyue.
Bonis animi conſpici, to be eſtemed for vertue and knowlage.
Conſpici infeſtis oculis, to be ſpitefully loked on, of theim that enuy and hate one.
Cónſpicor, âris, âri, a deponent, idem quod Conſpicio.
Conſpicuus, a, um, that one ſeeth or perceiueth verie playnely: as, redde and other thynges of hygh colour, that is greatly in ſyght, clere, that euery man hath in regarde and admiracion.
Occultus & conſpicuus, contrary.
Conſpicuus forma, of goodly ſhappe and fauoure.
Venuſtas conſpicua, notable or excellent beautie.
Conſpicuus homo, a man in great admyracion. Laude conſpicuus, greatly prayſed or renoumed.
Magnitudine conſpicuus, meruayloufly great or notable, and muche prayſed for the greatneſſe of it.
Fons conſpicuus in planicie, A well ſo clere that a man maie ſee the bottome.
Conſpiratio, ónis, f. g. a conſpiracie, conſent, agreemẽt, whan many reſorte together, as well for a good intent as an yll.
Conſpirátus, us, m. g. a conſpiracie, conſent, or agreement.
Conſpirati, They whiche haue conſpired, and be confederate agaynſt one.
Conſpiro, áui, âre, to blowe together, and by a metaphore, to conſpire or conſent, to be ſtyed or agreed together, to doe any thing good or yll.
Conſpirare, to wynde hym ſelfe rounde lyke an adder.
Conſpirare & conſentire.
Senatus cum populo conſpirauit, The Senate conſpired and agreed with the people.
Conſpiſſo, áui, âre, to make thycke.
Conſpóndeo, ſpóndi, ẽre, to promyſe mutually, one to an other.
Conſponſi, they whiche haue mutually promiſed the one to the other.
Conſpónſor, ôris, ma. g. he that is bound for an other for any man.
Cónſpuo, ſpui, ĕre, to ſpitte on one.
Conſpúrco, áui, âre, to violate or defyle, to make

make foule.

Conſpūto, áui, áre, to ſpytte often on one.

Conſtabilio, íui, íre, to make ſure, ſtable, or ſtronge.

Conſtans, ántis, om. g. cōſtant, ſtable, or ſtedfaſt.

Conſtans amicus, an aſſured frende.

Leuis & conſtans, contrarie.

Mobilis & conſtans, contrary.

Rumor conſtans, a certayne rumour.

Voce conſtanti negare, to denie playnly.

Conſtanter, conſtantly, ſtedfaſtly.

Conſtantia, æ, f. g conſtance or ſtedfaſtneſſe.

Conſtantinópolis, a citee in Thrace, ſometyme called Byzantium, and afore that Lygos. It ſtandeth to the ſea Pontus Euxinus, on the nawerſt parte betweene Europa and Aſia. It was ſometyme the chefe palace of the moſte chriſten emperour Conſtantine, and is nowe the pompous denne of the great turke ennemie to Chriſtis fauth. It was take of the turkes the yere of our lord. 1452. Mahumetes beyng great Turke, and Conſtantine emperour of Greece.

Conſtantinus, the name of diuers emperours: The moſt excellent was ſonne of Conſtantius, (a noble and valyaunt prince, fellow in the empire with Maximinus) and of Helene, a woma borne in England, than called Britayne: After he had attayned the monarchie, he daily moſt ſtudiouſly laboured to augmente the fauth of Chriſt: not withſtandyng in his tyme were diuers hereſies and horrible contentions amōg the biſhoppes, whiche he dyd eyther diſſolue, or at the leaſt wiſe reuerentely moderate with a wounderfull temperaunce. He reygned xxx. yeres, and was buried in Conſtantinople. He dyed in the yere of our lorde. 330.

Conſtat, it coſteth, it is ſolde for.

Conſternati, men ouerthrowen. ſometyme abaſhed, or troubled in mynde.

Conſternátio, ónis, f. g. an abaſhment, a great feare or trouble of the minde.

Conſtérnium, nii, n. g. a place where men layed their garmentes whan they were bayned.

Conſtérno, ſtráui, ſtérnere, to ouerthrow, and by tranſlation, to make ſore afraied or abaſhed, to aſtonyſhe.

Conſternari animo, to bee ſore troubled and abaſhed.

Conſtérno, ſtráui, ſtérnere, to ſtrawe, to paue, to hewer the floore with any thyng.

Campi conſternuntur milite, all the fieldes be couered. &c.

Terram conſternere tergo, to lye vpryghte vpon the grounde.

Conſternere cubilia gallinarum, to make hennes neſtes.

Lapide conſternere, to paue with ſtones.

Luto conſternere, to couer with earthe, as men vſe in makyng of floores

Conſtipátus, a, um, gathered thycke or cloſe togither,

Conſtipo, áui, áre, to make thicke or faſt togethet, to ſtuffe vp together, to thruſt vp many in one place together.

Conſtituo, ui, ére, to appoint or ordeyne, to purpoſe or determine to doe a thyng, to promiſe, to place or ſettle, to erect or buylde, to couenant.

Conſtituere & deſignare.

Habeo conſtitutum, or conſtitutum eſt mihi, I am ſo determined, I haue ſo purpoſed.

Conſtitueram vt irem rus, I had appoynted to goe into the countrey.

Conſtitumus inter nos, We haue ordeyned amonge our ſelues.

Conſtituere alicui, vel cum aliquo, ſe venturum, to promiſe to one, that he will come.

Ad conſtitutum venire, to come at the date appoynted.

Conſtituere tempus, to aſſygne or appoint the tyme.

Hominem ante pedes Manilij conſtituunt, They brought the man before Manilius.

Conſtituere aliquem magna gratia apud regem, to bryngе one in great fauour with the kynge.

Domos conſtituere, to buylde houſes. Lykewiſe Oppidum, turrim, mœnia conſtituere.

Finem rei conſtituere, to make an ende of a thyng.

Diem colloquio conſtituere, to appoint a day to common of the matter.

In verbis ius conſtituere, to take the wordes of the lawe as they lye, without any interpretation.

Neceſſitudinem habere conſtitutam cum aliquo, to haue very neere frendſhyp or familiaritee with one.

Intra ſyluam aciem conſtituerat, He had placed or lodged his armye within the woodde.

Conſtituere ſpem in aliquo, to putte hope in one. Conſtituere amicitiam cum aliquo.

Conſtituere in diem tertium, to determine to doo a thyng the third daye folowyng.

Conſtituere diſceptationem, to make his plea formall: or to forefee that whiche ſhall come in contention, to determine what it is that is in controuerſie betweene them.

Conſtituere iudicium, to admitte the proceſſe and ſute of any matter.

Iudicium conſtituere dicebant veteres, pro cōſtituere actionem. Vide actionem conſtit.

Rarum eſt, vt iudicia propter id conſtituantur, It chaunſeth ſeldome, that the iudges ſhuld ſitte in iudgement or examinacion of that.

Conſtituere maieſtatem, to confirme or aduaunce the reuerence dewe to the ſupreme authoritee.

Conſtituere quæſtionem, to decree, that vpon ſtreicte examinacion, execution be doone.

Conſtituere quæſtionem nouam, to appointe extraordinarie iudges vpon a matter, that hath not ben woont to come in examinacion.

Patriam mihi ſanctitatem in illo colendo cõſtitui, I purpoſe to vſe as great reuerence towarde hym, as if he were my father.

Conſtituere ſtatum cauſæ, is whan the iudge dooeth determine, whether it bee a mattier in lawe, or a mattier in dede, whiche is in controuerſie.

Crucem ſibi conſtituere, to make a rodde for his owne taple, to doe that, whiche is for his owne hurte.

Conſtituere rem nummariam, to appointe a certaine order concernyng the value and courſe of money.

Conſtituere vadimonium, to put in pledges.

Conſtituere teſtem aliquem in alium, to cauſe witneſſe to be brought forth againſt one.

Summam totius litis in aliquo conſtituere, when the parties contendyng do reſt principally vpon one poincte, and endeuour to confirme that.

Conſtituere & regere inſitiam iuuenum, to rule and gouerne.

Conſtituere pecuniam, to promiſe money to bee paied, whiche was before due by an obligacion.

Conſtitûta, ôrum, ſtatutes, actes, or ordinances.

Conſtitutio, ônis, f. g. an ordinance, a decree, a complexion, the determinacion of a thing, whiche after it hath been well debated, is brought to an ende, inuencion.

Conſtitutio corporis, the complexion.

Conſtitutio cauſæ, whiche our lawyers dooe call the mattier in debate.

Religionum conſtitutio, inuencion and inſtitucion.

Conſtitutor, ôris, ma. ge. he that ordeyneth or maketh any thyng.

Conſtitutórius, a, um, adiectiuum.

Conſtitutus, us, ma. ge. idem quod conſtitutio.

Conſtitûtus, a, um, ordeined, appointed, determined. Conſtitutum patrimonium.

Conſtitutus ad cædem, appoincted and mated to be ſlaine.

Exiſtimat patrimonium ſoꝛe ſuum per te cõſtitutum, he recogniſeth, that the landes, whiche he hath, came by your meanes, or that you were the cauſe that he came by his liuelode.

Corpus bene conſtitutum, a body wellcomplexioned.

Præclariſſime conſtituta reſpublica, a cõmon weale in right good order and facion.

Conſto, ſtiti, ſtare, to ſtande together, to perſiſt or abyde, to perſeuer or continue, to be manyfeſt or knowen, to agree, to pertayn. ſometyme to be. alſo to be compacte and made.

Conſtant ſententiæ, the opinions do agree.

Conſtat animo, he is of ſtedfaſt mynde.

Conſtat mens, he is not troubled or diſmaide.

Mente vix conſtat, he is almoſt diſmaide or beſide hym ſelfe.

Conſtat hoc mihi tecum, we be both agreed in this.

Conſtat ratio, there is a reaſonable cauſe.

Conſtare ſibi, to abyde in his opinion.

Ille ſibi conſtat, he is alway of one ſoꝛte or facion.

Conſtet modus, Let there be a meaſure.

Conſtitit nuſquam, He abode in no place.

Conſtat omnibus, it is euident to all men.

Non conſtat ei color nec vultus, His countenaunce and colour do chaunge.

Nec auribus, nec oculis ſaus conſtare poterant, They coulde not tell certainely whereto to loke, noꝛ wherto to harken.

Fides conſtitit prætoris, the prætoꝛ hepte promiſſe, or dyd that he promiſed.

Me conſtare mihi ſcis, you knowe, that I am alwaie lyke my ſelfe, or alwaies one man, or abyde ſtyll in one opinion.

Conſtare in ſententia, to kepe one mynd ſtill, to perſeuer in one opinion.

Si humanitati tuæ conſtare voles, if you wyl contynue ſtyll in your gentyneſſe.

Conſtant officia tua in me, your frendly pleaſures towarde me are manifeſt.

Mea in te omnia officia conſtabunt, non ſecus ac ſi te vidiſſem, All the pleaſures that I can doe you, ſhall be ſhewed as well as though I had ſeene you.

Quominus mea in te conſtarent officia, That I might be the leſſe benefitiall towarde you.

Chare conſtat mihi, I bought it derely.

Gratis conſtat, it coſteth me nought, I had it for graund merey.

Minoris conſtat dimidio, it coſteth leſſe by the halfe.

Viliſsime conſtat, It is verie good cheape, it coſte littell or nothyng.

E quibus omnia conſtant, Of whiche al thynges are compacte or made.

Conſtat experimentis medicina, phiſik ſtandeth cheefly in practiſe.

Vis conſtare magiſtratibus reuerentiam? woulde you that there ſhulde be due reuerence geuen ſtyll to the magiſtrates?

Quis ferat vxorem, cui conſtent omnia? who will ſuffer a wyfe, that hath all thynges at her will? Conſtat, it is manyfeſt.

Non ſatis conſtabat animis, They were not verie certayne or ſure, they were in doubt, they doubted.

Conſtat de hac re, of this mattier it is agreed, there is no controuerſy in this thyng.

Conſtat de eius innocentia, His innocencie is well knowen or tried.

Conſtrâtus, a, um, couered ouer, paued.

Conſtratæ naues, couered ſhyppes.

Conſtratæ naues tempeſtatibus, Shyppes beaten together and bruſed with tempeſtes.

Cónſtrepo, ſtrépui, ere, to make a noiſe together.

Conſtrictus, a, um, ſtreigned, bounde harde, wronge.

Con-

Constringo, strinxi, ĕre, to bynde faste, to wynge harde.
Constringere supplicio, to cause hym to die.
Quadrupedem constringere, to bynde hande and foote lyke a beaste.
Necessitate constringi, to bee constreigned with necessitee.
Constringendum se tradere libidinibus, to yelde theim selues as prisoners or captiues, to the filthie luste of the bodie.
Constructio, ônis, f. g. edifiyng, composition.
Constructio hominis, the facture or foyming of a man.
Constructio verborum, the order, construction, or placyng of woordes.
Constructus, a, um, builded, made, cast vp in an heape: furnyshed, garnyshed, prepared.
Construo, xi, ere, to build, to order, to heape one thyng on an other.
Construere pecuniam, to gather monie.
Acerui nummorum construuntur apud eum, he hath gathered together great heapes of monie.
Construere vocabula, to make newe woordes.
Aggerem construere, to cast or make a bulwarke. Nidos aues construunt, The byrdes make their nestes.
Nauim construere, to make a shyppe.
Aedificium construere, to builde an house.
Constuprator, ôris, m. g. an adulterer.
Constupro, âui, âre, idem quod Stupro.
Constupratum iudicium, a iudgement corrupted with bribes.
Consuadeo, suades, suâsi, suadêre, to counsayle or exhorte earnestly.
Consualia, ôrum, n. ge. places dedicated to the god of counsaile Consus.
Consultor, ôris, ma. ge. one that counsaileth or exhorteth.
Consuanetes, people of the Alpes.
Consûdo, âui, âre, to sweate vehemently, and Consudasco, idem.
Consuefacio, ĕcis, fĕci, ĕre, to accustome, to enure, to teache by vse.
Consuefacere, and Dissuefacere, contrary.
Consuesco, suêui, scĕre, to be wont, to haunt or vse a thyng muche, to accustome. sometyme to vse carnally.
Cum eius consuenit mane clanculum, he had company with his mother priuily.
Nec magis humo quàm stagno consueuerant, they are accustomed to be as wel in water as on the lande.
Consuescere alicui, to haunte muche to one, or to be muche in ones company.
Consuescere iuuencum aratro, to accustome the bullocke to drawe the plough.
Consuetio, ônis, fœm. g. to vsed of Plautus for Consuetudo.
Consuetudo, inis, f. g. custom or vsage. also cõpany or familiar cõuersation, faction or maner.
Tam paruæ consuetudinis causa, for respect of so small acquayntance.
Præter consuetudinem, against the faction or custome. Pro mea consuetudine, accordyng to myne vsage and custome.
Ad Græcorum consuetudinem, accordyng to the custome. &c.
Consuetudo morbi, the course of the sykenesse, whan it retourneth certayne tymes.
Si corpus supra consuetudinem incaluit, be more whot then it is accustomed to be, or then it is wonte.
Non est meæ consuetudinis, it is not my faction. Consuetudo & institutum.
Consuetudo & exercitatio.
Consuetudinem facere alicui cum aliquo, to make one verie familiar and well acquaynted with a man.
Victus alicuius consuetudo, the manier of ones liuyng.
Consuetudo & familiaritas.
In consuetudinem vertere, to bryng into a custome. Amicitiæ, consuetudines, vicinitates.
Consuetus, a, um, accustomed.
Cónsul, lis, ma. g. a chief officer among the Romaines, whereof were two, which had the chiefe rule of the cite for one yere. Of poetes it is vsed for a peres space.
Consularis, re, of or pertaynyng to the consull.
Consularis vir, he that had been Consull, or were mete to be consul.
Consulariter, lyke a Consull.
Consulâtus, us, the office of a consull.
Cónsulo, lui, ere, with a datiue case, to giue counsaile, with an accusatiue case to aske counsaile. Also with a datiue case it signifieth to prouide, to helpe to.
Grauiter de se consulere, to doo some hurt to hym selfe, to take suche counsayle that maye be hurtefull to hym selfe.
Consulere sine adiecto, idẽ quod consultare.
Consulere in longitudinem, to prouyde or prepare for the tyme to come.
Oro te, in commune vt consulas, I praye you that you will doo indifferently for bothe parties.
In humiliores crudeliter consulebatur, The vyler sorte were cruelly handeled, or sharpely punyshed.
Consulere de aliquo bene, to intreate or handell one gentilly.
Male consulere, contrary.
Consulere & prouidere.
Consulere & prospicere.
Consulere dignitati, æstimationi, famæ, to prouyde for, or haue consideration and regard to ones honor, estimation, and good name.
Pessimè in te atq; in illum consulis, you doo that which is verie hurtfull and vnprofytable bothe for your selfe and hym.
Consulere alicui, to prouide for ones profite, or to haue consideration of a man.

Concordiæ consulere, to haue respect to concorde and vnitee.
Per litteras consulere aliquem, to aske counsaile of a man by letters.
Consulam hanc rem amicos, I will aske counsaile of my friendes concernyng this mattier.
Consulte, prudently, considerately.
Consultatio, ônis, f. g. a deliberation or consultation, a demaundyng of counsell in a matter.
Responde consultationi meæ, aunswere me to that I asked the counsaile of.
Consultius, better standyng with wisedome or reason.
Consulto, aui, are, to geue or aske counsayle, to consult or deliberate.
Male corde consultare, to thynke naughtily or shrewdly in ones mynde.
Consultare aliquem, to aske counsell of one.
Deliberare & consultare.
Consultò, deliberately or aduisedly, with good counsail, aduisement, and deliberation, of sette purpose.
Consultò & fortuitò, contrary.
Consulto, the ablatiue case for consulere.
Opus est consulto, it behoueth to take good aduise.
Consultor, ôris, ma. ge. he that geueth counsell. sometyme he that asketh counsaile.
Consultrix, the feminine.
Consultum, ti, n. ge. the thyng that is consulted. sometyme an acte of counsaile, decree, or ordinaunce.
Consultus, a, um, the participle, demaunded or asked counsaile of.
Consultus, a, um, the adiectiue, wyse, cunnyng, full of knowlage, whom a man maye well aske counsaile of.
Consultus eloquentiæ, very eloquent.
Natura consultus non disciplina, wyse and cunnyng by nature, not by learnyng.
Consultissimus iuris, a very good and perfect lawier.
Consultus vniuersæ disciplinæ, cunnyng and perfectly seene in all partes of any knowlage.
Consummatio, ônis, f. g. a perfection, a full finishyng, the totall summe.
Consummâtus, a, um, perfect at a poynt.
Consummatus homo, a perfect fellow, an absolute man.
Consúmmo, áui, âre, to summe vp in a rechenyng, to finisshe or perfourme, to make vp, or make perfect.
Consûmo, sumpsi, ĕre, to consume or destroie, to spende or bestow, to waste or weare out, to bryng to nought.
Consumere diem in apparando, to spende all the daie in preparyng.
Consumere fidem, to lose credence.
Consumere operam, to emploie labour.
Consumere orationem, to tell a longe tale without a conclusion.
Effundere & consumere bona omnia, to waste and spende all a mans goodes riottously.
Vetustas consumit ferrum, continuaunce of tyme weareth out yron.
Cuius omnes curæ in te consumuntur, all whose care and solicitousenesse is set vpon the.
Aetatem consumere in studio, to spende all ones lyfe in study.
Consumere diem, annum, tempus, horas, ætatem, to passe ouer, or spende the daie. &c.
Eum diem ibi consumpsi, I passed foorth all that daie there.
Preces consumere, to make longe intreaty and desiryng in vayne.
Consumere omnem nostram diligentiam in re aliqua, to bestow all our diligence in a thing.
Consumere studium, operam, curam, otium, to bestow or emploie. &c.
Consumor, the passiue, to wither or waste awaie.
Consumi incendio, to be consumed with fyre.
Comsumi siti, to be deade with thyrst.
Cónsuo, sui, ĕre, to sowe together one thyng to an other.
Consuere dolos, to ymagine deceipt.
Consúmptio, ônis, fœm. gen. a consumyng or spendyng.
Consúmptor, ôris, m. g. one that consumeth or wasteth awaie.
Consumptus, a, um, consumed, wasted, wythered awaie.
Consúrgo, éxi, ĕre, to arise together with other.
Consurgunt venti, the wyndes aryse or begyn to blowe.
Consurgere in venerationem, to rise vp in token reuerence to one.
Consurgitur, the impersonall.
Consurrectio, ônis, f. g. the risyng vp of many together, most commonly to doe reuerence.
Consus, i, m. g. the god of counsayle.
Consyderate, with consideration, aduisedly.
Consyderátio, ônis, and Consyderántia, æ, f. g. consideration.
Consyderâtus, he that doeth a thyng with consideration.
Consyderâtus, a, um, particip. considered, viewed, regarded.
Consyderatum & meditatum.
Consydero, aui, are, to consyder, to regarde or viewe.
Contabésco, scĕre, to wyther or pyne awaie.
Contabulátio, ónis, f. g. a flooze boorded, or a boordyng of a flooze.
Contábulo, áui, âre, to boorde or to lay boordes on a roufe or flooze.
Contáctus, a, um, touched, steyned, coloured, infected.
Contacti religione dies, daies reputed of the paynymes to be infortunate to beginne any enterpryse.
Sale modico contactum, corned with a little salte.

Co-

Colore croci contactum, ſtayned or died with ſaffron colour.

Contacta halitu eius, nulla fera attingit, no beaſt toucheth thoſe thynges that he hath breathed on.

Contactus, us, m. g. a touchyng, ſometyme carnall dealyng.

Contagio, ônis, f. g. idem quod Contágium.

Contagio aſpectus, the infection that commeth by lokyng on a thyng.

Contagio belli, whan by the occaſion of one warre, an other ryſeth.

Sed etiam illos ad quos conſcientiæ contagio peruenit, But theim alſo, whiche be conſentyng and agreyng to the ſame naughtyneſſe.

Contages, is, f. g. idem quod contagio.

Contagiôſus, a, um, contagiouſe, that ſoone infecteth other.

Contágium, ij, n. g. a contagiouſe or infectiue ſickeneſſe. alſo an infection.

Contaminátus, a, um, defyled, corrupted, diſhonefted, diſtreined.

Contaminatus & integer, contrary.

Contámino, áui, áre, to violate or defyle, with mixtyng thynges together, or with touchyng a thyng vncleanly, to diſtepne, to diſhoneſt.

Manus contaminare, to committe ſome heynouſe act.

Contaminare fabulas, to make one comedie of many.

Contaminare & honeſtare, contrary.

Contaminare ſe vitijs, to diſhoneſt ones ſelfe with vice and leudeneſſe.

Comẽchnor, ãtus ſum, ãri, to inuent ſome thyng to deceyue, to ymagine ſome ſubtyll diuiſe.

Contectus, a, um, couered, hidde.

Cóntego, éxi, ĕre, to couer or hyde a faute, that it be not eſpied.

Contegere tumulo, or ſepulchro, to burie.

Contémero, áui, áre, to violate, polute, or defile.

Contémno, tempſi, ere, to deſpiſe or contemne, whiche is leſſe than deſpiſyng, to defy, not to regarde.

Contemnere & admirari, contrary.

Contemnere & efferre, contrary.

Contemnere, deſpicere, & pro nihilo habere.

Contemnere aliquem præ ſe, not to regarde one in comparíſon of him ſelfe.

Deridere & contemnere.

Contemplátio, ônis, f. g. a beholdyng, ſpecially in the myndc, with deuocion to god, conſtemplation.

Conſyderatio & contemplatio.

Contemplatiuus, a, um, contemplatiue, that conſiſteth onely in contemplacion.

Contemplátor, ôris, maſ. ge. he that beholdeth with great affection.

Contemplátus, us, idem quod contemplatio.

Contémplor, áris, ári, to beholde intentimely with great affection. Alſo Contemplo, aui, are, of olde wryters vſed for Contemplor.

Contemplari & inueri.

Contemporáneus, a, um, that is in one tyme.

Contemporanei, they that be at one tyme.

Contemptibilis, le, that is to be deſpiſed or not regarded.

Contémptim, diſdeignefully.

Contémptio, ônis, contempt.

Contemptio & deſpicientia.

Contémptor, aris, ari, to ſette lyttell by, out of vſe.

Contemptor, oris, m. g. one that deſpiſeth or contemneth, that ſetteth nothyng by a thyng.

Contémptrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.

Contémptus, us, m. g. deſpite, contempt.

Contémptus, a, um, contemned, not eſteemed, nought ſet by.

Contemptus & abiectus.

Deſpicatus & contemptus.

Conténdo, di, ere, for Intendere, to bend harde, to ſtretche out, to ſtreygne, to knytte or tye ſtreyct. Alſo to goe towarde a place, to endeuour earneſtly, to enforce, to requyre or deſyre effectually, to affyrme and defende an opinion: to contende or reſiſte, to ſtriue, to caſt or ſhoote a dart or arrow, to continue, to make haſte, to goe.

Contendere aliquid ab aliquo, to require ſome thyng of one earneſtly.

Contendere ſacramento, to wage the law.

Contendere agmen, to leade forwarde an armie with haſt and ſpeede.

Eniti & contendere, to labour and indeuour earneſtly.

Contendere omnibus neruis, and Contendere omnes neruos in re aliqua, to labour and endeuour to the vttermoſt of a mãs power.

Non erat cauſa, cur à te hoc tempore aliquid contenderem, there was no cauſe why I ſhuld earneſtly requyre any thyng of you at this time.

Omni ſtudio à te contendo, I deſyre of you with all my hert, or I requyre you as earneſtly as I can.

Ludo contendere cum aliquo, to plaie with one who ſhall haue the victory.

Voce contendere, to crie or ſpeake out aloude, to ſtreigne the voyce.

Vt Aſclepiades contendit, As Aſclepiades doeth affirme and defende.

Pugnare & contendere.

Contendere aliquid contra æquitatem, to tende or ſtryue to attayne a thyng contrary to equitee.

Vocem contendere, to ſtreygne the voyce.

Contendere iurgio cum aliquo, to chide with one.

Summo iure contendere, to vſe the rygour or extremitee of the law.

Contendere ciuiliter, to contende or ſue after the maner of citeſens.

Curſum aliquo contendere, to renne towarde any place.

Curſu contendere, to trie maſtries in renning.

Con-

Contendere iter conſtitutum, to goe on the iourney that he appoynted.
Romam contendit, he goeth to Rome.
Contendere tormenta, to bend ingins of war.
Contendere vincula, to tye or bynd the bandes harde.
Contendere poplite, to ſtretche out the knee.
Contendere curſum aliquo, or ad aliquem, to renne towarde a place or perſone.
Ad ædes contendit, he wente towarde the houſe.
Contenebrāre, to ware darke.
Quoad contenebrauit, vntyl it waxed night.
Contente, continually, without intermiſſion, earneſtly.
Contentio, ônis, f. g. brablyng, an endeuour to doo a thyng, an earneſt maner of ſpeakyng, a comparyng or conferryng with other thinges. alſo reſiſtence, ſtryfe or debate, braulyng, variance. alſo a ſharpe oracion apte to confirme or reproue, a continuance, an inforcement or ſettyng forth with vehemence, ſtreignyng.
Contentio ſtudiorum, peynfulneſſe in ſtudy.
Contentio animi, and Relaxatio, contrary.
Labor & contentio.
Magna animi contentio adhibenda eſt in explicando Ariſtotelem, In expoundyng Ariſtotle, the mynde muſt bee verie attentiue or wholly bent to conſyder the mattier.
Contentio vocis, and Submiſsio vocis, contrary, loude ſpeaking and ſofte ſpeaking.
Sine intermiſſione vocis contentio, a continuall ſpeakyng without fetchyng of breath, or pauſyng.
In contentionem venire, to come in controuerſye.
Honorum contentio, great labour or earneſt ſuite for promocions and aduancementes.
Contentioſe, earneſtely, ſtubbournely, with contention.
Contentiōſus, a, um, contencious, and paſſingly, that is dooen ſtubburnely, or with earneſt endeuour.
Contentus, a, um, participium, à cōtendo, ſtretched out, ſtreigned.
Contentus, and Remiſſus, contrary.
Arcus contentus, a bowe bended.
Contentus, a, um, adiectiuum, à continuo, that whiche is contynued. Alſo contente or ſatiſfied.
Conterminus, a, um, boundyng nere together.
Cōtero, trīui, ĕre, to weare out with occupiyng. alſo to make warre, to breake ſmall, as breade into crommes, or clodde into duſte: to waſte or conſume, to ſpende in vayne.
Conterere ætatem, to ſpende his lyfe.
Conterere diem, to ſpende the daie vnprofytably.
Conterere operam, to loſe labour or peyne.
Conterere quæſtum, to ſpende all that he hath gotten or wonne.
Conteris tu ma me oratione mulier, Thou makeſt me verye woman with thy talkyng.
Conterere iniurias obliuione voluntaria, wilfyngly to forget iniuries dooen to vs.
Conterraneus, nei, m. g. a countreie man.
Conterreo, terrui, terrere, to make afeerde.
Conteſtātus, a, um, proued by wytneſſe.
Conteſtor, āris, āri, to call to witneſſe, to deſire, to complayne to one lamentably.
Conteſtari litem, to perpleade, where the one hath fully purpoſed, the other hath fully anſwered.
Contexo, texui, ĕre, to weaue, forgne, to worke together, to linke together, to tye together.
Contexere interrupta, to forgne together, thinges that be broken.
Contexere dolos, to fynde crafty meanes.
Quam feſtiue crimen contexitur: Howe pleſantely or feately this accuſacion is imagined and diuiſed!
Contexere carmen, to make a verſe.
Contexte, and Contexim, forgnedly, and as it were weauyng together.
Contextus, us, m. g. a weauynge or forgynge together.
Contextu pennarum corpori tegumenta faciebat. He made hym garmentes with the feathers of foules wouen or wrought together.
Contextu longiore loqui, to ſpeake long of one thyng, without ceaſſynge or myngynge of other.
Vno contextu, continually together, without interruption.
Contextus, a, um, wouen, or wrought together.
Cōticeo, cōtices, conticui, ēre, to holde ones peace, to keepe ſilence.
Conticuerunt literæ, the exercyſe of learnyng ceaſſed, or there were no letters writen.
Studium noſtrum conticuit, Our ſtudy ceaſſed, and was lefte of.
Cōmicēſco, cui, ſcere, to kepe ſilence with other.
Conticinium, nij, neu. g. bedde tyme, or the firſt parte of the nyght, whan menne prepare to take their reſte, and all thynges be in ſilence. Conticinium, after Erasmus, ſeemeth to bee the tyme betweene the firſt cockecrowyng after midnight, called Gallicinium, and the breake of the daie, called Diluculum, loke the prouerbe, Priuſquam gallus iterum cecinerit.
Contignātio, ônis, f. g. the raiſeryng or rearyng of an houſe, the roufe of an houſe. alſo a ſollar or boorded floure.
Contigno, aui, are, to raiſe an houſe.
Contiguus, a, um, that whiche toucheth, or is nerte to a thynge.
Cōtinens, ēntis, f. g. fyrme or mayne lande that is none yle.
Cōtinens, entis, f. g. the adiectiue, forgnyng to, continual, without ſeparacion or ſpace betwene.
Continent, chaſte or abſteinyng from women, and all other pleaſures. alſo no extorcioner nor poller, or a man nothyng couetouſe.

Con-

Continentia ædificia, buildynges ioygned one to an other, without any separation or space betwene.
Labore continenti, with continuall labour.
Imber continens, continuall rayne, or a great shower, durynge a longe tyme.
Continentia fundo prædia habet, he hath manoures ioygnynge to his lande.
Incontinenti, incontinent, foorthewith, by and by.
Scriptura continenti expositum, declared in one continuall worke, makyng no diuision of bokes, volumes, chapiters, or partes.
Parcus & continens, sober, sparyng and abstenynge from all pleasures.
Continens, amonge the Rhetoricians, the very ponct of the matter in controuersie.
Commentibiduo, two dayes continuall.
Continénter, continually, continently, chastly, firmly.
Continentia, æ, f.g. continence, abstenynge from pleasure, a vertue refusyng thynges that are pleasaunt. Also resistence of yll.
Contineo, cóntines, ui, ére, to refrayne, to kepe backe, to kepe close, not to tel or shew, to hyde, to containe, to keepe together, to withholde, or lette, to holde, to ioygne together, to keepe and preserue.
Continebat me tempestas, The foule weather letted me.
Continere se domi, to abyde at home. Lyke wyse Continere se ruri, tectis, mœnibus vrbis, in occulto.
Continere amicitiam, to maintaine frendshyp.
Nullæres vehementius remp. continet, nothyng doth more preserue, kepe, and holde together, &c.
Continere odorem, to keepe a good sauour longe.
Nerui & ossibus continentur, they are compact and made of sinewes and bones.
Continetur publica salus incolumitate illius, doth depende.
Contine caput quæso, Holde my heade, I praie the.
Audita continere, not to blabbe out that one hath heard.
Continere canes catenis, to kepe dogges tied vp in chaynes.
Feras sepus continere, to haue parkes.
Continere exercitum in castris, to kepe the armye within the campe.
Continere in officio, to kepe in obeisaunce.
Aluum continere, to stoppe the laske.
Animam continere, to holde ones breath.
Continere gradum, to abyde, to stande styll.
Continere iracundiam, to refrayne ones anger. Continere lachrymas, to forbeare weapynge.
Contineo me ab exemplis Græcis, I doe not alledge the exaumples of the Grecians.

Continere linguam, to refrayn to speake.
Continere risum, to forbeare laughyng.
In ieiunio continere aliquem, to kepe one fastyng, or without meate.
Nequeo me continere, I can not refrayne.
Continere aluo dicitur mulier prægnans.
Honestas continetur ex quatuor virtutibus, honestee consisteth in foure vertues.
Continere gaudium, to hyde ones ioye or gladnesse.
Contingens, géntis, the adiective, that chaunceth or foortuneth.
Contingo, cóntigi, ĕre, to touche, to come vnto, to annoynt.
Contigit, in the thyrde person, it happeneth, it foortuneth, it chaunceth.
Contingere se inter se, to touche one an other.
Contigerat nostras aures, it came to our heayryng. Limen contingere alicuius, to come to ones house.
Contingere terram osculo, to kysse the grounde.
Visu contingere, to see.
Fines aruernorum contingunt, they border vpon.
Portum contingere, to enter into an hauen.
Melle contingere, to anoynt with hony.
Contingere alicui rei, to be adioygnynge to a thyng. Sale contingere, to pouder meate.
Contingere aliquorum familias, or domum, to be kynne to one.
Propius contingere aliquem, to be nere kinne to one.
Crimine contingi, to be gylty, or to haue consented.
Si mihi vita contigerit, if god sende me lyfe.
Continuário, ônis, f.g. a continuacion.
Continúitas, atis, f.g. idem.
Continuo, an aduerbe, by and by.
Continuo, vsed interrogatiuely or negatiuely, is put for Non ideo, or Num ideo.
Continuóne si ille stulte dixit, tu stultius facies? If he haue spoken foolishely, wilt thou therfore doe more foolishely?
Non continuó si in gregem sicariorum me contuli sum sicarius, I am not therfore a murderer, because I haue associated my selfe and kept company with murtherers.
Continuo, aui, are, to continue, not to ceasse, to ioygne to, or to buylde to.
Continuare agros, to ioygne fielde to fielde.
Continuare domos, to buylde houses together.
Continuus, a, um, continuall, without intermission, that continueth for euer.
Continuus spiritus, one breath without pausyng. Continui dentes, playne and vnifourme teeth, as a mans be. Serrati dentes, contrary.
Continuus & intermissus, contrary.
Continuum triduum, three whole dayes together.

Con-

Contóllo, tóllis, tóllere, to beare together.
Contollam gradum, I will go forward faster.
Contor, ãtus sum, ãri, to abyde, to inquyre diligently.
Contórqueo, órsi, ére, to wind or wreath about, to tourne round, to wreste to ones purpose, to hurle violently.
Contorquere amnem in alium cursum, to turne the course of a riuer.
Contorquere telum, to shoote an arrowe, or hurle a darte, and therwith to hytte or perce a thynge.
Currum contorquere, to turne rounde.
Contorquere aliquem ad tristitiam, to enforce one to sadnesse, to make sadde.
Contorte, frowardely, obscurely, as it were wrested or writhed.
Contórtio, ônis, f. g. a writhyng or wrestyng.
Contortuplicãtus, a, um, combyous, harde to be pronounced.
Contortuplicata nomina, names so diffuse, that they maie vnneth be pronounced.
Contortuplico, ãui, ãre, to wrappe or wynde a thynge so, that with great peyne it maye bee vnwounde.
Contórtus, a, um, wrested, wronge, or made crooked, curled, or crisped, wrincled.
Cornua contorta, crooked hornes.
Contortus crinis, curled heare.
Contortulus, a, um, the diminutiue of Contortus.
Contortæ res, thynges wounden and twysted. also wrested matters, or suche as one part agreeth not with an other.
Contra, agaynst a place, a persone, or a thyng, on the other part, otherwise then. It is sometyme an aduerbe, sometyme a preposition.
Contra disciplinam meam te gessisti, ye haue behaued your selfe otherwise then I dyd instructe you.
Aspice contra me, loke this way towarde me.
Facere contra aliquem, to do agaynst one, or that is displeasant to hym.
Contra expectationem, otherwise than was loked for.
Contra aliquem stare, to stande ouer rygbte agaynst one, on the other syde.
Contra ac, contra atque, contraquàm, otherwyse than.
Contráctio, ônis, f. g. keare, a shrinking or gatheryng together, a krouning, a cõtraction or shortnyng, a drawyng in, a faintyng of courage.
Contractio frontis, frownyng or lowryng.
Contractio animi, a stonyng of the mynde.
Contractio neruorum, shrynkyng of the synewes, the crampe.
Contractio & productio, contrarie.
Proiectio & contractio brachii, the castynge out and pluckyng in of the arme in gesture.
Effusio animi & contractio, contrary, sadnesse of mynde, thought,

Contractiúncula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Contractio.
Contráctus, a, um, gotten, drawen together, short, narowe, wrynkled.
Bona contracta, goodes gotten by conquest.
Res contractæ, bargaynes, contractes.
Frons contracta, a krounyng forehead.
Exiguus & contractus locus, a small and narowe roume.
Spaciosum & contractum, contrary.
Contractiores noctes, shorte nyghtes.
Contractus & breuis ambitus verborum, a briefe and shorte periode.
Contracta & astricta eloquentia, a kynde of eloquence in few wordes and briefe sentences.
Contráctus, us, m. g. a contract or bargayn.
Contradico, ixi, ĕre, to contrary in wordes, to saie contrary.
Contradictio, ônis, a contradiction, a speakyng contrary to one.
Contradictum, i, n. ge. a thyng spoken agaynst a man.
Contrâdo, dìdi, ere, idem quod Trado.
Contraco, to go contrary or agaynst a thyng
Cóntraho, áxi, ĕre, to gather together, to committe, to make a contracte or bargayn, to drawe together, to make shorte. Also to pluche or shrynke in, to purchase or get.
Nerui contrahuntur, the sinewes be shrunken.
Contrahere æs alienum, to be indebted.
Contrahere animum, to take thought.
Contrahere bona, to geat goodes.
Contrahere frontem, to lowre.
Contrahere cum aliquo, to make contracte or bargaine with one.
Contrahere tempus, to abridge the tyme.
Contrahere aduersam valetudinem, to geat sykenesse.
Contrahere milites, to gather souldyours together.
Contrahere & dilatare, contrary.
Dissipare & contrahere, contrary.
Contrahere collum, to shrinke in the necke.
Contrahere ad colloquium, to bryng together to communication.
Lac contrahere, to turne mylke into a curd.
Contrahi incommodis amici, to bee sory for his frendes hurtes.
Id eius culpa contractum est, He offended in that thyng, that was committed by his faute.
Contrahere ærugimem, sirum, mucorem, to ware rusty, horie, and full of syth and vnnse.
Contrahere amicitiam, to wyn frendeshyppe.
Animum demittere & contrahere, to bee afrayde, to ware faynt herted.
Cicatrices vulnerum contrahere, to heale the scarres of woundes.
Periculum contrahere, to bringe hym selfe in danger.
Ne contrahas aut demittas animum, Let not thy courage fayle the, take a good herte.

Con-

Contrahere sibi causam mortis, to bee cause of his owne deathe.
Litigium inter aliquos contrahere, to make debate and contencion betwene men.
Contrahere inimicitias inuidiam, iram, odium, offensionem, morbum, to pourchase or geat. &c.
Iter contrahere, to shorten ones iourneie.
Noxam contrahere, to fall into som sickenes, to committe somme offense.
Pituitam contrahere, to engender fleume.
Tristitiam contrahere, to make sadde.
Vultum contrahere, to looke sowerly.
Res contrahere, to bargayne.
Contraliceor, licéris, licéri, to cheape and prise for moneie for a thynge, that an other was about to bye.
Contrapósitus, a, um, idem quod oppositus.
Contrárie, one agaynst an other.
Contrárius, a, um, contrary, repugnant, against.
In contrarias partes disputare, to dispute pro & contra.
Decernit contrarium, ac paulo ante decreuerat, he doth appointe it otherwise then he dyd determine a litle before.
Versantur retro, contrario motu atq; cælum, they are moued contrarie to the firmament.
In contrarium cadere, to be turned cleane contrarie.
Contrascriptum, ti, neu. gene. a thynge written agaynst one.
Contrasto, stíti, áre, to be against one, to repugne
Contráuénio, uéni, éni, íre, to happen contrary, to come contrary, to speake against one.
Contrauérsum, contrary wyse.
Contrectabiliter, after the maner of touchyng or handlynge.
Contrectátio, ónis, f. g. a touching or handlyng.
Contrécto, áui, áre, to touche often, to handle.
Contrectari oculis, to be viewed or considered, to be seene or looked on.
Contrectare mente, to reuolue and thinke of.
Contremisco, trémui, ſcére, idē quod Cōtrémo
Non contremiscamus iniurias, let vs not feare. &c.
Cóntremo, ui, ere, to tremble or shake for feare.
Contribuo, bui, ere, to attribute, to conferre, to geue with other, to contribute.
Contribuere in regna, to diuide it into realmes. Contribuere se alicui, to become one of his, or to be at his commaundement.
Contributio, ónis, f. g. contribution, whan many geue their portions.
Contristo, áui, áre, to make sory or heauy.
Auster contristat cælum, The south wynde maketh a lowryng wether.
Contritor, óris, m. g. one that breketh in small peces, or weareth out a thynge.
Contritus, a, um, broken smal, worne out, much vsed, common.
Contra præcepta, præceptes, that euery man knoweth and vseth.
Controuérsia, æ, fœ. ge. controuersy, debate or variaunce.
Nulla controuersia mihi tecum est, There is no controuersie betwene you and me.
Sine controuersia, without doubt.
Dirimere controuersiam, to finisshe or ende the controuersy.
Controuersia verborum inter eos est, in their reasonyng they vary onely in wordes, or they reason onely of the wordes.
In controuersiam inuentionis deducta herba, an herbe wherof men doubt who dyd finde it.
Controuersia non erat, quin verum dicerent, there was no difficultee, but that they myght speake the trouth.
Controuersiósus, a, um, idē quod Controuersus
Controuérsor, aris, ari, to contende or vary.
Controuersus, litigious or full of controuersy.
Controuérsus, a, um, that is in controuersy.
Res controuersa, a mattier in controuersie.
Gens controuersa natura, people of nature ful of contencion and variaunce.
Contrucido, áui, áre, to murder or slea cruelly.
Contrûdo, si, ĕre, to thrust in harde together.
Contrudere in naues, to bryng into the shippes. also to put or thrust in.
Contrúnco, áui, áre, to minisshe or cutte awaie part of a thyng.
Contrûsus, a, um, thrust together.
Contubernális, lis, com. ge. a felow or companion, or of one company, a chaumbre felow, one of the same house. sometyme a guest.
Contubérnium, nii, n. g. a companie of .x. soldiours together vnder one tente or pauilion, and the tent or pauilion of that companie. also familiaritee, felowshyp in one house.
Contúeor, éris, éri, to defende, to see, to regard verie stedfastly.
Contuitus, us, m. ge. an earnest lokyng or beholdyng of a thyng.
Contumácia, æ, f. g. disobedience, a selfe will, a frowardnesse, a stubburnnesse, a soleinnesse, sometyme constancie in opinion.
Contumacia præsumpta, amonge the lawiers a kynde of stubburnnesse, whan the officer warneth a mans freendes or familie, that he must appere at a certayne daie, and he will not, because the officer spake not to him presently.
Contumacia vera, whan he beyng warned him selfe, doth not appere.
Contumáciter, disobediently, stubburnely.
Contumaciter resistit scalpturæ lapis, the stone is verie harde to be grauen in.
Cóntumax, ácis, om. g. disobedient or frowarde in opinion: he that will not be perswaded, he that doeth not apere whan he is summoned, stubburne, selfe wylled, sollein, sometyme it signifieth constantly suffryng in the good part.
Cóntumax tripenum, harde wheate that will not be easily braken or bruised.

Emori

Emori contumax, loth to die.
Contumaces boues, curst oxen that wil not be ruled.
Contumélia, æ, f. g. a thynge doen or spoken in despite of a man, a reproche, a rebuke, a cherche, a taunte.
Contumeliam dicere, and facere contumeliam, to speake a thyng in despite of a man, to taunt or rebuke.
Contumelia magna verborum interrogare aliquem, to demaunde a question of one with verie spitefull and tauntyng woordes.
Grauissimas contumelias intorquere, To speake very spitefull tauntes one to an other.
Contumelióse, spitefully, reprochefully.
Contumeliósus, a, um, that vseth to speake rebukefully: or that is doen to a mans rebuke, spitefull, reprochefull.
Contumulo, áui, áre, to burp, to late in earth.
Contúndo, cóntudi, ĕre, to breake in pieces, or strike downe, to beate or knoche: and by a metaphore, to conquere or subdue, to tame, to suppresse or kepe vnder, to swage or mitigate.
Contundere facta alicuius, to putte an other mans actes out of estimation or remembrance.
Contundere pugnis, to beate or thumpe with the fistes.
Contundam tibi nares, I wyll knocke the on the nose.
Contundere & frangere.
Obtundere & contundere.
Animum contundere, to tame or abate ones courage.
Iram contundere, to mitigate and swage ones wrathe.
Contundere virtutem, to suppresse vertue.
Cóntuor, ĕris, tútus, or tûtus sum, tui, to set or beholde diligently.
Contuósi oculi, eies lookyng narowly.
Conturbátio, ónis, fo. m. gene. a troublyng or disquietyng.
Conturbátor, óris, ma. g. one that troubleth or disquieteth, or that consumeth his goodes prodigally.
Conturbátus, a, um, troubled, disquieted.
Conturbo, áui, áre, to mingle or confounde, to trouble. also to spende in waste.
Conturbare fortunas, to spende all his goodes in waste.
Conturbare basia, to kisse so often, that one cã not numbre it, or kepe the compte. Catul.
Conturbare rationes, to spende all that he should haue made reckenyng of.
Contúsio, ónis, f. g. a pounyng or beatyng.
Contúsus, a, um, beaten, broken, punded, knocked.
Contútor, óris, ma. g. he that is tutour or gardian with an other.
Contus, i, mas. ge. a speare or longe pole. also a longe pole with yron at the ende, wherewith shypmen do gage the water, and shoue forth the vessell in shalowe places.

Conuador, ári, to compell one to fynde suerties to appeare at the date appoynted.
Conualéo, cónuales, uálui, ére, and Conualésco, scis, scere, to waxe stronge, to recouer helthe, to encrease or groowe.
Conualescunt opes, richesse increase.
Conualuit opinio, That opinion is greatly encreased amonge men.
Conuállis, lis, fo. ge. a valley, hauyng hylles on bothe sydes.
Conuáso, áui, áre, to trusse bagge and baggage, to gather by stealth.
Conuécto, áui, áre, frequentatiuum à conuého, to carry ofte.
Conuéctor, óris, ma. gen. a maryner that conueigheth ouer many, a passager.
Cónuehо, xi, ere, to carry or conueigh by carte, shyppe, or beaste.
Conuéllo, úlsi, llĕre, to shake or pul out of his place, to pluche vp all togither, to pluche vp by the rootes wholy, to diminysshe or abate, to trouble, to abolysshe or fordoo, to confute. also to take from one by robbery.
Conuellere gratiam, to bryng out of fauour or credence.
Conuellere repagula, atq; refringere valuas, to pull of the barres and boltes, and to breake open the gates.
Conuellere fundamenta, to shake the foundacions.
Conuellere vires, to abate ones strengthe, to make weake.
Cur ea, quæ mutare non possumus, conuellere malumus, quam tueri? why desire wee more to abolysshe or fordoe, or to speake against such thynges as we can not chaunge, than to defende theim?
Quæ conuelli non possunt, whiche thynges can not be confuted.
Conuellere aliquem de pristino statu, To trouble or disquiete.
Conuellere statum reipublicæ, to trouble the state of the common weale.
Conuellere aliquid alterí, to steale from one.
Conuélo, áui, áre, to couer, to lay a cloth ouer.
Cónuena, æ, com. ge. one of theim that commeth out of one countrete to dwell in an other.
Conuéniens, éntis, conuenient, mete, agreyng together. also comyng together.
Conuenienter, conuenientlye, agreably, to the poincte.
Conueniéntia, æ, fo. m. ge. a congruence. also comyng together of people, proporcion or agreableneſſe.
Conuenientia partium corporis, the apte proportion of the partes of the body.
Conuénio, cónueni, éni, íre, to come together, or to assemble in one place, to resorte to a place, to common or talke with, to be meete, to agender. sometyme onely to come. also to agree, to sewe at the lawe, to bryng in iudgement,

so

to accorde.
Conuenire sibi, to speake or doe one thynge still as he begonne.
Conuenit inter me atque hunc, It is agreed betwene hym and me, he and I be agreed.
De precio conuenit, we ar agreed of the price.
In manum conuenit, he is my wyfe,
Conuenire in manum, to be assured or betrouthed on the womans parte onely.
Conuenit, I am contented. also it is conuenient, meete or syttyng.
In urbem crebrò conuenio, I come often in to the citee.
Conuenire de re aliqua, to assemble together about a matter.
Conuenit mihi hoc tecum, In this that I speake, you and I agree.
Conuenit hoc ubi mecum, you and I agree in that that you doo speake, you be of myne opinion in this.
Nec locus nec sermo mihi conuenit cum eo, we agre neither of the place, nor yet the wordes that were spoken.
Ne inter consules quidem satis conueniebat, The consuls dyd not well agree betwene theim selues.
Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti atque expensi, They be agreed what was receyued, and what was layde out.
Pactò conuenit, It is agreed by couenaunt.
Id conuenerat signum, That was the signe or token that they agreed vpon.
Pax in conuenerat, or Conuenerat pax in has conditiones, The peace was concluded vpon these conditions.
Factum conuenit, they agree that it was done.
Conuenit numerus quantum debui, There is the full summe of that I ought you.
Conuenit in eum hæc suspitio, the mate bee well suspected for that matter.
Non conuenit in eum hæc contumelia, this reproche toucheth hym nothyng at all.
Conueniunt hæ vites ad, vel in quemuis agrum, These vines will proue well in all maner of grounds.
Cõuenit aliam ætatem, aliud factum. i. decet
Conuenit optime ad pedem cothurnus, the shyppe is as mete for the foote as mete be.
Conuenit in me quidquis harum rerum, Any of these thynges may be well spoken of me.
Conuenire aliquem, or Conuenire aliquem in ius, to conuent one or sewe hym in the lawe.
Conuenire aliquem, to talke or common with one.
Conueniebat in eam vaginam, the swoorde was mete for your sheethe.
Conuenibo, vsed of olde writers in the future tense.
Conuẽta, ôrum, couenauntes, agrementes.
Conuenta frangere, to breake couenantes.
Conuenticulum, li, n. g. a congregation, a litell assemble, most commonly for an yll purpose.
Conuẽtio, ônis, f. g. a couenaunt.
Conuẽto, âui, âre, to resorte or come often to a place.
Conuẽtus, us, mas. ge. an assemble of people, warned by the high officers commandement, a multitude of diuers people resortyng to one place. also a couenant.
Conuentus maximus, maye bee taken for a parlyament.
Conuentus iuridici, maye bee vsed for the foure termes.
Minores conuentus, sessions of the peace.
Conuentus & frequentia, Conuẽtus & turba.
Conuentus agere & celebrare, To holde or kepe assembles, as the sessions or sises.
Conuẽtus, a, um, accorded, commoned or talked with.
Conuenta pax, peace accorded.
Conuerbero, aui, are, to beate.
Conuẽrritor, ôris, mas. g. one that bruseth rubbeth or sweepeth.
Conuẽrro, uerri, and uersi, ere, to sweepe togeather into one place. Also to rubbe, to bruse, sometyme to strike or beate.
Conuersatio, ônis, f. ge. conuersation or familiaritee sometyme conuersion or tournyng.
Conuersè, cleanly.
Conuersio, ônis, fœ. ge. alteration or chaunge, a turnyng about.
Inclinatior conuersio, a swifter turnyng about.
Conuersio rerum, change and alteration.
Animorum conuersiones, reuolutions of yeres
Conuerso, aui, are, to tourne about.
Conuersor, atus sum, ari, to be conuersant.
Conuersus, a, um, tourned, conuerted, translated sometyme contrary.
Conuersa ad aquilonem spelunca.
Conuẽrto, uerti, ere, to conuerte, to tourne, to retourne, to chaunge or transforme, to trãslate.
Conuertere se in fugam, to renne awaie.
Conuertere se aliquo mente & cogitatione, to set his mynd and cogitation on a thyng.
Conuertere in seriam, quod per iocum dictum erat, to turne that to earnest, that was spoken in iest.
Conuertere homines in admirationem, to make men to meruaple.
Conuertit mentes militum, it changed hir.
Conuertit ætas tua septenos octies soles amplius, you be. lvi. yeres olde.
Conuertere hominem à consuetudine, To take a man to leaue his accustomed facion.
Exercitum conuertere, to muster and make a shewe of his army.
Conuertere ordinem, to chaunge.
Conuertere è Græco, to translate.
Gressus conuertere, to tourne backe again.
Conuertere ora & oculos in aliquem, To looke earnestly vpon one.
Conuertere se ad otium, to geue hym selfe to

pdeneſſe.
Conuertitur animus ad ſenſum & nutum alterius, His mynde is fashioned to the wyl and becke of an other man.
Conuertere terga, to renne awaie.
Conuertere in beluam, to turne into a beaſt.
Conuertor, is vſed of Plautus for Conuerto.
Conueſtio, iui, ire, to apparaile or decke.
Conueſtiuntur herbis prata, The medowes are couered and furniſhed with herbes & graſſe
Conuexitas, atis, fœ. g. the crokednes and bending of the inſide of that whiche is holowe and turned downe.
Conuexo, aui, are, to vexe or trouble.
Conuexum, i, n. g. the crokenneſſe and roundneſſe of a thyng that is holowe, and tourned downeward.
Conuexus, a, um, rounde and holowe within, crouched & bending down round on euery ſide.
Cælum conuexum, the firmament crooked and bending downe rounde.
Cæli conuexa ueri, to loke vp in to the firmament, to loke vp to heauen,
Conuicinium, nij, n. g. a neighbourhode.
Conuictor, oris, ma. g. a daiely compygnion at table, or a daiely gueſt.
Conuictus, a, um, banquiſhed, ouercome.
Conuictus, us, ma. g. a liuyng together in hous, or at one table, ordinary fode, meate & drinke.
Conuictus & conſuetudo.
Conuictus & ſocietas.
Conuictum habere cum aliquo, to vſe or dis narely to be at meate and drinke with one.
Conuinco, uici, ere, idem quod Vinco, to ouercome, to proue manifeſtely.
Redargui & conuinci.
Conuincere leuitatis, to conuicte one of lightneſſe.
Conuinxio, onis, fœm. ge. a binding or linking together.
Conuiſo, uiſi, ſere, to go to ſee, to viſite.
Conuitiator, oris, m. g. he that ſpeaketh to mennes rebuke, a railer.
Conuitior, aris, ari, to ſpeake in reproche, to checke or taunte.
Conuitium, tij, n. g. or after ſome Conuicium, ch, a reproche or rebuke, a checke or taunte, a worde ſpoken to a mans rebuke.
Conuitium dicere, to ſpeake to a mās rebuke.
Conuitium facere, to doo a thynge to a mannes rebuke.
Dicere, fundere, ingerere conuitia, and Procindere conuitiis, conuitiis conſectari, to checke, to taunt, to raile.
Conuitium, is ſometyme vſed for Clamor, quaſi conuocium.
Conuiua, æ, com. ge. a bidden gueſt, he that is inuited or bidden to dyner or ſupper.
Conuiuam ſibi abducere, to bryng one to a dyner or banket.
Agere cōuiuam lætum, to be merri at the table.
Conuiuālis, le, pertainyng to feaſtes or bāketts.
Conuiuātor, oris, ma. ge. a feaſter or banketter.
Conuiuiones, compaignions at dyenyngs or banketting.
Conuiuium, uij, n. g. a feaſte or banket.
Agere & celebrare conuiuium, to kepe a great feaſt or banquette.
Mutua inter ſe conuiuia curare, to feaſte one an other.
Conuiuo, uixi, ere, to lyue, to lyue together, to be at meate and drynke together.
Conuiuor, aris, ari, to make a feaſt or banket, or to take meales with other men.
Conuiuari de publico, to make feaſtes at the charges of the common weale.
Conuocatio, onis, f. g. a callyng or aſſembling of many together, a conuocacion.
Cónuoco, aui, are, to call together, or to aſſemble many together.
Cónuolo, aui, are, to flee together, and by translacion, to ſpede, to make haſte.
Connóluo, lui, ere, to wrappe or wynde about a thyng, to tumble or rolle rounde.
Magno curſu verba conuoluere, to ſpeake thicke, to ſpeake ix. wordes at thryſe.
Conuóluolus, li, maſ. gen. a littell worme with many feete and hearye, that eateth the leaues of vynes.
Conuóluulus, or Conuólnolus, or Ciſſampelos, is an herbe, which hath a leafe like to yue, but muche thynner, and a floure lyke a lylly, and wyndeth about lyke a vyne, some hath white flowers, some violet, I ſuppoſe it to be withwynde, or byndwede.
Conuomo, ui, ere, to beſpue.
Conuomere lectum, to beſpue his bedde.
Conuóti, ſworne brethrene, or men makyng one auowe or promiſe.
Conus, i, maſc. ge. properly a ppne apple tree, by tranſlacion, it is a figure, in facion lyke a ppne apple. alſo the creſt of an helmet or ſalet.
Conuúlnero, aui, are, to geue one many woūdes.
Conuulſio, onis, fœm. g. the ſyckenneſſe in greke cald Spaſmos, which is an affect of the ſinewes and muſcles, wherin ſometyme all, ſometyme part of the body is drawen and ſtretched, will he or no that ſuffereth. If it be in part of the body, it is called in engliſh the cramp: If it be in all the body, it hath yet no name in engliſh, becauſe it happeth ſeldom.
Conuulſiones, pryckynge ache, or ſhootynge ache, ſuche as is in the ſicke ſtomake, or in a woūnde.
Conuúlſus, a, um, plucked vp wholly by the rote, taken with the crampe, pulled or ſhaken.
Quaſy conuulſa robora terra, And great trees plucked vp by the rote earth and all.
Conyza, called of ſome Cimicaria, commonly Pulicaris, an herbe, wherof be two kyndes: the bygger, called alſo Cumilago, hath a ſtalke ii. cubites hygh: the leſſe onely a foote hygh: bothe

bothe haue leaues like the olyue, heary and hatry, like Conira.

Coons, the eldest sonne of Intenor.

Coopérculum, li, n. g. a couer.

Coopério, coóperis, pérui, íre, to couer or ouer whelme.

Cooperire aliquem lapidibus, to stone one to deathe.

Coopértus, a, um, couered, ouerwhelmed.

Coopertus flagitiis, ouerwhelmed with lewdenesse.

Coopertus miseriis, ouerpressed with mysseryes.

Cooptátio, ónis, f. ge. a chooslynge in to a place, or roume.

Coopto, aui, are, to chooke & geue place to one in a colledge: to take choise of thynges equall, or almoste equall.

Coórior, oríris, or óreris, coortus sum, íri, to aryse vp from many places and costes together, to assayle or set vpon.

Coórtur tempestas, the tempest aryseth.

Coórtur pestilentia, beginneth.

Coos, vel Cos, vel Co, vel Coum, the name of an yle nygh to the Rhodes.

Copæ, arum, a cuttee of the Beeotians.

Copen, olde writers vsed for copiosum, plentuous.

Cophantis, an hylle of Bactria, in India, which euer burneth.

Cophes, a ryuer in India.

Cóphinus, i. m. g. a basshette, or panier.

Copi for Copioso.

Copia, æ, fœ. g plentie, abundance, eloquence, power, leaue, or licence, multitude. also aide, ryches, substaunce. An armye of souldiours. sometyme prouision of thynges necessarie, victuayles.

Copiam dare, to geue power or licence. also to geue occasion.

Copia est. Nam apud patrem tua amica tecum sine meum vt sit, copia est, For thou mayst nowe bryng to passe, that thy wenche maie be with thy father without any dreade.

Copia est, I maie or mought.

Copia est illi in ocio viuere, he may lyue.

Ego in eum incidi infœlix locum, vt neque eius sit amittendi, nec retinendi copia, I am vnhappily come to that poynct, that I maie neyther leaue hir nor kepe hir.

Copia vix fuit eum adeundi, with great difficultee or peyne mought I come to hym.

Copia commodi non est tibi, Thou haste no leysure to tary, or to stande lingering about the matter.

Copiam aliam quærere, to seeke for other aide.

Copia est tibi magis, thou mayst more easily.

Copia nulla est tibi in illo, he can nothynge helpe the.

Copiam efficere alicui, to fynde the meanes

that one maie come in.

Copiam facere argenti, to lende one money.

Copiam facere, to communicate any thynge with an other.

Copiam pugnæ facere, to bryng forth his armie, that his enemies may fight if they will.

Copiam facere consilij sui, to admitte euerie man that will come to aske hym counsaile.

Copiam scientiæ suæ facere alicui, to communicate his science or knowlage.

Opes copiæ, substance and riches.

Vbertas in dicendo, & copia, flowyng eloquence.

Copiæ pedestres, an armye of footemen.

Nauales copiæ.

Pro copia, as muche as I am able, as much as shall lye in my power.

Pro copia & sapientia, accordyng to our power and wisedome.

In angustum oppidò nunc meæ coguntur copiæ, All the helpe or succour that I haue is nowe brought into a verie narowe streicte.

Exigua amicorum copia, very few frendes.

Copiæ cornu, was the horne of a gote, with whose mylke Jupiter was nourished in Creta, of two maidens, Idæa and Ida, daughters of Melisseus, which horne Jupiter gaue to his saide nurses in rewarde, hauing therwith this cõmoditee, That what so euer thynge they wysshed for, it should abundauntly come out of that horne wherof came a prouerbe, whan men woulde declare plentie of any thinge, they signifie it in these two woordes, Copiæ cornu.

Copiola, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Copia.

Cópior, áris, ári, to bee well stored of thynges.

Copiosé, abundauntly, plentifully.

Copiosé & abundanter Largé & copiosé.

Copiosé aliquo proficisci, to goe to a place with a great traine or company.

Copiósus, a, um, plentuous, abundant, ryche hauing great knowlage or eloquence.

Vrbs celebris & copiosa, a cuttee greatly frequented and full of people.

Amplum & copiosum. Lautum & copiosum.

Tenuis & copiosus victus, contrary.

Doctus & copiosus homo, a man of great learnyng and eloquence.

Copis, plentuous.

Copo, onis, idem quod caupo.

Copóna, æ, a tauerne or victualyng house, or the woman that keepeth the victualyng house.

Copra, æ, f. g. a hynde of cakes.

Cópula, æ, fœ. g. a couplyng or ioygnyng together, couples or fetters.

Copulatè, in couples, or as it were ioygned together.

Copulátio, ónis, fœ. ge. a couplyng or ioygnyng together.

Copulatiuus, a, um, that coupleth or may couple together.

Copulâtus, a, um, coupled, ioygned together.

Naturæ copulatum, conuenient, or agreable to nature.

Cópulo, aui, are, to couple together, to bynde or topgne together.

Copulare concordiam, to reconcyle, to make at one.

Coquina, æ, f. g. a kytchyn.

Coquinária, æ, f. g cookery.

Coquinarius, i, m. g. he that selleth meate ready dopled.

Coquinárius, a, um, pertaynyng to cookery.

Coquinor, áris, ári, to doe the office of a cooke, to plaie the cooke.

Coquinus, a, um, idem quod Coquinarius.

Cóquito, aui, are, to bople often.

Coquo, coxi, ĕre, to seeth or bople, to make ripe, to make readie, to dygest, to trouble or vere.

Coquuntur fructus, quando perfecte maturescunt.

Coquere ex oleo, to seeth in ople.

Coquere lateres, to make bricke.

Æstas coquit glebas, maketh drie.

Coquere bellum, to prepare or proupde for warre prisely.

Coquit me illud, that troubleth me greatly.

Coquit me cura, care and heapnesse consumeth me, or maketh me ppne awaie, or doeth sore vere and greue.

Coquus, qui, m. g. a cooke.

Cor, órdis, ne. ge. the hert, somtyme it is taken for the mynde.

✠ Cor ne edito, Doe not tourment thy mynde with care and heauinesse. it was one of Pythagoras counsaples.

Stupor cordis, dulnesse or heauinesse of spirite and courage.

Alto de corde, from the bottome of the hert.

Cordi est mihi, It pleaseth me well, it delyteth me.

Vterq; vtriq; cordi est, ethe of them loue other hertily.

Patrio corde, with a fatherly affection.

Æquo ferre corde, to take pacientlp.

Micat cor timore, the herte panteth.

Cora, a citee that Dardanus buplded, of the whiche the inhabitaunces are called Corani.

Coracesius, a part of the hill Taurus.

Coracini, people of Asia.

Coracinus, a, um, of a crow or rauen.

Coracinus color, a blacke colour.

Coracinus, a certayne sea fissche, or rather of the ryuer Nylus. Plu. li. 9.

Corállium, lij, n. g. a stone called corall, whiche beyng in the sea, is a tree or busshe: And out of the water becometh a stone. Solinus wryteth, that it chaungeth his colour out of the water. It is founde (as Hermolaus wryteth) in the redde sea, in the Persian sea, about Sicile, in the north sea, about the yles Orchades. While it is in the water, it is greene of colour. Aucen affirmeth, that there be three kyndes thereof, whyte, redde, and blacke, also that it is colde in the fyrste degree, and drie in the seconde. But Constantine saieth, it is colde in the seconde degree.

Coraloachates, a stone with golden raies.

Coram, before, openly, in presence.

Coram me præsente dixisset, He should haue saied so before me, whan I was present.

Coram in os laudare, to praise one to his face.

Coram ante oculos adducere, to bring before ones face.

Coram ex ipso audiebamus, we herd him selfe speake it, when we were with him.

Coram, sometyme here in this place.

Corambla, æ, or Coramble, es, f. g. an herbe that maketh the eies dulshe and weake of sight.

Corax, a learned man of Sicile, who wrate first of rhetorike. also an hyll in Sarmatia, and a ryuer rennyng out of the hill Caucasus.

Corax, âcis, m. g. a rauen.

Coraxi, people of Colchis.

Coraxicus, a part of the hyll Taurus.

Corbis, is, f. g. or after Priscian the mas. ge. a basshette or panier.

Corbis messoria.

Corbita, tæ, fœ. ge. a great shyppe, very slow in sayling.

✠ Corbitam dare, a prouerbe, signifying to helpe one slowly.

Corbito, áui, áre, to lade a great shyppe: And by translation to gourmandyse and fyll ones bealie.

Corbona, the treasure of the temple amonge the Iewes.

Córbula, æ, f. g. or Córbulum, li, n. g. a litell basshette, a panier or maunde.

Corcâlis, lis, a certayne precioust stone.

Corcholipis, a kynde of apes, whiche hath a tayle.

Córchorus, ri, m. g. or Córchoron, n. g. a wylde herbe called chickewede.

✠ Corchorus inter olera, Jacke will be a gentleman. A prouerbe, noting one that is of no estimacion, and yet will be counted amonge the wyseste.

Córculum, sweete hert. Also wyse men were so called amonge the Romayns.

Corcyra, ræ, f. g. an yle in Greece.

Corcyreus, a, um, one of that yle.

Cordapsus, a sickenesse that is now called Illiacus, whiche is a payne in the gutts.

Cordatè, wysely, discretely.

Cordâtus, a, um, wyse, discrete, of an honest mynde and good iudgement.

Cordatus homo, a wittie man, and of great memorie.

Cordilio, a stoike philosopher, so seuere, that he contemned the acquentaunce and frendshyp of kynges and great princis.

Cordilla, or Cordyla, the ponge frie of the fisshe called Tunie.

Cordiſtæ, a certaine nacion, that abhorreth gold, neyther will they bringe it into theyr region, nor ſuffre other wo be ſpoyled of it.

Cordólium, lij, n. g. ſorow, griefe at the hert, an hert ſore.

Corduba, a citee in Spayne.

Cordus, one of the maiſters of Alexander Seueras: alſo an hiſtoriographer.

Cordus, a, um, that thyng, the whiche ſpryngeth and cometh late in the yere.

Cordi agni, latewarde lambes.

Cordum fœnum, latewarde haie.

Coreſa, an plande in Greece.

Corgo, olde writers vſed for Profectò.

Coria, órum, neu. ge. are in buyldyng certayne ſetting and laying of thynges in one order, eyther in heyght or in thickeneſſe, rewes, laynes, or courſes.

Coriacéſia, a certeyne herbe.

Coriaceus, a, um, of leather.

Coriágo, ginis, fœ. gen. the ſickeneſſe of cattail whan they are clounge, that their ſkynnes do ſtreyne faſt to their bodies, hyde bounde.

Coriándrum, dri, n. ge. the herbe and ſeede called Coriander, or Colander.

Coriánum, idem.

Coriárius, rij, m. g. a tanner, or rozier. alſo a certayne herbe vſed to tanne lether.

Corius, æ, a certayne fyſhe.

Coriátum, riati, neut. gene. a thynge made of leather.

Corice, two yles by Peloponeſus.

Corinium, a towne of Dalmatia, called nowe Corniton. Alſo a towne in England, called Claudioceſtria, Glocester.

Corinnus, a poete, whiche wrote of Troie bekore Homere.

Coriolus, adis, an herbe called alſo Menais.

Coriolus, and Coriniacus, a, um, that whiche is of the citee of Corinthus.

Corinthia vaſa, plate of the mettall of Corinthe, whiche was a mixte mettall.

Corinthus, a citee in Acaia, whiche was in that part of Grece, whiche is nowe called Morea, wherof came a prouerbe.

✠ Non eſt cuiuſlibet Corinthum appellere, It is not in euery mans power to attaine at Corinthus, whiche dooeth ſignifie, it pertayneth not to euery man to attempte thynges dangerous, or harde to atchieue.

Coriolanus, a noble man of Rome.

Corioli, a towne of Latium.

Corion, rij, neu. g. an herbe called alſo Cypericon, Androcemon, and of ſome Herba perforata, commonly Herba ſancti Ioannis, ſeinct Johns woorte. It is alſo diuers other herbes, as apereth in Dioſc. li. 3. ca. 171. 172. &c.

Coriſcus, a ſhyght darte lyke an arowe.

Coriſus, ri, m. g. a bowe caſe.

Coritus, an hyll of Theſſaly, and a kynge, on whoſe wyfe Jupiter begat Dardanus.

Córium, rij, n. ge. the ſkynne of a beaſt, leather, and in buildyng, it is a courſe of bricke, ſtone, or other matter.

✠ Canis aſſuetus corio, A prouerbe, ſignifying that one ones rooted in naughtyneſſe, can neuer be withdrawen.

Corna, næ, the name of two citees.

Cornelia, the proper name of diuers noble women, of whiche one was ſyſter to Scipio, mother to Tyberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus, who beyng men of excellent eloquence in the latine tounge, were taughte onely of their ſaied mother. This woman was of a meruelous temperaunce For on a tyme beyng in cõpany with other ladies of Rome, (beholdyng hir meane apparaile) was demanded, if ſhe had no better rayement: She pointyng to hir two ſoonnes, which than wente bekore hir, anſwered: Lo here is my freſhe apparaile, wherin I delite.

Cornelius, a proper name of diuers noble Romayns, of whom mencion ſhall bee made in their ſurnames.

Corneſco, neſcis, eſcere, to ware hard as horn.

Corneolus, a diminutiue of Cornus.

Cornétum, ti, neu. gen. a groue where the trees Cornus groowe.

Córneus, a, um, of or lyke horne. Alſo of the woodde Cornus.

Córnicen, nicinis, m. g. a blower in an horne.

Cornicor, aris, ari, to make a chatteryng lyke a though, or to gape for a prayer, as Erasmus dooeth expounde it.

Cornícula, læ, fœ. gen. a diminutiue of Cornix, a though.

Cornicularius, a certayne office in armes conteryng capitall ſentences.

Corniculum, a littell horne alſo after ſome, a certayne geſte geuen to ſouldiours. it was ſometyme a towne in Italy.

Cornificius, a lerned man in the tyme of Saluſt.

Cornigenus, a, um, of the kynde whiche hath hornes.

Córniger, ra, rum, horned, all thynge that beareth hornes.

Córnipes, pédis, om. gene. that hath an hards houfe or horne on their feete.

Cornix, nicis, f. g. a byrde called a crowe.

✠ Cornicum oculos configere, to pricke out the crowes eies. A prouerbe vſed whã we wold ſignifie, that one with a newe deuyſe, had obſcured the doctrine or eſtimacion of them, whiche had been afore hym, and had made them to ſeme, they knewe or ſawe nothyng. It may be alſo ſaied, where one man wolt make all other men blynde, that haue been bekore hym, and dooeth reproue or diſſolue that, whiche hath been allowed by wiſe men.

Cornicibus ſuperſtes, ſpoken prouerbially of one that is longe lyued.

Cornu, vndeclined, Cornum, ni, n. g and Cor-

nus, nus, ma. gen. a hoꝛne: by tranſlation the coꝛneꝛs and wyndynges of ryuers. Alſo the two wynges of a battayle bee called Dextrum cornu, and Siniſtrum cornu.

Cornua antemnarum, the endes of the ſayle pardes.

Cornucopiæ, an hoꝛne that Hercules plucked from Achelous, whiche hoꝛne the nymphes oꝛ immoꝛtall ladies filled with ſweete floures and fruites: There is beſoꝛe an other opinion thereof.

Cornúpeta, a beaſt that ſtriketh with his hoꝛnes.

Cornus, nus, oꝛ Cornus, ni, f. g. a tree called in frenche Yng Coꝛneiller, of this be .ii. ſoꝛtes, the male and the female: the male is not in England, and therfoꝛe hath no Engliſh name, vnleſſe ye will call it longe cherie tree. The female is a tree, that ſome bouchers make pꝛicks of, and is in Englande, of ſome called dogge tree, oꝛ garten tree.

Cornum, ni, n. g. the fruite of Cornus, called Corneillies in frenche, which be like to oliues, but they be redde, and ſomewhat longer.

Cornûtus, a, um, that whiche hath hoꝛnes.

✠ Cornutam beſtiam pers, Thou ſetteſt on an hoꝛned beaſt: A pꝛouerbe, ſpoken of one, which pꝛouoketh him, of whom he is lyke to haue the woꝛſe.

Cornutus, the name of a learned man in the time of Nero.

Coracbus, lyke Chorabus.

Corolla, læ, f. g. a litteli crowne oꝛ garlande of flowers.

Corollárium, rij, n. g. an addition oꝛ aduaun-tage. alſo Corollaria be certayne gyftes geuen at feaſtes, oꝛ to people when they beholde com-mon plates.

Coron, wilde rue.

Coróna næ, f. g. a crowne, a garlande, a chaplet, a company of people ſtandyng rounde like a cir-cle alſo the circle about the moone.

Coronæ militares, garlandes of dyuerſe ſoꝛtes: One (named Triumphalis) was fyꝛſt of laurel oꝛ baye leaues, afterwarde of golde, which the chiefe capitayne ware on his heade, whan he had the whole victoꝛy againſt his enemies, and his ſeruauntes dyd weare garlandes of oliue. An other (called Obſidionalis) was geuen to the chiefe capitayne, whan he had reyſed a ſiege, laied about any of theyꝛ townes oꝛ foꝛtreſſes, and that garlande was of the graſſe growynge in the place, where the ſiege was laied. An other (called Ciuica) was of holly, beinge euer greene, wouen with oken leaues: this garlande was geuen to him, which had ſaued a Romayne from takyng, fightyng valiantly foꝛ him. Mu-ralis, was geuen to him that fyꝛſte ſcaled the walles inaulgre the enemies: and therefoꝛe it was made lyke vnto batylmentes. Caſtrenſis, was geuen to him, whiche fyꝛſt by foꝛce entred the campe of the enemies. Naualis, was put on his head, whiche in battayle on the ſea, fyꝛſt boꝛded the ſhyppe that was aſſayled. Oualis, was woꝛne of the chiefe capitayne, whan the vi-ctoꝛy was without ſhedyng of bloud, oꝛ that the battaile lacked his circumſtance in the appoint-ment. Muralis, Caſtrenſis, and Naualis, were of golde: Oualis, was of the litte! ſweete buſhe called Myrtus.

Coróna, was alſo a certayne ſygne, whiche ſer-uauntes (ſette to be ſolde) vſed to weare. alſo the ſygne of Ariadne in the firmament, whiche hath ix. ſterres in foꝛme of a crowne. it is alſo the water table oꝛ coppyng of a wall.

Coronaméntum, ti, n. g. roſes, violettes, and other floures, wheꝛof garlandes be made.

Coronárius, ria, he oꝛ ſhe that maketh crownes oꝛ garlandes.

Coronárius, a, um, that belongeth to garlandes oꝛ crownes.

Coronâtus, a, um, crowned, oꝛ wearyng a gar-lande.

Corone, a towne in Greece in the parties now named Morea.

Coroneola, a hynde of roſes.

Coronea, a citee in Bœotia, where no molles bꝛede, if any bee bꝛought thither, he dyeth.

Corónis, nidis, f. ge. the noſe of a ſhippe alſo an ende, the extreme part, the toppe of a thyng, the hoꝛne oꝛ other lyke. ſometyme the concluſion, oꝛ that, whiche dooeth finiſhe.

Vſque ad coronidem, euen to the end.

Coronis, the daughter of Leucippus, on whom Apollo begatte Eſculapius.

Coróno, nâui, are, to crowne, oꝛ ſette a crowne oꝛ garlande on ones head.

Corónopus, an herbe, whiche by the deſcripcion of Dioſcoꝛides and Theophꝛaſtus, ſom ſup-poſe to bee Dent de Leon, other, herbe Jue, oꝛ crowfoote, wey bꝛead Fuſchius ſaieth, it is ſom-tyme called Cornucerutinum, Pes cornicis, and Sanguinaria, becauſe it ſtynteth bleedyng. Ruellius, after the mynde of Leonicen⁹ ſaieth, it is named Capreola, Dens canis, & ſomtime Sanguinaria, becauſe it pꝛouoketh bleedyng.

Coróphium, a hynde of crabbe fyſhe.

Corporâlis, le, coꝛpoꝛall.

Corporátio, ónis, and Corporatûra, ræ, the quantitee, ſtate, oꝛ facion of the body, coꝛpoꝛa-ture, coꝛpulencie.

Corporâtus, a, um, coꝛpoꝛate.

Corpóreus, a, um, that is of a bodily ſubſtaunce.

Córporo, aui, are, to hyll.

Córporor, aris, ari, to bee facioned oꝛ made a bodye.

Corpuléntia, æ, f. g. coꝛpulencie, fleſhynes.

Corpuléntus, a, um, coꝛpulent oꝛ groſſe in bo-die, fleſhy.

Corpus, córporis, neu. ge. a bodie. ſometyme it ſignifieth but fleſhe onely: ſometyme all maner of ſubſtaunce. alſo a whole felowſhyp oꝛ compa-ny, oꝛ a multitude of people: ſometyme a vo-lume

lume or tome of a booke.
Vires & corpus amisi, I haue lost my strength, and haue nothing on me but skyn and bones.
Habitus corporis, the fourme and plighte of the body, or the complexion.
Corpore vitiari, they that lacke som membre at their natiuitee.
Corpus arboris, the body of a tree.
Corpus reipublicæ, the whole common weale.
Generalia corpora, the fower elementes.
Prima corpora, idem.
Corpusculum, li, n. g. a littell or small bodie.
Corrâdo, rási, dere, to shaue or scrape, to take away, spoile, sell, or alienate, to scrape together.
Correctio, ônis, f. g. a correction, amendement, a redresse. also a figure of rhetorike.
Corrector, óris, ma. g. a correctour or amender of faultes.
Corrépo, répsi, répere, idem quod Repo.
Correptor, óris, m. g. he that taketh or plucketh a thyng to hym.
Correptus, a, um, taken, attached.
Corrideo, rísi, ridere, to laugh with other.
Corrigia, æ, fœm. g. a thonge of leather, a lachet of a shoe.
Corrigiola, læ, f. g. an herbe, whiche renneth on the grounde lyke grasse, but it hath leaues lyke rewe, somewhat longer and softer, vnder the whiche the seede springeth, and hath flowres partely white partely redde Manardus saieth, it hath leaues lyke to an asshe, and therfore is called Fraxinella.
Corrigo, rexi, rigere, to correcte or amende, to straighten, to make right, to redresse.
Corrigere aliquem ad frugem, to amende one, and make hym honest and thrifty.
Corrigere & Deprauare, contrary.
Corrigere & emendare.
Corrigia, æ, fœm. ge. a tree, hauing a leafe like Box tree. Pli. lib. 13. cap. 22. the fruite of it is called Pappus.
Corripio, córripis, pui, pĕre, to rebuke, properly it is to take a thynge quickely and with hast, to shorten.
Corripere sese ad aliquã, to go to one hastily.
Corripere sese intrò, to enter in hastily.
Corripere se repentè, to go his way sodenly.
Corripitur febre, he is taken with a feuer.
Corripitur somno, he is faste a sleape.
Cursum corripere, to sette a rennyng hastily.
Corripere morsu, to byte.
Gradum corripere, to go a pace.
Viam corripere, to take the waye and goe forwarde.
Tanto celerius viam corripiemus, we wyll take our waie, and go so muche the faster.
Corriuales, they whiche doo loue together one woman.
Corriuare, is properly of beastes, to go together to watryng.
Corriuátio, ônis, fœm. g. a rennyng together in forme of a ryuer.
Corriuor, âris, ári, is of waters, whan they of small brookes doo become ryuers.
Corriuátus, a, um, the adiective.
Corróboro, áui, âre, to make stronge or bygge, to harden.
Corroborâtus, a, um, made stronge or bygge, hardened.
Corródo, rósi, ródere, to gnawe about.
Corrósus, a, um, gnawen about.
Córrogo, áui, âre, to gather together, to desyre earnestly.
Corrotundo, aui, are, to make rounde.
Corrúda, dæ, f. g. an herbe called wilde sperage.
Corrugi, forowes made in hilles, to conueighe water to washe the owre of mettall.
Corrúgo, aui, are, to wrinkle.
Corrugare frontem, to frowne.
Corrugatus, a, um, wrinkled.
Corrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to corrupte, to marre to viciate, to destroie, to suborne, to tempt or procure by gestes.
Corrumpere aliquem ex optimo, of a verey honest man to make a verey naughtie pack.
Corrumpere igni, to bourne vp.
Corrumpere opportunitates, to lose opportunitee or occasion.
Corrumpere rem familiarem, to waste his substance.
Fontes corrumpere, to infecte.
Corrumpere & Deprauare.
Corruptela, læ, f. ge. any thyng that corrupteth or defileth, corruption or defilyng.
Corruptè, corruptly.
Corrúptio, ônis, a corruption.
Corrúptor, óris, ma. ge. a destroier, a waster, a corrupter of thynges.
Corruptrix, tricis, the feminine.
Corrúptus, pta, tum, corrupted, destroyed, viciate, rotten.
Video corruptum hic ex adolescente optimo, I see hym here of a verey honeste ponge man to be cleane changed, and become naught.
Corrumpi situ, to moulde and ware hore.
Córruo, rui, ruere, to falle downe together, to fall greuously, to faile or erre.
Corruerunt opes, the gooddes were wasted.
Risu corrui, I coulde not stand for laughyng.
Cors, cortis, idem quod Chors, a courte.
Corsoides, a certayne stone.
Corsica, an yle in the midle sea, betweene Sean and the yle of Sardinia called Cors, it is now vnder the citee of Sean.
Corsicum mare, the sea about the yle of Cors.
Cortex, córticis, m. & f. g. a rynde or barke.
Corticula, læ, a littell rynde or barke.
Corticâtus, ta, tum, haupnge a rynde or barke.
Corticôsus, a, um, that hath a thycke barke or rynde.
Cortina, næ, f. ge. a dyers watte. also it is a table of Apollo, from the whiche he gaue answere.

Cato taketh it for a veſſell, out of the whiche oyle is lette renne. Alſo that whiche is called a courtepy of lynnen cloth or ſylke. alſo a pan or kettell, wherin water was hette.

Cortina, a citee of Creta.

Cortinâle, lis, neu. g. the place where veſſels bee ſette, wherin wyne and hony be ſodden.

Cortinon, radyſshe ſeede.

Cortona, a citee in Tuſcane.

Cortyna, or Gortyna, a citee in the yle of Candy.

Corus, ri, ma. ge. the weſterne wynde northweſt and by weſt.

Corus, vox hebraica, a certayne meaſure, comprehendyng (as Joſephus and Budæi witnes) one and fortie Medimnos Atticos, euerie Medimnum conteinyng fyue Romane Modios, of our meaſure. 738. galons: which differeth farre from the opinion of Hierome vpõ Eſay, eſteemyng Corum, at thirtie Romane Modios.

Coruncanus, a Romayn, whiche fyrſte of any of the common people was made high biſhop.

Coruſco, aui, are, to brandiſh or glitter, to ſhine.

Coruſcare mucronem, to brandiſhe a ſword.

Coruſcus, a, um, that gliſtereth or ſhineth, that is brandyſhed, or that ſhaketh.

Syluæ coruſcæ, trees ſhakyng and trembleyng with the wynde.

Coruinus, a, um, of a crowe.

Coruinus, the name of a noble oratour. reade in Meſſala.

Coruis, a place in Theſſaly, into the whiche trãſgreſſours were hurled downe headlong.

Coruus, ui, m. g. a rauen or crow. alſo a certayne fiſſhe.

Coruus crocitat, the rauen crieth.

Coruos in cruce paſcere, to be meate for crowes, to be hanged on a gibbet.

Corybantes, the prieſtes of the ydole Cybeles, whiche as madde men, wagyng theyr heades and daunſyng, playyng on cimballes, ranne about the ſtreetes, prouokynge other to doo the ſemblable.

Corybântius, a, um, perteinyng to the ſacrifices of thoſe prieſtes.

Corybas, antis, the ſonne of Jaſon and Cybeles.

Corycia, a promontory in Crete, and an hauen in Aethiope.

Corycides, the ſurname of the Muſes of an hyll or denne in Pernaſus by Delphis, called Corycius.

Corycium, cij, neut. gene. a gardeniaundes, wallette, or ſcrippe, or other lyke thyng to putte in vitayles.

Corycon, a promontory or elbow of Pamphilia, vnder the whiche, the citee Italea is ſituate.

Corycos, or Corycus, the name of a mountayne and citee in Sicile, by the which is a caue called Corycius.

Corycus, a mountayne and hauen of Pamphilia, of the which certayne rouers on the ſea were named Corycæi, whoſe kalſehode in beggyng the marchauntes reſortyng thyther, is growen to a prouerbe: and of theim all craftie and wyly ſpies and ſerchers out of matters are called Coricæi.

Corycæus auſcultauit, a prouerbe, ſpoken, whan a thyng greatly diſſembled and kept ſecrete, is by ſome ſpie diſcloſed.

Corydalus, li, f. g. a certayne byrde, after ſome larke. alſo the herbe Capnon.

Corydon, a ſhepardes name in Theocrite and Virgill.

Corydus, a byrde of ſmall eſtimation, whiche longeth not, but chattereth. alſo the name of a paraſite.

Corylêtum, ti, n. g. a groue of haſils.

Corylus, li, f. g. an haſill and an haſyll nutte, or filberde.

Corymbe, bes, idem quod Coramble.

Corymbethra, Jute. Dioſc.

Corymbion, bij, the herbe called Lychnis coronaria. Dioſc.

Corymbios. i. hædera alba. Barbar. in Corol.

Corymbus, bi, m. g. a beary of puy, or other, whiche doe grow in the ſame fourme. Corymbus, or Corymbum, is alſo the ſtemme of a thyppe, and the fruite or beary of the herbe called Chryſóchoma.

Corymbifer, bifera, um, that beareth bearies.

Corymbites, tæ, a kynde of ſpurge.

Coryneéphoros, he that beareth a clubbe.

Coryphæus, phæi, m. g. the chiefe in euery order, or in knowlage.

Corythus, a towne in Tuſcan, nere to Arretium.

Corytus, ti, m. g. a bowe caſe, or a quiuer for arrowes.

Córyza, the poſe or diſtillacion out of the hed into the eis and noſe.

Cos, lohe Coos.

Cos, cotis, f. g. a whette ſtone.

Coſinéta, tæ, com. g. a chaumberer, a man or woman that apparaileth their maiſtreſſe.

Coſmiana vnguenta, verie ſweete oyles named of Coſmus.

Cóſmicus, a, um, worldely, or of the worlde.

Coſmitto, for commito.

Coſmographia, æ, the deſcripcion of the worlde.

Coſmógraphus, phi, m. g. he that deſcribeth the worlde.

Coſmus, mi, the worlde.

Coſmus, mi, a propre name.

Coſſa, a towne of Umbria.

Coſsim, idem quod Coxim.

Coſſus, ſi, m. g. a worme breddе in trees, which the people of Phrygia dyd eate for a delicate meate. alſo a man or woman, that haue theyr bodies riueled or full of wrinkles. Plinie hath Coſſes in the plurall numbre.

Coſſus, a Romayne.

Coſta, æ, f. ge. a rybbe.

Coſtæ nauium, the ſides of ſhyppes.

Coſtæ aheni, the ſides of a caudron.

Co-

Costãrius, a, um, that hath rybbes.
Costum, o; Costus, an herbe, called commonly Cocus, and Herba Mariæ: it hath but one stalke, half a cubite hyghe, and leaues lyke Betayn, sauynge that they be thynner, and more sauoure, reade Plin. lib. 12. cap. 11. It is also a straunge herbe, wherof be. iii. kyndes, Arabicum, Indicum, Syriacum.
Cosyra, or Cosura, an yle in Affrike.
Cotúrni, æ, f. ge. a quarrie, where whette stones be founden.
Cothurnus, ni, ma. g. a kynd of buskyns to hunt in, whiche myght indifferently be put on either legge. also a slypper, specially high soled. Some tyme it is taken for a player in tragedies: some tyme for a tragedie: and for an high and arrogant fourme of speakyng or writyng.
Cothurnátus, a, um, that weareth suche a buskyn or slypper, or vseth a tragicall maner in writyng or speakyng.
Cotícula, læ, fœ. gen. not a litle whet stone, but a touche stone, to trie goulde or syluer.
Cotídie, dayly, daie by daie.
Coúe, the Alpes.
Coúlo, a kyng of the Danes.
Coton, an haben made with stone. also a towne in Syria, of the whiche a certayne kynde of small pegges are called plurally Cotona, Cotona, or Conona.
Cotónea, æ, f. g. a quince tree.
Cotóneum, nei, neu. g. a quince: also an herbe, whiche the frenche men call Halum.
Cotta, an oratour of Rome, greatly commended of Tullie.
Cótubo, bi, the sounde, whiche a stroke maketh vpon any thyng, a clappe.
Cotona, looke Coton.
Coule, the coddes or shales of the pulse Cicer.
Cótula, an herbe, which hath leaues lyke Camomill, and a yelow floure like to an oreyle. Of this be diuers kyndes, one is called Buphthalmos, an other Cotula fœtida, whiche hath a white flower.
Cotula, a measure, looke Cotyla.
Cotúrnix, nícis, fœ. ge. a byrde, called a quayle, whiche (as Plinie and Solinus wryte) appereth not vntill the ende of Sommer, and than they flee ouer the sea easily without makynge hast: and when they perceyue lande, they assemble in flockes, & flee muche faster. They wryte also, that these byrdes doo feede on seedes of venemous herbes, and therfore in the old tyme they were not eaten of wyse men: For that byrde hath the falling euel. Aucen, Galene, and Lucretius affirme, that this byrde feedeth on the herbe Elleborus, or Veratrum, whiche of it selfe is venemous: all be it physicions geue it sometyme for the purgacion of melancolie. Aurelius writeth, that eatyng of quailes is to be feared, lest therby maie be ingendred the crampe, and lothenesse called Tetanus.

Cótyla, or Cotyle, a measure, whiche after the saying of Galene, was in some place. xii ounce measures, in some place. xvi. Julius Pollux saieth, it is the thyrde parte of Chœnix: that whiche is called Georgica, or pertepunge to husbandry, receyueth in weight of wyne. i. lib. and halfe an ounce: of oyle. xi. ounces, of honye. i. li. di, and. vi drammes: of our measure a pynte and one ounce. That which is called Veterinaria, or belongynge to horse leches, is in measure. xii. pyches, and conteyneth of wyne. xi. ounces, and ii. scriples, one obolum, and one siliqua: of oyle. x. ounces: of honye. i. lib. iiii. ounces di one dramme, and one scriple: It is of our measure iuste halfe a pynte.
Cotyla, called also Hemina, a measure after Budei, beyng halfe sextarius, conteinyng in weight xii. ounces. If sextarius be but. xviii. ounces, or xx. as physicions doe take it, then is Cotyla, but halfe therof. The length and bredth of this measure (as Galian describeth it) is. iii. inches, the depth only. ii. inches, whiche conteineth the weight of a pound Romane in wyne or water.
Cotyla, is also a vessell or cuppe to drinke of, suche as Diogenes vsed, before he learned of a chylde to drynke out of his hande.
Cótyle, cotyles, f. g. sometyme signifieth all the holownesse of a cup. also the ioinct of a mans thigh. Graf saith, that Cotyle in greke, among many other thinges, signifieth the holow parte of the hande.
Cotylédon, lédonis, f. ge. the herbe called Vmbelicus Veneris.
Cotylum, a place in the mountayne of Ida, out of the whiche renneth thre great riuers, Schamander, Granicus, and Æsopus.
Cotys, a kynge of Thrace, whiche in the ciuile warre fauoured the part of Pompeie.
Couinus, ni, m. g. a maner of charpot.
Couinarius eques, an horse man that fought leapyng out of a chariot vnto an horse backe.
Couinum, a towne in Dorset shyre, called Dorchester.
Counos, the yle of Shepey in Kent.
Cous, a, um, of the yle of Cos.
Cous, in greke is a fysse.
Coxa, æ, f. g. idem quod coxendix.
Coxendix, dicis, f. ge. the hippe or buckle bone, the ioinct of the hippe, the haunch.
Coxendicis morbus, the ache of the hip, commonly called Sciatica, which cometh of a grosse fleumatiche humour, that lieth about the sinus called Ischias, in the holowe bone of the hyppe.

CANTER.

CRabro, ónis, ma. ge. a great waspe called an hornette, whiche stingeth perilously. And who that is stonge with an hornet, shall hardly escape an agew. Plin. lib. ii. ca. xi.

and there is not one without a ſtynge. Triſto. li. 9. de par. an.

✠ Irritare crabronem, a prouerbe, whan a man prouoketh one to his owne harme.

Spicula Crabronum, the ſtinge of a waſpe.

Cracca, a hynde of pulſe, wherin culuers greatly delite.

Cracentes, men that are leane. ſometyme it is taken for graciles.

Cracutæ, dogges engendred of woulfes & dogges.

Cragus, a mountayn of Lycia dedicate to Apollo.

Crambe, es, f. g. a hynde of cole wortes.

Crambe repetita, is called of Iuuenalis, a declamacion to often heard with muche tediouſnelle to the hearers.

Cranaus, a hynge of Athenes, who ſucceded Cecrops.

Crambion, bij, n. g. idem quod Pityuſa.

Craneum, a place of exercyſe at Corinthe.

Craneus, the firſt hynge of Macedon, betwene hym and Alexander Magnus reigned. xxxvii. hynges, about the ſpace of. 500. yeres.

Cranocolapta, tæ, fœ. ge. a kinde of the ſpiders called Phalangij.

Cranos, or Cranium, nij, n. g. the ſkull.

Crantor, oris, the name of a philoſophier.

Crápula, læ, fœ. ge. an inflammacion and heade ache, whiche cometh of exceſſe of dyſnkyng. It is alſo taken for dyunkennelle, or any diſeaſe cauſed by ſurfettyng.

Crapulam edormiſcere, to ſleepe out dyſtkennelſe vntyll one be freſhe agayne.

Crapulam exhalare, to vompte whan one is dyunke.

Crápula, is alſo a thynge, wherwith wyne is tempered, after ſome the dregges of roſyn.

Crápulor, aris, ari, to ſurfette.

Cras, to morowe, in tyme comyng.

Craſis, ſis, fœm. gen. a greke woorde, ſignifieth complexion, temperature or mixture of naturall humours.

Craſſámen, minis, & Craſſaméntum, ti, neu. g. the thyckneſſe of any thyng.

Craſſeſco, ſeſcis, ſceſcere, to make fatte or full of fleſhe, or thycke, to waxe fatte.

Craſſitúdo, dinis, fœm. ge. fatneſſe, thyckneſſe, groſſeneſſe.

Craſſities, idem.

Craſſiuenium, nij, neu. gene. a kind of the tree called Acer.

Craſſus, a, um, fatte, fleſhy, thycke, groſſe, poiſie, ſometyme dull, blockyſhe, blunt, coyſy.

Craſſa Minerua, a groſſe witte, whiche doeth nothyng exactely.

Craſſæ compedes, wepghty gyues,

Craſſiore muſa, with a more playne or intelligible ſence.

Craſſé, thyckely, groſſely.

Craſſum, ſi, n. g. a groſſe or thycke thyng.

Craſſus, the ſurname of noble Romayns. One, named Lucius Craſſus (next to Tully) was the moſte excellent orator among the Romayns, of whome, and Quintus Sceuola, Tully wryteth in this wiſe: Thynke not (I ſaie) Brutus, that in this cite were euer two more excellent perſons. For where it is well knowen, that of all counſailers, the one (Sceuola) was moſt eloquent: the other (Craſſus) was in counſailyng moſt excellente. Likewiſe in all other thynges they were vnlike one to an other: but ſo as ye couide not telle, vnto whiche of them ye wolde wiſhe to be like. For Craſſus of all delicate and ioly, was the moſt ſobre: Sceuola of al that were ſobre, was moſt freſhe and pleaſant. Craſſus with gentyneſſe had ſufficient ſeuerite: in the great ſeuerite of Sceuola lacked no gentileſſe.

Craſſus, called Marcus, was the ryche ſt ryuate perſon of the Romayns: he had in his treaſure. 7100. talentes, whiche amounteth of our money to. 4100350. li. or more truely after the computation and valuacion of Tonſtall, to. 852000. li. ſterlyng. beſides that he had geuen the. x. part of his mouables to Hercules in offeryng, and had made a feaſt to all the people of Rome, appointing to euery man the rate of thre Mines. He wolde ſaie, he ought not to be called a riche man, except he could with his reuely rent maintayne a legyon, whiche commonly contayned. 6000. fotemen, and. 500. men of armes. By whiche woordes it maie be well ſuppoſed, that where Plinie eſtemeth the rychelle of Craſſus to be. 20000. Seſtertia, whiche in the rate of our money is. 131065. li. the ſame ſumme was the reuely reuenues of Marcus Craſſus, euery Seſtertium, beyng. vi. li. xi. ſ. ix. d. ob. whiche reuenues were not only of his poſſeſſions, graine, fruict, and cattell, but alſo of the labours of bondemen, whiche he dyd lette to hyre, they being inſtructed in al maner ſciences and arte. of whom were. 500. carpenters, of all theſe there a muche greatter numbre. All that they gained, came to his coffers. Moreouer he practiſed vſurie, lendyng lightly to all men that wold borow. but if they brake promiſe with him, he was in exactyng therof extreme and rigorouſe. He gatte infinite ſubſtaunce by men attendyng in the tyme of Sylla. He was exceedyng couetouſe and vnſtable, but vſyng muche liberalitee and affabilitee towarde the people: he was alwaie in great eſtimacion amonge them: he was eloquent, and wolde pleade in euery common cauſe. Finally, beyng ſtered with couetouſeneſſe and enuy, at the great honours that Cæſar and Pompeie had obteyned, he prouoked warre againſt the Parthians, by whom both he and his ſonne with. 30000. Romains were ſlayne, many alſo were taken, whiche as Plutarche writeth, happed by his negligence, beyng more induſtrioule about the gatheryng of money, than in gouernyng his army. He died afore the incarnacion of Chriſt. 51. yeres.

Craſtino, aui, are, to deferre from daie to daie, to

to dyne of tyll on the morow.

Crastino, idem quod Cras.

Crastinus, a, um, pertaynyng to to morowe, or tyme to come.

Crastina hora, the nere houre folowyng.

Aetas crastina, the tyme to come.

Crastinus fructus, new fruite.

Cratægonon, or Crataegonon, goni, n. g. an herbe, whyche Plinie saieth is lyke an eare of wheate, with many stemmes risyng out of one roote, and full of knottes, the seede lyke mil. Theophrastus affirmeth it to be the tree called in Italy Aquifolium. Ruellius saieth, it is the seconde kynde of the herbe Petisicaria, called of the frenchemen Curage, in englishe this herbe is called Iclesmert.

Crater, teris, m. g. a balon of a water cundite, wherein the water renneth out of pypes or tyches.

Cratera, re, or Crater, teris, a great cup. also a great hole on the top of the mersayplouse hill of Etna in Sicil, out of the whiche issueth flames of fire. it is also the vessell of a wel: also a vessel, wherin meate is sod or brought to the table

Crateres, te, m. g. a precious stone.

Cruera, re, f. g. a bucket to take up water.

Craterus, one of great Alexanders companions.

Crates, a philosophier, whiche to the intent he might more quietly study philosophy, threw all his goodes into the sea, saiyng, Hense with a mischiefe, ye ungracious appetites, I had lieuer drowne you, than ye shoulde drowne me: supposyng he mought not haue vertue and ryches together.

Crates, tis, f. g. an hurdill, a grate of yron or woodde: also the watlyng of an house claied or thatched sometime an harrow or dragge, wherwith they breake clodddes.

Crathis, the name of two riuers, the one in Greece, the other in Calaber.

Craticula, le, f. g. a gredyron, wheron meate is broyled.

Cratilus, the name of a philosophier, to whom Plato wrate a boke.

Cratinas, a peare in Italie.

Cratinus, a poete, whiche wrote comedies.

Crátio, iui, ire, to couer with grates, to wattill. also to harrow or breake clodddes.

Cratippus, the name of a philosophier.

Cratinus, a, um, that is made of or lyke hurdels watteled.

Cratini parietes, wattled walles made lyke hurdles, as they vse in the countrey.

Cratos, power or dominion.

Crea, æ, f. g. the shynne, behinde the whiche is the calfe of the legge.

Creátio, ônis, f. g. a makyng or creatyng.

Creator, ôris, m. g. the first maker of a thyng.

Creator urbis, the founder or first builder, the first maker or auncter of the cite.

Creatus, a, um, lohe Creo.

Creatûra, re, f. g. a creature or thyng made of nothyng.

Creber, bra, brum, frequent or accustomed. also standyng or beyng thicke together as trees.

Crebri, many.

Crebernimus rumor, a rumour muche spoken, a verie great rumour.

Creber in eo fuisti, Thou dyddest speake of that many tymes.

In scripto multo essem crebrior quam tu, I woulde write to you more often tymes than ye doe to me.

Aphricus creber procellis, which often times causeth tempestes.

Scitis creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me. &c. you know that there was great talke.

Sylua crebra, a thicke woodde.

In eo creber fuisti, thou haddest that muche in thy mouthe, or, thou spakestoften, or muche of that.

Crebresco, brui, brescere, to bee wonte, to bee commune.

Crebritas, atis, and Crebritudo, oftenesse, or thickenesse in beyng or growyng together.

Crebrisurus, a trenche fortified with many stakes.

Crebro, often.

Credibilis, le, that whiche maie bee beleeued, credible.

Credibiliter, credibly.

Créditor, ôris, m. ge. he vnto whom a man ow eth anything, he that lendeth or trusteth, a creditour.

Creditrix, the feminine.

Créditum, ti, ne. gen. that thyng that is owed, debte.

Creditus, a, um, trusted, beleued, owed.

Credo, didi, dere, to beleue, to trust, to commit or deliuer a thyng to be safely kept, to put in to ones handes, to publisshe, to haue a sure confidence, to thinke, to know surely, after Donatus. to lende one money or any other thyng.

Credere verba alicui, to tell to one his counsayle. Creditur tibi, I truste the.

Creditur male, it is ill lente.

Credo, Ironice dictum.

Debeam credo isti quicquam furcifero, si id fecerim, I wene I shoulde bee somewhat in this knaues daunger if I did so, shulde I? spoken mockyngly.

Credóne tibi hoc nunc, peperisse hanc? pamphilo? thynkest thou that I beleue this, that thou tellest me. &c.

Recte non credis de numero. &c. you doe well, that ye doe not beleue. &c.

Credere se alicui, to put hym selfe in to ones handes.

Pecuaria præsidio canum credere, to truste dogges to kepe beastes wel, and in saufegard.

Summam belli puero credere, to putte the whole charge of the warre into a childes handes

Non

Non me tuis tectis crederem, I wolde not be so bolde to lodge in thy house.
Credere libris, to put in writyng.
Veritus se credere nocti, he durst not goe abrode in the night.
Credo, interpositum. Exarsi non solum præsenti (credo) iracũdia, as I wene, as I beleue.
Quid his rebus credis fieri? what thynkest thou maie be doorn by this meanes?
Credis huic, quod dicat? Doorst thou beleue that he saieth?
Credere alicui de re aliqua, to beleue one in a mattier.
Nobis de Cæsare creditis.
Committere & credere.
Male credere, to mystrust.
Crede hoc meæ fidei, beleue me in this, trust me truely.
Credere se Neptuno, to take the sea.
Credere alicui argentum, to trust with monie, to lende one monie.
Credere pecuniam, to lende monie.
Credo, I beleue well.
Nunquam hoc mihi voluit credere, he wolde neuer disclose so muche to me.
Credidi tibi consilia mea omnia, I haue disclosed or committed all my secrete counsailes to you. Creditur, the impersonal, men beleue it: or, monie was lent.
Creduis, vel credues, for credas.
Credulitas, tãtis, f. g. lyght beleue.
Crédulus, a, um, that beleueth lyghtly, or lyght of beleefe.
Cremastéres, the sinewes, whereby thy stones of a man or beast doo hange.
Cremathra, a certayne hangynge vessell, wherin men vsed to putte their fragmentes of meate, suche as our hearon cupboorde is.
Crematio, ônis, f. g a bournyng.
Crématus, a, um, bourned.
Crementum, increase.
Cremera, a ryuer.
Crémium, mij, n. ge. fried meate bourned to the panne, after Calepine, but Columella semeth to take it for bruske or dyre stickes to kendle fyre with.
Cremo, aui, are, to bourne.
Cremôna, a towne of Italy.
Cremor, ôris, m. g. the iuyce of barley stiped in water, beaten, and pressed.
Crena, næ, fœ. g. the dente about the leafe of an herbe or tree lyke to a saw. It is also the score the notche or taile, whiche menne vnlearned make on stickes for their remembraunce. also the nocke of a bowe or arrowe.
Creocaccabis, a kinde of meate made of flesshe chopped, with blud, sewet, and swete licour.
Creon, tis, the name of a kinge, whose daughter Jason maried, whan he forsoke Medea. also a kyng of the Thebanes, father to Jocasta, wyfe of Oedipus.
Creophilus, the name of a poete, whome some affirme to be maister to Homere.
Creo, aui, are, to geue the first begynge vnto any thyng. also to geat a child, to cause, to create, to make, to ordeine.
Creare magistratum, to ordeine an officer.
Errorem creare, to make one to erre.
Fastidium creare, to make lothsom or werry.
Erumnas alicui creare, to pourchase one muche trouble.
De stirpe humili creatus, descended or wrongt.
Creare periculum alicui, to procure a man great daungier or trouble.
Aduersam valetudinem creare, to make sicke, to breede a disease.
Carmina creata, verses made.
Creontiades, the sonne of Hercules by Megara, the daughter of Creon of Thebes.
Crepa, of olde writers vsed for Capra, a gote.
Crépax, pãcis, that maketh a noyse.
Créperus, a, um, doubtfull, ambiguous.
Crepi, idem quod Luperci.
Crépida, æ, f. g. a lowe voided shoe with latchets, whiche coureth little or nothyng of the vpper parte of the foote. some take it for a corked shoe, or slypper, because of the noyse, whiche it maketh whan a man goeth.
Crepidárius, rij, ma. ge. he that maketh shoes or slyppers.
Crepidâtus, a, um, that weareth a voyded shoe or slippper.
Crepido, inis, f. g. a creke, shore, or banke, whereon the water beteth. also the mouth of a well, the toppe of a stiepe rocke, and the vttermost parte of any place.
Crepidula, læ, fœm. gen. a diminutiue of Crepida.
Crepitáculum, li, n. g. a tymbrel or other instrument made of brasse, which beyng touched with the hande, maketh a sounde, a rattle.
Crepitacillum, a diminutiue of Crepitaculum.
Crepis, pidis, idem quod crepida.
Crepis, a kinde cake of honie and flower.
Crepito, aui, are, to make a noyse or crackyng.
Crepitare dentibus, to crashe with the teeth.
Crepitat mihi venter, my bealy courleth.
Crepitulum, li, n. ge. an ornament of the heade, whiche with mouynge of the heade, maketh a sounde.
Crépitus, us, ma. g. a bounce, a great dynne or noyse, a farte.
Dentium crepitus, the crashyng of the teeth.
Crepitus pedum, the noyse, the which the feete make in goyng.
Crepitum reddere, to breake wind.
Crepo, crepui, seldome crepaui, pare, to make a great noise or sound, to geue a cracke or crashe. also to breake or burst, to speake or talke, to preache, to prayse.
Si quid veri crepat, if he speake any thing that is true.

Crepuit fores, the doore creaked.
Ineitina tibi crepant, thy healy crowleth.
Crepſa, a cuttee of Liburnia.
Crepundia, ôrum, n. g. trifles or ſmall gyftes geuen to littell children, as littell belles, tymbrelles, popettes, and ſuch lyke toies. alſo the firſt apparaile of children, as ſwathels, waſt cotes, and ſuche like. And by tranſlacion they ſaie,
A crepundiis erat virtuti dedituſ, From his childhode he was euer geuen to vertue.
Crepuſculum, li, n. ge. the twyſe lyght, eyther in the euenyng or in the mornyng.
Creſco, créui, creſcere, cretum, tu, to groowe, to waxe bigger, to increace in honour or riches.
In domo alicuius creuiſſe, to haue been brought vp of a childe in ones houſe.
Creſcere in multas opes, to become verie riche
Fatis alicuius creſcere, to become more honourable by an other mans dedes.
Animi creuerunt, they waxed haute and high mynded, by reaſon of ryches: or they toke a better herte or courage.
Creſcere in altitudinem.
Creſcere ex accuſatione alterius, to geat riches by accuſyng of an other.
Cres, cretis, one of Creta.
Creſeis, a nymph of the ſea.
Creſſa, a woman of Creta. Alſo an hauen of Caria, ouer agaynſt Rhodes.
Creta, æ, fœ. g. and Crete, tes, an yle lyeng betwene Peloponeſus, and the Rhodes: It hath on the north parte the ſea Aegeum and Creteníe: on the ſouthe the ſea of Egypt and Affrica. It is nowe called Candy. In this yle was Jupiter nourſhed: whom the paynyms named their chief god. There Minos reigned, and Radamãthus gouerned vnder hym with moſte exquiſite iuſtice, of whoſe lawes other countreies tooke their fyrſt paterne: yet not withſtandyng the people of that countreie wer noted to be vitious and ſhamefull lyers: as Epimenides wrote in a verſe, recited by ſainct Paule, in his epiſtle to Titus, ſaiyng: Cretes alwaye been lyers, vngracious beaſtes, and ſlouthfull panches, this is now vnder the Turke.
Creta, æ, f. g. chalke.
Cretaceus, a, um, of chalke.
Cretatus, a, um, laied with chalke.
Cretatis pedibus homines, men marked to be ſolde: whiche from great richeſſe were fallen into great pouertee.
Cræteus, Creſsius, & Creticus, a, um, of Creta.
Cretheus, the ſon of Aeolus, whiche begat Eſon, on the daughter of his brother Salmoneus.
Crethmos, vel Cretamus, an herbe growynge on the ſea roches, whiche we call Sampere: it is of ſome called Creta marina, The leaues are kepte in bryne or ſaltr, to bee eaten with flesche, as a ſauce.
Crethon, the ſonne of Dioclis.

Créticus, a foote in meeter.
✠ Cretizare cum cretenſibus, A prouerbe vſed, wher a crafty man wil deceiue him that is craftye: a theefe ſteale from a theefe, or a lier lye before theim, that vſe to make leaſynges.
Crétio, ônis, fœ. g. a certayne ſolemnitee, whan one is admitted to his heritage.
Creroſus, a, um, full of chalke or chalky.
Crétula, a diminutiue of creta.
Cretus, a, um, borne.
A ſanguine Troiano cretus, deſcended of the Troianes bludde.
Cretúra, idem quod Cyribia.
Creuſa, the daughter of Creon of Corinthe, whom Jaſon maried.
Creuſis, a towne of Boeotia.
Crex, crecis, f. g. a certaine birde, whiche ſemeth by Ariſtotle, to be that, whiche in ſome places of England is called a Daker hen.
Cribro, aui, are, to ſifte or ſarce.
Cribrum, bri, n. g. a ſieue or a ſarce.
Farrinarium cribrum, a rangeyng ſieue.
Arctum, or anguſtum cribrum, a fine ſieue.
Cribro incernere, to ſift, or try out by ſiftyng.
Cribrum excuſſorium, lohe Excuſſorius.
✠ Cribro aquam haurire, a prouerbe vſed, whan a man ſpendeth his labour in vayne.
Cribrárius, a, um, of a ſiue.
Cribrária, æ, fœm. gene. the fyneſt floure after the ſiftyngs.
Crimen, minis, n. ge. a fault, an offence, blame, matter laied agaynſt one by actiõ or ſuite ſometyme a falſe ſuſpicion. alſo the crimination, accuſation, or the laiyng of a thyng to a mannes charge, for the whiche he is worthie puniſhmẽt.
Crimen fortunæ, a faute cõmitted by chance, and not of purpoſe.
Relegamus ad crimen fortunæ, we put the faute in fortune.
Crimen facere, to committe an offence.
Crimen alicui inferre, or dicere, and Intendere crimen in aliquẽ, criminis reum agere, to accuſe or charge one with an offence: or to laie to ones charge.
Eſſe probro & crimini, to be to a mannes rebuke and blame, to bee woorthie reprochе.
In crimen vocare aliquid.
In crimen dare, and Crimini dare, to blame or rebuke a man for a thyng.
Trahere in crimen, to laie to a mans charge, that he is one of the treſpaſſours.
Auertere crimen in aliquem, to caſt the faute vpon an other.
Venire in partem criminis, to be partaker of any faute.
In crimen vocare aliquid, for Dare crimini.
Fama noſtra vacat crimine, our good name is not diſteined: or there is no miſreport that goeth on vs.
Criminale, criminal, wherin is an offence or faut.
Criminat, for Criminatur.

Cri-

Criminátio, ônis, fœ. ge. blame, fals repoꝛt, reꝓproch, falſe accuſation.

Criminor, aris, ari, to blame, to rebuke, to laye to ones charge, to accuſe.

Hunc metuebam, ne me criminaretur tibi, I feared this man, leaſt he woulde accuſe me to you, oꝛ complayne on me to you.

Apud populum Romanum criminatus eſt, bellum illum ducere, he complained oꝛ made repoꝛte. &c.

Non libet omnia criminari, I will not laye all to his charge that I can.

Criminóſe, criminally, rebukefully.

Criminóſus, a, um, redie to accuſe men, rebukefull, blame wooꝛthie, reꝓpꝛochable.

Criminoſum hoc ei eſt, He is wooꝛthy to bee blamed oꝛ punished foꝛ this: oꝛ, this is a thing foꝛ whiche he is wooꝛthie to be condemned.

Crimiſſa, a tree.

Crimiſſus, a ryuer of Greece.

Crimnodæ vrinæ, groſſe waters, that haue reſidence like meale oꝛ flower.

Crinanthemon, mi, the wilde lillie.

Crinális, le, that belongeth to the heare.

Crinále, lis, n. ge. a thyng to bynd vp the heare as a coꝓke a fillet, a heare lace, oꝛ ſuche lyke.

Criniger, that hath muche heare.

Crinis, nis, ma. g. heare of the head. ſometyme a peruke. alſo a certayne bonde to tye a thynge with.

Erecti crines horrent, my heare ſtandeth an end foꝛ feare.

Paſsi crines, the heare caſt abꝛode, and hangyng looſe about the head.

Deducere crines pectine, to kembe the head, ꝓꝛoperly as women doe.

Effundere crines, to ſꝓꝛeade the heare abꝛode.

Impexi crines, a head vnkempte.

Ligare & euincire crines, to bind vp the heare.

Promittere crinem, to lette ones head growe longe.

Crines Polypi, the finnes.

Crinire, to beginne to haue heare growing.

Crinita ſtella, a comete oꝛ blaſyng ſterre.

Crinitus, a, um, that hath muche oꝛ long heare.

Crinoménon, that wherin the cheke controuerſie is.

Crinon, a redde lylie. Eraſ. ſaith, that Crinon is the floure of a gourde.

Crinor, niris, niri, to haue a buſſhe of heare, oꝛ to be made to haue a buſſhe of heare.

Crinitur arbor, the tree hathe many leaues oꝛ boughes.

Criſion. i. Bugloſſum magnum. Dioſco.

Criſis, iudgement.

Criſſa, a towne builded by Criſus the ſonne of Phocus.

Criſpans, antis, curled, wꝛinkled, bꝛaided.

Crepitus criſpans, a cꝛache, ſowne oꝛ noyſe, that continueth not, but goeth by ſtoppes, as cricke, cracke, crocke, ticke, tacke: alſo a tremblyng oꝛ quauering noyſe.

Criſpátus, a, um, that is curled oꝛ wꝛincled.

Criſpina, by the deſcription of Io. Agricola, ſeemeth to be the bꝛier called Veſpis.

Criſpina, of ſome is taken to be Oxyacantha, that is Berberie tree.

Criſpulus, a, um, that hath curled heare.

Criſpus, a, um, curled, wꝛinkled. It was alſo the name of Saluſtius.

Criſpum lignum, rough wood, full of veines.

Criſpo, aui, are, to curle oꝛ bꝛayde, to make ſhyne oꝛ glyſter.

Aurora criſpat pelagus nouo Phœbo, The mooꝛnyng, whan the ſonne ryſeth, maketh the ſea to gliſter and ſhyne.

Criſta, æ, f. ge. a creſt, oꝛ any thyng growyng on the head of a foule oꝛ beaſt, as a cockes combe, oꝛ the feathers on the head of a bꝛyde, called a coꝓꝓe.

Criſta galli, a cockes combe.

Criſta gallinæ, after Ruellius. li. 3. cap. 103. ſeemeth to be Verum, called of the Gꝛeekes Periſterion, in latine Veruenna, oꝛ Verbenaca. In his ſecond booke, cap. 118. he determineth it to be that, whiche Plinie calleth Alectoroloꝓhos, and Dioſcoꝛides Horminum, oꝛ Orminum hortenſe, an herbe muche lyke bꝛyer hounde, named of the frenchemen, Orual, Tourbone, of the Italyans, Sclaria: of ſome Cetrum gallinæ, oꝛ Gallicentrum: of other Saluia tranſmarina.

Criſtátus, a, um, that hath a creſt oꝛ coꝓꝓe.

Criſtata auis, a cocke.

Criſtula, læ, a litteli creſte.

Criſtæ, arum, neu. gen. thei that be iudges in any matters.

Crithe, es, f. g. a weart on the vꝓꝓer lidde of the eie lyke a barlele coꝛne.

Crithmus, oꝛ Crithamus, called alſo Baris, in Engliſh Sampere, lohe Cheithmos.

Critheis, the daughter of Itellis, and mother of Homer.

Crithiaſis, a diſeaſe in hoꝛſes.

Critias, one of the thiꝛtie tyꝛannes of Athenes.

Criticus, ci, maſ. ge. he that iudgeth the actes oꝛ wooꝛkes that men doo wꝛite.

Critici dies, the dayes wherein phyſitions gyue iudgement of the continuance of the ſikne.

Crito, a philoſophier of Athens, familiar with Socrates.

Critobulus, a phyſicion, of whom Plinie ſpeaketh lib. 7.

Critolaus, a philoſophier of Athens, and a capitayne of Acaia, whiche deſtroied the citee of Coꝛinthe.

Crobialon, a towne in Paphlagonia, whꝛough renneth the riuer Parthenius.

Cróbylon, li, n. g. a caule to weare on ones head.

Crobylus, a ruffian baude, ſo naughty, that of hym grew a ꝓꝛouerbe, Crobyli iugum.

Crocállis, lis, ma. gen. a ꝓꝛecious ſtone, lyke to a cherie,

cherie, or after some printes, lyke to wate.
Crocatus, Crocinus, and Croceus, a, um, of or lyke saffron.
Croceus color, yelow colour lyke saffron.
Crocinum, ni, n. g. a swete oile made of saffron.
Crocio, ciui, cire, to crye lyke a raupn.
Crocito, aui, are, idem.
Crocis, cis, f. g. an herbe that magicians vse.
Crocinus, us, ma. gen. the nopse that a raupn or crowe maketh called crohpng.
Crocâuo, or Crocitatio, idem.
Crocodilæa, æ, f. g. the dunge of cocatrice, wherewith women dyd peincte their faces.
Crocodilon, a towne of Phenicia.
Crocodilus, an hyll of Licia.
Crocodilus, li, ma. gen. an yll beaste bredde in Egypt, and lyueth partely in water, partely on lande, and is in facion lyke a dragō, but he hath small eies, verie longe teethe like to a sawe, and lacketh a tongue, and moueth only the vpper iawe, and hath great and strong nayles on his feet. there hath been seen of the. xx. foote long, or after some. 22. cubites longe, and the skyn of his backe is unpenetreable. he deuoureth not only men, but also beastes, whiche come nigh to the ryuer of Nilus. And yet not withstandyng, the Aegyptians did honour that beast, in so muche, that yf any were kylled, they caused hym to be salted and buried. They bryng foorth egges, no bygger than geese egges, and that. lx. at a tyme, the male and female sittyng on them by turne. reade Plin. li. viij. cap. 29.
✦ Crocodili lachrymæ, crocodiles teares. A prouerbe, applied vnto theim, whiche hatyng an other man, whom they wouldе destroie, or haue destroied, they will seme to bee sorye for hym. It is taken of the propertee of Crocodilus the monster, who beholdyng a man comyng, whom he would deuoure, weepeth: and after he hath eaten the body, he wassheth the head with his teares, and than eateth it also.
Crocodilinus, a, um, of a crocodile.
Crocodilia, a beast lyke to a crocodile.
Crocodilium, an herbe (after Plinie) lyke the thistell called Camælion niger. Ruellius supposeth it to bee that, whiche is commonly called Carlina, or Cardina.
Crocomagma, mătis, neu. gene. dregges of the oyle of saffron.
Crocôta, æ, fœ. g. a garment of saffron colour that women vsed to weare.
Crocotilium, ytrate sclender or thynne.
Crocottium, ti, n. g. cake breade.
Crocoton, idem quod Trama. But Eraſ. saith, in the prouerbe Feli crocoton, that it is a rond purfled garment, that riche matrones vsed. Nonius accepteth it among delicate garmēties.
Crocôula, the diminutiue of Crocôta.
Crocotularius, ri, ma. gen. a dyer of saffron coloured garmentes.
Crocum, ci, n. g. or Crocus, ci, ma. g. saffron. it

is hot and dry in the fyrst degree. Crocum, is also the yelowe threues in the middes of a lyly.
Crocus, the soonne of Eumenes, the nourse of the Muses, who was turned by Jupiter into the signe called Sagittarius, som write his name Crotus, or Croton.
Crocuta, a beaste, which Solinus calleth a monster, begotten betweene the beast Hiena, and a lyoneſſe: he neuer closeth his eyes or wynketh: on bothe sides of his mouthe, he hath as it wer one toothe: he breaketh all thynges with his teethe quickely, and swalloweth, and forthwith digesteth it. The nature of hym is betweene a dogge and a wolfe, but he is muche worse than any of theim. he counterfaiteth the voyce as wel of men as of other beastes.
Crœsus, kyng of Lydia, sonne of Halyattes, subdued many great countreis in Asia and Greece, and gathered inumerable richeſſe, he on a tyme demaunded of Solon, who was the happiest man that euer he se. He said Tellus, a man of Athenes, who had honest and good sonnes: and they also had likewise good childrē: all which he saw in his life. And whā he had liued a good time honestly, at the last, fyghtyng against and vāquishyng the enemies of his countrey, he dyed a faire deathe, and was in the same place hōnorably buried of the Athenienses. Whan Crœsus asked, who was most happie next Tellus, he saied, Cleobis and Bito, whiche were Argiues, and had a competent liuyng, and in all games, in prouyng of strength, they obteined the price. Cresus, being abashed, said vnto Solon: Wy frende of Athenes, settest thou so litell by our felicitee, that thou preferrest wore vs these priuate persons? Solon aunswered: Truely Cresus, in processe of tyme, many thynges are seen, which men wold not see: and many thinges be suffred, that men wolde not suffre. And spekyng much of mans calamitee, at the last he concluded, saiyng: The ende of euery thyng is to be loked on, whereto it shall come. For god plucketh vp by the rootes many men, vnto whom he gaue all fortune at pleasure. Cresus made hereto no countenance, but estemyng Solon for a foole, considerynge he passed so light vpon thynges, whiche appered good, let hym depart. A good space after, Cresus by the comfort of Apollos answere at Delphos, attemptyng warre against Cyrus, king of Persia was at the laste taken of hym, who caused a great pile of wodde to be made redy, and Cresus gyued to be set on the top thereof: Than foorthwith Cresus remembryng the woordes of Solon, that no man liuyng was blessed, or on all partes happy, lamentynge, cried: O Solon, Solon, Solon, whiche Cyrus herynge, caused to be demanded of him, who it was that he named. Cresus with muche difficultee told what he was, & declared all that before is rehersed. whiche whan Cyrus had herd, recognisynge

hym

hym selfe to be also a man, sore repented, that he went about to burne hym, which was equall to hym selfe in honour and richesse: and commanded hym to be taken from the fire, whiche than began to flame: and so with great difficultee he was delyuered. Afterward Cyrus entertained hym honorably, and vsed his counsaile, which in many thinges he foũd very profitable.

Crolla, idem quod Corolla.

Crómyon, an oynion.

Cromis, he to whom Hercules gaue the horses of Diomedes, whiche would eate men.

Cromna, a citee of Paphlagonia.

Cronciades, one of Hercules soonnes, by Megara, the daughter of Creon.

Cronia, orum, n. g. plu. nu. the feastes dedicate to Saturnus, whiche were also called Saturnalia, in the whiche litteil presentes and gestes were sent from one to an other.

Crónium, is the northe sea called Mare Concretam, or Glaciale, the frosen sea.

Cronius, one of the Centaures.

Cronon, the thirde kinde coniza.

Cronos, Saturnus.

Crotalia, orum, n. g. certayn perles, haupng that name of the sowne, that they make.

Crótalum, li, neu. ge. an instrument, whiche the Aegyptiẽs vsed in sacrifice, made of ii. plates, which beaten together made an harmonie. it is also a rattil for a child to plate with, a cymbale. some haue taken it to be a great ringe of brasse, striken with a Iron rodde, to make an harmonie, suche one I sawe an Irishman vse in London.

Crótalus, li, masc. gene. he that hath a sounyng voice and a shrill.

Crotaphitæ, the muscles, which are in the tẽples.

Croton, looke after in Ricinum. Erasmus saith, it is a kynde of flies, not greuous, neither with suckyng nor o her wise. Hesychius saith, Croton is a kynde of gumme in Aegypt, of whiche Plinius. 24. ca. 11. sheweth diuers medicines.

Króto, or Croton, fœm. ge. an auncient citee in Italye, in the goulfe called Tarentinum, the countreie of Milo the famous wrastlar.

Crotus, looke Crocus.

Cruciabilitas, âtis f. g. tourment, affliction.

Cruciata, tæ, f. ge. of some is taken for the herbe called Tutsome.

Cruciâtus, tus, m. g. idem quod cruciamentum.

Cruciátio, idem.

Cruciamentum, ti, neu. g. tourment, peyne, affliction, greefe.

Cruciabilis, le, that tourmenteth or putteth one to peyne.

Cruciabiliter, with great tourmẽtes and peines.

Cruciárius, a, um, worthie tormẽtes and peines, worthie to be hanged.

Crucifigo, fixi, figere, to crucifie, to naple to a crosse.

Crucifixus, a, um, crucified, napled to a crosse.

Crucinum vinum, or Crucium, sower wine.

Crucio, aui, are, to tourment, to afflicte, to put to peyne.

Crudaria, æ, fœm. gene. a peyn of syluer in the top of an hyll.

Crudélis, le, cruell, fierce, vngentyl, vntractable, that will not be moued with prayer.

Ferus, crudelis, inhumanus.

Pœnæ crudeles, terrible and cruell peynes.

Crudelitas, âtis, f. ge. cruelte, fiersenesse, ouergiousenesse.

Adhibere crudelitatem in aliquem, to shewe cruelte to one.

Omni crudelitate lacerare aliquem, to tourment or vexe one with all maner of cruelte.

Anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, to shewe cruelte euen from the bottome of his herte.

Crudéliter, cruelly.

Acerbe & crudeliter.

Crudésco, dui, descere, to waxe rawe.

Crudescit morbus, The sickenesse increaseth more and more.

Pugna crudescit, The fyghte waxeth more fierse and cruell.

Crúditas, tâtis, fœ. g. rawnesse of the stomacke or ill digestion.

Crudus, a, um, rawe, freshe, or newe made, not ryppe, vndigested: sometyme harde, greene, fierse, cruell, terrible.

Crudus homo, whose stomake can not digest well: also he that hath a cruell & terrible countenance.

Crudus ensis, a cruell swoorde.

Cruda poma, fruites that are not ryppe.

Vulnus crudum, a freshe and newe wounde, a greene wounde.

Aluus cruda, The stomache that casteth vp meate vndigested.

Cibi crudi, meates vndigested.

Cortex crudus, a greene barke.

Crudum solum & immotum, a ground that is not laboured and well husbanded.

Cæstus crudus, pro duro & crudeli.

Cruentari oculi, eyes redde as bloudde, bloudde shotte.

Cruenter, bloudily, with muche effusion of bloudde.

Cruento, aui, are, to make bloudie.

Morsu cruentare, to byte vntyll it blede.

Cruentare rempublicam vulneribus, by traslation to slea and put to deathe many of the citesens.

Cruentari scelere, to be distayned or dishonested by some naughty acte.

Cruentus, a, um, blouddy, cruell, flesshed.

Cruenta victoria, a cruell victorie, wherein many men be slayne on both sides.

Vox cruenta, and Cruenta oratio, a cruelle and blouddie sentence.

Bello cruentior ipso, more cruell and bloddie.

Cru-

Crumẽa, æ, f. g. a pourse.
Cruma, lyke Crusma.
Cruor, óris, ma. ge. bloudde whiche cometh out of a woundde.
Crunos, an hauen of Thrace.
Cruppellarij, certayne souldioures or swoordes players, so armed with whole harneis of yron, that they coulde neyther doo nor take hurte. Tacitus, li. 3.
Crurecrepidæ, they that bee fettered or gyued.
Crurifrágium, ij, n. g. breakyng of the legges.
Crurules, lium, hoses or ornamẽtes for the legges
Crus, cruris, that part of the legge that is from the knee to the ankle, called the shanke.
Distorta crura, crooked legges.
Crus arboris aut vitis, the stocke or bodye of the tree or vine benethe the boowes.
Crúsculum, li, n. g. a littell or small legge.
Crusma, ătis, n. ge. a tymber, whereon women and maydes doo plaie with their fyngers.
Crusta, æ, fœ. g. the vpper parte of euery thynge that is not eaten. also the scurfe or scabbe of a wound. also playster of a walle, the harde scale or crust that any thyng is couered with, bulliõs or ornamẽtes of plate, whiche may be taken of. Marmoris crustæ, shardes of marble, wherwith they vsed to playster their walles.
Crustæ parietum, the pargettyng of walles.
Crustárius, ij, ma. g. a pargettour, or he that couereth walles with shardes, or such like thyng.
Crustátus, a, um, that hath a scale, a cruste, or harde couerynge, or wheron plaister or thynne shardes of stone be laied.
Crustata animalia, beastes that haue scales or harde couerynges.
Crusto, aui, are, to laye plaister or parget, or littell thynne shardes of stones on walles: And to sette bullions of syluer or golde about cuppes, to garnysshe them.
Crustósus, a, um, that hath an harde cruste or scale.
Crustula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Crusta.
Crustulárius, rij, m. g. a pastler.
Crustulátes, a weate made of crustes of bread.
Crustulum, li, n. ge. a diminutiue of crustum, a wafer or lyke thyng, that men geue to children.
Crustum, i, n. ge. a crust, of bread, of a pastie, or of meate rosted, broyled or fried.
Distringe huius panis crustum, chip this bread.
Crustumina pira, peares redde on the one syde.
Crustumínum, a towne in Italy.
Crustumínum vinum, wyne of that towne.
Crux, crucis, f. g. a crosse, galowes, or other like. also any thyng that troubleth, greueth, or tormenteth a man.
Agi in crucem, to be hanged.
Cruci dare aliquem, to hange one.
In crucem tollere, and Cruci affigere, To hange vp, or to crucifie.
In malam crucẽ, with sorowe, with a mischiefe.

Crymodes febris, a feuer comynge when the lightes are infected of the diseale called ignis sacer.
Crypsorchis, is where a mans stones are remoued out of their place.
Crypta, æ, f. g. a vaulte lowe in the grounde.
Crypticus, a, um, secrete or hydde vnder the grounde.
Cryptopórticus, ci, f. g. a place vnder the grouֻd, with wyndowes lyke to a parloure, where men doo dyne in the sommer tyme for heate: a crowdes, and a close place, compassed about with a wall, lyke the other vnder the ground.
Crystállina, orum, neu. gen. vessell or cuppes of cristall stone.
Crystállinus, a, um, of cristall.
Crystallus, li, fœ. g. and Crystallum, li, neu. ge. a stone called Chrystall.

C ANTE T.

CTeatus, the father of Amphimachus, one of the capitaynes of the grekes at the siege of Troie.
Ctenes, num, m. g. plu. the forcetethe.
Ctenidtrus, tri, ma. gen. an horseleache. He that healeth diseases of horses and cattell.
Ctenos, in latine iumentum.
Ctesias, an orator of Sicile.
Ctesiphon, the name of a warkemã, which made the great tẽple of Diana at Ephesus, a worke wonderfull and renoumed through the world, whiche was after bourned by one Herostratus, onely because he wouֻlde for some dede be spoken of. It is also the name of hym that persuaded the Atheniens to crowne Demosthenes in the theater.
Ctesiphon, is also a towne in Parthia.
Ctesippus, the sonne of Chabrias.

C ANTE. V.

CVba, æ, fœ. g. an horse litter or bedde.
Cubátio, ónis, f. g. a lyng.
Cubátus, us, and Cúbitus, us, masc. gen. a sittynge on broode, as an henne dooeth: a lyng downe.
Cubicularis, re, and Cubiculárius, a, um, that perteyneth to the chaumber.
Cubicularis vestis, a nyght gowne.
Cubiculárius, rij, ma. g. a seruaunte that awayteth in the chaumber, a chaumberlayne, or groome of the chaumber.
Cubículum, li, n. g. a bedde chaumber.
Cubicus, a, um, square as a die.
Cubile, lis, n. g. a bedde. somtyme it is taken for a closette. also an hennes or other byrdes neste, a dogges couche or kennell, a beastes denne.
Cubile salutatorium, a chappell or oratorye, where ymages were sette.
Cubilia ferri eruere, to dygge yron mynes.

Terra

Terra cubile erat Anacharsi, Anacharsis vled to lye on the grounde.
Inire cubile alterius, to lye with an other mans wyfe.
Cubilia auaritiæ alicuius, the neste.
Cubitále, lis, neut. gene. a forefleeue of a garmente, whiche heuereth the arme from the elbowe downewarde.
Cubitális, le, om. g. a cubite hygh.
Cúbito, aui, áre, to lye often with one.
Cúbitor, óris, ma. g. an ore or horse, whiche will late hym downe, whan he shoulde woorhe.
Cubitus, ti, m. g. & cubitum, ti, n. g. an elbowe. sometyme a measure called a cubite, that is to late, one foote and an half. but a cubite in geometrie contepneth vi. of our common cubites.
Cúbitus, us, m. g. a lyng downe.
Cubitus pronus, a lyng flatte on the face.
Cubitus supinus, a lyng vpryght.
Cubitus in latus, a lyng on the one syde.
Primus cubitu surgat, postremus cubitū eat, Lette hym ryse fyrst, and go to bed laste.
Cubo, bui, áre, to lye downe, to keepe ones bed in sykneste, to lye in thylde bedde. sometyme to syt at the table.
Cubare in faciem, to lie nouslyng on the face.
Cubus, bi, ma. g. a figure four square like a dice. It is sometyme vled for a dyce.
Cucubo, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke an oule.
Cuculio, ónis, ma. gene. a keuerynge of the head, whiche men dyd vse whan they walked in the nyght, a kind of whoddes.
Cucullátus, a, um, that hath a cappe or hoode.
Cúculus, or Cucúlus, li, ma. g a byrde called a cuckowe. It is also taken for hym that hath to doo with an other mans wife.
Cucullus, li, masc. gene. a hoode, that menne or women dooe weare for the rayne, or whan they mourne. also a cornet of paper that grossers put spice in.
Cucullus idem
Cúcuma, æ, fœ. g. a vessell of brasse or tynne fashioned lyke a cucumer, wherwith bathes were fylled and emptied.
Cucumélla, æ, a diminutiue of Cucuma.
Cúcumer, or Cúcumis, éris, ma. ge. a fruite called a cucumber. also a certayne fysshe.
Cucumis syluestris, called also Cucumis anguinus: of herbaries, Asininus, wilde cucumer, or leping cucumer.
Cúcumis, is also a bullion of copper, set on brydels or poytrels of horses, for an ornamēt sometyme it is taken for a certaine vessell.
Cucumerárium, rij, n. ge. a gardeyne where cucumbres doo growe or be kepte.
Cucúrbita, tæ, f. ge a fruite called a gourde. also Cucurbita, and Cacurbitula, is a cuppe, wherwith surgians doo drawe out bloudde, with scarifyng of the skyn, called cupppynge.
Cucurbita syluestris, coloquintida.
Cucurbitarium, a place wher gourdes be sowen.
Cucurbitarius, a louer of gourdes.
Cucurbitinus, a, um, lyke a gourde.
Cucurbitula, læ, fœm. ge. a litte gourde. also a scarifyng cuppe.
Cucúrio, cucuris, iui, ire, to make a noyse lyke a cocke.
Cudo, udi, ere, to stryke as smythes doo. also to coyne.
Argentum cudere, to coyne money, and by translation, to fynde meanes to gete money.
In me hæc cudetur faba, The perill of this wyll lyght on my necke, or I shall beare the blame for this.
Cudon, ónis, ma. ge. a cappe of fence, made of a rawe skynne.
Cuias, átis, om. gen. of what secte or countrey, olde writers vsed Cuiatis & hoc cuiate.
Cuias es tu? what countrey man arte thou?
Cuiátes philosophi estis? of what secte of philosophiers are you?
Cuius, a, um, whose.
Cuium pecus? whose cattell.
Cuia interest, to whom it perteyneth.
Cuiam vocem audio? whose voyce doe I heare
Cuiuscunq; módi genus hominum, of all maner of sortes of men, of what sorte so euer.
Cuiúsmodi, vndeclined, what, what facion, what maner, of what sorte.
Cuiusmodi homines erunt? what maner of men shall they bee?
Cuiusmodicúnque mater sit, what manner of mother so euer she bee.
Cuiusmodi est, suche as it is, of that sorte as it is.
Cuiusdammodi, idem quod Cuiusmodi.
Cuiusquemodi, suche as it is.
Cuiusquemodi sunt, suche as they be.
Vereor enim cuiusquemodi ego Roscii, ne in hunc videar voluisse seruare: vt tibi omnino non pepercerim. For I feare Roscius (what maner of man so euer thou arte) lest it be thought, that I was myndyd so to defende hym, that I haue not spared to speke against the louer freely.
Culcítra, æ, fœ. ge. a mattresse, a pallet, a flocke bedde, a fether bedde, or suche lyke.
Culcitra plumea, a feather bedde.
Culcitrula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue, a litte mattresse.
Culcítula, æ, a litteli staffe, or bundell of wood vsed in sacrifice.
Culcéolus, a diminutiue of Culeus.
Culest, vsed of Plautus, for Qualis est.
Culeus, lei, ma. g. among the Romayns was the greatteste measure, and receiued. xx. measures called Amphora, whiche amounteth to .804. pounde of measure, euery pounde beynge. xii. ounces, of our measure, fiue score galons. But the true measure of Culeus (after Budeus compte) conteineth. 90. galons of Parise measure, after. 32. ounces to the pint. for Culeus conteineth. 20. Amphoras, euerie Amphora 48. Sextarios, and Sextarius lacketh of the Parise

Parise pint, the fowerth parte, that is. 8. ounces, & is a pint and an halfe of our measure, so that Culeus is of our wine measure. 180 galõs.

Culeus was also a sacke of leather, wherevnto they that had slayne their fathers or mothers were sowen, and with them also wer put a cock, a serpente, and an ape, on lyue, and throwen all together into the riuer of Tiber: And this was the punishement of parricides or murderers of their parentes. Some write it Culleus, or Culleum.

Culex, culicis, m. g. a gnatte.

† Culicem colant, camelum deglutientes, they streigne a gnatte through their teethe, and swalowe downe a camelle, an apte prouerbe applied by our sauiour Christ vnto the pharisees, which did aggrauate small offences, and maintayne great enormities. It may be nowe vsed against such persones as seeke out and punishe small offendours, and leat the great trespassours agaynst the lawe go quite vnpunyshed. Also them that are scrupulous in thynges of litill importance, and in ambition, auarice, extortion, auoutrie, theft, murder, treason, or herevnto they fynd no daunger of conscience.

Culeãris, re, om. gene. that conteineth the measure Culeus.

Culici panes, great loues of browne bread.

Culicilega, the bird called a waggetaile.

Culigna, æ, a bolle, or dysshe to drynke of.

Culina, æ, fœ. ge. a kytchyn. sometyme the meate that is dressed.

Culinor, aris, ari, to doo the office of a cooke.

Culleolum, li, neu. g. the ryne or vtter shale of a nutte, whiche is greene.

Culmen, inis, n. g. the rouke of an house, the top of any thynge, beane strawe, or thatche of an house, the highest or principall poinct.

Regale culmen, royall maiestie.

Peruenire ad culmen, to come to the highest.

Culmus, mi, n. g. or Colmus, the rede or strawe of corne from the roote to the eare.

Culpa, æ, fœ. g. an offence dooen not wittyng or not intendyng to do harm, a faut, blame, wite.

Culpam commereri, to commyt an offence.

Culpam in alterum conferre, to laie the blame to an other.

Dare veniam culpæ, to pardon, to forgeue.

Culpa teneri, to be in faute.

Abesse à culpa, carere culpa, consortem culpæ non esse, nõ residere in aliquo culpam, in culpa non esse: extra culpam esse, vacare culpa, not to be in the faute, to be blameles.

In culpam conuertere fortunam, To blame fortune, to laye the faute vpon fortune.

Liberare aliquem culpa, to declare that one is not in the faute.

Luere culpam, to satisfie or be punished for an offence done.

Vitio & culpæ dare alicui suminam laudem, to laie that to a mannes reproche and blame, that is worthie great praise.

Culpa in re residet, The faute resteth or lyeth in you.

Simili sunt in culpa, they be in lyke faute, or they be no lesse to be blamed.

Culpa hæc à me procul est, this chanced not through my defaute: or I am nothyng giltie in this matter.

Is in culpa sit, let him be blamed.

Maxima in eo culpa est, there is a verie great faut in him, or he is much to be blamed.

Morte piare culpam, for satisfaction of an offence, to put to death.

Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, He colloureth or couereth his offence or faute by this name of mariage.

Sustinere culpam rei, to be blamed.

Culpæ, is vsed in the plurall numbre.

Culpatio, ônis, f. g. a blamyng.

Culpito, aui, are, to blame often, a woorde out of vse.

Culpo, aui, are, to blame, to laye the wyte or faulte on one.

Cultellãtus, a, um, that is sharpe or edged lyke a knyfe.

Cultellus, li, ma. g. a littell knyfe, or a whitle.

Culter, tri, mas. g. & Cultrum, tri, n. g. a knyfe, a culter of a plough, and the parte of a sickle nerte to the handell.

Culter venatorius, a woodknyfe.

Culter popinarius, a dressyng knyfe.

Culter tonsorius, a rasour.

Cúltio, ônis, fœm. gene. tillyng or husbandyng of the ground.

Cultor, ôris, ma. g. an husband man that tylleth the ground, or one that inhabiteth any place.

Cultor veritatis, an honest playne man without gyle or fraude.

Cultrãrius, rij, mas. gen. was he that killed the beast, and diuided hym in sacrifice to idols. It may bee nowe taken for a slaughter man.

Cultrãtus, a, um, that cutteth like a knife.

Cultrix, icis, the feminine of Cultor.

Cultum, ti, neu. gene. a thynge that is tylled or husbanded.

Cultũra, ræ, fœ. g. husbandyng of the ground, tylynge.

Cultus, us, ma. gen. apparayle, dreshynge, trymmyng. sometyme reuerence. sometyme honour doon to god.

Cultus vitæ, furnyshynge of a mannes estate and lyfe, with all honeste commodities and pleasures.

Cultus agrorum, labouryng, tylyng, husbandyng of the grounde.

Cultus hominis, the ornament and instruction of a man in vertue and knowlage.

Cultus, a, um, decked, trymmed, apparayled, tylled, arayed, well husbanded.

Culullus, li, an earthen cuppe, suche as the galeis cuppes bee, or a littell chalice or cuppe of earth,

whiche the byshop vsed in sacrifice.

Cum, with, a preposicion seruynge to the ablatiue case.

Cum dicto, foorthwith.

Cum imperio est, he beareth a rule.

Cum maxime, exceedyngly.

Cum maxume, to muche.

Cum potestate est, he is in authoritee, and in an high office.

Cum primis, verie. Cum primis nobilis, verie noble.

Cum stomacho, disdeignefully.

Cum tempore, in a certayne space.

Recordari cum animo, to remember, or to revolue in his minde.

Statutum cum animo habere, to be determined in his minde.

Cum populo agere, to demaunde or aske of the people, what they wolde haue done in the matter.

Cum tua pace, sauyng your displeasure.

Cum venia tua, with your licence.

Cum causa facere, to doo a thynge for some skyll or consideracion.

Cum cura legere, to reade attentiuely with diligence.

Cum catenis esse, to be in cheynes.

Cum diluculo, or cum prima luce abiit, he departed as soone as the daie appered.

Cum decimo aget effert, The fielde yeldeth ten for one.

Cum fide persoluere, to paie truly and faithfully euery penie.

Cum magna fide vir, a verie sure and trustye man.

Cum bona gratia dimittere aliquem, to dismisse one, so that he is well content with vs.

Cum lætitia viuere, to lyue in hope & myrthe.

Cum bona spe adolescentes, verie towardly ponge men.

Cum bona venia audire, to heare pacientlp, or without displeasure.

Cum eo, so that, on that condicion.

Obsequar voluntati tuæ, cum eo ne dubites &c. I will obeie your mynde, so that, or on that condicion ye will not doubt. &c.

Cum, is sometyme an aduerbe. sometyme a conjunction, and signifieth whan, whyles, where, where as, seyng that, for as muche, as well.

Cum mihi tum illi, as well to me as to hym.

In Cum, is som thyng lesse vnderstanded, in Tum, some thyng more.

Quod cum omnibus confitendum est, tum nobis præcipue, whiche thynge ought to bee confessed of all men, and of vs most specially.

Cum, signifieth all be it.

Nam cum sedulo munditer nos habemus, vix ægre amatorculos inuenimus, Although we apoynt vs neuer so cleanly: yet vneth fynd we any louers. Whan it signified whan, where, and forasmuche, the auncient writers wrate it Quõm, & Quum.

Cum, whan Tamen foloweth, most cõmonly signifieth where as, all though, all be it.

Cum, seyng that: as, Cum hæc ita sint, tanto magis te aduigilare æquum est, Seyng that these thinges bee so, it is good reasone that you take so muche the more hede.

Cum hoc non possum, illud minus possem, Seyng I can not doo this, muche lesse can I doo that other thyng.

Cum, for quod, as, Tibi maximas gratias ago, cum tantum meæ litteræ potuerunt, I thanke you hertily, that my letters couldе doo so muche with you.

Cum, for præterquàm quod, as,

Cum id mihi placeret, tum vno ore omnes omnia bona dicere. &c. Beside that this was to me verie pleasaunt, all my neyghbours also, with one accorde. &c.

Cum, for Quia, or Quandoquidem, as in Donate.

Cum propter summum ingenium, tum propter singularem modestiam, As wel for his excellent witte, as especially for his singular modestie.

Luxuria vero cum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti fœdissima, As vncleanly lust is a foule thynge in euery age: so especially in olde men it is moste filthie: Or, lechery in deede is a foule vice at all tymes: yet in age it is moste vnhoneft, or though it be vnhoneft in all ages, yet in olde age it is moste dishonest.

Cum, seens that: as, Iam biennium est cum ille mecum esse cœpit, It is nowe two yeres seens that he came kyght to me.

Diu est cum dentes exciderunt, it is longe a great while seens &c.

Dies haud multi interceserant, cum legati venerunt, There passed not many daies, but that the ambassadours came.

Cum, for In quo, as, Vtinam illum diem videam, cum tibi gratias agam, I praye god I maie ones see that daie, wherein I maye geue you thankes.

Likewise Tempus erit cum. &c.

Cum dare poterit, sometyme in the ciuile lawe for cum dederit.

Præsertim cum se seruum fateatur tuum, especially seyng he graunteth hym selfe to be your seruaunt.

Cum minimum, at the leaste.

Cum primum statim, by and by, as soone as.

Cum plurimum, for the moste parte.

Vel cum tardissimè septimo, Or whan it cometh moste slowly, on the seuenth daie.

Cuma, or Come, es, a towne of Ionia, in the lesse Asia, wherof Sibylla Cumea was named.

Cumæ, arum, a citee in Campania.

Cumani, are also a people in Æolis, about Lesbos, of whom the prouerbe goeth, Sero sapiunt Cumani.

Cu-

Cumanus, or Cumæus, a man of that citee.
Cumátilis, le, a blewe or skye colour.
Cumba, looke Cuba.
Cumbo, ui, ĕre, was vsed of olde writers to sye downe, out of vse.
Cúmera, æ, a great vessell, eyther of wickers, or of earthe, wherin corne was kepte.
Cúmerum, ri, n. g. a vessell vsed at weddynges.
Cuminum, ni, neu. g. an herbe and seede called Cummyne, which was wont to be sowed with curtsyng.
Cumueni, Bigore in Fraunce.
Cumulatè, abundantly, with large measure.
Cumulate planum aliquid facere, to make a thyng as playne and manifeste as nede to be.
Cumulátim, by heapes, or heaped vp.
Cumulátus a, um, augmented, heaped, abundãt.
Cumulatum gaudium, ample ioye.
Locus cumulatus, a place, wherein lyeth a great heape of thynges.
Cumulatissimus scelerum, a verie naughtie felowe, full of mischiefe and lewdnesse.
Cumulatior gloria, greater honor & renome.
Cumulatissimè gratiam referre, to requite ones gentylnesse verie abundantly.
Cumulo, aui, are, to make an heape, to fyll, to adde more to.
Cumulare & augere.
Non possum, nõ confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio quod. &c. I can not chose, but confesse, that I am exceding gladde for that &c.
Cumulare gaudium, to encrease ones ioye or gladnesse.
Cumulari gaudio, to be exedyng ioyous and gladde.
Africanus eloquentia cumulauit bellicam gloriam, Africanus with his eloquence dyd greatly augment the glory of his knyghtely prowesse, or Africanus beyng his prowesse and glory in warrefare, was of notable eloquence.
Cumulare sibi inuidiam, to make ones selfe greatly spyted or hated.
Nunc meum cor ira cumulatur, Now am I exedyng angry.
Laudibus aliquem cumulare apud alios, to prayse a man greatly.
Cumulare scelus scelere, to heape mischiefe vpon mischiefe.
Cumulare benefacta, to doo pleasure vpon pleasure.
Publicæ necessitudinis pignora priuatis cumulat officiis, Ouer and beside the tokens of that loue and frendshyp, whiche we haue together for the common weales sake: he shewyth to me many frendly pleasures in our priuate affayres.
Cúmulus, li, ma. gen. an heape: And by translation, the increase, augmentation, or plentie of any thyng. sometyme a waue of water.
Tuæ literæ cumulum gaudij mihi attulerunt, your letters haue made me exedyng glad.
Vt tantus cumulus accedat meæ commendationi, That so muche mate be added thorough my commendation.
Ad summam lætitiam meam, quam ex tuo redditu capio, magnus huius aduentu cumulus accedit, The gladnesse that I haue for your retourne, whiche is so great, that almost it can not be more, is muche encreased by the comyng of this man.
Cunábula, orum, n. ge. plu. tantum, idem quod Cunæ, arum.
Cunabula auium, birdes nestes.
A primis cunabulis, euen from his infantie.
Vbi gentis nostræ cunabula, in whiche place our nation had the first beginnyng.
Cunæ, arum, plura tantum, cradles, wherein chyldren be rocked. sometyme it is taken for the age of infantie. also for the begynnyng of thynges.
Cunctabúndus, slowe, lyngeryng.
Cunctans, prolongyng, deferryng, lyngeryng, doubtyng.
Cunctánter, slowely, softe and fayre.
Haud cunctanter, forth with, by and by, without delay.
Cunctátio, ónis, fœ. ge. a tarying or abydyng, a prolonging of tyme, a doubtyng, lingring.
Eximere cunctationem, to put out of dout.
Abiecta omni cunctatione, without any more tarying or lyngryng.
Inijcere cunctationem, to make one be in a studie, whether he shall doe a thyng or noe.
Cunctatio & mora. Cunctatio & dubitatio.
Cunctátor, óris, m. g. a taryar, a deferrer, a lyngerer, a prolonger of tyme. It is also he that speaketh litteli, & tarieth longe in his speakyng.
Cunctator & tardus. Cunctator & segnis.
Cuncti, all together, full and whole.
Cuncto, áui, áre, is vsed actiuely of Plautus.
Hæsitare, cunctare, & dubitare.
Cunctor, áris, ári, to tary, to prolonge tyme, to abyde, to doubte.
Cunctus, a, um, all together, full and whole.
Cuneatim, wedgewyse, by lyttell bandes or cõpanies, imbattayled wedgewyse.
Cuneátus, a, um, that whiche appereth to be in the saied fourme of a wedge.
Cuneo, aui, are, to make in forme of a wedge. Also to ioigne or fasten in buyldynge, as one toyste or stone is cocketted within an other.
Hispania cuneatur angustiis, Spayne hath many streites or corners lyng out wedgewyse.
Cuneolus, li, ma. g. a diminutiue of Cuneus.
Cúneus, nei, m. g. a wedge to cleaue wood with small and thynne before, and brode and thycke after. By translation it is a company of footemen in battaile, that goth in a lyke order, small before and brode behynde. There was a lyke fourme in the Theater or place, where men beheilde plaies. It is sometyme taken for a company of people.

Cuneus ager, a ꝓmontoꝛie of Poꝛtugall.
Cuniculáriæ, littell ples in the middle ſea.
Cuniculárius, rij, ma. ge. a mynour, he that myꝛ-neth vnder the earth.
Cuniculâtim, by holes oꝛ mines vnder the erth, oꝛ after the faction of a pipe.
Cuniculôſus, a, um, full of mynes oꝛ holes vn-der the grounde, oꝛ full of conies.
Cuniculus, a diminutiue of Cuneus.
Cuniculus, li, m. g. a beaſt called a conie. alſo an hole in the ground, a myne vnder the earthe: ſometyme a ꝓpe of leade.
Agere cuniculos, to myne vnder the ground.
Cuniculis oppugnare, by tranſlation to goe about a mattier couertly, by gyle oꝛ deceipt.
Cuniculis hoſtium cuniculos excipere, to countremine, to mine againſt other to mete the.
Cunila, cúnilæ, f. g. an herbe, wherof be iii. kyn-des: One is called Capitata, whiche is oure ſa-uerie: In other Gallinacea, whiche ſome dooe call Origanum, Heracleoticum, in engliſhe the maioꝛam, whiche hath the ſmall leafe. The thirde is that, whiche is alſo called Origanum, whiche I ſuppoſe to be peny royall with the bꝛode leafe.
Cunilâgo, ínis, f. g. a kynde of ſauerie.
Cunina, the goddeſſe of infantes.
Cunire, to ſhyte.
Cunnus, a womans wichette.
Cupa, æ, f. g. a cuppe. alſo a great wyne veſſell, a tonne oꝛ pipe.
Cupédia, æ, f. g. the deſyꝛe of deintie fare.
Cupédia, órum, n. g. plur. delicate meates.
Cupedinárius, ĭ, ma. g. an houkſter that ſelleth meate and dꝛynke, a vittayler.
Cupedo, pédinis, idem quod Cupido, and Cu-piditas.
Cupédula, læ, fœm. ge. delicate meate, oꝛ deyn-tie fare.
Cupes, delicate meate. alſo a deintie mouthed ke-lowe, one that deliteth in deyntie fare.
Cupherion, flux of bludde at the nole, whiche (as Vegetius ſaieth) chaunſeth often to hoꝛ-ſes, whiche be galoped to farre.
Cupidè, deſyꝛouſely, gredyly, with great affec-tion, gladly.
Cupiditas, átis, f. g. deſyꝛe, couetouſneſſe. ſome-tyme diſhoneſt loue.
Reuertit cupiditas cibi, I am a hũgred again.
Ardere cupiditate, to deſyꝛe exceedyngly.
Coercere cupiditates, to moderate the affec-tions.
Injcere cupiditatem hominibus, to make men deſyꝛous.
Cupiditas & auaritia.
Studia cupiditatéſque honorum.
Cupido, ínis, m. g. the ſon of Venus, god of loue.
Cupido, ínis, f. g. ſometyme. m. g. deſyꝛe, cou-etouſneſſe of any thyng.
Auri cœcus cupido, blynde deſyꝛe of money.
Cupido cepit me, I was deſyꝛous.
Illum inceſsit cupido, he had a mynd oꝛ fan-taſie. Cupidines, in the plurall numbꝛe.
Cúpidus, a, um, deſyꝛous, couetous. ſometyme that loueth oꝛ fauoureth earneſtely, deſyꝛous to be in ones companie, glad and fayne.
Cupidus & moderatus, contrary.
Cupidiſsimus mei, my veꝛaie frende.
Cupiẽncus, in the Sabine tunge is a ꝓieſt.
Cupiens, éntis, he that deſyꝛeth a thyng.
Cupiens tui eſt, he loueth the hertily.
Cupienter, with great deſyꝛe.
Cupio, ívi, ĕre, pítum, to deſyꝛe vehemently, to wyſhe, to couete, to be fayne, to haue a great affection, to will wel to one, to be muche deſy-rous, to be right fayne.
Cupere & optare.
Nimis quàm cupio, I deſyꝛe vehemently, I haue great affection, I woulde veꝛaie fayne.
Cupio omnia quæ tu vis, I am ready to doo-pou pleaſure oꝛ ſeruice, in what mattier ſo euꝛ you will haue me.
Cupit te conuentum, he deſyꝛeth to ſpeake wyth you.
Cupio matrem reuiſere, I woulde fayne ſee my mother agayne.
Ego Fundanio non cupio? Am not I ready, oꝛ doo I not deſyꝛe to dooe any pleaſure fo Fundanius?
Omnia alicuius cauſa cupere, to be glad and ꝛeadye to dooe all the pleaſure in the woꝛlde foꝛ a man.
Cuius cauſa omnia cum cupio, tum me her-cule etiam debeo, Foꝛ whoſe ſake I am not onely ꝛeadie to dooe all the pleaſures in the woꝛlde, but alſo that moꝛe is, I oughte, and am bound ſo to doe.
Cupire in quarta, apud antiquos.
Cupitor, óris, ma. g. one that deſyꝛeth oꝛ wolde fayne haue a thyng.
Cupitus, a, um, deſyꝛed, coueted.
Cupra, a towne in Italy.
Cupreſſétum, ti, neu. gen. a place where Cyꝛ-pꝛes doo growe.
Cupréſsifer, a, um, that beareth Cyꝛpꝛes trees.
Cupreſsinus, a, um, and Cupréſſeus, of Cy-pꝛes tree.
Cupréſſus, ſi, oꝛ us, f. g. a cypꝛes tree.
Cúpreus, a, um, of copper.
Cuprum, i, n. g. mettall called copper.
Cur, wheꝛfoꝛe, oꝛ why. ſometyme with interroga-tion. ſometyme without.
Cura, æ, fœ. g. care, thoughte, ſtudye, diligence, warke oꝛ labour. alſo loue.
Dare aliquid curæ corporis, to employ ſome parte of tyme to cheriſh his helth.
Inſomnes curæ, that kepe from ſlepe.
Conſedit cura, the care oꝛ heuines is aſſwaged.
Cura eſt, negotij quid ſit, I am ſolicitous, what the mattier is.
Curæ habere, Curæ eſſe, to care foꝛ.
Curas adimere, to put out of care.

Cu-

Curam figere, infigere, configere, defigere, to sette care or studye on a thyng.
Curis laxari, to be out of care.
Cura & diligentia.
Antiquissima cura, the chiefe & principall care.
Adhibere curam in re aliqua, to take good hede, to be carefull and diligent in a mattier.
Cura aliquem afficere, and Curam injicere alicui, to make one solicitous, carefull, or heup.
Delegare curam alicuius rei alicui, to commyt the charge of a thyng to one.
Leuare aliquem cura, to diminisshe ones care or heapnesse.
Hæc mihi cura nunc maxima est, This is the thyng that I am nowe most carefull for.
Fecerunt curam, they toke hede.
Fluctuat æstu curarum, or vndis curarum, he is sore disquieted with diuers matters: or he is verye solicitous and carefull.
Cura aliquem liberare, to put one out of care.
Abigere curas, to dryue awaie care.
Cura consumi, & confici, to cõsume and pine awaie with thought and care.
Curantia, idem quod Curatio.
Curanter, carefully, diligently.
Curatio, ônis, sæ. ge. an healyng or curyng, specially of phisitions, a diligent tendyng or ouerseyng: an office, a cure or charge, a commission appoynted to a man.
Curatio & administratio rerum, The charge and administration of thynges.
Curationem deferre ad aliquem, to appoint and assigne the cure and charge of a thynge to a man.
Curatio mea est, it is myne office or charge.
Curâtor, ôris, m. g. a gardiane in seruage, or he to whom the custodie of a madde or foolisshe man is cõmitted, he that hath the custodie of a ward. also he to whom any thynge is committed to seruye, or to prouide thynges necessary for the weale publike, or to ordre suche thynges as he hath in charge, cõcernyng as well priuate thinges, as belongyng to the comminaltee: he maie be properly called a surueiour.
Curatória, æ, f. gen. the office or charge of a gardian or surueyour.
Curatórius, a, um, belongyng to the said office.
Curâtus, a, um, in good poynte or state.
Curâtus, a, um, dooen with care and diligence, trymmed, decked, dressed.
Curax, âcis, m. g. curious, diligent.
Curculio, ônis, ma. ge. a littell wozme in grayne called a myte or wyuell. It is also the wesyll of the throte of a man, whereby he draweth wind.
Curcura, an yland in the sea Adriatike.
Cures, curium, plu. a citee of the Sabynes.
Curêtes, the priestes of Cybeles, whiche first inhabited Italy. They were also called Corybantes: there were other people so called, whiche were nere to Aetolia: Also other in Dalmatia, nowe called Sclauonia. Curêtes called also Idei dactyli, were. vi. brethernе in Creta, vnto whom Rhea caused hir sonne Jupiter to be brought, fearing the yre of Saturne hir husbande, theyr names were these, Hercules, Iolaus, Pæonius, Epimedes, Iasius, and Idas.
Curêtis, was the olde name of the yle called Creta.
Cúria, æ, f. g. the place appoincted where to sytte and consulte of matters concernyng the comon weale, the lordes house of the parliament. Romulus the first kyng of Rome diuided the people into. xxx. parties: And because the cure or charge of the weale publike was dispatched by the consent and sentence of theim, he called thẽ Curias And afterward he added vnto them other liue, & that euery man in his owne Curia should obserue holy daies, and doo sacrifice.
Curia, was also the courte of the Senate, and sometyme vsed for the courte of session of any iudges, which haue speciall iurisdiction, whom we name iudges of recorde.
Curiæ dominicales, maye bee taken amonge those courtes, whiche we call court barons. Of the occasion and begynnyng of Curiæ dominicales, reade the comminente of Zasius, vppon the title of the lawe ciuile, de origine iuris.
Curiæ veteres, where priestes ministred about theyr ceremonies.
Curia hostilia, was a place buylded by Tullus Hostilius, kynge of Romayns, where the Senate dyd sytte about the affayres of the citee of Rome.
Curiâlis, le, of that court or counsaile house.
Curiales flamines, priestes belongyng to the houses of counselles.
Curiales mensæ, tables, whereon sacrifices were dooen to Iuno.
Curiales, they whiche be of that court.
Curiâtus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Curiata comitia, were great assembles, called of the people, out of euery of the. xxx. wardes called Curiæ: which beyng set in. xxx. sundry particions, affirmed or denyed suche lawes or cõstitucions as were purposed vnto them. And the lawes so made, were called Leges curiatæ.
Curio, ônis, of Varro, is taken for the place, where priestes consulted concernyng diuine ceremonies. also a curate, or he that hath the spirituall charge of a parysshe. Also it was the surname of a familie in Rome, whereof were many excellent oratours.
Curio magnus, (as Dipontinus writeth) is take of Plautus, for one made meigre or leane, with care and busynesse.
Curionem agnum, Plautus calleth a leane lambe.
Curionâtus, us, m. g. the office of a curate.
Curiónium, nij, neu. g. the monye that is geuen to a curate for doyng his office.
Curionia sacra, whiche were done of the curates called Curiones.

Curiosè, curiously, warely, verie diligently.
Curiósitas, átis, f. g. curiositee, to muche diligẽce.
Curiósus, is of Robertus Stephanus, in his dictionarie in latin and frenche, declared to bee the master of the postes horses and mulettes, to sende in haste about the emperours affayres.
Curiosus, is also a spie, that cometh to harken or note what is saied or dooen.
Curiosus, a, um, curious, taken sometyme on the yll part, where more diligence is vsed than is expediente. sometyme on the better parte, where we be verie carefull and busy about thynges concernyng either our selues or other men.
Curiosis oculis perspicere, to loke diligently on a thyng.
Curiosus rerum alienarum, busye or muche medlyng in other mens mattiers.
Curiosus agnus, idem quod Curio agnus.
Curis, in the Sabine tunge is a speare. also the surname of Juno, whiche is alwaye pictured with a speare in hir hande.
Curius, the surname of noble Romaynes, one was called Marcus Curius, a man of meruaylous honestie, constancie and grauitee. He after many great victories (beyng capitayne) against the Samnites, Sabines, and the noble kyng Pyrrhus, diuided amonge the people the fieldes, appointyng to euery man .xl. acres, and receyued by their consentes, as muche to hym selfe. And whan they would haue geuen to hym more, he refused it, saiyng: He was an yll citezyn, that thought it not enough for hym, that was enough for other. Whã the ambassadours of the Samnites brought hym a great summe of golde, he spityng by the fyre, boylynge of rapes, saied vnto them: I had rather eate in mine earthen dysshe, & to haue dominion ouer theim that haue so muche golde, than to be ryche my selfe. Whan he was accused of withholding of monete, he brought foorth a treen barrell, whiche he occupied whan he dyd sacrifice: and toke a solemne othe, that of all the praie that was gotten of them, whom he vanquysshed, he kepte no more but that barrell to his owne vse.
Curmúndula, a peare, or rather an herbe, hauyng so thynne a rynde, that men vsed to eate it without pyllyng.
Curo, áui, áre, to care for a thing, to take hede to, or be diligent about a thyng, to see vnto, to be doyng of a thyng, to prouide, to passe for. sometyme to prepare, to heale one that is sicke, to take refection or comfort, to puruey.
Medicaminibus curari, to be healed by medicines.
Cura vt valeas, looke to thy health.
Curasti probe, Thou haste doen euery thynge well, thou hast sene well to the matter.
Curabo, I will doo my diligence.
Curabo illi pecuniam, I will prouide, that he shall haue monete.
Curabitur, it shall be prouided, it shalbe done with diligence.
Curare ædes, to take hede to the house, that nothyng be lost.
Huic mandes, si quid rectè curatum velis, If ye will haue a thyng well husbanded, commyte it to this mans orderyng.
Curare equos, to kepe and dresse horses.
Curare ocreas, to dresse bootes.
Curare aliena, to meddle with other menues mattiers.
Ciceronem cedere domo & patria curasti, thou hast so wrought or prouided, that Cicero is constreigned to forsake his. &c.
Adhuc curaui hoc vnum quidem, vt mihi esset fides, I haue allwais hytherunto been carefull for this one thyng. &c.
Curare amicos, to entertayne frendes or acquayntaunce.
Mea mandata de domo curabis, you shall see to those thynges, whiche I willed you to doe concernyng my house.
Curare mandata alicuius, to se to those thynges, that one gaue hym in charge to doe.
Curare faciendum, to cause or make it to be dooen. Curare fidem, to kepe promise.
Curare munus suum, to doo his office.
Legatis imperat, vbi quisque curaret, he ordeyneth his leutenantes, where euerie one of their charges did lye.
Non curat redire, he passeth not whether he come agayne or no.
Te curasti molliter, thou hast cherished thy selfe well.
Cura asseruandum vinctum, see that he be kepte fast in prysons.
Quid me curas, quid rerum geram? What haste thou to doo? or what carest thou what I go about?
Qui se, suámque ætatem bene curant: which make muche of theim selfe, and leade their life pleasantly.
Curare rebus alienis suo vestimento & cibo, to serue an other man for nothinge, and finde hym selfe: to spende his meate and drynke and apparell in an other mans seruice.
Curare prandium, to make readie dynner.
Curentur rectè hæc, Leat these thynges be well dooen, or well handled.
Mederi & curare.
Tristius curari, to be healed with more greif and peyne.
Curare cutem, to make good cheere, to cherish hym selfe.
Curare corpora sua somno & cibo, to cherish theyr bodies with meate, drynke, and slepe.
Currens, he that renneth.
✠ Currentem incitare, to exhorte or sette hym forwarde, that of his owne courage is well disposed to a thyng.
Curriculò, quickely.
Curriculo percurre, renne quickely.

Curriculum,li, n. ge. a diminutiue of Currus, a
littell carre or charpot, a shorte space of tyme.
also a rennyng place. sometyme a rennyng or a
course. And by a metaphore, a matter, wherin
one is conuersant, and well exercised. somtyme
game or prayse.
Curriculum is vsed of Cicero, for the auncient
maner of iudgeyng or gruyng sentence in the
Senate.
Curriculum vnum facere, to renne one rase.
Curriculum solis & lunæ, the course of the
sonne and moone.
Curriculo celeri ire, to renne apace.
Curriculum vitæ, the space of ones lyfe.
Curriculum mentis, mattier, wherein the
mynde is exercised.
Curriculum industriæ, a cause or mattier,
wherin a mannes study or industry is shewed
or proued.
Quantam curriculum obtinuêre à diuo Iulio
Mamertina vina, that wine had the fowerth
prayse geuen to it: or was praysed to be the best
saueng thyng.
Quum de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, af-
ter that ye lefte to sue with other for offices and
dignities in the common weale.
Curro, cucurri, rere, to renne. also to flowe as
ryuers doo. It is also to passe awaie faste as
thynges doo.
Currere subsidio, to renne to succour.
Placido currere fluctu, to sayle prosperously.
Aetas currit, the age passeth.
Nox inter pocula currit, The nyght passeth
awaie whyles they drynke merily.
Curritur, the impersonall.
Ad me curritur, they renne or resort to me.
Curuca,cæ,f.g. a litle byrd, which hatcheth and
bryngeth vp cuckow byrdes. It is supposed to
be an hedge sparowe, or rather a titlyng.
Currus,us,m. g. a carte, a waggen or chariot. In
Aergile it is somtyme vsed for the carte horses.
Also by a metaphore it is vsed for a triumphe.
Agere currum, to drywe a carte, or chariot, or
waggen.
Cursim, rennyng with all spede, verie spedily,
rennyngely, hastily.
Cursim legere, to reade a pase, to rede roundly.
Cursim and Sensim, contrarye.
Cursim & breuiter aliquid attingere, to tou-
che a thyng briefely and in fewe wordes.
Cursito, ãui, ãre, to renne often.
Curso, ãui, ãre, to renne alwaies or often, to
renne about hyther and thither.
Cursor, ôris, ma. gen. he that reyneth in poste, a
currour, a lachaye.
Armillati cursores, postes.
Cursorius,a,um, pertaynyng to rennyng.
Cursura,æ, f. g. a course.
Curses, us, m. g. a course, a rennyng, a maner of
buyng, a trade or profession in a mans occupyes.
Cursus vitæ, the course & short space of the life.
Cursu eunt in hanc sententiã, they agree gladly
to this sentence or opinion.
E cursu ipso reuocauit voluntas tua, your wil
or pleasure called me backe whan I was well
entred.
Quamquàm vos iam pridem estis in cursu,
although that you be all redy well entred in
the mattier.
Omnis omnium cursus est ad vos, the refort
or refuge of all men is to you: Or, all men re-
sorte and flee to you.
Cursus honorum, the tyme that one beareth
rule or authoritee in the common weale.
Ad honorem eo cursu venit, qui semper pa-
tuerit omnibus, he came to honour or aduan-
tement by that waie or meane, that hath euer
bene open to all men.
Cursum atque exitum rei perspicere, to kno-
we & perceiue what waie thynges will go for-
warde, and to what ende they will come.
Cursum tenere, to hold on the course that one
hath begun.
Mihi cursus in Græciam est per tuam pro-
uinciam, I must take a iourney into Greece by
your prouince.
Curtius, a famouse Romayne, whiche for the
weale of his countrey, caste hym selfe into a gay
pynge quaue of the earthe.
Curto, ãui, ãre, to make shorte or diminysshe.
Curtus, a, um, shorte, littell or small.
Curta supellex, littell or small substance.
Curta sententia, an vnperfite sentence that
lacketh somewhat.
Curuâmen, ĩnis, n. ge. a crokednesse or bending.
Curuatio, ônis, f. g. a boowyng or crookyng.
Curuatûra, æ, f. g. idem.
Curuâtus, a, um, bended, boowed, croked.
Curûca, cæ, f. g. a bird, in whose neast the cuckow
(as Aristotle saith) doth lay his egges, a titlyng
Curuêsco, scĕre, to be croked.
Curuipes, uipedis, com. ge. he that hath a cro-
ked foote.
Curûlis, and Curulæ, wer littel cartes or dreyes,
hauyng in them chayers of yuory, wherin they
sate, which were heade officers of Rome, espe-
cially the ediles: sometyme it is vsed of poetes
for the same officers.
Curûlis, le, the adiectiue: as,
Curûlis sella, a chayre of estate.
Curuo, ãui, ãre, to boowe or make croked.
Curuus, a, um, croked, boowed.
Cuscuta, æ, fœ. g. a weede, which twyneth about
herbes, hauyng a redde stalke.
Cuso, the frequentatyue of Cudo.
Cuspidãtim, poyntyng, or poynetwyse.
Cuspidãtus, a, um, poynted.
Cuspides, is vsed for earthen pypes.
Cuspido, ãui, are, to poynete or make sharpe at
the ende.
Cuspis, idis, f. g. sometyme signifieth the poinct
of a weapon: sometyme the steele: sometyme

the ſpeare heade.

Cuſtódia,æ,fœ. g. the cuſtodie,keppng or ward: ſometyme he that kepeth: ſometyme he that is kepte: ſometyme the priſon, or place, where any thynge is kepte, a watche. alſo the place where the watche men be.

Publica cuſtodia, a common priſon.

Priuata cuſtodia, a priuate warde, whan one man is committed to the keping of an other.

Cuſtódio,ſtôdis,iui,ire, to kepe, to obſerue, to retain.

Cuſtodire modum, to kepe meaſure.

Morem cuſtodire, to kepe the cuſtome, faction or maner.

Memoria cuſtodire, to kepe in memorie.

Cuſtodiendum eſt, we muſte obſerue and beware.

Cuſtodire & obſeruare aliquem, to marke and watche one that he doo no harme.

Cuſtodit nomen loci hæc herba, this herbe reteineth or kepeth ſtil the name of the place.

Cuſtodire litteris, to kepe in wrytyng.

Cuſtodire parſimoniam, to kepe and obſerue a certaine ſobrietee in drynkyng and eatyng.

Cuſtodite, ſagely, takyng good heede.

Cuſtodítio,ônis,f. g. a keppng.

Cuſtodítus,a,um, kepte.

Cuſtos,ôdis,com. ge. a keper, a watche, a warderne, a gardian. Alſo he that is aſſiſtent to any accuſer, not onely to helpe hym, but to ſee that he be not corrupted. In vynes it is the younge braunche that is cut of, haupng.ii.or. iii. buddes.

Ad limina cuſtos, a porter.

Cuſtos gregis, a ſhepard.

Cuſtos ianitrix, a woman porter.

Cuſtos exactor, the ouer ſeer of any worke or buſines that is to be doone with diligence.

Cuticula,æ,f. g. a thynne ſkynne.

Cutiones,thep,which in ſcrlpng,make many pricks er they come to a poynte.

Cutis,tis,fœ. ge. the ſkynne. alſo a thynne rinde.

Curata cute homo, groſſe and wel fedde.

Curare cutem, to make good chere.

Cutis vuæ the ſkynne or huſke of a grape.

Cutis arboris, the barke of a tree.

Cutis terræ, the vpper parte of the earth.

Cuturnium, a veſſell, out of whiche wyne was powred in ſacrifices.

C ANTE Y.

Cyamea,æ, fœm. ge. a ſtone, which beyng broken, is lyke a beane.

Cyamus,mi,ma. gen. a beane. alſo a certayne cuppe.

Cyane,es, a mayden of Syracuſa, who beynge rauyſhed of hir owne father, drewe hym afterwarde by the heare to be ſacrificed: and was hir ſelfe kylled vpon his bodye, to ceaſe the peſtilence that Bacchus had ſent for that abhominable acte.

Cyaneæ, plandes or rather rockes vnder Bellephoron Thracius.

Cyanee, or Cyanea, a nymphe, the daughter of the ryuer Meandrus.

Cyáneus, & Cianus,a,um, of a bryghte blewe colour,lyke a ſaphyre ſtoupe.

Cyanippus a man of Syracuſe, that rauiſhed his owne daughter Cyane.

Cyanus,ni,m g.a blewe floure growyng among corne, called a blewe bottell. It is alſo a precioule ſtone called a turquoyſe.alſo a birde called Cæruleo, loke there.

Cyaraxes, the ſonne of Phraortes,kyng of Perſia and Media,father of Aſtiages.

Cyathiſſo,áui,áre, to ſippe, or to quaffe all out, or halues: Or rather to fyll out drynke to one, to ſerue one of drynke in his cup.

Cyathus,thi,ma. ge. a cuppe. it is alſo a meaſure, conteynynge of oyle one vnce and an halfe: of wyne, one vnce. v. drammes, and one ſcruple Of hony, two vnces and an halfe. alſo a cuſtayne poyſe or weight, of. 16. drammes.

✠ Cyathus, after Budeꝰ and Giarian, the .xi. parte of Sextarius, that is. ii ounces meaſure, or after Fuchſius and Phyſicions, accomptng but. xviii. ounces to Sextarius, Cyathus is an ounce and an halfe.

Ad cyathos ſtare, to attende on ones cuppe.

Cybea,æ, f. g. a kynde of great ſhyppes.

Cybéle,les,or Cybeles,lis, or after ſome Cybelle,the wyfe of Saturne,named of poetes the mother of the goddis, whiche hath dyuers other names,as ſhall appeere in their places.

Cybindus auis, a birde, whiche is enemie to the egle. Eraſinus ſaith, it is Accipiter nocturnus, the night hauke.

Cybiſter,éris,n.g. a certayn tumbler or diuer, whiche tumbleth rounde.

Cybiſtéma,átis,n.g. the maner of their tabling.

Cybium,bij, a fyſche, whiche is foure ſquare It is alſo a meaſure called quadrantall. Loke there.

Cybórium,ij,n. g. looke Ciborium.

Cyclades, the fyftye yles in the ſea called Egeū.

Cyclámínus,ni,fœ. g or Cyclaminum,ni,n. g. an herbe called of the latines Rapum, Tuber terræ, of ſome Vmbelicus terræ, of the Apothecaries Panis porcinus: an other is of the ſame name, whiche they call Sigillum Mariæ, it is named in engliſh rape violet.

Cyclas,cycladis,fœ. g. a womans gowne with a longe traync, veraie thynne and ſclender in maner of a veple.

Cycloborus, a riuer of Attica,ſwifte and violent.

Cyclopæ'dia, the learnyng and knowlage of all ſcienees.

Cyclops,ôpis, m. g. an auncient people inhabityng the yle of Sicile, whiche were lyke gyauntes, haupng but one eye in their foreheades.

Cyclus,cli,m.g.a round place in Athenes,where thynges were ſolde. alſo a coyne or poyſe.

Cyc-

Cycnus, a capitayne of the Ligurians, who be wayling the death of Phaeton, was turned into a swanne

Cydarum, i, neu. g. a bote.

Cydias, a peincter, whiche pe'nected the Argonautes.

Cydnus, a ryuer in Cilicia, whiche renneth from the great mountain Taurus, & passeth through the citee Tharsos, whiche ryuer is so colde, that whan the great Alexander in his iourneie against Darius, went into it to refreshe hym, he was so mortified with colde in all his body, that he shulde haue dyed, had not that excellent and faithfull phisition Philipp recouered hym.

Cydon, one of the notable townes of Candy. also a man of Corinthe, whiche kepte so great hospitalitee, that therof grew a prouerbe.

Cydonea, an ple by Lesbos.

Cydónium, ij, n. g. a quince peare.

Cygneus, a, um, of a swanne.

Cygnea cantio, a songe of a swanne. A prouerbe applied vnto theim, that in their later daies, dispute, reason, or write most eloquently and pleasantly.

Cygnologus is vsed of some for one that singeth pleasantly and sweetely, like a swanne.

Cygnus, or Cycnus, ni, m. g, a swanne.

Cyleno, the daughter of Atlas, and mother of Nycteus.

Cylicrani, a people of Spayne.

Cylindraceus, a, um, that is in fourme lyke a langar or a roller.

Cylindrus, dri, ma. ge. an instrument, whiche is longe and rounde lyke a pyllar, and turneth, wherwith the clodddes of earthe are broken, called cõmonly a roller. It is also any thynge that is easy to be rolled or tumbled.

Cylindri, be also littell small stones, long and round lyke a roller.

Cylisma, atis n. g. a rolling or tumblyng.

Cylix, idem quod Calix.

Cyllarus, the horse of Castor.

Cyllestris, tris, m. g. barley breadde.

Cyllene, an hyll of Archadie, where they saye Mercurius was nourished.

Cyllenius, one of the names of Mercurie.

Cyllo, ônis, m. g. one that is lame and marmed.

Cylydros, a serpente that rolleth hym selfe as he goeth.

Cyma, æ, fem. ge. or Cyma, ătis, neu. ge. ponge colewortes. Also the tender parte of the stalke of euery herbe.

Cymáilis, le, of blewe colour lyke the sea.

Cymáilis vestis, a blewe garment, and not chamblette, as some take it.

Cymba, æ, f. g. a bote.

Cymbalaris herba, an herbe that groweth in mudde walles, hauyng a leafe like to Iuy, but beraye muche lesse, and a lyttell purple flower.

Cymbalista, æ, m. g. he that playeth vpõ cymbales

Cymbalum, li, n. g. an instrument of muslke.

Cymbalisso, aui, are, to playe on the cymbales.

Cymbium, ij, neu. ge. a peece or cuppe to dryncke wyne in.

Cymbrica Chersonesus, the countrey of Denmarke.

Cyme, a citee of Troias.

Cymes, Sibille, called Cumæa.

Cyminum, ni, n. g. cummyn.

Cyminus, a lake in Italy.

Cymodoce, the daughter of Oceanus, and Tethis.

Cymosus, a, um, that hath a tender stalke.

Cymothoe, the daughter of Nereus, and wife of Neptune.

Cyna, æ, a certayne tree in Archadie, wherof they make theyr garmẽtes also a cappe that the Lacedemonians vsed to weare.

Cynaglossus, described of Plinie to haue little burres, is that whiche in englisth is called dogs tonge, or houndes tonge.

Cynamulgus, a certaine bird in Arabie.

Cynanthropia, idem quod Lycanthropia.

Cynæthium, a citee of Archadie.

Cynámya, æ, a doggfie.

Cynanche, es, f. ge. a syckenes called the squinee, whiche is in the throte and tawes.

Cynara, an herbe nowe called Artochokes.

Cynasonas, a pynne, wherwith women tryin vp theyr heare.

Cyneas, an excellent wyse man, who beyng sent from kynge Pyrrhus ambassadour to Rome, the nexte daie after he came thyther, he saluted the whole senate & gentylmen by theyr names. Seneca in prologo libri. 1. Decla. saieth, that he saluted the Senate, and all the people stans dynge about to beholde hym, by theyr names.

Cynegética, volumes written of huntyng.

Cynegirus, a capitayne of Athens.

Cynia, idem quod Cynocrambe.

Cynice, es, fem. gene. the secte of philosophiers called Cynici.

Cynici, were a secte of philosophiers, whiche signifieth doggishe, for the similitude of their condicions. For they barked at all men, and occupyed womenne openly, and spued without any prouision. The fyrst authour therof was Anisthenes, and nexte hym folowed Diogenes

Cynips, cyniphis, a flie with long leggs, called also Musca canina, a gnat, or migge.

Cyniphis, or Cyniphos, a ryuer of Africke, by the whiche are bredde great gotes.

Cyniphius, a, um, of that ryuer, or of gotes.

Cyniphia pellis, the skynne of a gote.

Cynnaberis, is that, which the apothecaries doo call Sanguis draconis.

Cynacauma, an inflammation or bournyng, cõmyng of the byting of a madde dogge.

Cynóchala, idem quod Polygonum.

Cynocéphalus, a beaste lyke an ape, greatter and more puissant, and hath the heade more like a dogge.

dogge. Diodorus Siculus saieth, that in bodye and fourme, he is like to a man, and hath a like voyce. I suppose it to bee those, whiche we call Babyons. Horus Apollo writeth, that they pysse. xii. tymes in a daie, and as often in the nyghte, declarynge euery houre of the daie and nyghte by makynge their vrine. also that the dogge of that kynde so lamenteth the wane of the moone, that durynge the tyme that she is darke, before the change, he neuer looketh vpward, nor eateth any thyng, but sheweth a countenance of sorowe. Also people vnder the great Lane, hauing heades like dogges, are so called.

Cynocephalia, æ, f. g. an herbe, the floure whereof is lyke a dogges head, called of the Latines, Herba Pulicaris, because the seedes bee lyke to fleas.

Cynocephalum, idem quod Psyllium. Dios.

Cynocrambe, the herbe Cynia. Dios.

Cynodontæ, are dogges teethe, whiche doo growe in their latter age.

Cynoglossa, or Cynoglossos, an herbe called Houndes tounge.

Cynomazon, is interpreted to be chamælion, whiche put in porrage, doth kill dogges.

Cynomórion, called also Orobanche, a wede growynge amonge beanes and pease, and destroieth them.

Cynomyia, æ, fœ. g. a flye that dooeth sucke the bloude of beastes, some call it an horse flye, all be it by the etymologie of the woorde: it might be better called a dogge fly. It is also the herbe called Cynocephalia.

Cynopolis, a citee, wher Anubis was honoured.

Cynórrhodon, The flower of the red hyp.

Cynórrhodus, f. g. named in latin Rosa canina, that which thei call swete bryar or Eglantine.

Cynos, in latine Canis, a dogge. Also a citee in Locris.

Cynosarges, a place in Athens, where children, whiche were bastardes, were exercised.

Cynósbatos, ti, f. g. the wylde eglantyne, called also dogge bryer.

Cynosorchis, an herbe called also Orcius, of the apothecaries Testiculum canis, and Satyrion. It hath leaues lyke an olyue, softe and lyyng on the grounde, the roote is round lyke the stones of a man, loke Orchis.

Cynosórhodos, eglantine.

Cynosûra, a fygure of sterres in heauen, called Vrsa minor, It was also the name of one of Iupiters nourses.

Cynosura ova, egges that proue not vnder a foule that sytteth.

Cynozolon, a synkynge herbe of the kynde of thystelles, the stronge sauoure whereof, causeth the tyches to falle from a dogges eares.

Cynozon, idem.

Cynthia, one of the names of Diana.

Cynthus, an hyll of the ylande Delus, where Apollo and Diana were borne.

Cyparissa, a citee of Achaia.

Cyparissia, æ, fœ. g. the fyft kynde of spurge, the greatest of them all.

Cyparissus, the sonne of Telephus, whiche bewaylynge the deathe of a tame hynde, slayne by his louer Syluanus, was tourned into a Cypres tree.

Cyparissus, si, f. g. a cypres tree.

Cypérus, ri, m. g. is that, whiche of the apothecaries, is called Iuncus odoratus, or rather an other lyke vnto it, a kynd of Galingale.

Cypérus Babylonicus, galyngale.

Cyperus, & Cyperis, an herbe, hauynge leaues lyke sedges. also a roote lyke ginger.

Cypria, was one of the names of Venus.

Cyprinus, a, um, of the tree called Cypres.

Cyprinum oleum, an oyle made of the tree called Cypres.

Cyphi, a confection vsed in sacrifice of the pristes of Aegypt, made of thes thinges folowing, mel, vinum, vuapassa, Cyperus, resina, sesselis, aspalathus, myrrha, bitumen, iuncus, bryon. &c.

Cyprinus, a kertayne fyshe of the kind of conger, some saie it is a carpe.

Cyprium, ij, neu. ge. or Cyprium æs, a mettall called copper.

Cyprium, in the Sabine tunge signifieth good.

Cyprius, a, um, of the yle of Cypres.

Cyprus, an yle in the sea called Carpathium, ouergapnst the countrey called Syria, on the north it hath Cilicia: on the southe & the east Egypte. It is in length, after the descripcion of Strabo. 175. myles, after. 8. furlonges to the myle. Some suppose it was at the fyrst a porcion of Syria, diuided by erth quakes. This countree aboundeth in wyne, oyle, mettall, vitriole, and canes, wherof sugar is made. Also Venus was there had in great reuerence, in so muche that men beefore they did set foorthe their doughters in mariage, offered them to such strangers as came into the countrey, to be by them deflowred, & afterwarde maried them to husbandes.

Cyprus, pri, f. ge. a tree, called also Lygustrum, looke there.

Cypsella, a towne of Thrace.

Cypselos, the ware of the earc.

Cypselus, cypseli, m. g. a byrde called a martlet.

Cypselus, a kynge of Corinthus, father of Periander, one of the seuen sages of Greece.

Cyptasia, a citee in Galatia, called Carosa.

Cyrcilus, a man of Athens, who was stoned to death, for persuadynge them to yelde the rule to Xerxes.

Cyrema, id est, conceptus.

Cyrenaica, a countrey in Affrike called also Pentapolitana. It hath on the west the great Syrtis, and the lesse Affrike: on the north the parte of the middle sea called Libycum: on the east, Marmarida: on the south the deserte of Libya: in this were the notable cities, Berenice, Ptolemais,

linor, Ptolomais. ꝛc.

Cerenaica secta, a sette of philosophers, who affirmed the chiefe felicitee to bee in carnall delectation, of whom Aristippus was chiefe.

Cyrenaici canes, dogges engendred of wulfes and dogges.

Cyrbia, orum, chafe of wheate and barley.

Cyrites panis, fine bread of flower or meale.

Cyrene, es, or Cyrenæ, arum, a famous citee in Libya: also a citee in the yle of Cyprus.

Cyreneus, a man of that citee.

Cyrillus, the name of diuers learned bysshops, of the whiche one wrate agaynst Nestorius.

Cyrnea, æ, f. g. a goblette to drynke wyne in.

Cyrnus, the yle, which is called Corsica, or Corse, the people wherof are called Cyrnij.

Cyrrestis, a goddesse, worshipped in the countrey called Cyrrestica.

Cyrrha, a towne of Phocis, by the whiche be the fieldes called Cyrrhæi campi.

Cyrrhea, a citee in the mountayn of Helycon.

Cyrseum, ri, n. g. a great shippe or carrake.

Cyrus, the name of two kynges, the one in Armenia, the other in Media.

Cyrus, a noble kyng of Persia, the son of Cambises and Mandanes, the daughter of Astiages, kynge of Media. This man excelled all menne of his tyme in goodly personage, gentylnesse, prowesse, liberalitee, wysedome and memorie. Solinus wryteth, that of the exceding multitude of men, whiche were in his hoste, he so retayned the names, that he called euery man be his proper name, whan he spake vnto theim. The residue of his wounderfull vertues bee written by Senophon most eloquently in Greke. At the laste beyng insaciable in couetyng countries, he was slayne by Tomyris, quene of Scythia, with 200000 Persians, of him reade Iustine, li. 1. Herodo. li. 1. and Solinus. Valer. Max. li. 8. cap. 7.

Cyssophillon, idem quod Cyclaminus.

Cythiolithi, orum, m. g. certayne stones, whiche growe in spunges, holsome against diseases of the bladder.

Cythus, vel Cysthus, a kynd of pup, that groweth alone. also the name of a ryuer.

Cyte, es, a towne of Colchis.

Cyteus, or Cyteius, a, um, of Colchis, or of Medea.

Cyteorum, a towne of Cappadocia.

Cythera, orum, n. g. an yle agaynst Candie, and a citee in the same, dedicate to Venus.

Cythere, es, and Cythereā, æ, one of the names of Venus.

Cytheris, an harlotte, loued of Cornelius Gallus, the poete.

Cythæron, a forest or woodde in Bœotia, consecrated to the Muses.

Cythnos, one of the yles called Cyclades,

Cytinus, ni, mas. ge. the fyrst budde of the floure of a pomegranade.

Cytisus, si, m. g. an herbe, which is good to geue to cattell agaynst the rotte, some call it tretrifolie.

Cytorus, an yle of Paphlagonia, where is much boxe.

Cytrâgo, ĭnis, f. g. the herbe, which is commonly called baulme, of the apothecaries Melissa.

Cyttarus, the hygh parte of the firmament. also the holes of an hony combe bee called Cyttari: And so is the huske of an otzne, that groweth to the stalke.

Cyzicenus, a philosophier of Athens, excellent in geometrie.

Cyzicum, a famous citee of Bithynia, so named of the kyng Cyzicus.

Cyzicus, the name of an yle by Greece. also a citee of Propontis.

D ANTE. A.

Dæ, arum, people of Scythia.

Dacia, a countrete beyonds Hongarie. it hath on the northe Sarmatia of Europe: on the west the Iazygians of Metanest: on the south, Mysiam superiorē, and Dunaw: on the est, the lower Mysiam, and Dunaw. they call it now Transyluaniam, they doe not well, whithe call Denmarke by this name, whithe is Dania.

Dachrymæ, for Lachrymæ.

Dacicus, a, um, pertaynyng to the countrete called Dacia.

Dacnades, loke Dagnades.

Dacus, ci, one of the countrete of Dacia.

Dacus, and Dacius, a, um, idem quod Dacicus.

Dactylicus, a, um, of the foote in meeter called Dactylus.

Dactylides, grapes beyng longe lyke a fynger, or lyke a date.

Dactylion, lij, neu. gen. is taken for a ringe. also the herbe Scammonia.

Dactylitis, Aristolochia longa.

Dactylothēca, cæ, fœm. ge. a glooue. also a precious stone.

Dactylus, li, ma. g. a fynger, a foote in meter, hauyng the fyrst syllable longe, and the other two shorte. It is also a date. also a shell fysshe, a precious stone, and an herbe good to heale fyngers, and to prouoke bledyng at the nose.

Dactylus Idæus, a ppone.

Dædala, n. ge. were feastes celebrated yerely in the honour of the reconcylyng of Juno to Jupyter: Reade before in Citheron. Also Dædala, was the generall denomination of ymages wroughte, of whome it seemeth to some, that Dædalus tooke his name. Dædala, of Lucretius is vsed for Terra, for the diuersitee of thinges & fourmes that bee in it: Also it is a towne of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried.

Dæ-

Dædala, a bowe, wherewith they plaie on a fiitte or vyall.

Dædalus, the name of an excellent carpenter of Athens, whiche fyrſt founde the ſawe, the twyſtyle, and the augoure, and made the place in Crete, called Labyrinthus.

Dædalus, ia, lum, and Dædaleus, a, um, of Dædalus.

Dædicæ, a certayne people of Scythia, on the part of Aſia.

Dæmogorgon, ónis, whom paynymes called the god of the earthe, fyrſt creatour of the earthe.

Dæmon, mónis, (as Proclus writeth) is taken in dyuerſe ſignifications: One is that, whiche euery where hath ſouerayntee, and prouideth nerre vnto God: And ſo Jupiter called Saturne Dæmon Alſo that, which for euery man particularly proupdeth. Alſo the reaſonable ſowle, is of Plato, in his booke Timæus, called Dæmon animalis. And in his booke, Symposium, the loue of the mynde about the contemplatiō of the diuine pulchritude or vnſpeakable beautee is called Dæmon. Porphyrius ſuppoſeth, that Dæmon in euery man was nothyng els, but vnderſtandyng. Plato affirmeth (in his booke Phædo) that vnto the ſoules, whiche dooe come vnto this lyfe, is geuen Dæmon, which is the beholder and ſercher of his thoughtes and deedes, whiche after that the ſowle is departed from the body, remaineth ſtylle with hym, and foorthwith bryngeth hym ſodeynly before the Judge, where by his teſtimonie he either diſcureth or condemneth him. Sometyme Dæmon is taken for God. And therfore Apuleius intituled his booke De deo Socratis, and not De dæmone Socratis: Althoughe Socrates hym ſelfe alwaye ſo named that thing, that reſtreygned hym from dooeyng or commyttynge any thyng that was yll or vnconuenient. More ouer, Dæmon, beeynge a Greeke woorde, is dyuerſely wrytten: One waye with theyr lyttell, o, called omicron, And than dooeth it ſignifie that, whiche the Latines call Genius. Cicero nameth it Lar, whiche ſignifieth prinate Goddis or ſpirites, appoynted vnto euery particular perſone or howſe: the whiche in effecte is our good aungell or badde. Somtyme it is wrytten with the great O, called Omega, and than it ſignifieth God, wiſedome, or foꝛtune. Likewyſe Dæmonium, in the neutre gender, ſignifieth God, godhead, the power of god, whiche doeth order and gouerne the whole worlde.

Dæmonius, in the maſc. gendre had dyuers ſignifications, and the one contrary to the other. For it ſignyfied happy, lyke to God, diuine, and meruaylouſe. Contrary wyſe, miſerable, vnhappy and vnfortunate. Therfore, wher this worde Dæmonium, is writen amonge the auncient Greches, that onely ſentence, wherin it is, wyl not be well vnderſtande, without conſidering what goeth before, & what foloweth after. Notwithſtandynge amonge chriſten authors, Dæmon, and Dæmonium, be indifferently taken for a dyuell or a dampned ſpirite.

Dæmoniacus, & Dæmoniosus, poſſeſſed with an euell ſpirite.

Dæmonicus, a, um, dyuelliſhe.

Demonifuga, the herbe called Perforata.

Dætor, a Troiane mencioned in Homere.

Dagnades, a kynde of bryddes, whiche the Egyptians vſed to tye with theyr garlandes when they were drinkyng, whiche with continuall ſyngyng, bytyng, and pluckyng at them that dranke, would not ſuffer theim to ſleepe.

Dai, people of Perſia, whiche were all ſhepardes and graſiers.

Daliæ, people of Scythia, valiaunt and cruell in battayle.

Dalida, vel Dalila, an harlot dwellyng in Gaza in the countrey of the Philiſtians, which deceaued the ſtronge Samſon.

Dalmatia, a part of the great countrey called Illiria or Sclauonia, it hath on the weſt Croata, on the eaſt Boſſina, on the north, the great mountayne Albanus mons, and the countrey called Seruia, on the ſouth the ſea Adriaticum, or the goulfe of Uenice.

Dalmata, æ, a man of that countrey.

Dalmaticatus, apparayled lyke a Sclauonyſe, or haupng a coate with longe ſleues ouer the hande.

Dalmaticus, a, um, of Dalmatia.

Dalmatica veſtis, lohe Chirodota.

Dama, æ, m. & f. g. a ſalow deere.

Figere damas, to kyll deere with the bow.

Agitare damas, to hunt.

Damaſcene, a part of Syria, called alſo Meſopotamia.

Damaſcēnus, a, um, of Damaſcus.

Damaſcēna pruna, damſyns, whiche grow about Damaſcus, greatter and longer than other damſyns: whan they be dried, we call them prunes Damaſcene, which of Galene are more commended than other of that kinde: they loſe the bealy, and reſtreygne diſtillations.

Damaſcius, an hiſtoriographer, which in the time of Herodotus wrote of thynges doen before the warre of Peloponeſus.

Damaſcus, a famouſe citee in Syria, ſuppoſed to be the fyrſt that euer was inhabited.

Damaſichinus, one of Xerres capitaynes.

Damaſonium, amonge the greeches is that moſt excellent and precioufe fruict called, Myrobalanum Indum.

Damatris, the pryeſt of the temple of the goddeſſe Damia.

Damia, one of the names of the goddeſſe Cybele.

Damianus, a ſophiſter of Epheſus.

Damnas, for Damnatus, is ſometyme vſed amonge olde Latinians.

Quiſquis mihi hæres erit, dare damnas eſto, fideiq

fidei eius committo vti de quantas summas dictauero, who so euer shall bee myne heyre, shall bee bounde to paie it, and I putte him in trust to paie all suche money as I shall appoint.

Damnatio, ônis, f. g. a condemnation.

Damnatior, more worthy death.

Damnatorius, a, um, that condemneth or geueth iudgement agaynst one.

Damnatoria tabella, a bill wherin ones condemnation is written.

Damnatus, us, m. g. idem quod damnatio.

Damnatus, a, um, condemned, reproued, compelled, bounden by necessitee.

Tuus est damnatus gnatus non tu, Thy son is bounden to doe it, and not thou.

Damnificus, a, um, that is hurtfull or noysome to one.

Damnigérulus, a, um, idem.

Damno, aui, are, to condemne, to disherite, to compell, to deliuer, to blame, to reproue.

Damnare tempora infelicitatis, to say that the tyme is vnfortunate.

Damnari rei capitalis, to bee condemned of a deadly offence.

Iudicitiæ damnare aliquem, to condemne one of folie.

De maiestate, or maiestatis damnari, to bee condemned of treason.

Damnari causa indicta, to be condemned beyng absent, or not suffered to speake.

Damnari votis, to obteyne that, for whiche a vow was made, and to be bounde to performe the vowe.

Inter ipsam dimicationem ædem Iunoni Monetæ vouit, cuius damnatus voti, cum victor Romam reuertisset, dictatura se abdicauit, In the middell of the fyght, he vowed to make a temple to Juno Moneta, whiche vowe (hauyng his desyre, and beyng as conquerour, returned to Rome) he became bounde to performe, & surrendered the office of Dictatour.

Damnari votis, is taken of Virgile, to auowe or bynde by auowe.

Damnôse, hurtfully, with great perill.

Damnôsus, a, um, harmefull or hurtfull, or hauyng muche harme, damageable.

Damnum, ni. n. g. harme or hurte, damage, losse.

Damni dati formula, an action of trespasse for takyng awaie any thyng from vs.

Damno auctus, he that is more indamaged.

Damnum contrahere, to geat losse or harme by any thyng.

Magnum damnum factum est in Seruio, I haue a great losse by the deathe of Seruius.

Damnum dare, to hurte or to doo harme.

Quid facias illi, qui damnum dederit aut malum? What wilte thou doo to hym that doeth hurte or displeasure?

Damnum resarcire, to recompence for harmes that are doen, to make satisfaction or amendes.

Damnum maximum est, nisi eo ad mercatum veniam, It wyll be my great losse, excepte I come thether to the mart or fayre.

Damno esse, to be to a mans hurt or damage.

Damnum facere, to leese.

Nihil damni facis, Thou leesest nothyng, or thou haste no losse.

Damocles, one of the flatterers of Dionysius.

Damœtas, a shepeherdes name in Virgile.

Damocrates, a phisition.

Damon, a philosophiers name of Pythagoras secte.

Damophila, a woman of Greece excellently well learned.

Damostratus, a philosopher that wrote of fishes.

Damoxenus, a poete of Athens.

Dan, a towne, which is in the boundes of Judea, on the north parte.

Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, kyng of Argiues, vnto whom (beyng closed in a stronge towre) Jupiter came in the forme of a shoure of golde rayne in at the howse toppe, and gatte on hir Perseus, who was afterward a valyant knyght. He gaue that name fyrst to the countrey and people of Persia. By this fable is signified, that Jupiter sent treasure priuily vnto Danae, and also to theim that had the keepyng of hir, wherwith they beyng corrupted, suffered Jupiter to enter into the towre, and accomplysshe his pleasure. The fable declareth the force of moneys gettes in assauting of chastitee.

Danaides, the daughters of Danaus.

Danaus, a kynge of Argiues, that hadde fiftye daughters, whiche (all sauyng one) slewe their husbandes in one nyght.

Dandarica, the countrey of the people called Dandaridæ.

Dani, people of Germany called now Daci.

Daniel, elis, an holye prophete of the tribe of Juda, a noble man borne, beynge a ponge chylde was brought to Babylon, and became a man of suche temperaunce, that among the Jewes, he was taken to be Eunuchus, or a man geldyd. He continually bewayled Hierusalem, and in fastynges refrained all maner concupiscence. In fourme of bodye, he was dry and leane, but in the fauour of god he was beautyfull. By his prayer he restored Nabuchodonosor to his fyrst figure, where he was transformed of god into a monstrous beast, not withstandynge, that a lyttell before, he by the same Nabuchodonosor kynge of Babylon, was throwen into a dounegeon among hungry lyons, which neuer would touche hym to hurte hym. He beynge afterward delyuered, prophecied bothe of the comynge of Christ, and of the Empyres of Babylon, Medya, Persia, Grece, and Romains: And fynally dyed at Babylon: and there was buried: he lyued before the incarnation of Christ 619. yeres.

Danisma, ătis, n. g. vsurie.

Danista, æ, m. g. an vsurer.

Danisticus, a, um, perteignyng to vsurie.

Dan-

Dantes, a porte of Florence.
Dantiſcum, a towne of Polonia.
Danubius, a famous ryuer called Dunowe (after the deſcripcion of Plinie) hath his begynnynge in Germanie, out of an hylle called Arnoba, and paſſyng by countreis innumerable, reteyneth his name: but as ſoone as he entreth into Illiria, he is called Iſter, and receyueth into hym. ix. other ryuers, wel nyghe the halfe of theim beyng nauigable. Finally, beyng in fire wounderfull great armes, he falleth into the ſea called Pontus. The ſame is affirmed by Tacitus, ſaiyng that he calleth the hyll, where Dunow ſpryngeth, Arbona, and not Arnoba.
Danunt, Plautus dooeth vſe for Dant.
Dapālis cœna, a ſupper, whereat be many and dyuers meates.
Dapaticè, feaſtfully, plentuouſly.
Dapáticum, ample, magnificent.
Dapes, um, ibus, f. g. plur. delycate and precious dyſhes or banketes. alſo meates hurtefull and to be eſchued.
Inemptæ dapes, ſuch diſhes as one hath of his owne prouiſion vnbought.
Menſæ extructæ dapibus, furniſhed with deintie diſhes.
Daphne, the propre name of a litteil mayden, and alſo of a woodde.
Daphnia, æ, f. g. a precious ſtone holſome againſt the fallyng ſyckneſſe.
Daphnitis, tis, f. g. perwincle.
Daphnis, idis, in latin is a laurell. alſo the ſonne of Mercurie. alſo a delectable place without the citee of Antioche: And the name of a porcion of Lycia by the ſea ſyde.
Daphnites, one of the names of Apollo.
Daphnoides, an herbe lyke to laurell, nowe called Lorell or Laurie, whiche cauſeth a vehement purgacion In the plurall numbre they be the beries of laurell.
Daphnon, ônis, ma. gene. a place where laurel groweth.
Dápifer, pifera, rum, he that beareth a dyſſhe at a banket.
Dapino, áui, âre, to prepare and make readye coſtely and delicate meates.
Dapſa, or rather Daps, apis, a ſacrifice, whiche was made in wynter and in ſpryng tyme.
Dápſile, abundauntly.
Dápſilis, le, abundant, liberall, or large, ſumptuous, coſtely.
Dapſilis lectus, an excellent good bedde.
Dapſilia dicta, woordes frankely ſpoken.
Daradus, a ryuer of Libya, now called Darat.
Dardanárius, ij, ma. ge. a foreſtaller of marketes, which doeth bye before hande, to ſelle deere afterwarde: or he that keepeth in his corne to make a greatter dearthe.
Dardania, the countreie where Troie ſtoode, or the towne of Troie.
Dardaniæ artes, witchecraftes.
Dardánides, dæ, one of the ſtocke of Dardanus.
Dárdanis, idis, a woman of Troie.
Dardanius, a, um, of Troie.
Dardanum, a certaine ornament, of the ſhoulders or armes.
Dárdanus, the name of a prince, reygnyng in the parte of Phrygia, where Troie ſtode, which was of hym called Dardania.
Dardanus, is alſo the herbe Cicuta.
Dares, an hiſtoriographer of Phrygia, which wrote of the battaple of Troye.
Daricus, a coyne of the Perſians hauing Darius ymage.
Darideus, the name of a kynge of Perſia, in the tyme of Tyberius, Caius, and Claudius, the emperours.
Dariorigum, Vannes in Britayne.
Darius, the name of dyuers kynges of Perſis.
Darſiſan, of Eurticius Cordus is named to be Aſphalaton, howe be it phiſitions agree not what it is.
Daruernum, Douer.
Darus, a ryuer of Hungarie called Mora.
Daſchylos, a towne of Bithynia.
Daſcia, æ, f. g. thickeneſſe of breath.
Daſpis, the herbe Chryſoſpermon.
Daſſaritæ, people of Thrace.
Daſtylus, the father of kyng Gyges.
Daſypus, ſypodis, m. g. an hare or coonie.
Datárius, a, um, geuen, or that muſte be geuen. alſo an officer in Rome, whiche ſubſcribed the date of letters.
Datâtim, one geuyng to an other, as in the toſſyng of a ball.
Ludere pila datatim, to toſſe.
Dates, one of Darius capitayns.
Dathiathum, a kinde of Frankenſens of the woorſte ſorte.
Dathus, a place in Theſſalie, nere to Stryma, where plentie of golde is founde.
Datio, ônis, f. g. a geuyng.
Dato, áui, âre, to geue often.
Dator, ôris m. g. he that geueth: a geuer.
Datum, ti, n. g. a thyng geuen.
Datus, us, m. g. a geuyng.
Datus, a, um, geuen.
Data opera, for the nones, of purpoſe.
Datylus, a right honourable man of Athenes.
Daucus, the pelowe carette, the rootes whereof ſodden in brothe are pleaſaunt and holſome. Conſtantine ſaieth, that it is hotte and dry in the ſecounde degree. Other kyndes there be of this herbe, whiche I wyll not ſpeake of, becauſe they are not ſo neceſſary.
Daulia, or Daulis, a towne of Phocis, vnder the dominion of kyng Tereus.
Daunia, a parte of Italy, nowe called Apulia.
Dauni, a people of Italy.
Dáunifer, a capitayne of Darius.
Dautia, idem quod Lautitia,

DE, of, but ioigned with a verbe or nouns it signifieth withdrawyng, or takynge away, as Decortico, I barke or take awaie the rynde. Depilo, I plucke awaye the heare. Sometyme it signifieth downwarde, as, Deorsum descendo, I go downeward. Sometyme contrarye: as, Dehortor, I geue counsaile contrarye. Dedoceo, I teache contrarye. Sometyme it signifieth for, as, Quantum me amas de fidicina hac? Howe well dooest thou loue me for this singyng wenche?

De die, to daie, sodeynly, the same daie without warnyng.

Ergo ne vna orationis pars de die dabitur mihi? Than shall I not be suffred to speake one litell woorde to daie?

De die viuere, euery daie, from daie to daie to lyue.

De compacto, by agreement.

De filia te adij, I came to speake with you for or concernyng your doughter.

De illis verbis caue tibi, Beware howe thou speakest suche woordes.

De imperio decertatur, they fyght for the empire or chefe rule.

De improuiso, at aduenture, vnsought for, or vnlooked for, sodeynly.

De industria, of purpose, for the nones.

De integro, ekeloones, from the begynnyng.

De manu in manum, from hande to hande.

De istac te amo, I loue the for hir sake.

De mea sententia, by my counsayle.

De meo, of my good, of my owne inuention, at myne owne coste and charge.

De tuo, of thy good, or of thyn own inuention.

De suo, of his owne coste and charge.

De meo exemplo ædificet, Leat hym buylde accordyng to my plotte.

De more, as it hath been accustomed, or as the facion is.

De calcaria in carbonariam, out of the lime hyll into the cole pitte, I prouerbe, whereby is signified, From one mischiefe to an other.

De lana caprina, I prouerbe, where men contende for a trifle, as who saieth, whether a gotes heare woulle or heare.

De media nocte, at mydnyght.

De nihilo nihil est irasci, It is folye to be angry for nothyng.

De nocte abiit, he went awaie in the nyght.

De nocte vigilare, to wake in the nyght.

De pace legatos mittebat, he sent ambassadours to treate for peace.

De præfacili exores, Thou shalte lyghtely obteyne.

De proximo senex, The olde man that dwelleth here by.

De repente, sodeynely.

De subito, idem.

De scripto dicere, to speake that was before written vnto hym, to reade on a paper.

De sua sententia, of his owne heade or fantasie, without other counsayle.

De sententia alicuius, by ones counsayle, as one aduised hym.

De via languebat, he was sycke by reason of his iournee.

De meo consilio, with my counsaile or aduise.

De principio, from the begynnyng.

De te quidem, as concernyng you.

De prandio, after dyner.

De summo loco adolescens, a yong man of a noble house, or comen of a noble lynage.

De cætero, hereafter, henceforth also as concernyng the residue.

Non hoc de nihilo est, this is not for nought.

De procul, afarre of.

De super, from aboue.

De tempore, in verie good season.

Dea, æ, f. g. a goddesse.

Deacinâtus, a, um, that, from the whiche the kernelles are taken cleane awaie.

Dealbo, aui, are, to make whyte, to blaunche, to whitelyme.

Deambulâtio, ônis, fœm. ge. a walkyng forth or abrode out of the house.

Deambulatórium, rij, n. g. an alete to walke in: it maie sometyme be vsed for a galerie.

Deámbulo, aui, are, to walke abrode.

Deámo, aui, âre, to loue or fauour greatly.

Deargentâssere, to steale or bribe away money, or woorde out of vse.

Dearmâtus, a, um, that hath his harneys and weapons taken awaie.

Deártuo, aui, âre, to ioincte, or to cut of by the ioinctes, to dismembre, to cut or hew one in pieces one part from an other, to quarter, as traitors bee.

Deartuare opes, to consume and waste. ꝛc.

Deauro, aui, are, to gylte or lais ouer all with golde.

Debacchor, âris, âri, to rage as it wer in a drunkennesse, to be woode angry.

Debacchatur ignis, the fier rageth.

Debæ, people of Arabia fœlix.

Debellato, aduerb. as though the warre wer at an end.

Debellâtor, ôris, ma. g. he that vainquyssheth or ouercometh.

Debellâtum est cum Græcis, the warre against the Grecians is at a poincte.

Debellâtus, a, um, vainquished.

Debello, aui, are, to vanquishe by warre.

Debeo, uí, ére, to owe, to bee bounde to one.

Animam debet, looke Anima.

Nos tibi debemus, we bee bounde to you.

Magnopere debere alicui, to bee greatlye bounde to one.

Inuentio eius debetur Chio insulæ, that thing was fyrst inuented in the yle Chius.

Debuit nosse, he shoulde haue knowen.

Debere alicui, to be bound to thanke one that he is

he is on lyue.
Debere alicui eruditionem, ſalutem, noſtra omnia, to be bound to thanke one for our lerning, our helthe, and all that we haue.
Pecunia cæpta eſt deberi, the monete began to be due.
Debibo, bibi, bibere, to drynke vp.
Debilis, le, weake, feeble.
Debilitas, ātis, fœ. ge. weakeneſſe, feebleſſe, debilitee.
Animi debilitas, baſeneſſe of courage.
Debilitātio, ōnis, f. ge. a weakenyng, or makyng faynte.
Debilitātus, a, um, weakened, made feeble, diſcouraged.
Infirmus & debilis. Mancus & debilis.
Debilito, āui. āre, to make feeble or weake.
Debilitat ſpem meam tua profectio, youre goyng fooꝛth maketh me haue the leſſe hope.
Vocem fletu debilitare, to make that one can ſcant ſpeake for weeppng.
Frangi & debilitari.
Debitio, ōnis, f. g. the acte of owyng.
Debitor, ōris, ma. g. he that oweth, a dettour.
Debitum, ti, n. g. a debte or duetie.
Debiti iudicatus, condempned in an action of debte.
Debitus, a, um, that is due, owen.
Deblātero, āui, āre, to ſpeake foolyſhly, to babble reprochefully.
Debrior, aris, ari, to be dronken.
Debris, a town in Ethiopia, where as be the people called Garamantes, in the whiche towne is a well, wherof the water is in the day tyme as colde as yce, and in the nyght boylynge hotte, the countreye beeynge the hotteſt parte of all Ethiopia.
Debúccino, āui, are, idem quod Buccino.
Deca, tenne.
Decachinnor, aris ari, to ſcorne.
Decachordum, di, neu. g. an inſtrument with x. ſtrynges.
Decacumināti̇o, ōnis, fœ. ge. the cuttyng of the toppe of a thyng.
Decacúmino, āui, are, to ſtryke of the toppe.
Decadōrus, a, um, ten handfull longe.
Decameron, that is of ten diuers thinges.
Decarchon, a capitaine ouer ten horſemen.
Decalcātum, walſhed ouer with lyme.
Decalogus, i, ma. ge. the booke of holy ſcripture conteynyng the ten commandementes.
Decalúo, āui, are, to make veraie balde.
Decānto, āui, are, to repoꝛte or ſpeake often tymes. ſometyme to babble or prate.
Decāphorus, ri, m. g. a tieter boꝛne by ten men.
Decāpolis, a countrey in Iudea, beyonde the ryuer of Flume Iordane, conteignyng ten cities.
Decaprōti, generall receyuers of tributes and finances, whiche ſtand alwayes charged with any thyng that is minyſhed or lacketh.
Decāpulo, aui, are, to empty veſſelles, proꝛpeꝛly of oyle.
Decarchus, a capitaine ouer x. men of armes.
Decas, ādis, that conteineth the numbꝛe of ten.
Decauleſco, to groowe to a ſtalke.
Decēdo, ceſſi, ĕre, to departe from a place, to myngle or appayꝛe, to geue place to an other, to dye.
Decedamus hinc, leat vs go henſe.
Decedere de ſuo iure, to remytte ſomewhat of his ryght.
Decedere de ſuo more, to change his cuſtom.
Decedere inſtituto ſuo, to doo other wiſe than he was wont.
Decedere itinere, to tourne out of the waye for ſome purpoſe.
Decedere officio, or de officio, to do againſt his duetie, to dooe no moꝛe his duetie, or to dooe contrarye to that honeſtee and reaſon requyꝛeth.
Decedere via, to go out of the waie, to geue the waie to an other of courteſie.
Decedet nihil de ſumma, there ſhall bee no thyng diminiſſhed.
Decedi, to haue place or waie geuen.
Hæc enim ipſa ſunt honorabilia, quæ videntur leuia atq; communia, ſalutari, appeti, decedi, aſſurgi, deduci, reduci, for thoſe thynges are honourable, whiche ſeeme to bee of ſmall effecte, and commune, to be waited on, to be ſued vnto, to haue the waie geuen, to be rūne vnto, to be brought vnto the courte, & brought againe home.
Decedere alicui, to diſdeigne to meete one.
Decedere à ſuperioribus decretis, to breake or dooe againſt ſuche ordinaunces as haue ben in tyme paſte decreed.
Decedere fide, to breake fayth or promyſe, to go from his promyſe.
Nihil decedet periculi de cauſa eius, his cauſe ſhall haue neuer the leſſe danger or peril.
Furori Tribunitio decedam, I wyll departe or geue place to the furie of the Tribunes.
Decedere de ſententia, to change his opinion.
De vita decedere, to die.
Decedet hæc ira, this anger wyll awaie.
Decelia, one of the. xii. cities ordeigned and diſpoſed by Cecrops.
Decem, the noumbꝛe of. x.
December, i, ma. ge. the name of one of the xii. monethes.
Decémiugis, a teme of. x. horſes.
Decemmodiæ, veſſelles conteynyng ten buſſhelles.
Decémpeda, æ, fœ. ge. a perche, a polle ten foote longe, to meaſure lande with.
Decempedātor, ōris, ma. ge. he that meaſureth lande with that polle.
Decemprimi, idem quod Decaproti.
Decemſcalmus, a bote that hath. x. oꝛes.
Decemtabulæ, were the olde lawes of the Romayns, fetched out of Greece, wherevnto after war-

warde were .ii. tables added, by theim that were called Decemuiri.

Decemuirālis, le, pertepnyng to the office of Decemuir.

Decemuirātus, us, masc. gene. the office of Decemuri.

Decemuiri, after that the lawes of the Grekes wer brought vnto Rome, by Spurius Posthumius, P. Sulpitius, and A. Manlius, ambassadours sent for that purpose to Athens, than were there. x. men chosen and appointed, which shoulde, of those same lawes and the auncient customes of the cite, make lawes, write and publysh theim. And theyr authoritee was aboue all other, so that they moyghte make lawes, and if neede were interprete theim. And where before were but. x. tables of lawes, they added vnto theim twoo mo: And so all those lawes together, were called Leges duodecim tabularum, and the dignitee of those men was called Decemuiratus, and euery of them was called Decemuir, and theyr authoritee Decemuirale ius.

Decennis, ne, of ten peres age or continuance.

Decēdium, the space of ten daies.

Decennalis, le, of ten peres.

Decennium, nii, n g. the space of. x. peres.

Decens entis, com. g. conuenient, mete

Decenter, comely, semely, or as it is conuenient.

Decēnia, æ, f. g somelinesse, semeynesse.

Deceptor, oris, m g a decepuer or begpiler.

Deceptus, a, um, decepued. begpled.

Decērmina, orum, n. ge thynges pulled awaie, in purgeyng or mahyng cleane of thynges.

Decerno, creui, ere, to decerne, to iudge, to ordeyne, to decree, to determyne, to purpose or diseuse: Also to contende, to trie by batail.

Decernere quæstionem, to ordeyne that an examination be made.

Nequeo suis decernere, I can not well iudge or decerne.

Decretum est mihi, I haue determyned or poarposed.

Decernere & iudicare.

Statuere & decernere.

Secundum aliquem decernere, to geue sentence, to conclude or determine a matter on ones parte, or for his profyte or furderance.

Decernere de re aliqua, to decerne or decree, and make some ordinance for a thyng.

Decernere honores alicui, whan one by his opinion and iudgement, greeth honour and dignitee to a man.

Decernere regnum alicui, to geue a sentence or opinion, that one shoulde bee made a kynge.

Laudationem alicui decernere, to appointe and ordeyne that certeyn ambassadours be sent to geue honourable praise and commendacions to one for his vertue and nobleneese.

Legationem contra aliquem decernere, To ordeyne certayne persons to go to a prince or people to complaine on one.

Noxiam decernere, To determyne that one shall paye and make amendes for the hurtes that he hath dooen.

Nouam quæstionem decernere, To ordeyne that an extraordinarie examination be made after a newe sorte.

Vtinam meo solum capite decernerem; I would god the daunger of this perill that I am nowe in, belonged vnto me onely.

Decernere cornibus, To fyght with the hornes, as bulles and other lyke beastes doo.

Ferro vel armis decernere, to trie the matter by playne force or dent of swoorde.

Decerpo, pſi, ĕre, to pull or pluche of, to pull somewhat away, to dimpnisshe.

Decerpere fructum ex aliqua re, to take fruite or profyte of a thyng.

Decerpere de dignitate alterius, to plucke awaie or dimpnisshe parte of an other mans dignitee.

Decerptus, a, um, pluched of.

Humanus animus decerptus de mente diuina, The mynde of man taken and fourmed of the spirite of god.

Decertātio, ōnis, f. g. a stryuyng or contendyng.

Decertatorius, a, um, contencious.

Decertatus, a, um, contended or stryuen for.

Decerto, aui, are, to contende or fyght together, to trie or wage to the vttermost.

Contentione decertare, to contende with great altercation.

Decertare cum aliquo de imperio, to contende with one, who shall haue the soueraintee or maystrie.

Decertare vi, prælio, armis, ferro.

Decertatur, the impersonall.

Decessio, ōnis, a departynge from any thyng, a goyng away, whan one leaueth his place to an other. Also a diminution or decreace.

Mansio, & Decessio, contrarie.

Decessio & Accessio, contrarie.

Decessor, ōris, ma. ge. one that goeth awaie and leaueth his place to an other.

Decessus, us, m. g idem quod Decessio.

Decet, sometyme impersonall, sometyme personall, it besemeth, it is conuenient, to become, to be apte or mete.

Decet me hæc vestis, this garmente becometh me well.

Ornatum capiam, qui me potius decet, I wyll take that apparayle, that becometh me better.

Hoc sic decet, it is mete or conuenient that it be so dooen.

Ita nobis decet, so it becometh vs.

Aptum est & decet

Decido, cidi, ere, to cut of. Also to decyde or discusse a matter in variaunce, to determyne or make a composition or agrement betwene men that bee at controuersie. sometyme to expresse.

Decide mihi collum, si falsum ad te loquar,

cut of my neche, if I tell you a falſe tale, or if I lye to you.

Tranſigere & decidere cum aliquo, to come to a poinct, to conclude or fall to agrement with one, concernyng any mattier.

Decidere de negotio aliquo, to diſcuſſe or determine a mattier, to conclude or bryng it to a poyncte.

Precio cum aliquo decidere, to geue money to the entent to come to ſome ende or concluſion in a matter, or to bryng a thing to paſſe.

Decidere pro libertate, To fall at ſome compoſition for ones lyberte or fredome.

Cætera propriis deciſa ſunt verbis, other thinges wer expreſſed in their proper and feate woordes.

Décido, décidi, ére, to fall of or awaye.

Decidere ab archetypo, to varye from the coppe or paterne.

Decidere à ſpe, to be diſapoynted of that he loked for.

Decidit fructus, he loſte all the profyte that ſhoulde come of it.

Quanta de ſpe decidi? out of how great hope am I fallen?

Decidere equo, vel ex equo, to fall from ones horſe.

Decidit in præceps, he fell down headelonge.

Poteſtas virbis decidit, the power or authorite of the citee is decaied.

Decidium, dij, n. g. a fall.

Decidua, are thoſe thynges that fall awaie, as leaues of trees.

Deciduus, a, um, ſubiect to fallyng. ſomtyme cut downe. ſomtyme it ſignifieth hangyng downe. Teſtes pecori armentoque ad crura decidui, The ſtones of ſheye and rudder beaſtes, bein hangyng downe to their thanks. In the firſt ſignification,

Omnibus caua cornua & in mucronem demum concreta ſunt, ceruis autem ſolida & omnibus annis decidua, all haue their hornes holowe, but heyng ſharpe at the endes, there be they concrete & without holowenelle: Onely deere haue hornes full and maſſy, whiche euery yere do fall of, or (to ſpeake it more properly) whiche heades they do caſt euerie yere.

Decies, ten tymes. Leonardus Portius (in his boke De Seſtertio) writeth, that he had obſerued, that where Decies, and other aduerbes of nombre, haupng that termination, were added to an other noumbre for multiplyng theroſ: they ſignifie no more than they repreſented: as Decies Centena, ten hundred: Decies millena, ten thouſande. But whan they were founden by them ſelues, to ſignifie the quantite of the thynge that folowed, they were multiplyed by an hundred thouſande: as, Decies Seſtertium, ten hundred thouſande Seſtertij. Duodecies talentum, for. iii. hundred thouſande talentes. For the firſt he bryngeth exam-

ples of Martianus Capella, Macrobius, Plinius, Varro, and Columella: For the ſeconde he bryngeth out of Tacitus, Tranquillus, Plinie, and Cicero, in ſecunda philippica: Afterward he ſuppoſeth, that in the olde tyme, whan the ſaied noumbres were multiplied with an hundred thouſande: they dyd than put an N. betwene the, E. and the, S. As Deciens, duodeciens, milliens: And to the proſe thereof he bryngeth in Varro de analogia, & Pedianus in ſecundam actionem Ciceronis in Verrem. concernyng the computacion of Decies Seſtertium, the ſame is affirmed by Budeus, and the reuerend father Cuthbertus Tonſtallus (at the writyng hereof moſte worthy biſhop of Durham) in his boke de ſuppurationc.

Décimæ, ârum, f. g. plu. the tenthes.

Decimanus ſiue Decumanus, a, um, great.

Décimo, aui, are, to take the tenth parte from the reſidue.

Decimare legiones, was when the tenth perſone of euery legion was put to deathe.

Decimodiæ, veſſelles that holde. x. buſſhelles.

Decimum, the tenth tyme.

Décimus, a, um, the tenthe, the chiefe or principall: as,

Decimum quodq; ouum, euery tenth egge.

Decimus quiſque fluctus, euery tenth rune.

Decipio, décipis, cépi, ére, to diſceyue or begyle.

Expectationem alicuius decipere, to deceiue ones expectation.

Decipula, æ, fœm. g. a ginne, trappe, or ſnare to take byrdes with.

Decipulum, li, n. g. idem.

Decircino, aui, are, to vnboowe, or to bryng out of compaſſe or roundenelle.

Decirêmis, is, fœ. g. a galie that hath ten oyes in one ſeate or benche.

Deciſio, ônis, a diſcuſſyng, determynacion, or compoſition of mattiers in debate.

Facere deciſionem, to make a compoſition or determination.

Deciſus, a, um, diſcuſſed, determined, cut of.

Decius, the name of a noble houſe of the Romaynes.

Declamâtio, ônis, fœm. g. an exerciſe in feigned oracions, or amonge our lawiers a moote.

Declamâtor, ôris, maſ. g. one that declameth, or exerciſeth hym ſelfe in feygned theames.

Declamatôrius, a, um, pertenyng to ſuch exerciſe.

Declâmito, aui, are, to declame often tymes.

Declâmo, aui, are, to declame or exerciſe in pleadyng feigned argumentes, which amonge the lawiers of this realme is called mootyng. ſomtyme to ſpeake out contentiouſely.

Declarâtio, ônis, a declaracion or denouncing.

Declarâtus, a, um, declared, denounced.

Declaratus eſt conſul, he was denounced or declared Conſull.

Declâro, aui, are, to declare, to open a thynge whiche is darke.

De-

Declinátio, ônis, fœ. g. a bendyng or inclinynge of the bodie. Also a digression from a matter or purpose. In eschuyng or auoydyng.

Declinátus, a, um, bended, inclyned.

Declinata ætas, olde age.

Nec declinatum quicq̃ ab aliarum ingenio, vllam reperias, Neyther shall ye fynde one, that in the leste poynct in the worlde is of vnlyke nature or disposicion from the other. Or you shall fynde theim all of lyke nature or disposicion, or not one to swarue from the nature of other.

Declino, áui, áre, to eschewe, to leaue, to turne awaie, to leade awaie, to alienate.

Vibem illam declinaui, I lefte that citee, and passed foorth by.

Declinare se extra viam, To tourne out of the waye.

Declinare de via, to go out of the waie, and by a metaphore, to erre, not to obserue the ryght rule of reason.

Declinat in vesperum dies, it wareth night, or it draweth towarde night.

Inflammatio corporis declinat, the vehement bournyng of the bodie asswageth.

Appetere & Declinare, contrarie.

Persequi & declinare, contrarie.

A malis natura declinamus, euen by nature we auoyde and eschewe euyll thynges.

Declinare ab religione officij, not to obserue the lawes of honestee and vertue.

Declinare á statu, to remitte somewhat of ones constancie in his behauiour.

Declinare vitia, to auoyde or eschewe vyce.

Huc declinabam nec inuitus, I dyd bende somewhat to this mattier in my communication, and that wyllyngly or of purpose.

Declinare ea quæ sunt nocitura, to auoyde those thynges that be hurtefull.

Declinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe by geuyng backe or stoppyng a syde.

Declinare certamen, to eschewe battayle, or refuse to fyght.

Decliuis, ue, bendyng or inclynyng as it wold fall.

Decliuis ætate, fallen in age, verate olde.

Decliuitas, átis, the bendynge or inclynyng of a thyng as it wolde fall.

Decóctor, ôris, ma. gen. he that hath wasted all his substance, and is brought to extreme pouertee, spetially by dyce playyng and lechery, a banke rupt.

Decoctum, i, neu. g. a decoction or a thyng that is sodde.

Decoctus, us, m. g. a decoction or seethynge.

Decoctúra, æ, f. g. idem.

Decoctus, a, um, well sodden, and by a metaphore, tried or purged.

Decocta, sodden water.

Decollo, aui, are, to stryke of the head by the necke, to beheade. Also to layle, to deceyue or disapoynct.

Vna est quæ decollauit, one woman there is that hath deceyued hym.

Décolor, ôris, om. gen. yll coloured. sometyme foule or fylthy.

Décolor ætas, a tyme or age that hath no vertue or honestee.

Decolorátio, ônis, fœ. g. a lesyng or destroiyng of the colour of a thyng.

Decolóro, áui, áre, to stayne, to spyll the colour, to take awaie the colour of a thyng.

Decolórus, a, um, idem quod décolor, after Calepyne. Decoloratus, a, um, yll coloured, or that hath loste his colour.

Decoontes, the sonne of Hercules by Megara, the daughter of Creon.

Décoquo, coxi, ĕre, to boyle or seethe vetaps muche: sometyme to chaunge or digest perfectly. Also to consume or waste a mans substance, or to bryng detriment or losse. somtyme to change, or conuerte: as, Omnem succum alienum in venenum décoquit. i. conuertit.

Décoquit domino res, whan a man bestoweth labour on a thing, and it doeth not quite cost.

Decoquant anni materiam, yeres or age make diminyshe or take awaie muche of the mattier.

Decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo, Thou must byte on the bridle.

Decoquere creditoribus, to consume & waste ones substance, so that his creditours can haue nothyng.

Decoquere bonæ spei, to frustrate and destroye the good hope and expectacion of men.

Decor, ôris, masc. gen. the grace that one hath, whan that that he doeth or speaketh, becometh him well, beautie, comelynesse.

Honestatis decor, the beautie and comelynesse of honestee.

Decorátus, a, um, set foorth, commended, made beautifull and gorgious.

Decore, honestely, comely.

Decóro, aui, are, to beautifie or make fayre, or pleasant to the eyes or eares.

Décoro, décoras, áui, áre, penultima correpta, to doe honour to a man, to make more honourable, to set foorthe, to commende.

Magnum principem décorat sapientia, wysedome dooeth muche honoure vnto a great prince.

Hæc omnia decorabat vitæ grauitas & integritas, grauitee & integritee of lyfe dyd greatly commende and set foorthe all these thynges.

Mores décorant virum, maners dooe commende and sette foorthe a man.

Decorare aliquem honoribus, to auance one and make hym of great authoritee.

Omni laude decoranda virtus, vertue worthy to be commended and set foorth with all prayse.

Decorticátio, ônis, the barkynge of trees.

Decórtico, aui, are, to barke a tree.

Decórum, ri, n. ge. a semelynesse, or that whiche becometh the; person, hauynge regarde to his

nature, degree, ſtudie, office, or profeſſion, bre it in doorynge or ſpeakynge: a grace. ſometyme it ſignifieth honeſtee.
Decórum & elegans.
Decórum ab aſpectu, beautiefull to the eie: that maketh a fayre ſhewe.
Vix ſatis decorum eſt, It is ſcant comely or honeſte.
Decórus, a, um, honeſt, ſemely, fayre, comely, beautifull.
Decorus ab aſpectu, beautifull to ſee to.
Decotes, thredebare garmentes, or garmentes worne to the vttermoſte.
Decrépitus, a, um, verie olde, at the pptes bzynche.
Decrepita ſenectus, extreme age.
Decreſco, eui, ſcere, to waxe leſſe, to decreaſe.
Decreſcere & Accreſcere, contrarie.
Morbus decreſcit, the ſickneſſe weareth away.
Decreſcente die, whyle the daye waxeth ſhozter.
Decretórius, a, um, iudiciall. alſo decreed, ſtabliſhed.
Decretorij dies, daies, in whiche phiſicions maie perceiue the importance of a ſickeneſſe, by certaine tokens in the patient: whiche be alſo called Dies Critici.
Decretorium tempus, Decretorium ſydus, wherby iudgemẽt is geuen of the encreaſe that ſhall ſucceede of anye thyng.
Arma decretoria, weapons, wherewith a man muſte fyght ernestly for lyfe and death.
Decretorius dies, is vſed of Seneca for the daie of ones deathe.
Decretoria pugna, a controuerſy whan two aduocates reaſon on the principall poynctes of the mattier, wherby it muſte be diſcuſſed and determined.
Decrẽtum, ti, n. g. a decree, a thing determyned, a fyrme conſent in an opinion or ordinance.
Edictum & decretum.
Decretum auferre, to forbode an ordinance.
Decretum facere, to make a decree or ordinaunce.
Decrẽtus, a, um, decreed, appoynted determined.
Omnibus decreta mors eſt, deathe is appointed to all men: or all men bee made mortall.
Décubo, aui, are, to lye downe.
Deculco, aui, are, to treade vnder foote.
Deculto, aui, are, to hyde vnder or priuyly.
Décumæ, arum, f. g. plu. the tenthes.
Decumânus, ni, maſc. g. a generall receiuour or gatherer of taxes, ſubſidies, or other lyke exactions: Alſo a fermer of the tenthes.
Decumânus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Decumana porta, the great gate or entrye into a campe or armie.
Decumanus limes, a lyne goeyng from the eaſte to the weſte.
Decumana oua, great egges. Likewyſe Decumana pira, and Decumani fluctus.
Decumanus ager, a fylde, whereof tenthes be taken.
Decúmbo, bui, ĕre, to lye downe, to ſyt downe at the table. It is properly ſpoken of ſwoorde players, whan they beyng wounded fall downe to the grounde.
Honeſte decumbere, to dye honeſtly.
Décumus, a, um, idem quod Decimus.
Decupa, æ, fœm. gen. he or ſhe that ſelleth wyne by the potte.
Decuplâtus, a, um, ten tymes double or. x. folde.
Décuplo, aui, are, to double ten tymes.
Decuplò, an aduerbe, ſignifyeth ten tymes or ten folde.
Décuplum, idem.
Décuplus, a, um, ten tymes ſo muche.
Decures, olde writers vſed for Decuriones.
Decuriátio, ónis, a makyng of knyghtes or aſſitaynes.
Decuriâtus, us, m. g. idem.
Decúria, æ, fœ. ge. was the ordre, office, or company, whiche was vnder the office of Decurio. Alſo the company of iudges, as we haue of the kynges benche, common place, and exchecker. And Decurio, he that is chiefe of theim. The nobilitee of Rome was diuided into companies, called Decuriæ, lyke as the commons into Centurias, and the chefe of euerye Decuria, was named Decurio. Alſo a company of men eatyng and drynkyng together. Alſo a bande of men.
Decúrio, ónis, ma. ge. an officer, hauyng authoritee ouer ten men of armes, or the tenth part of a company. Alſo it was taken for the lorde chambzelayne to the emperour. Alſo they were in other citees the ſame that the Senatours were at Rome.
Decurio, aui, are, to deuyde into bandes or companies.
Decurro, curri, or cucúrri, ere, to renne downe, by tranſlation it ſignifieth to renne from the one ende to the other, to iuſte, to make haſt, to hie apace, to renne or reſorte to a thynge for ſuccour.
Decurrere ſurſum deorſum, to renne vppe and downe.
Decurrere cum aliquo, to iuſte with one.
Decurrere in armis, to renne at the tylte in harneys.
Effuſo paſſu decurrere, to make ſpede, to renne apace.
Ad remedium aliquod decurrere, to renne or haue refuge to ſome remedie.
Vitam decurrere, to leade or paſſe foorthe ones lyfe.
Decurritur, men renne or reſorte.
Breuiter decurrere, to paſſe ouer a thynge in fewe woordes.
Decúrſio, ónis, fœm. gen. a rennynge, a courſe, a flowyng, a iuſtyng at the tylte or random, an inuaſion of men of warre, made on theyr ene-

mies

mies landes, a rode.
Decurſionem indicere, to proclaime iuſtes.
Decurſorium rij, neu. ge. the place where the iuſtes be kepte, the liſtes.
Decurſus, a, um, paſſed ouer.
Septaginta milia paſſuum vis eſſe decurſa biduo? woulde you, that he ſhoulde trauaple. 700. myles in the ſpace of. ii. daies?
Decurſa abs te hæc ſunt breuiter, you haue paſſed ouer theſe thynges brefely or in fewe wordes.
Quid mihi opus eſt, decurſo ætatis ſpacio, cum eis gerere bellum? What needeth me nowe in myne olde age, or nowe in my later dayes, to make warre with them?
Decurſus, us, maſc. g. a flowynge or rennyng of water, a ruſhyng, a paſſyng ouer of tyme.
Decurſus honorum, the tyme or ſpace that one hath borne office or dignitee in the common weale, or paſſed thorough all offices in the comon weale.
Decurſus temporis mei, the paſſynge ouer of the tyme that I muſt be there.
Decurtatus, a, um, ſhortened, abbreuiated.
Decus, décoris, n. ge. honour, and reputacion, that one hath for doyng of a thyng.
Décoris ſecurus, he that hath no regarde of honeſtee.
Decus verum in virtute poſitum, True honour conſiſteth in vertue.
Décora & ornamenta.
Decus & lumen.
Decus & laus ciuitatis, the honour and comendacion of any citee.
Decuſſatim, cutte in ten partes or euen portions, or in forme of an. X. or burgonion croſſe.
Decuſſatio, onis, and Decuſſis, a deuiſion, cut, ſawen, or carued vpon any thynge after the fourme of foure lynes drawne a croſſe, by one enter or poynte, whiche maketh. viii. equall portions.
Decuſſis, is, m. g. ten whole partes, or ten Iſſes, ten pounde weyght. Alſo pieces equally cut. Wherunto the diuiſions of tymbre ſawen in equall partes. It is vſed of Vitruuius for the numbre of ten It is alſo a fourme in any thing repreſentyng the letter. X. whiche parted in the middle maketh an other figure called Quincunx. V.
Decuſſo, auí, áre, to cut or drawe out in length, or to cut or diuide in ten partes: or rather to cut and diuide after the fourme of the letter. X. to cut equally in the myddle.
Decuſſus, us, m. g. a ſtrykyng or ſhakyng of.
Decúno, décutis, cuſsi, ere, To ſtryke of, to ſtrike of.
Dédecet, it is not honeſt or conuenient, it miſbecometh.
Dedecet illud in eum, That dooeth not become hym.
Hic pilus te dedecet, this cappe doth not become the.
Dedecorátus, a, um, defyled, defamed, diſhoneſted.
Dedécoro, auí, áre, to diſhonour, diſhoneſt, reproue, or defyle, to defame, to diſtayne ones honeſtee.
Dedécorus, a, um, vnhoneſt, that is to others diſhonour.
Dédecus, dedécoris, diſhonour, diſhoneſtee, reproche, diſworſhyp.
Dédecus vitæ, ac turpitudo.
Dedecus, flagitium, probrum, infamia.
Dedecori eſſe ſtudiis ac litteris, to do great diſhonour to learnyng and good letters.
Maculæ & dedecori eſſe alicui, To do great diſworſhip to a man, & diſtayne his honeſtee.
Incurrere dedecora, to renne into great diſhonour, or infamie.
Dedecore nullo abſtinere, to withholde hym ſelfe or abſteyne from no ſhamefull or vnhoneſt acte.
Dedicátio, ónis, fœm. gen. a dedicacion or conſecracion.
Dedicátus, a, um, dedicated, conſecrated.
Dédico, áui, áre, to dedicate, or conſecrate.
Dedignáno, ónis, f. g. diſdeigne.
Dedignor, áris, ári, to diſdeigne, to contemne, not to vouchſafe.
Dediſco, dídici, ſcere, to vnlearne or forgette. ſometyme to leaue ones facion, to learne contrarie to that that one hath learned before.
Deditio, ónis, f. g. rendryng vp of a place beſieged, or whan one yeldeth him ſelfe to an other.
Properare deditionem, to make haſt to yelde.
Facere deditionem ad hoſtem, to yelde.
Ad deditionem perpellere, to dryue one to yelde.
Deditítius, a, um, recreant, or that yeldeth hym ſelfe to an other.
Déditus, a, um, geuen, rendred, yelded vp.
Dedita opera, by his owne conſente, of his owne free wyll, purpoſely for the nones.
Deditus litteris, ſtudious, geuen to learnyng.
Dedo, dédidi, ere, to geue vtterly or for euer, or to become ſubiecte, to render vp, to yelde hym ſelfe to an other in battaple.
Deditionem facere, ſignifieth the ſame.
Dedere aliquem morti, to ſlea.
Dedo me tibi, I ſubmitte or yelde my ſelfe to you.
Dedere ſe totum alicui, to yelde hym ſelfe wholely to one.
Dedere aures ſuas alicui, to hearken to one diligently.
Dedere ſe lamentis, to wepe and wayle immoderately.
Manus dedere, to yelde.
Dedere neci ſeipſum, to ſlea ones ſelfe.
Dedo tibi iſtud negotij, I committe the charge of this buſineſſe to you.
Dedere aliquem in piſtrinum, To caſte one

into prisone.
Dedo pœnas temeritatis meæ, I am punished for my rashenesse.
Ad scribendum se dedere, to geue ones selfe to writyng.
Dedere aliquem alteri ad supplicium, to deliuer one to an other man to be punished.
Dedere se aliis, to applie and geue hym selfe to the factions and customes of other men: and to be redy to do what they wil haue him.
Dedo tibi hunc diem, I will doot as thow wilte haue me this day.
Dedŏceo, dédoces, cui, ere, to teache a mā other wyse than he hath afore learned: or to shewe hym that it is false that he learned before.
Dedóleo, dédoles, lui, ère, to cease from sorowe and payne, to sorowe no more.
Dédolo, áui, áre, to hewe or cut with an axe, lyke a carpenter.
Dedŭco, xi, ere, to bryng downe, to leade or drawe, to bryng from one place or one thyng to an other. Sometyme to moue from his purpose: Sometyme to bryng home honorably from any place Also to abate of a summe.
Deducere vocem, to speake small.
Deducere cibum, to diminishe ones meate.
A dolore deduci, with peines to be compelled to chaunge his opinion, or to saie contrarye to that he had saied.
Deducere aquam, to conueyghe water to any place from a good waie of.
Deducere fastidium, to prouoke vomite.
Deducere filum, to spynne.
Deduci in fraudem, to be brought into daunger, to be intrapped.
Genus deducere ab aliquo, to deriuide or come of ones lynage.
Lineamenta deducere, to pourtraie or drawe out the proporcion of a body.
Deduci periculo de animi lenitate, to bee cōstreygned with perill and daunger, to alter the gentilnesse of the mynde, and become more rigorouse or cruell.
Deducere naues, to bryng the shyppes to lande.
De domo deducere, to conducte one from his house to any place, or house.
Rationem deducere, to make accompt, to reckon.
Deducere aliquem ex regno, to depryue one of his kyngdome, to take ones realme frō him.
Ab eo deduci non potest, he can not be turned, or caused to chaunge his fantasie or opinion therin.
Rem huc deduxi, I haue brought the matter to this poynete, or I haue doon this muche.
Deducere aliquem de sententia, to cause one to chaunge his mynde.
Deducere aliquem in sententiam, to cause one to agree to any opinion or sentence.
Deducere de statu vitæ, to make one doot a thyng contrarie to his accustomed faction.
Vela deducere, to strike the sayles.
Deducere aliquem in viam, to bryng one into the waie.
Ad otium rem aliquam deducere, to bryng a thyng to quiete.
Deducere & reducere, contrarie.
Addere & reducere, contrarie.
Vt centum aurei deducerentur, That. ccc. crownes of the sonne shoulde be rebated.
Deducere plerósque dies, to continewe and prolonge the reasonynge of a matter many daies together.
Deducere sibi pilium, to put of his cap.
Vxorem deducit maritus domum, when he taketh hir frendes and bringeth hir to his owne house.
Dedúctio, ônis, fœm. gene. a bringyng to, a diminishynge.
Deductio aquæ, a conueyghyng of water.
Deductionem facere moribus, after the accustomed maner and faction, to dispossesse one of a house or landes, which he hath iust title vnto.
Deductor, oris, m. g. one that conducteth a man, or that goeth with hym.
Deductus, a, um, brought, ledde, diminished, sometyme shlender.
Deductus ad casum extremum, brought to the laste caste.
Deducta eō res est, the thyng is come to that poynete.
Deductum carmen. i. tenue & subtile.
Frons deducta, a frownyng forehead.
Deerro, áui, áre, to goe out of the ryght waie in reason, to erre. sometyme to make digression.
Deerrare dicuntur iaculantium ictus, to misse, to fayle, not to hit.
Deerrare itinere, to goe out of the waie.
Defæcátus, a, um, fyned or cleane from the lies or dregges, as wyne, whiche is not troubled.
Defæcatus animus, a cleane and incorrupted mynde.
Defæ'co, áui, áre, to drawe from the dregges, or to let wyne lye tyll it be fyne.
Defalco, áui, áre, to cut of, take awaie or minysh, whiche nowe maie be saied defalcate.
Defamo, áui, áre, to defame.
Defatigátio, ônis, fœm. gene. werinesse, or mykynge werye.
Defatigo, áui, áre, to make one werye, or to fatygate.
Defatigari cursu, to be werye of rennyng.
Defætiscor, loke Defœtiscor.
Deféctio, ônis, f. g. where a countrey, fortresse, or armie, doeth forsake their lorde or capitain, and taketh the contrarie parte. Also lacke or default: sometyme sownyng, feeblenesse, weaknesse, faintnesse.
Defectio animi, faintyng of courage.
Defectio virium, decaie and lacke of strength.
Defectio solis & lunæ, idem quod defectus.

Defectio à recta ratione, whē the mynde lo3 lacketh all honest iudgement and reason.

Defectiuus, a, um, that whiche is maymed, o3 lacketh any parte, vnperfecte.

Defector, ôris, ma. g. he that departeth from o3 rebelleth against his lo3de o3 capitain, o3 goeth from one to an other.

Defectus, a, um, that whiche lacketh anye thinge: And passyuely, forsaken.

Defectus ætate, verie olde, o3 aged.

Defectus senectute, idem.

Dentibus defecti, they that lacke teethe, toothelesse.

Cibo defecti, they that lacke meate.

Defecta senio arbor, an olde tree that wyll beare no fruite.

Defectus animo, faint hetted.

Fauore defectus, one that is out of fauoure.

Defectus, us, ma. ge. lacke, rebellyon, o3 departyng awaynst couenaunt o3 promyse.

Defectus solis & lunæ, the eclyps of the sonne and the moone.

Defectus animi, sownyng, o3 lyeng in a traunce.

Defecta corpora, bodyes consumed with sycknesse.

Defendo, di, dere, to defende, to put of, to prohibite, to defende and mayntayne any quarrel: to affirme and auowe a thyng, to vpholde.

Caput domini defendere, to defende his maister from enemies, whan he is in daunger to be slayne.

Defendere hostes, to defende, repell, and kepe backe ennemies.

Defendere & obsistere iniuriæ, and Defendere & propulsare iniuriam, to resiste and withstande iniurie o3 wronge.

Toga frigus defendit, my gowne kepith as warme the colde.

Solis ardores defendit, it keepeth of the heate of the sonne.

Vestes a tineis defendit hæc herba, this herbe keepeth clothes from mothes.

Dignitatem defendere ab inimicis, to prouyde that a mans honour be not diminished by his aduersaries.

Defendere vim, to repell and kepe backe aduersaries, to withstande vnlaufull force and iniurie.

Rectum defendere, to sustayne and vpholde right and trueth.

Valetudinem bonam defendere, to preserue and maintayne a mans good healthe.

Defendere iniuriam alicui, to kepe one, that he haue not iniurie doone vnto him.

Defendere atque sistere iniuriæ, to repelle and withstande iniurie.

Defensio, ônis, f. ge. a defendyng.

Propugnatio & Defensio.

Defénsito, to defende often.

Defénsio, aui, are, the frequentatiue of defendo.

Defensor, oris, m. g. a defender.

Defensor necis, he that saueth ones lyfe, whan he is in perill to be slayne.

Defensus, a, um, defended.

Deferbeo, lere Deferueo.

Sperabam iam deferbuisse adolescentiam, I hoped that the great heate o3 rage of youth, had ben paste.

Defero, tuli, deférre, to beare o3 carie, to bryng to, to repo3te, to declare o3 shewe, to bestowe, to offre, to commytte, to disclose, to cõplayne, to accuse o3 appeale one, to geue office o3 dignitie, to attribute.

Deferri naui, to be caried o3 cõueighed by shyp.

Deferre ad aliquem, to make repo3te o3 declare vnto one.

Deferre aliquem furti, maiestatis, erroris, veneficij, impietatis, to apeache one of felonie, treason. &c.

Deferre mandata, vel postulata, to dooe a message.

Deferre nomen, to complayne.

Deferre primas, to geue place, o3 preeminence to one.

Deferunt de me apud vos, they repo3te of me falsely vnto you.

Deferri in errorem, to be brought into errour.

Deferri in præceps, to fall o3 tumble downe headelong.

Defertur Moganus in Rhenum, the ryuer Moganus renneth into the ryuer of Rhine.

Vxor marito dotem defert, the wyfe bryngeth dowry to the husbande.

Studium & beneuolentiam ad aliquem deferre, to offre his seruice & good wyll to a man to prouoke him to amitee and frendshyp.

Deferre aliquid in beneficij loco, To dooe a thyng to one, accomptyng it in stede of a benefyte and pleasure.

Deferre causam ad patronum dicitur litigator, whan he sheweth to hym the mattier, desyryng ayde and counsaile therin.

Deferre querælas ad aliquem, to complayne to one.

Querælas ad aliquem per alium deferre, to sende complaynes to one by an other.

Deferre consilia ad aduersarios, to disclose mens counsayles to theyr ennemies.

Acerbum nuncium ad aliquem deferre, to bryng heauy tydynges to one.

Denegare & deferre, contrarie.

Beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, whan pleasures and benefytes be dooen to men, as it were sleapyng, and not lokyng no3 sekyng for them.

Deferre pacem hostibus, to offre peace to the ennemies.

Optionem eligendi deferre, to geue one the chopse.

Palmam alicuius rei alicui deferre, to geue o3 attribute to one the chiefe prayse and commendacion in a mattier.

Præconium alicui deferre, To commytte the charge to one, that a thynge be openly cried and solde.

Deferre negotium ad aliquem, to truste one to dyspatche a mattier or busyneſſe.

Deferre nomen alicuius de ambitu, de repetundis, to accuſe or to complaine vpon one for vnlawfull ſuite that he maketh for anye office: or for money that he withholdeth.

Deferre crimina de aliquo, to lay diuers thinges to ones charge.

Deferre ſermones de aliquo ad alterum, To tell tales, or to repoꝛte thynges of one man to an other.

Omnia ad vnum delata ſunt, All thinges were put in to one mans handes.

Deférueo, férui, or férbui, ére, to be colde, or to ware colde and patient, to appeaſe hym ſelfe, or withdꝛawe his furie, not to be ſo hot and vehement in a mattier.

Deferueſcit ira, the anger ſwageth or waxeth colde.

Studia hominum deferbuere, the affections of men were ſomewhat cooled, or men wer not ſo erneſt or hotte in the mattier.

Aeſtus deferbuit, the great heate was aſſwaged.

Deferbuit adoleſcentia, the heate of youth was cooled.

Deferueſco, ſcere, idem quod Deferueo.

Deferuefacio, feruefacis, féci, ere, to make verie hotte.

Defeſſus, a, um, werie.

Defetiſcor, defeſſus ſum, defetiſci, to be werye.

Defeſſus ſum ridendo de te, I am wery with laughyng at the.

Deficio, déficis, feci, ere, not to ſuffice, to lacke, to leaue, to diſagree, to rebell, to departe from hym, with whom he his retayned, to go from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. Alſo to forſake or faple. ſometyme to be werye.

Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem, prudence neuer faileth an oratour.

Quem ſanguis viréſque deficiunt, whome bloud and ſtrength faileth, or whiche lacketh bloude and ſtrength.

Ab eo defecerat, he went from hym to his enemie.

Vires deficiunt, they be not able.

Luna deficit, the moone leſeth hir light.

Memoria nos deficit, our memoꝛye faileth vs, or we lacke memoꝛie.

Res frumentaria ipſos deficere cœpit, grain beganne to faple theim.

Res quam ſcribam deficit, I lacke mattier to wꝛite of, I haue nothyng to write.

Deficere rebus dubiis, to forſake one in aduerſitee.

Spes deficit, hope faileth.

Tempus te deficiet, you ſhall want or lacke tyme, you ſhall not haue leaſure enoughe.

Si vtilitas ab amicitia defecerit, if profyt forſake frendſhyp. Or if there chance to be no profyte or commoditee in frendſhyp.

Si à virtute dececeris, if you forſake or faile from vertue.

A ſe ipſo deficere, to chaunge his maners, to be no moꝛe lyke hym ſelfe.

Dolor me nõ deficit, my ſoꝛow neuer ceaſeth.

Tam cito deficis? arte thou ſo quickely werye? Alſo, dooeſt thou forſake me ſo ſoone?

Cohortatus eſt ſuos, ne animo deficerent, he exhoꝛted his men to be of good courage.

Viſu deficit, he is fallen blind, he can not ſee.

Alimento deficere, to lacke foode or nouryſhemente.

Deficior, the paſſyue.

Mulier conſilio, & ratione deficitur, a woman lacketh bothe good ſence and reaſon.

Defigo, xi, gere, to ſticke in, or faſten in, pꝛoꝛperly as men dooe a graffe in a ſtocke, or a plante in the ground. Alſo to tache or faſten with nayles or other thynges.

Defigere aliquem colaphis in terrã, to ſtrike one to the ground with buffettes.

Defigere curas, to ſet all care on any thyng.

Defigere in animis, to make it cleaue in mens myndes.

Defigere in oculis populi, to make all the woꝛlde loke on it.

Defigere oculos, to looke deſpꝛouſely on a thynge.

Defigi diris precationibus, to be accurſed.

Defixerat pauor cum admiratione, Feare and wonder ſtrake theim to the herte.

Defigere ſicam in corpore alicuius, to ſtabbe one in with a dagger.

Defigere mentem, to fixe ones myndeon a thynge.

Stupor omnes defixerat, they were all aſtonied, amaſed, or abaſhed.

Defixus, a, um, faſtened in, ſtyked in, fixed on.

Defixus vno intuitu, ſtaring, not mouyng his eies from a thyng.

Animus defixus maliz, a myndealway thynkyng on miſchiefe.

Defixa humi mens, a myndethynkynge alwaies on earthly thynges.

Defixa radicibus, ſtyckynge harde by the rootes, deepely rooted.

Definio, definis, ui, ire, to define determyne or diſcuſſe, to bounde, to lymitte, to preſcribe the ende of a thyng, to declare or ſhew.

Definiant arbitri, leat the arbiters or iudges define or appoynt.

Definire diem, to determine or appointe a daie.

Quam vitam ingrediar defineas, Declare or ſhewe me, what kynde of lyfe is beſte for me to take.

Definire alicui quid faciat, to declare or ſhew, to tell or preſcribe.

Eius fundi extremam partem, oleæ directo ordine defiuiunt, In the vttermoste parte of the grounde, they vlāted a rewe of olyues, whiche shulde be the boundes or limites of it.

Circumscribere & definire.

Definitum est, it is concluded.

Definitè, expressely, shortely, or at fewe woordes.

Definitè & distinctè, particularlye, and specially.

Definitio, ônis, fœm. ge. a definition, whiche expresseth in fewe woordes, what it is that is spoken of. Is, Homo est animal rationale, mortale, A man is a thyng lyuely, reasonable, and mortall.

Definitiuus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Constitutio definitiua, The state of a controuersie, whan the nature of the woordes must ber defyned.

Definitus, a, um, defyned, determyned, appoynted.

Defíoculus, li, ma. gen. he the whiche lacketh the syghte of one eye.

Defit, there lacketh.

Neque defiat, neque supersit, Neyther lette there ber any thyng lackyng, nor superfluous.

Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar, I wyll not suffer that you shall want or lache any thynge with me.

Nihil quum est, nihil defit tamen, Althoughe I haue nothyng, yet I lache nothyng.

Vt deficiat dies, that the daye may passe away.

Defiacco, aui, are, to weare out.

Deflagrátio, ônis, fœm. g. a bournyng or consumyng with fyer.

Déflagro, déflagras, áui, áre, To bourne erely, dyngely, or to ber burned. Also to assuage, to diminishe, to ware colde.

Ictu fulminis deflagrauit, he was bourned with lightenynge.

Spes animum subibat deflagrare iram posse vestram, I hoped that youe anger myght haue alwaged it selfe, or ware somewhat colder.

Seditione paulatim deflagrante, The sedition by lyttell and lyttell slakyng & warying quiete.

Deflecto, xi, ere, to boowe doowne, to tourne from a place, or out of the wape. also to make digression from the pourpose.

Deflectere ex itinere, to tourne out of the waye.

De recto deflectere, to goe out of the ryght waye.

Deflexit de via consuetudo, The custome is chaunged or tourned.

Oratio rediat illuc vnde deflexit, Leat vs come agayne to the matter, from whiche we made digression.

Deflectamus in Thuscos, Leat vs turne our waye to the Thuscanes.

Defleo, éui, ére, to waple or lament, to be sory.

Infatiabiliter deflere, to wepe beyonde measure.

Deflere in sinu amici, to make cõplaincte with teeres to his frind familiarely.

Deflétus, a, um, bewayled, lamented for.

Deflexus, us, m. g. a boowyng or bendyng.

Deflexus, a, um, boowed, bended, turned out of the waie.

Defio, aui, are, idem quod flare.

Defloccátus, a, um, worne for aege. sometyme passed the floure of youthe.

Defloresco, flórui, scere, to fade or falle awaye, as flowers doo: or to leese beautee. sometyme it signifieth to bourgen or floure.

Defloro, áui, áre, to defloure or diminyshe the glory of a thyng.

Gloria eius victoriæ defloram est, The glorye of that victorye was greately dimynished.

Défluo, défluis, xi, ere, to flowe doownewarde, to fall of or awaie, to come to nothyng.

Ex nouem Tribunis vnus me absente defluxit, Of nyne Tribunes, the whiche were on my parte, one in myne absence forsoke me.

Oratio ab alia re defluxit ad aliam, The communication or talke felle from one thyng to an other.

Capillus défluit, the heare falleth awaie.

Per socordiam ætas, tempus, ingenium defluxit, By slouthfulnesse, age, tyme, and wytte, consumed and passed awaie.

Color défluit, the colour fadeth.

Defluere luxu & inertia, to marre or vndooe ones selfe with ryot and idelnesse.

Defluere res ad aliquem dicitur, whanne it tourneth to his profite and aduantage.

Vbi salutatio defluxit literis me inuoluo, After I haue saluted my frendes in the morning, I geue my self wholly to studye and learnyng.

Toga defluxit ad imos pedes, my gowne fell downe to my feete.

Defluunt hæc à superis in terram, these thinges come from heauen as the giftes of god.

Defluere beneficia dicuntur, quorum memoria intercidit.

Ex animo defluxit, it is fallen or gone out of my memorie.

Defluus, a, um, that whiche floweth or falleth from any thyng.

Defluuium, uij, n. g. the fallyng of the heare.

Defluxus, us, m. g. idem.

Defluxus, a, um, that floweth or falleth doune.

Defódio, défodis, fódi, ére, to burye or hyde a thynge in the grounde, to dygge downe or into the erth, or to set or plant a thyng in the groũd with dyggyng.

Defœtus, a, um, destituted.

Defomicátum, that which is chypped or barked.

Défore, not to be hereafter.

Verum arbitrabantur non défore, qui illa restituerent, They deemed that there would not faple to be some, whiche shoulde restore those thynges agayne.

Deformátio, ônis, f. g. a deformyng or defacyng.

Defor-

Deformis, me, foule, defourmed, vnhoneste, vncomely.
Deforme spectaculum, an yll fauoured sight, a thyng vncomely to beholde.
Vita deformis, a filthie and dishoneste lyfe.
Deformis & horridus ager, an yll fauoured and foule fielde, out of facion and culture.
Non est deforme, It is a goodly and beautifull thyng.
Deformem habent aspectum, They are vncomly or vnhoneste to be sene.
Deformitas, ātis, f. g. a blemishe in ones fauour yll fauouredneste, vncomelyneste, defoꝛmitee.
Dignitas & deformitas, contrary.
Deformiter, yll fauouredly.
Deformo, āui, āre, to destroie or waste, to disfigure, to marre the facion, to disgrace, to dishoneste, to defourme, to defile. sometyme to graue. also to poꝛtraie, or dꝛawe lyke a peincter, to facion, to make the fourme of a thynge, to describe.
Deformare areas, to sette fooꝛthe, dꝛaw foꝛth, oꝛ facion quarters in a gardeyne.
Vultum deformat macies, leanneste disfigureth the face.
Ornare & deformare, contrary.
Deformata ciuitas, a citee bꝛought cleane out of facion.
Vitiis deformatus, dishoneste or distreyned with vices.
Cane deformes multa bona vno vitio, Bewaꝛe thou disgrace not many good pꝛoppeetes with one vice.
Deformatum aliquid habere, To haue any thynge that is not comely, well facioned and pꝛopoꝛcioned.
Quæ à fortuna ita deformata sunt, whiche be so facioned and made of foꝛtune.
Deformare aliquem, to describe oꝛ peincte ones maners and facions.
Defraudātor, ōris, m. g. a disceyuer, a begyler.
Defraudo, āui, āre, to begyle, to mynishe oꝛ take awaye the pꝛofite of an other, to disceyue.
Defraudare genium, not to content nature, by negardeshyp to defraude nature, oꝛ not to take that is sufficient and necessarye foꝛ nature.
Defraudare se victu suo, to diminyshe a mans owne lyuyng.
Defrænātus, a, um, idem quod effrænatus.
Defricātus, oꝛ Defrictus, a, um, rubbed of.
Défrico, défricas, fricui, oꝛ aui, are, to rubbe muche, oꝛ to rubbe of: And by a metaphoꝛe to taunte, oꝛ as we late, to rubbe one on the galle.
Defrigesco, idem quod frigesco, to waxe cold.
Defrigo, xi, ere, to frye muche.
Defringo, frēgi, ere, to bꝛeake downe and cut downe, to bꝛeake of.
Defrūgo, āui, āre, to weare out lande, and make grounde barrayne by any meanes, to take oute all the fatneste oꝛ substance therof.
Défruor, eris, frui, to take the fruite of any thing.

Defrutārius, a, um, that perteyneth to the boyling of newe wyne.
Defrutarium, a great caudron oꝛ leddle, suche as bꝛuars doe vse, wherin newe wine was wont to be boyled.
Défruto, aui, are, to boyle newe wyne.
Défrutum, ti, neu. g. newe wyne boyled, tyll the one parte therof be consumed.
Defuat, idem quod deficiat.
Defugio, défugis, fúgi, ere, to refuse, to flee from, to eschewe.
Defunctórie, remissely, lyghtly, without study, diligence oꝛ care.
Defunctus, a, um, deade.
Defundo, di, ere, to poure downe oꝛ in.
Defungor, eris, functus sum, fungi, to vse no longer, to leaue oꝛ resygne, to perfourme, to dooe a thyng negligently, and as it were onely to keepe hym selfe out of daungier, to escape. Also to bee discharged, pꝛoppely of an offyce oꝛ commaundement, to bee delyuered, rydde, and no moꝛe troubled with a thyng.
Defuncta morbis corpora, bodyes recouered from sickenesses oꝛ diseases.
Defunctus fato, escaped his destenye.
Defunctus consulis fato, deliuered oꝛ ridde by the death of the consull.
Magnis pelagi defunctus periculis, He hath escaped & passed great dangers of the sea.
Vtinam hoc sit modo defunctum, would god this were at an ende oꝛ finished nowe.
Laboribus defunctum esse, to be deliuered and past his peines.
Periculis defunctum esse, to be past danger.
Oportet omnes defungi vnius pœna, all muste bee delyuered out of trouble by one mans punyshement oꝛ condemnation.
Defunctus pietate animus, a mynde whiche hath fully declared and shewed his honeste loue towardes his cuntreie oꝛ parentes.
Defungi in hac re, to be out of this busyne, to be discharged of this mattier.
Defungi prælio festinat, he hasteth to make an ende of that battayle.
Defungi regis imperio, to dooe the kynges commaundement.
Defunctus iam sum, I haue nowe dooen my duetee: I am nowe dispatched, rydde oꝛ out of daungier.
Dégener, ĕris, om. ge. that doth dishonoꝛ to his stocke oꝛ linage, that in maniers is vnlyke to his auncestours, oꝛ base of lynage, vnnoble.
Dégener humani ritus, that doth not after the facion and maner of men.
Degénero, aui, are, to be vnlyke to his auncestours in maners: It maie be saied of fruites that waxe wylde, to go out of kynde.
Degenerare tam à bono quàm à malo dicimus.
Degenerare in feritatem, to waxe wylde.
Dégero, dégeris, gĕsi, ĕre, to cary awaye, to waste.

Degerere laborem alicui, to eaſe one of his labour.

Déglabro, déglabras, áui, áre, to plucke of heares.

Deglúbo, deglúbis, bi, ĕre, to pulle of the rynde or other lyke thyng, to blanche, to flea or pulle of the ſkynne of a thyng.

Boni paſtoris eſt tondére pecus, non deglubere, It is the propertee of a good ſheapherde to ſheare his ſheepe, and not to flea the ſkynnes of theyr backes.

Deglúbro, áui, are, to leuſe that, whiche cleaueth faſte, or is glewed.

Dego, egi, ere, to dwell in a place, to lyue, to bryng to an ende, to paſſe through, and continue a thing to the ende. Alſo olde writers vſed it for Expectare, to looke for.

Degere ætatem aut vitam, to lyue.

Ætatem pulchre degere, to lieue at eaſe and pleaſure.

Degere tempus, to paſſe the tyme.

Bellum degere, to kepe continuall warre.

Corium degere de tergo, to flea or pull the ſkynne of ones backe.

Degere vitam cum virtute, to leade ones lyfe in vertue and honeſtee.

Sine quibus vita degi non poteſt, a man can not lieue.

Degrándinat, impersonale, It hayleth downe right.

Degraſſo, áui, are, to rage, to ſpoyle, to robbe or shewe extreme cruelties in a place.

Dégrauo, áui, áre, to burthen, to make heauie, to preſſe downe.

Degredior, greſſus ſum, edi, to go downe, to deſcende, to lyght on foote from ones horſe.

Degrummor, aris, ari, to diſcrete, to lape by lyne.

Degulo, aui, are, to conſume in gluttonie.

Degummo, mi, ĕre, idem quod Deguſto, to taſte.

Deguſto, áui, áre, to taſte, to take a litteli taſte, to touche a thyng or ſpeake of it brieflye.

Deguſtare vitam aliquam, to taſte or taſte any kynde of lyfe.

Odorare & deguſtare aliquem, to perceyue, or feele what maner of man one is.

Deguſtanda ſunt hæc proemio, Theſe thynges muſt be touched or briefely mencioned in the proheme.

Aliquid ſpeculæ ex ſermone alicuius deguſtare, to conceyue a litteli hope thoughe a mās wordes.

Deguſtare mentes, ſenſúſque hominum, To perceyue or feele the myndes or fantaſies of men.

Dehaurio, hauſi, ire, to drawe out.

Dehinc, from hens forthe, more ouer.

Nunc iam dehinc, Nowe henſe forth, after this tyme.

Dehiſco, ſci, ſcere, to gape or open by it ſelfe, or lieue as a tree doeth, or chynke as the grounde dooeth, to burſte.

Dehiſcunt quidam piſces, præ pinguedine, ſome fyſhes be ſo fatte that they burſt.

Dehiſcere in aliquem, to inueighe or ſpeake vehemently againſt one.

Dehiſcit flos, the floure ſpreadeth.

Rictus animalis dehiſcens vſq; ad aures, the gapinge of a beaſtes mouth openinge euen to the eares.

Terra dehiſcit ardore, theppeth or gapeth with heate.

Dehoneſtamentum, ti, n. g. a thynge that doeth diſhoneſt, diſfigure, or diſgrace a thyng. ſometyme a rebuke or reproche.

Dehoneſto, aui, are, to diſhoneſt.

Dehoneſtus, a, um, diſhoneſt.

Dehortor, aris, ari, to diſcourage, to exhorte or aduiſe to the contrary, to diſſuade or bid nay.

Dehortari canes, to rebuke the hounds.

Inuitare & dehortari, contrary.

Deianira, the wyfe of Hercules, and daughter of Oetolius kyng of Aetolia.

Deidamia, the concubine of Achilles, on whom he begatte Pyrrhus.

Deiectus, a, um, lowe, caſt downe.

Deiecta & elata luna, the moone, eyther whan it is low towardes the ſouthe, or hyghe toward the northe.

Deiectus, us, m. g. and Deiectio, onis, fœm. g. a caſtyng out of poſſeſſion or a diſſeiſin.

Deiectio alui, a ſiege cauſed by medicine.

Petere deiectionem medicamento, to take a pourgation.

Deiectus arborum, fellyng of trees.

Deiectus gemmæ, vel coilis, the imboſſement of a ſtone or tree.

Deierâtor, ôris, ma. g. a great ſwearer.

Déiero, aui, are, to ſweare deepely, or a great othe.

Deiicio, déiicis, iéci, iĕcere, to throwe downe, to caſt down, to tourne awai, to put out of office. alſo to diſſeiſe or put a man out of his poſſeſſion: ſometyme to caſt and hitte a thyng.

Deiicere aluum, to make one go to the ſtoole.

Deiicere de gradu, to bryng out of a conſtant mynde. alſo it ſignifieth to put one out of his place, to depriue of dignitee or authoritee.

Deiicere de poſſeſſione, to put one out of poſſeſſion.

Deiicere de ſententia, to make one change his opinion.

Deiicere templo magiſtratus, to chaſe or driue out.

Deiicere præſidium, to driue or chaſe away a garriſon.

Hoſtem deiicere, to diſcomfite or dryue away.

Deiicere de ſtatu vitæ, to make one forget or leaue his former ſtate of liefe.

Deiici honore, to be put beſide an office.

Oculos de iſto nunq̃ deiicit, he neuer loketh from hym: or he neuer caſteth his eies frō hym:

or

or his eies be alwaie on hym.

Si tantum oculos deiecerimus, If we dooe but ones winke: or (as we saie) with the twynklynge of an eie, signifiyng the sodeyne chaunce of any thyng.

Deiicere multum de terrore doloris, to cast awaie a great part of the feare, that one hath of peyne, or to feare peyne muche lesse.

Deiicere iugum seruitutis, to cast awaye or shake of the yoke of bondage, and become free.

Taurum deiicere, to kyll a bulle.

Spe deiici, to be put out of hope.

Dein, moreouer, furthermore, afterwarde.

Déinceps, after our grämer, or after other deinceps, an aduerbe, one after an other, in order, consequently, successiuely, from henceforth, or thense forth, afterwarde, lastely. sometyme agayne.

Deinceps, cipis, he that begynneth, whã an other hath begun before, or he that is taken or chosen after an other.

Deinceps inde, from thens forth.

Déinde, or deinde, an aduerbe: moreouer, then afterwarde, secondly.

Deinsuper, vpwarde, aboue.

Deintegro, eftsoones, agayne, a freshe.

Deiòces, a kynge of the Medes, the sonne of Phraorta.

Deiopeia, a nymph.

Deiotarus, a kyng of Galatia.

Deiphobe, a nymph, the daughter of Glaucus a god of the sea.

Deiphobus, the sonne of Priamus and Hecuba.

Deiphyle, the mother of Diomedes, wyfe of Tideus, and daughter of Idrastus.

Deiphylus, the sonne of Polymnestor, a kyng of Thrace. also the sonne of Sthenelus.

Déiugo, déiugas, aui, are, to vnyoke, to vnioygne, to disseuer.

Deiungo, xi, gere, to vnioigne, to put a sunder.

Deiûro, aui, are, to sweare deepely.

Deiúrium, rij, n. g. a great and solemne othe.

Deiûrus, ri, m. g. he that sweareth solemnely.

Déiuuo, déiuuas, iúui, are, not to helpe.

Deserere illum, & deiuuare in rebus aduersis pudet, I am ashamed to forsake hym, and not to helpe hym in aduersitee.

Delâbor, lapsus sum, delâbi, to slide downe, to fall downe of an high place, to be wasted, consumed, or come to naught, to decaie, to faile, erre, or do amisse by ignorance or negligẽce, to fal or slide to an other matter in cõmunication.

Delabitur res familiaris, whan a mans goodes and substance decay and come to nought.

Delâbi in insidias, To falle into a trappe or snare, laied to deceiue one, to fall into an ambushement of men of warre.

Non nunquàm in hoc vitium delabitur, He falleth sometymes into that faute: or he offendeth in this often tymes.

Ad vulgares amicitias delabitur nostra oratio, we doo begyn to speake of the frendshyp, that is commonly amonge men.

Ad præcipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, my maner of cõmunication is now fallen to the maner of instructiõ or preceptes geuyng.

Delabitur interdum vt dicat, sometyme he cõmeth to the poincte that he sayth. &c.

Ad æquitatem delabi, to encline to equitee.

Delácero, aui, are, to teare in pieces, to consume or spende.

Delâchrymo, aui, are, to weepe.

Delâchrymor, aris, ari, to weepe or sende out droppes lyke teares.

Delæuo, aui, are, to make smoothe.

Delambo, bi, ere, to licke, to lappe.

Delamentor, aris, ari, to lamente or waile for a thyng.

Delánico, aui, are, to cutte in pieces.

Delanio, aui, are, looke dilanio.

Delapido, looke Dilapido.

Delapidata, pauementes.

Delasso, aui, are, to make weery.

Delâtio, ônis, an accusation secretly made, or secrete complaynt, a tale tolde priuily to put a man to displeasure.

Delâtor, ôris, ma g. a secrete accuser, a complayner, a picke thanke, a tell tale.

Delâtus, a, um, accused. also brought, geuen or poincted, assigned.

Délauo, délauas, aui, are, to washe myghtyly.

Delébilis, le, that whiche maie bee putte out, or put awaye.

Delecto, aui, are, to delite, to leade, to allure to a thynge.

Plus nimio delectare, to delite to muche.

Delectare hostem, to allure ones ennemie.

Sine satietate delectare, to delite one so that he shal neuer be wery therof.

Delectátio, ônis, delectation or pleasure.

Delectationi esse, and Afferre delectationem, to delite.

Delectamentum, ti. n. g. pastyme, solace.

Delectus, a, um, chosen, pyked.

Delectus, us, m. g. election, choyse.

Delectus rerum, choyse or election of thynges. also of men apt for the warre.

Delectum habere & agere, sometyme signifieth to take musters for the warres.

Habere delectum ciuis & peregrini, to put a difference betwene a citesyn and a straunger.

Delector, aris, ari, to take delectation or pleasure.

Delégo, aui, are, to assigne to some office, message, or other necessary and great busines, to committe or cause a mattier to be determined, to sende in ambassade or message. sometyme to attribute or impute.

Delegare causam peccati alicui, to impute or laie the faute of any offence to one.

Delegare curam, to commit the charge of a thyng to one.

Delegare aliquem alicui negotio, to apoynt or

or assigne one to dispatche a matter.
Delegata, thynges consecrate to the goddes.
Delegare spes suas fortunæ loci, to put his hope to the fortune and luche of the place.
Delegátio, ónis, fœm. gene. charge or commission.
Delénio, delénis, niui, nire, to pacifie, appease, or sette in quiete.
Delenificus, a, um, that pacifieth or mitigateth.
Deleo, léui, lére, to destroie, to put out a thynge that is written, to kill, to remoue, to put awaie, to abolish.
Delere ex animo, to put out of mynde.
Delere exercitum, to vainquysche and slea a whole armie, to discomfite.
Vetustas delet famam, age, or longe continuance of tyme maketh a thyng forgotte.
Delere memoriam alicuius rei, to make a thyng forgotten.
Nummulis acceptis ius atque fas omne delere, for money or bribes to forbooe and destroie all righte and equitee.
Delere ciues, to kill.
Delere maculam susceptam, to reuenge an infamie or rebuke.
Delere vrbem, to destroye.
Morte deleti homines, dead.
Delere oblitione sempiterna, To make a thyng forgotten for euer.
Molestiam delere, to put awap.
Delétio, ónis, a puttyng out, a destroiynge, an abolishynge.
Delétor, óris, m. g. he that destroieth.
Delétrix, the femmine.
Deletérion, téríj, n. g. venome.
Delénis, le, that destroieth or putteth out.
Delia, one of the names of Diana.
Deliacus, a, um, and Delius, a, um, of the yle of Delus.
Delibátio, ónis, f. g. tastyng or takyng of assate. it is also a sacrifice of meate or drynke.
Deliberatórium, looke Diribitorium.
Deliberabundus, he that aduiseth hym, or asketh counsayle in euery thyng.
Deliberátio, ónis, fœm. gen. aduisement or consultation.
Adhibere aliquem ad deliberationes, to call or admitte one to his consultations.
Habet res deliberationem, the matter maie be consulted of, or aduisement maye be taken of it.
Incidit omnis deliberatio, there can bee no consultation.
Cadit in deliberationem, it commith in consultation.
Habere deliberationem de aliqua re, to consult of.
Deliberatiuus, a, um, that perteineth to consultation.
Deliberatiua oratio, wherein any thynge is consulted.

Deliberátor, óris, m. g. he that taketh leysure to be aduised what he shall dooe or saie.
Deliberátum, ti, neutri gener. a thyng consulted of.
Deliberátus, a, um, aduised, consulted of.
Delibero, aui, are, to bee aduised, to take aduise, to determine, to doubt, to consulte.
Delibera hoc, take aduisement of this.
Diu tibi deliberandum & concoquendum sit. You muste take longe aduisement and consultation.
Deliberatum est mihi, I haue so determined.
Statutum cum animo ac deliberatum habere, To be certaynly fixed and determyned in ones mynde.
Delibo, áui, áre, to taste a thynge. sometyme to violate, to hurte, to destroie or corrupte, to sacrifice, to dzeyne water by forowes, to take awap by littell and littell, to diminysche. sometyme for Decerpere, to take a portiõ or a parte of a thyng.
Delibare cibos, to taste a litle.
Artes delibare, to taste or learne a litle.
Delibare de gloria alterius, To mynisshe or take awaie some portion of an other mannes prayse and honour.
Delibare nouum honorem, to beare fyrst any new office or authoritee.
Delibare & carpere flosculos orationis, To pyke and take out here and there the floures of eloquence, out of any oration.
Delibare honestatem, to destreyne, hurte, or diminysche a mans honestee.
Delibátus, a, um, tasted, pyked, or taken of the parte of an other thyng, hurted, violated sometyme for illibatus, vntouched, vntasted, vncorupted.
Délibro, aui, are, to pull of the barke or rynde of a tree.
Delibútus, a, um, anoynted, besmiered, couered. Gaudio delibutus, replenished with ioye.
Delibutus periurijs, stayned or defiled with periurye.
Delicáta, órum, neut. g. thynges consecrate and offred to the goddis.
Delicatè, wantonly, nicely, delicately.
Delicátus, a, um, delicate, wantonly brought vp, delicious, geuen to pleasures.
Delicatissimus amnis, a pleasant ryuer, that renneth verate quietly.
Delicatissimum fastidium, a very nice and delicate lothyng or abhorryng of thynges.
Mollis & delicatus.
Lepidus & delicatus.
Delicia, æ, fœ. g. the tymber, whiche maketh the ende of an house, called a gable.
Deliciares tegulæ, the tyles at the gable ende.
Delicium, cij, n. g. and Deliciæ, arum, f. g. plur. nu. and somtime in Plautus Delicia, æ, sing. num. delices, recreations, pastymes, pleasaunt fantasyes, generally all thynge, wherein one taketh

taketh ſyngular pleaſure or delyte. Sometyme it is taken in a good part. ſomtyme in a badde. And whan it is ſpoken by one, of any perſone whom he ſpecially loueth or fauoureth, it maie bee interpreted in this wiſe, Meum delicium, or Mea deliciæ, My dearlynge, my ſweete herte, and ſuch other lyke elegancies of Venus ſecretaries. And whan it is ſpoken of a thyng, than in this wyſe: Quid agit Comum tuæ meæ que delitiæ? How is it with Comum our moſt pleaſant and delectable place of reſorte?

Deliciarum cauſa, for paſtyme or recreacion.

Delitias facere, to bee wanton, to bee ſquaymyſhe, to plaie the cockenel, to daly.

Mel & deliciæ.

Deliciæ & amores.

Meæ deliciæ, my paſtyme, my pleaſure.

Habere aliquem in delitiis, to haue ſingular delite and pleaſure in a man.

Eſſe in delitiis, to be ones dearlynge, or his chiefe delite and pleaſure.

Delitiæ pueri, a cockenele, a wanton.

Delicias hominum, O depntie gentill man.

Délico, aui, are, to dedicate, to declare or ſhewe, to tell, to explane.

Delicus porcus, a younge pygge taken from the teate.

Delictum, ti, neu. g. an offence, whan a thyng is vndooen or omitted.

Déligo, légi, ligere, to chooſe or picke out, to culle out.

Deligere & reiicere, contrary.

Déligo, aui, âre, to bynde vp or to.

Delimo, âui, âre, to fyle or ſhaue of from any mettall.

Delingo, linxi, lingere, to lycke of.

Delinimentum, ti, neu. ge. delectacion, an allectiue or ſweeteneſſe in feelyng.

Delinio, délinis, niui, nire, to annoynt, to rubbe pleaſantly, to touche: and by a metaphore, to mitigate with faire wooردes.

Flectere & Delinire.

Delinire blanditiis, to flatter.

Delinitor, ôris, maſc. gen. one that mitigateth or aſſuageth.

Delinitio, ônis, f. g. idem quod Delinimentum.

Delinio, linias, âui, âre, to drawe the forme or proporcion of a thyng, as a peincter doeth, er he do laie on colours, to tricke out.

Delinitus, a, um, touched ſweetely, annoynted, pacified, appeaſed.

Délino, délinis, liui, or léui, linere, to blotte, to defyle.

Delinquo, liqui, linquere, to omitte to do well, to offende.

Delinquere in aliquid, to offend in any thyng.

Delinquere erga aliquem, to doo an offence to one.

Delinquor, the paſſiue.

Deliquium, quij, n. g. lacke, defecte.

Deliquum, qui, vſed of Plautus for Deliquium,

Deliquium animi, whan a man is in a ſwoune ſownyng.

Deliquium ſolis, the eclips of the ſoonne.

Déliqueo, déliques, licui, liquére, to melte, to be diſſolued, to waxe ſofte.

Deliqueſco, licui, queſcere, to conſume, to wat, to pine awaie.

Alacritate deliqueſcere, with immoderate mirth to waxe fonde.

Déliquo, déliquas, quâui, quâre, to drayne out water, to poure out lyquour.

Deliro, aui, are, to go out of the right waie, properly to goe out of the forow, and make a balke as plough men doee. alſo to dote, to raue.

Delirans, dotyng.

Delirátio, ônis, f. g. dotage, folye.

Deliramentum, ti, n. g. idem.

Deliritas, âtis, f. g. idem quod Deliratio.

Delirus, a, um, that ſwarueth from reaſon, that doteth.

Deliteo, tui, êre, to lye hydde.

Deliteſco, tui, teſcere, idem.

Delitigo, aui, are, to brabble to the ende, to braule or chyde earneſtly.

Delius, a, um, of the yle called Delus.

✠ Delius natator, was one perfecte in ſwymmyng, whiche became a prouerbe, that whan a thynge was ſpoken or written, harde to be vnderſtande, and requyred a cunnyng expoſitour, they wold ſaie, Delio natatore eget, It requireth a cunnyng or ſubtil expoſitour.

Delminium, a towne of Dalmatia, nowe called Demna.

Delos, an yle by Greece, where Apollo and Diane were borne, & is one of the yles called Cyclades.

Delphax, a hogge.

Delphi, a citee and people in Greece, where as was the oracle of Apollo.

Delphicus, a, um, of that citee, or of Apollo.

Delphicum oraculum, the aunſwere made at the temple of Apollo in Delphos.

Delphides, a fruite of the kynde of carrettes.

Delphinus, ni, or Delphin, nis, n. g. a great fyſh of the ſea, a Dolphin, whoſe mouthe is almoſt at his bealy, ozels no fyſhe mought eſcape him, he is ſo ſwyfte in ſwymmynge: but he can not take any fyſhe, but lyng vpright: his tunge is mouable and apte for voyce, contrary to other fyſhes, and hath a camoiſed noſe, and a comly paſſed backe. he deliteth in muſike. There hath of theim ben knowen to loue children, and receyue theim to ride on their backes, by the ſpace of .xxx. myles in the ſea, beholden of manie people. He that readeth Plinie and Appiane in Varia hiſtoria, ſhal fynde of this fyſhe thinges to be wondred at. Delphinus, is alſo a ſterre.

Delphos, a citee in the countrey called Phocis, on a mountayne in Greece called Parnaſſus, there was the great and famous temple of Apollo called Delphicus, where the dyuell gaue aunſweres by women, whiche there ſerued for

the

the purpose.

Delta, is the letter D, in grebe. it also signifieth the noumbre of foure, as in the letters it signifieth. v. hundred. Also at Memphis, the most famous citee of Egypte, the ryuer called Nilus, maketh a place in the fourme of this letter, whiche is this Δ. wherefore that place is called Delta.

Delúbrum, bri, neu. g. a place, wherin be dyuers ymages of god and saincte.

Delúctor, aris, ari, to wraste, to contende or striue.

Delúcto, aui, are, to trauaple or labour.

Deludificor, aris, ari, to begyle, to mocke.

Delúdo, si, ere, to mocke, to deceyue, to abuse.

Delumbis, be, weake. sometyme wanton, effeminate.

Delumbatæ radices, rootes nipped of or broken, to the intent that they shall ware greater.

Delumbo, aui, are, to debilitate or make feeble, or of no strength.

Deluo, lui, ere, to washe cleane, or washe out.

Delutamentum, clayng.

Deluto, aui, are, to laie claie on any thynge, to couer with claie.

Démades, a great oratour in Athenes, in sodayn oracions without any studye, excelled Demosthenes, in so much (as Plutarch writeth) whã Demosthenes was constreygned to speake to the people vnprouided, beyng timorous, somesteme laied in the middell of his oracion, Demades would aryse out of his place, and finysh that oracion, whiche Demosthenes had begun. He was of so corrupt maners, that Antipater was wont to laie of hym, whan he was olde and decrepit, he was lyke to beastes offered in sacrifice, of whom remayned but their tungues and heales. Finally the ende of his auarice, prodigalitee, flattery, and falsehode was this: comyng vnder colour of frendeshyp into Macedonie, where in dede he had secretely conspired with Antigonus, enemy to Antipater kyng of that countree, he and his sonne wer taken by Lalander (chiefe capitayne of Antipaters armie,) and first his sonne Demeas was slayne in his armes, that the bloudde sprange into his face: and than him self (after many reproches, touchyng his treason and vnkyndenesse) was cruelly kylde

Demádeo, démades, dui, dére, to make weete or moyste.

Demagis, muche more, olde writers vsed it for lesse.

Demando, aui, are, to commit any thyng wholly to one.

Demandare curæ alicuius aliquid, to commyt a thyng to ones charge.

Demáno, aui, are, idem quod Mano.

Demaratus, a capitayn of the Lacedemonians. also the father of Tarquinius the proude.

Demarchus, chi, mascu. generis, a ruler of the people.

Demeaculum, a place to discende into, a cellar.

Demens, entis, om. gen. madde, that regardeth not what he dooeth, vnprouydente, vncircumspecte.

Demensum, si, neu. gen. a certaine quantitee of meate, drynke, or grayne, geuen to euery seruaunt to kynde hym one moneth. it is also a measure, conteynyng. iiii. Romayn bushelles.

Demensus, a, um, measured.

Dementer, madly, foolyshely, vnaduisedly.

Dementia, æ, f. g. madnesse, folye, lacke of wyt.

Dementio, tiui, tire, to be madde, to dote.

Demento, aui, are, to be madde, to make mad, to make foolyshe.

Demeo, aui, are, to go downe, or to go away.

Demétreo, démeres, rui, ére, to wynne or geat.

Demereor, éris, éri, to bynde by frendeshyppe, to wynne ones fauour, to make a friende, to deserue thanke.

Demergo, si, gere, to drowne a thyng, or depe it in water or other lycour.

Demergere semen, to caste seede into the grounde.

Demersus, a, um, drowned or deeped in water, or other lyquour.

Demersus ære alieno, deepe indebted, or in great debt.

Demersæ leges opibus, lawes subdued with monee, or lawes laied in water for monee.

Demeter, the name of Ceres.

Demetior, tiris, tiri, to measure diligently.

Démeto, démetis, demessui, demétere, to reape, sometyme to gather.

Demetitus, a, um, passiuely measured, actiuely measuryng.

Demetrias, a towne of Thessalie.

Demetrius, the proper name of dyuers grebes, one, a kynge of Macedonie, was of so goodly stature, excellente fauour and beautee, that no peincter or karuer mought truly counterfaite hym. For it seemed, there wer in his visage both terriblenesse and mercy, grauitee and gentylnesse, wherewith was toygned a princely maiestee. He was in tyme of recreacion of all kynges most pleasant: whan great affaires were in hande, he surmounted all other in studye diligence and wysedom. He had his father and mother in wonderfull reuerence: Not withstandyng he was muche noted of incontinencie, he was full of prowesse and valiaunt: he deliuered Grece from Ptholomeus tyranny, & vanquyshed hym on the sea. He also subdued Athenes, and all the countree of Beotia, with the citee of Thebes. He had warre at one tyme with Ptholomeus kynge of Egypte, Lysimachus kyng of Asia, Seleuchus kyng of Syria, and Pyrrhus the kynge of Epyrus, and oftentymes vanquyshed their armyes: But in conclusyon, beeynge vanquyshed by Seleuchus, he was also by hym committed to an honourable

prison,

pyſon, that is to ſaie, kepte in a towne of Syria, called Cheronelus, where he had appoynctied vnto hym kayre palaices, pleaſant oychardes and gardeins, and the company of ſuch as he liſted: where, with idelneſſe and exceſſe of voluptuous pleaſure, he fell ſicke and dyed, of the age of. lxiiii. yeres.

Demetrius Phalareus, a noble philoſopher and oratour, diſciple to Theophraſtus, of whom Tullie ſaieth: he was a ſubtile diſputer, but no vehement oratour, yet was he ſweete and delectable. For his excellent vertues he gouerned the Athenienſes ten yeres. And becauſe he had greatly enryched the citee of Athenes in peerely reuenues, and adorned it with commodious buyldyng, the people in the honour of hym dyd ſet vp. CCC. and. lx. of his ymages made in mettall. But afterwarde beyng abſent, by the meanes of certayne enuyous perſons, the people condemned hym to dye, & alſo pulled down his ymages, ſome they braake, ſome they ſolde, only one was kept hole in the caſtell, whereof Demetrius herynge ſayde: yet haue they not plucked downe the vertue, for whiche they dyd ſette vp theſe ymages. This man cauſed Ptholomeus kynge of Egypte, to make his great liberarie, and to ſende to the Jewes to haue their lawes and prophecies tranſlated into greeke, who ſente vnto hym of euery tribe, twelue great learned men, who dyd accomplyſhe his deſyre, and are called Septuaginta interpretes, all though there were of theim. lxxiii. perſons. He was afore the incarnatiō of Chriſt. 277. yeres.

Démigro, démigras, áui, áre, to chaunge habitatiōs or lodgeinges, to remoue from one place to an other.

Demigrare ab improbis, to forſake vnthryfty or yll company.

Demigrare de ſtatu, to chaunge the faction or forme of ſtate.

Demigrare de vita, to dye, to deceaſſe.

Deminuo, nui, nuere, to mynyſhe or make leſſe.

Deminuam tuum caput, I will breake thyne head, an olde maner of ſpeakyng.

Demiror, áris, ári, to meruell muche. ſometyme it ſignifieth not to knowe.

Demiſſe, aduerbe, with great humilitee, lowly.

Demiſsio, ónis, abaſhement, lacke of courage, falſneſſe of herte.

Demiſsitia tunica, a long quote.

Demiſſus, a, um, humble, lowe downe.

Demiſſæ aures, hangyng eares.

Demiſsi homines, men fallen from richeſſe to pouertee. alſo men of baſe and faint courage.

Demiſſa loca, lowe grounde.

Demiſſa toga, a longe gowne.

Demiſsi capilli, longe heare.

Demiſſo capite, the heade hangyng downewarde, with the head in the boſome.

Nomen demiſſum ab Iulo, deriued, deſcended.

Demiſsis labiis, haunge babberlyppes, babberlypped.

Demiſsis humeris virgo, a mayden hangyng lowe ſhoulders.

Voce demiſſa loqui, to ſpeake lowe, or to ſpeake in a baſe voyce.

Demiſſus animus, a faint hert, a baſe courage.

Triſtis ac demiſſus, ſadde and without ſpirite or courage.

Demingo, aui, are, idem quod Mingo.

Demitto, miſi, tere, to ſende downe, to humble ones ſelfe, to laie downe. alſo to dygge.

Demittere equum in flumen, to make his horſe to leape into the ryuer.

Demittere in pectus, to ſette at his herte, to kepe in remembraunce.

Demittere animum, to abate courage, to lake courage.

Demittere equites in campum, to ſend forth horſemen into the fielde.

Demittere in terram, to put in to the earth.

Demittere puteum, to dygge a pytte.

Robora demittere ferro, to hewe down great trees.

Metu vultum demittere, to loke downewarde for feare.

Ad minora ſe demittere, to vouche ſafe to meddle with ſmall matters, or to ſpeake of ſmall thynges.

Demitti & contrahi animo, to be of feareful courage, to be fearfull and in deſpayre.

In aluum demittere, to put into the paunche.

Gladium demittere in ima ilia, To thruſte a ſwoorde into ones guttes.

Demium, a pꝛecious ſtone, whiche hath the name of fatneſſe.

Demiurgus, gi, maſ. ge. an officer or magiſtrate among the people, which purpoſed to them all thynges, whervpon they ſhoulde treate, as the ſpeaker of the parliament amonge vs.

Demo, dempſi, mere, to take awaye or abate.

Demere fidem fabulis, to make that men ſhall not beleue tales.

Demere ſoleas alicui, to pull of ones ſhoes.

Demere vngues, to pare ones nayles.

De capite demptum, appaired in ſubſtaunce or value.

Metum demere, to take awaie feare.

Addere & Demere, contrary.

Cibo aliquid demere, to diminyſhe ones meate.

Demere odorem vini, to make the wyne to haue no ſauour.

Demere curam & ſolicitudinem, to put away care and penſifenelle.

Democedes, a notable phiſition, in the tyme of kyng Darius.

Demochares, an oratour of Athenes, neeuye to Demoſthenes.

Democides, a phiſition, belongynge to Polycrates, the tyrante of Samiens. he wrate a boke of phiſike.

De

Democles, a notable flatterer, in the tyme of Dionysius the tyran.

Democoon, the bastarde sonne of Priamus.

Democrates, the name of a carpenter, of a notable wrestlar, and of a phisicion.

Democratia, cratiæ, fœ. ge. a fourme of a comon wealthe, where the people haue authoritee without any other state.

Democraticus, a, um, that fauoureth the cõmon welth, where the people haue authoritee.

Democritus, an excellent philosophier, beyng a childe, learned of the wise men of Chaldea astronomie & their diuinitee: afterwarde he went into Perse, to lerne geometrie, after he returned to Athenes, where he gaue his possessions & riches innumerable vnto the weale publike, reserving a litell gardeyne, wherin he mought at more libertee, serche out the secretes of nature. He wrate many wonderfull workes in naturall philosophie and phisicke. Whan he beheld the citee of Athenes, he continually laughed at their fooliche diligence, which spared no peynes to geat authoritee and riches, that they were not sure to kepe: whiche laboured to get their children great possessions: who either died before the fathers, ozels ouer tpupnge theim, quyckly spent awaie all that their fathers lefte them. But the Athenienses, not perceiuyng the cause of his laughter, thynkynge hym madde, caused Hippocrates the phisicion to goe vnto hym. Who perceiuynge the occasion of his laughter, saied: Democritus is not madde, but the Athenienses be madde, at whom he dooeth laughe. He was before the incarnacio of Christ 492. peres.

Demodocus, the name of an harper, of whom Homere maketh mencion.

Demogorgus, an inchanter, whiche was supposed to be of suche excellencye, that he had authoritee ouer al spirites, that made men afeerde.

Demolchus, a poete of Syracusis.

Demolior, iris, iri, to thowe downe any thyng that is builded.

Demolitus, a, um, caste downe.

Demolio, mólis, liui, lire, to caste downe.

Demoliri culpã, to discharge hym of his faute or blame, to shewe, that he is not in the faute.

Demolitio, ónis, fœ. g. a subuercion or beatyng downe of a thyng.

Demonax, a philosophier in the tyme of Adrian the emperour: he contrarie to all other philosophiers, eschewed solitarinesse, and despyzed the company and frendship of men.

Demonica, a woman, which for money betraied Ephesus to Brennus.

Demonstro, aui, are, to shewe openly, to declare manifestly.

Digito demonstrare, to poynte with ones fynger.

Demonstrabitur, the impersonall.

Demonstrator, oris, one that sheweth or declareth.

Demonstratio, ónis, f. g. a shewyng. also a kynd of argument necessarilye concludyng the thyng that it prouyth, a demonstration.

Demonstratiuus, a, um, that sheweth or is shewed, or meete to be shewed.

Demonstratiuum genus, a fourme of speakyng, wherin oratours did either commende or dispraise any man openly.

Demópolis, the sonne of Themistocles.

Démophon, or Demophoon, the son of Theseus and Phedra kyng of Athenes.

Demordeo, mordi, dere, to bite, to bite of.

Demorsus, a, um, bitten.

Demorior, riris, or demóreris, riri, to die vtterly, or be in loue with.

Demoritur ea te, she is greatly in loue with you.

Demortuus, a, um, dead.

Démoror, áris, ári, neutrally, to tarie or abyde longe: actiuely, to keepe backe, or cause to tarie: passiuely, to be made to tarie. sometyme it is to loke for.

Detinere & demorari aliquem, To make or cause one to tarie.

Demoratos vos esse video, I see that you haue ben kepte or caused to tarie ouer longe.

Hic tam diu demoratus sum, I haue taried here so longe.

Demosthenes, the moste excellent oratour of the grehes, was fyrste disciple of Plato, after he folowed Eubulides an oratour: and vsed suche wonderfull diligence and labour, to attayne to the perfection of eloquence, that where he had an impediment in his pronunciation, he by putting small stones in his mouthe, and enforcynge to speake treatably, at laste attayned to moste perfecte forme of speakynge. Whan kynge Philip besieged Athens, and sore distressed it, vpon certaine treaties offered them, he required to haue delyuered vnto hym .x. oratours, of whome Demosthenes was one, and than wouldе he raple his siege. Demosthenes herynge this, and commynge into the comon counsaile, rehersed this fable. On a time the woulues exhorted the sheapherdes to be in leage with them, where vnto the sheapherdes accorded: than the woulues required to haue delyuered vnto theim their mastyues, whiche were the cause of debate betwene them. The sheapherdes graunted thervnto, and delyuered vnto the woulues, their dogges, the moste vigilant kepers of their flockes. Afterwarde, the woulues beyng without any feare, dyd not onely nowe and than eate a shepe, to slay their hunger: but dyd also for theyr pleasure rent and teare other in pieces. In like wyse (saied Demosthenes) kyng Philip, after he hath taken from you your oratours, whiche by theyr wise aduertisementes haue hitherto preserued you frõ his tyrannie, he wyll do the semblable.

Whiche the Athenienses hearynge, agreed to his counsaile, and valiauntly defended the cite. He was afore the incarnacion of Christe. 345. yeres.

Demótus, put abache, banished.

Demóueo, demoues, móui, ere, to remoue, to put bache.

Demoueri gradu, to be dryuen bache, to be constreigned to recoyle.

Demouere à sententia, to cause one to change his opinion.

Demoueri ex recto, to be caused to doo a gainst ryght.

Demptus, a, um, put out, taken awaie.

Demugio, demugis, iui, ire, to bellowe.

Demulceo, si, ere, to stroke gently and softely with the hand, as we do children and hounde, whan we make much of theim. Also to mitigate or intreate gently.

Capiti demulcere, to stroke the heade.

Demum, at the laste sometyme it signifieth onely or alwaies, fynally, whan all is done.

Cognitum est castissimæ demum fœminæ mann moueri posse, They hadde knowlage, that it coulde be remoued only with the hande of a chaste woman.

Nunc demum, and Modóne demũ, sens that a thynge cometh to passe, or chaunceth slowly.

Demum, ioygned with ille, is, or ita, most cõmonly signifieth onely, or in deede.

Ille demum est antiquis moribus, that man is in deede well manered, or hath onely the auncient vertue and manres.

Ea demum magna voluptas est, amonge all the pleasures that a man can haue, that is only a great and a singular pleasure.

Ita demum mihi satisfacias si. &c. You shall only by this meanes content my mynd if. &c.

Demus, vsed of olde writers for Demum.

Demussatus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Demussata contumelia, displeasure done by dissimulation.

Demutatio, ônis, f. g. a chaungeyng.

Demutulo, aui, are, to cut of.

Demûto, aui, are, to change his maner or facion.

Non demutabo, I wyl not reuoke that I haue spoken or promised.

Demutare aliquo orationem, to tourne his communicacion to some matter.

Denaria, the noumbre of. 39000. of the coyne called Denarij.

Denarius, ij, masc. g. in weyght is the seuenthe parte of an ounce, in coyne it is as muche in power & valuacion as our grote, which wayeth of our money, nowe currante. vi. d. ob. and the vii. parte of an haulfe penie.

Denarius, the Romane peme, wherof were. iii. sortes. The firste was the sixte parte of an ounce, and was more by the third parte then the Greke Drachma. In other was the. 7. parte of an ounce. 84. to a pounde. The third Denarius was the. 8. parte of an ounce, equall with the Greke Drachma, and in value a sterling grote, when eight went to an ounce.

Ad denarium soluere, to pay euerie penie.

Denarius, a, um, that which conteyneth the numbre of tenne.

Denarro, aui, are, to tell in ordre.

Denascor, sceris, sci, to crasse to be, to die.

Denaso, aui, are, to cut or pul of the nose.

Dénato, dénatas, aui, âre, to swymme, to swym out.

Dendragates, a precioule stone, like a shubbe or little bulche.

Dendritis, dritidis, f. g. a precioule stone, whiche beynge put vnder a tree, maketh that the axe, whan it shall cut it, shall not be dulled.

Dendrocissos, the Iuy, that groweth by it selfe.

Dendroides, a kynde of spurge.

Dendromalache, the marsh malow.

Dénego, dénegas, aui, are, not to geue, or to denye to geue, to denye earnestly that he hath done a thyng.

Denicales, certaine holy daies, on the whiche the familie was purged, where one had dyed.

Deni, ten together.

Vxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, ten or twelue together haue wyues cõmune amonge theim.

Denicales feriæ, certaine sacrifices, whan the whole familye was purged, whan one was deade in the house.

Dénigro, aui, âre, to make blacke.

Dénique, in conclusion, finally, forthermore, at lenghte.

Denominatio, ônis, fœm. gene. the namyng of a thynge.

Denominatiuum, among grãmarians, that is deriued of a noune.

Denómino, aui, are, to name, to geue a name.

Denormo, aui, are, to set out of rule or ordre, to make vnequall, to make crooked.

Denotâtus, a, um, marked or appoynted out.

Dénoto, aui, âre, to blame, to marke, to marke out.

Dens, entis, ma. ge. a toothe: also eurry thynge, wherewith an other thyng maie bee holden fast or drawen out: it is sometyme vsed for a combe.

Dens aratorius, the coulter of a plough.

Euulsio dentis, toothe drawyng, the pluckyng out of a toothe.

Dentium dolor, the toothe ache.

Aduersi, primores, & anteriores dentes, the fore teethe.

Dentes maxillares, genuini, intimi, the cheke teethe.

Cauernis dentium aliquid indere, to put somewhat in to the holownesse of the teeth.

Cauere dentium dolorem, To auoyde the toeth ache.

Colluere dentes, to washe the teeth.

Dentium dolorem prohibet, it preserueth from

from the toeth ache.
Dentium dolori prosunt, they be holsome against the toeth ach.
Dentium dolorem sedat, it easeth the peine.
Dentium dolorem tollit, it healeth the tooth ache.
Dentium mobilitas, the waggynge of the teeth.
Motus dentium stabilire, To make fast the teeth that doe wagge.
Deffluunt dentes, teeth doe fall.
Eximere, extrahere, eruere, euellere dentem, to drawe a tooth.
Hebetare dentes.
Candorem trahunt dentes, they ware white.
Continui & serrati dentes, lohe Continuus.
Eburnus dens, a combe of puoyre.
Dens putridus, a rotten toothe.
Fœtidus dens, a stinkyng toeth.
Dente maledico carpere aliquem, to speake ill by one, to raple.
Citare dentem, to pluche out a toothe.
Dentes conficiunt cibum, the teethe chawe the meate.
Densatio, onis, a gatheryng thycke together.
Densatus, a, um, made thycke.
Dense, an aduerbe, signifiyng thycke or close together, as whan many bee assembled in a littell roume.
Densitas, atis, & Densitudo, inis, thyckenesse.
Coire in densitatem, to gather thicke together.
Denso, aui, are, and denseo, to thicken or make thycke.
Densus, a, um, thycke, harde closed together, close, plentuouse.
Densus labor, a continual or perpetual labor.
Dentale, lis, n. g. the share of a plough.
Dentium, in order sphe teethe.
Dentius, a, um, that hath great teeth, stronge teethe, or many teethe.
Dentes chalta, a wityngе contemnyng sharp and bityng tauntes.
Denuex, a certaine fishe.
Denticultre, to thrust in his teethe.
Denticulatus, a, um, that hath littell teethe, or made in fourme of a toothe.
Denticulatæ falces, sythles.
Denticulus, a, um, Dentatus, a, um, Dentosus, a, um, toothed.
Dentifrangibulum, a thynge wherwith teethe be broken.
Dentifrangibulus, li, masc. gen. one that breaketh teethe.
Dentifricium, cij, n. g. a medicine, wherewith the teethe be rubbed to make theim white.
Dentiloquus, he that speaketh betwene the teethe or lispeth, or rather one that in speakyng spitteth out his teeth.
Dentiloquos omnes mortales faciam, quemque offendero, whom so euer I fynde or mete with, I will so dalthe hym about the mouthe, that I will make hym spytte out his teethe.

Dentio, iui, ire, to put foorthe or brede teethe.
Dentiscalpium, scalpij, n. g. an instrument, wherewith teeth be scraped.
Dentitio, onis, f. g. a puttyng foorth or growyng of teethe. A bredyng of teeth.
Denubo, psi, ere, to marie or wed on the womans parte.
Denudo, aui, are, to despoyle or make naked.
Denumero, aui, are, to pate money.
Denuntiatio, onis, f. g. manassyng, a signifiyng or declaryng of a thyng before.
Hac denuntiatione conterritus, beyng afrayd with this threatnyng.
Denuntiatio testimonij, an iniunction to appere, and beare witnes.
Denuntiatio belli, a denouncyng of warre, a sendyng of defiaunce.
Denuntio, aui, are, to shewe or tell a thynge to an other man, to denounce, to signifie or geue knowlage: sometyme to manasse or threaten. Also Denuntiare testimonium, to sommon or bryngе witnesse into the courte of iudgement, as they doe in the chaunceric, where wytnesses are compelled to come.
Denuntiauit vt adesset, he sommoned hym to appeare.
Denuntiare inimicitias, to declare hym to be his ennemie.
Denuntiare bellum, to proker, denounce, or indicte warre or battaple.
Domum denuntiare, to geue knowlage of a thyng at home at a mans house.
Denuntiare periculum alicui, to threten or manasse perill and daunger to a man.
Sol cærulæus pluuiam denuntiat, The sonne haupnge a blue colour, betokeneth or signifieth rayne.
Huic homini iam ante denuntio, I tell this man before.
Denuntiare alicui, to signifie to one, to doos to wytte.
Denuo, agayne, eftesoones.
Denus, a, um, tenne.
Deo, the name of Ceres.
Deocco, aui, are, to harrowe lande, or to breake it with rolles.
Deónero, aui, are, to discharge or disbourden, to vnlode.
Deoratum, for Peroratum.
Deorátus, a, um, despyed, hertely prated.
Deoro, aui, are, to despye hertely. Amonge our lawiers it is to pleade or to conclude in pleas dynge.
Deorsum, downewarde.
Sursum deorsum, vp and downe hither and thither.
Deorsum versum, downe ryght.
Directo deorsum ferri, to fall streight downe.
Sursum deorsum, vltro citroq; meare, to go vp and downe hither and thither.
Deósculor, laris, atus sum, ari, to kisse swetely.

Depaciſcor, pactus ſum, ſci, to make couenaunt, to agree vpon certaine couenantes, to promiſe, to patiſe.

Depaciſci morte cupio, I am content to die.

Depaciſci honeſtiſsimo periculo, where many perils be, to be content to take that, whiche is moſte honeſt.

Depaciſci partem ſuam cum aliquo, to promyſe a man parte of his gayne.

Depaciſci ad conditiones alterius, To agree to all condicions and couenantes that an other man requireth.

Depactus, a, um, the participle of Depaciſcor, couenaunted or patiſed.

Depactus eſt cum hoſtibus, he patiſed with his ennemies.

Depactus, a, um, the participle of Depango, planted or ſette.

Depalmo, aui, are, to buffette or clappe one on the cheke with his handes.

Depango, Depanxi, and depegi, ere, to plant or ſette.

Deparcus, ci, a great negarde.

Depaſco, aui, ſcere, to eate as a beaſt doeth, to feede beaſtes in a paſture, to eate vp, to conſume.

Depaſcere poſſeſsionem alienam, to feede his cattell on an other mans paſture.

Stilo depaſcere luxuriem orationis, with exerciſe of writyng to diminyſhe the great aboundance and copy of woordes and ſentences.

Depaſcere agros publicos, To eate vp the common feldes.

Depaſcor, the deponent, idem quod Depaſco.

Depaſtio, onis, feedyng of cattell.

Depaſtus, a, um, eaten vp with beaſtes, or that hath eatten.

Depáupero, aui, are, to impoueryſhe, or, make poore, to ſpende awaie a mans goodes.

Depecto, xui, ere, to kembe diligently.

Depectere frondium caniciem, to rubbe of the moſſe of the bowes.

Depeciſcor, idem quod Depaciſcor.

Depectus, a, um, idem quod Depactus.

Depeculaſſo, idem quod Depeculor.

Depeculator, oris, com. ge. a robbar.

Depeculor, aris, ari, to robbe a common weale, a prince, or a place halowed.

Depeculari laudem alicuius, to abolyſhe or deſtroye the renoume and prayſe of a mannes actes.

Depello, dépuli, ere, to put downe, to put away, to put aſyde, to remoue, to weane.

Depelli portenta, whan monſters or ſtrange thynges do happen, betokenyng ſome yll aduenture to come, to repeale it by prayers, quowes or other good deedes.

Depellere aliquem ad calamitatem, to caſt one into miſerie or trouble.

Dolorem depellere, to put awaie ſorowe and heauineſſe.

Sententia depellere, to cauſe one to change his

opinion.

Spe & de ſpe depellere, to put out of hope, to make in diſpeyre.

Depellere agnum à matre, to weane a lambe.

Depellere lacte, to weane.

Depellere aquam de agro per hyemem, To tourne or dryue water out of the fielde in the wynter tyme.

Depellere ex poteſtate, to putte out of authoritee.

Famem depellere cibo, to delaye hunger with meate.

Depellere à ſe ſuſpicionem, to put any ſuſpicion from hym ſelfe.

Dependeo, di, ére, to hange downe of a thyng, to depende.

Dependent lychni laquearibus.

Dependo, di, ére, to paie.

Soluere & dependere.

Dependere caput, to bee ſlayne or loſe ones heade.

Dependere tempus amori, to beſtowe tyme in loue.

Dependere mercedem, to paie one his wages.

Dependere operam, to take payne about a thynge.

Pro capite dependere pecuniam, to paye ranſom for his liefe, to redeme his life with money.

Dependere pœnas, To be punished, to take peynes.

Deperdo, pérdidi, ere, to loſe.

Deperdere de exiſtimatione, to loſe parte of his eſtimation or credite.

Deperdere honeſtatem, to loſe ones honeſtie.

Linguæ vſum deperdere, to loſe the vſe of the tounge.

Deperdere folia dicuntur arbores, whan the leaues fall awaie.

Depério, déperis, riui, or perij, ire, to peryſhe, to die, to loue inordinately, to be loſte.

Deperierunt naues, the ſhyppes were loſte or peryſhed.

Amore impotente depetire aliquem, to loue one immoderately.

Deperit ſapor, the ſauour or taſte is loſt.

Depeſco, ſcui, ſcere, to dryue cattell.

Depeſſus, a, um, idem quod Depreſſus.

Depeſta, a maner of cuppes.

Depexus, a, um, kempte, trymmed.

Ego ne ſi viuo à me exornatum dabo, adeo depexum: vt vſq; dum viuat meminerit ſemper mei, trowe ye, that I will not ſo dreſſe hym, and trimme hym, that he ſhall thynke on me as longe as he liueth?

Depilátus, a, um, balde, without heares, or, that whoſe heare is plucked of, made balde.

Dépilis, le, without heare, balde.

Dépilo, dépilas, aui, are, to pulle of heare.

Depingo, pinxi, ere, to peincte, to deſcribe.

Depingere facta alicuius, To deſcribe a

mans actes.
Vitam alicuius depingere.
Cogitatione depingere, to conceyue or imagine a thynge in ones mynde.
Deplango, planxi, ere, to lament or bewayle greately.
Deplano, aui, are, to make playne.
Deplanto, aui, are, to plant or set.
Depleo, pleui, ere, to empti.
Deploratio, ônis, f. g. a lamentyng or waylyng.
Deplorâtus, a, um, without hope of recouerye or remedie, desperate.
A medicis deploratus, forsaken of the physitions.
Deplorata res publica, a desperate common weale, paste all hope of good recouerie.
Res deplorata est, there is no remedie in the mattier.
Deplôro, deplôras, aui, are, to lamente or bewayle, to complayne.
Vitam deplorare, to lament and complaine the lyfe that one hath ledde.
Conqueri & deplorare.
Deplorare & lamentare.
Deplorare de re aliqua, to lament or make pitifouse complaynt for any thyng.
Deplorantur, the passyue.
Déplio, plui, ere, to rayne downe ryght.
Deplûmis, me, that whiche hath fewe fethers or none.
Depôlio, dépolis, liui, ire, to make perfyte, to furnisshe, to polysshe or make smothe.
Depôno, pôsui, ere, to laie downe, to deposyte, to take awaie, to put awaie, to leaue.
Deponere arma, To put of his harneys, to leaue of warre.
Deponere bellum, to ceasse from warre.
Deponere exercitum, to discharge the armie.
Deponere imperium, to leaue or geue vppe the rule or gouernãce. likewyse Deponere officium, magistratum, prætura, prouinciam.
Deponere inimicitias, to leaue all malyce.
Deponere negotium, to leaue businesse.
Deponere semina, to plant.
Deponere soleas, to put of ones shoes.
Deponere onus, to discharge a burdeyne or charge, to vnlode.
Deponere aliquid apud aliquem, To laye a thyng in gage or pledge, or to deliuer to one a thyng to kepe.
Deponere in terram, to plant.
Deponere ædificationem, to leaue of a buyldyng.
Crines deponere, to be polled or notted.
Deponere desideria alicuius rei, not to be so muche desyrouse of a thynge.
Formidinem deponere, To shake of feare: likewyse Deponere metum, mœrorem, luctum, molestias, pudorem, timorem.
Deponere seueritatem, to waxe more pleasaunt and gentill, and lesse rigorouse in ones behauiour.
Deponere imperio, to put out of authoritee.
Deponere ineptias, to leaue tryflyng.
Depone, lay downe stakes.
Deponere ingenia syluestria, to become tame.
Deponere aliquid de lenitate, to become more graue or sadde.
Deponere memoriam alicuius rei, and Deponere aliquam rem ex memoria, to forget a thynge.
Deponere apud memoriam, to committe a thyng to memorie.
Deponere offensionem, to leaue of grudge or displeasure.
Depontani, aged men, whiche after. 60. yeres, do caste downe from a brydge, or rather men for their age, excused from offices and busyneese of the common wealthe.
Depópulátio, ônis, fœ. g. destruction or desolation of a countrey, depopulacion.
Depopulâtor, ôris, mas. g. a robber, a spoyler, a conquerour.
Depópulor, âris, âri, to destroye or waste a countreye, to robbe or spoyle. There is also read Depopulo, the actyue.
Deportátio, ônis, f. g. a conueyghyng or caryng. sometyme banishing.
Deportâtus, a, um, banished, exiled, caried away, conueyghed.
Deportati, They that are exiled, hauynge no proprietee lefte in any goodes or landes, after the definicion of lawiers, howe be it other authours doo vse that worde generally for men exiled.
Deporto, aui, are, to carye or bryng awaie, to bayshe. sometyme it signifieth to reporte.
Deportare iumentis, vel nauibus.
Deportare exercitum, to bryng home agayne the armie.
Deportare triumphum, to bryng home the victorie.
Captiuos Romam deportare, to carie prisoners to Rome.
Deportare se aliquo, to goe or conueyghe ones selfe to some place.
Deportare in solas terras, to banysshe, to exyle.
Deposco, popoſci, scere, to desyre muche or to require, to require earnestly.
Deposcere omnibus policitationibus, To demaunde or solicite with all maner kynde prompcies.
Deposcere aliquem ad supplicium, to require to haue one to be punysshed.
Morti deposcere, to require to haue one to be put to deathe.
Depositárius, rij, ma. g. he vnto whom one hath deliuered a thing to kepe. Also he to whom any thyng is laied in guage.
Depositórius, rij, ma. g. he that leaueth a thynge with an other man.
Depósitum, ti, neu. g. that whiche is lefte in an

other mans kepyng, or that is layed to pledge, a guage. it may be vsed for that childʒe in playʒyng call stakes, or the thing that they playe for.

Depositum abnegare, to denie that was lefte to kepe.

Depositum accipere, to take a thing to guage, to kepe stakes.

Reddere deposita, to geue vp the stakes, or thynges that he had to kepe.

Depositus, a, um, layed downe, lefte in an other mans hande, or keppynge. sometyme it dooeth signifie desperate, or he that is in desperation.

Itaque mihi videor magnam & maxime ægram, & prope depositam reipublicæ partem suscepisse, therfore me semeth I haue taken in hand a great parte of the weale publike, not onely beynge feeble, but also almost in extreme desperation.

Depostulo, aui, are, to requite ernestly.

Deprædor, aris, ari, to robbe a cuntrey or town.

Deprælior, aris, ari, to fyght.

Deprauate, corruptely.

Deprauatio, onis, f. g. a corruptyng.

Deprauatio verbi, when one turneth a woord to an other sens then it was ment, a misinterpretyng of a woorde.

Deprauatus, a, um, depraued, corrupted, made yll.

Deprauatus indulgentia, marred with to much libertee.

Deprauati mores, yll or lewde conditions.

Deprauo, aui, are, to make yll, to deprave, to distiate, to corrupte, to misinterprete.

Corrigere & deprauare, contrary.

Deprecatio, onis, fœ. ge. a desyrynge of pardon, whan we confesse that we haue offended. Also a puttynge of a thing from vs by intreatee or prayer. Also a charmyng with woordes to dryue awaie any thyng.

Diræ deprecationes, cursynges.

Deprecator, oris, m. g. an excuser, he that sueth or intreateth for an other man, that he should not be punyshed. In lyke maner Deprecabundus.

Deprecator fortunarum alicuius i. seruator.

Deprecor, aris, ari, to beseche, to make intreatee, to praie earnestly, to refuse, to desyre the contrarie, to put awai by prayer or intreatee, to denie that whiche we wolde not haue, to haue in detestacõ, to resiste, to delyuer a mã by prayer.

Deprecari veniam, to aske forgeuenesse.

Deprecari alicui ne vapulet, to make requeste or desyre for one that he be not beaten.

Deprecari iniuriam, to require that he wyll not doge hym any wronge.

Deprecari auaritiæ crimina laudibus frugalitatis, To require to haue one excused for his nygardshipp, because his temperaunce in lyuyng seemeth to be worthy commendation.

Deprecari malevolentiam, to excuse hym of blame, for the hope that he hath of an others misfortune.

Claudij inuidiam Gracchi charitas deprecabatur, Gracchus was so welbeloued, that for his sake the faultes of Claudius were hyd and not spoken of.

Deprecari munus, to excuse hym in takyng on hym an office or charge.

Deprecari culpam, to excuse hym self, and desyre that the faute be not layed to hym.

Deprecari periculum, to praie that he fall not into perill, or that he be in no danger.

Deprecari mortem, To desyre pardone of deathe, or to indeuour him to saue ones lyfe.

Deprecabitur à vobis, he wyll beseche you, or he wyll desyre you earnestly.

Deprecatum venit ad me, vt sibi ignoscerem, He came to intreate me, that I shoulde forgeue hym.

Pacem deprecari, to intreate for peace.

Deprecari sibi exilium, to desyre or make requeste, that he be not banished.

Precari, and Deprecari, sometyme contrarius, Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem.

Deprecari pœnam, to require or intreate, that he be not punyshed.

Nullam deprecor pœnam, I refuse no peyne.

Nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me à vobis deprecentur, I haue no memorie of the nobleness of myne auncetours, which make intreate to you for me.

Odium summæ improbitatis deprecari excusatione summæ stultitiæ, to defend or excuse hym selfe of some great mischiefe & lewdenesse, vnder the colour and pretence, that it was committed by folie, or lacke of witte.

Deprehendo, di, dere, to take a manne vnwares, to take tardie, to take one in the dede dooeyng, to knowe or perceyue by inquirie, examinacion, or other meanes. sometyme for Comprehendere, to take.

In adulterio deprehendi, to be taken in the acte of aduoutrie.

Cursu furam deprehendere, To take in renyng.

Manifesto deprehendere, to perceyue manyfestely.

Facinora oculis deprehendere, to se a mans naughtie actes.

Deprehensio, onis, a takyng.

Deprehensus, or Deprensus, a, um, taken vnwares, so that he can not tell what to doo, or whither to tourne, taken in the dede doyng, knowen, perceyued.

Testis deprehensus, a witnes taken or trypped in his tale.

Deprehensus est in sermone, he was taken in his woordes.

Deprehensus est in scelere, He was taken with the faute.

Depressus, a, um, lowe, pressed downe, boulged, drowned.

Depressus, & Demersus, thrust downe, and boulged

bouiged vnder the water.
Ventas depressa, trouthe kept downe and troden vnder foote.
Depressus locus, a lowe place.
Depressa vox, a lowe voyce.
Aqua depressior & altior, contrarie.
Depretio, aui, are, to bryngе to a lasse price.
Déprimo, pressi, mere, to kepe downe, to thrust downe, to presse downe, to weyghe downe, as one poyse in a balance weygheth heauier than an other.
Deprimere naues, to make thyppes to sinke and be drowned.
Deprimunt me quæ porto, my bourdeyn maketh me to stoupe.
Extollere & deprimere, contrarie.
Locum deprimere, to make a place lower.
Deprimere vitem in terram, to plant a vyne.
Depromo, psi, mere, to drawe out, to declare, to fetche out, to take out.
Depromere ex libris, to fetche out of bokes.
Depromit ex sensu suo, he fetcheth it out of his owne witte.
Depromere sagittam pharetra, to take an arowe out of his quiuer.
Depromptus, a, um, taken out, drawen out, fetched out.
Deprópero, aui, are, to make muche haste or speede.
Deproperant sedulò sacrificare, They make speede hastily to doo sacrifice.
Depsitius, a, um, or Depsitius, a, um, kneaded, moulded, wrought with the hande.
Depso, psui, pstre, To worke a thynge with the hades, to the intente to make it softe, to kneade dowe, ware, or other lyke thyng.
Depúber, or Depubis, depuberis, a childe or yonge beast, whiche is not come to ripe peres.
Depudet, he hath layed asyde shame, he is past shame.
Depudico, aui, are, to dishoneste or violate a woman, a wooyde out of vse.
Depugnátus, a, um, well fought.
Depugno, aui, are, to fight valiantly, to striue, to disagree.
Depugnat voluptas cum honestate, inordinate pleasure and honestee dooe not agree.
Cum animo suo depugnare, to fyght or stryue with ones selfe.
Ferro depugnare, to fyght with a weapon.
Depugnatur, the impersonall, the battaple is fought.
Depúlsio, ónis, form. g. a puttyng of or lettyng a thyng that it can not approche.
Quæ causa iustior est belli gerendi, quam seruitutis depulsio? What better cause is there to fyght, than to withstande that we be not brought into seruitude and bondage?
Depulso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Depello.
Depulsor, óris, mas. g. one that kepeth backe or putteth awaie a thynge.

Depulsus, a, um, put downe, weaned. looke Depello.
Depultus, a, um, for Depulsus.
Depunio, or rather Depuuio, ui, ire, to beate.
Depurátus, a, um, purified, clensed from dregges and fylthe.
Depurgo, aui, are, to clense any thynge vnder foote, to purge.
Depurgare locum aliquem ab herba, to weede any place, or to make it cleane from weedes and grasse.
Depurgare pisces, to garbish fishes.
Depurgare crimen, to discharge one of the faulte whiche is layed vnto hym.
Depuro, aui, are, to make cleane or pure, to purifie or clense.
Députo, áui, áre, to cut of, to esteeme, to iudge, to repute, to thinke.
Deputare vineam, to cut a vine.
Deputare rationes, to reken or make accompt.
Deputat se indignum, he thynketh hym selfe vnwoorthy.
Operam alicuius deputare parui precij, To esteme a mans labour or peynes lyttell woyrth.
Omne id deputat esse in lucro, all that he receyueth for auantage.
Me quouis malo dignum deputem, I wolde thynke my selfe wooyrthy any mischiefe, or punyshement.
Déqueror, eris, estus sum, déqueri, to complayne.
Derâdo, rási, ere, To shaue of or barke of, to scrape of.
Derbices, people of Asia, about the sea called Mare Caspium, which haue this custome, that whan theyr frendes come to the age of. lxx. yeres, they slea them, and eate them, callynge all theyr neyghbours to the feaste. Olde women they slea not, but doe onely strágle them, and afterward bury them. Semblably, if men die before the saied age, they also dooe burie them. They punyshe euery offence, (be it neuer so littell) with death.
Derce, a well moste colde in sommer betweene Bilbilis, and Sepobriga.
Derceto, a goddesse name of the Assirians.
Dercyllus, one of the capitaines of Pyrrhus.
Derelictus, us, and Derelictio, ónis, f. g. a leauyng or forsakyng.
Derelictus, a, um, forsaken, lefte destitute.
Pro derelicto rem aliquam habere, to forsake a thyng vtterly.
Derelictus ab omni spe, he of whom is no good hope of honestee, an hopeloste.
Incultum & derelictum solum, a ground vntylled and vnhousebanded.
Derelicta & celebris regio, contrarie.
Derelictui habere, not to care for a thynge, or to neglecte it.
Derépo, pui, ere, to creepe awaie.
Deribitóres, they whiche dooe noumbre an ar-

mie, and dooe paie the fouldiours theie wages: loke Diribitores.

Derideo, derides, derisi, ère, to laughe to shorne, to mocke.

Deridere aŕ contemnere.

Deridere et Arridere, contrary.

Deridiculum, li, n. g. a shorne or a mocke.

Deridiculo esse, to be a laughyng stocke.

Deridiculum est, it is a thing to be laughed at.

Corporis deridiculum, a deformitee of the bodye, for which one is mocked or laughed to shorne.

Per deridiculum audiri, To bee laughed to shorne whan one is harde to tell his tale.

Deridiculus, a, um, that is to be laughed at.

Deripio, deripis, ripui, ère, to take awaie, to dispoile.

Deripere aliquem capillo, to pul one downe by the heare of the heade.

Derisor, ôris, ma. g. a mocker, one that laugheth an other to shorne.

Derisus, a, um, mocked or had in contempte.

Derisus, us, m. g. mockery, laughing to shorne.

Deriuatio, ônis, f. g. a tournyng of water from one place to an other.

Deriuo, aui, âre, to deriuate from one to an other, to laye to one, as to laye to a mans defaute, or charge, to take from one and geue to an other.

Deriuare aquam, to draine water by a fooys rowe, to tourne it an other waie.

Deriuare iram alicuius in se, To tourne ones wrathe and displeasure in his owne neche.

Deriuare crimen, to tourne the faute from one to an other.

Deriuare suam culpam in aliquem, to laye his owne faute to an other mans charge.

Deriuauit responsionem alio, he tourned his answere an other waie, or to other matters.

Aliquid in domum suam deriuare, to turne a thyng to his priuate profite.

Derôdo, si, ere, to gnawe or gnibble.

Derogatio, ônis, fœ. ge. an abolyshyng of some parte of a lawe. A derogation or takyng awaie of parte of an other mans prayse or authoritee.

Derogito, aui, are, to make instant desyre, to praie hertely.

Derogo, aui, are, to mynishe, to derogate, to take awaie, to abolyshe parte of a lawe, by a decree of an other lawe.

Derogare sibi, to dimynishe his owne estimation, to saie he is not able to dooe so muche as he can, to dislable ones selfe.

Derogare de fide testium, to diminyshe the credence of the witnesses.

De lege aliquid derogare, to forbooe some parte of the lawe.

Derogare fidem alicui, to put no trust in one.

Derôsus, a, um, participi. à Derodor, gnawen or gnibbled.

Dersæi, people of Greece in the borders of Thrace.

Derumpo, rúpi, ere, idem quod Dirumpere, to breake.

Deruncino, aui, are, to cut or pull of that whiche is superfluouse, to dissipate, or breake in peces.

Deruptum, i, n. g. a place that is steepe down.

Deruptus, a, um, broken, steepe downe.

Deruo, rui, ruere, to fall downe.

Deruere de laudibus alicuius, to diminishe an other mans prayse and commendacion.

Des, a poyse of eyght ounces.

Desacro, aui, are, to consecrate or dedicate.

Desalto, aui, are, to daunce foorthe a daunce.

Desæuio, sæuui, ire, to be woode angry, some tyme to ceasse to be angry, to shewe extreme crueltee.

Sanguine plebeio desæuire, to shewe extreme crueltee towardes the common people.

Descendo, di, ere, to go down, to descende, some tyme onely to go, to condescende or agree to a man.

Descendere in alnum, to go deepe downe.

Descendere in aciem, to go into the battail.

Descendere in sese, to humble hym selfe, to consydre in him selfe the baisnes of his estate.

Descendere in causam, to come in strife, to take parte and joyne with one in any accusation, suite, or variance of the lawe.

Descenditur gradibus, one goeth downe by steppes, or stayres.

Descenderunt ex oculis lachrymæ, the teares fell from his eies, he wepte.

Descendimus ad nostras nauiculas, we went to our shippes.

Descendere equo, and ex equo, To lyght downe from horse backe.

Descendunt radice arbores, the trees take deepe roote.

In mare descendit Tybris, it renneth &c.

Descendunt in plana, Corylus, Cornus. &c. they growe. &c.

Paratus ad omnia descendere, to submitte him selfe, to condescende or agree.

Vbi pluribus diebus non descendit alius, one hath not gone to the stoole.

Cibus celeriter descendit, whan it is of quicke digestion.

Ad condiciones alterius descendere, to agree to an other mans offer or condition.

Descendere ad alterutram conditionem vult, he woulde haue hym to agree to one of the offers.

Descendere in certamen, to enter into bate taple, to fyght.

Descendere ad extremum auxilium, to vse the extreme refuge and succour

Descendere obuiam alicui, to goe to mete with one.

Descendere in omnia familiaritatis officia, whan a prynce or great estate vouchesafeth to shewe all tokens of familiaritee to a meane persone.

Ad

Ad preces descendere dicitur quis, whan he dooeth entreate for that he maie commaunde.
Descendit ad hyacynthum hæc gemma, It doth much resemble the hyacinth.
Descensus,us,masc. gen. a goyng downe, a descendynge.
Descenno,ônis, f. g. idem.
Descensiones facere, to descend or go downe.
Descio,ui,ire, to knowe not.
Desciſco,iui, ſciſcere, to disagree, to leaue, to forſake, to leaue his capitain or ſouerain and go to an other,to rebelle.
Desciſcere à ſe, to chaunge his forme of lyuyng or facion.
Desciſcere à conſuetudine parẽtum, to leaue the custome or maner of his parentes.
Desciſcere à natura, to alter frõ ones nature.
Desciſcere ab opinione alterius, to forſake an other mans opinion.
Desciſcere à veritate, to forſake the trueth.
Desciſcere à vita, to die.
Descium, the impersonall.
Descobinatus, a,um, lame, mathemed,hurte.
Describo, pſi, ere, to write out of a copy, to ordre, to appoynete,to assigne,to forte,to deuide, to distribute, to place, to peinct or write aduiſedly, to declare or describe.
Describere pecuniam in ciuitates, To assesse sommes of money in a taxe to be paid in sundrie cities.
Describere rationes, To make accomptes in an ordre.
Non credis animas in alia corpora describi, id est transferri.
Describere in genera, to deuide a thyng into dyuers kyndes.
Describere comœdiam Græcam, to translate in to latine, and make an other lyke it of the same argument.
Duodena describit iugera in singulos, he assigneth,assigneth, or deuideth. &c.
Latronem & sicarium aliquem describere, to signifie one by the name of theefe or murdrer, without rehersyng his proper name.
Describere librum ab aliquo, To write out a booke by an other mans copie.
Descriptio,ônis,f. g. a copie,a description.
Descriptio populi, a diuidyng of the people into dyuers partes and bandes, in a quarrell betweene two persons.
Descriptiones temporum, The historie of thynges,whiche haue happened, accordyng to the ordre of tyme.
Deseco,ui,& ui, are, to cut in sunder,to cut of.
Desecare prata, to mowe the medowes.
Desecare vitem, to cut a vyne.
Desecare collum alicui, to cut of ones necke.
Desecrãtus, a,um, discharged.
Desecro,aui,are, to discharge.
Desectio,onis, a cuttyng of or moweyng downe of coyne, strawe,or grasse.

Desectus,a,um, cut of,mowed downe.
Desedeo,desedi, ẽre, to sytte downe.
Desero, ui, ere, to leaue or forsake.
Deserere pignus, to lose his gage.
Deserere vadimonium, To make defaulte where one is bounde to appeere before a iudge or other great officer.
Deserere in malis,to forsake one in aduersitee
Deseruit me fides & fama, I haue loste my credence and good name.
Deseri à mente, whan ones wyttes doo fayle hym.
Causam suam deserere, To geue ouer, or to geue place in a matter, whan one hath enterpriſed to defende it.
Deserunt hunc genua, His knees fayle hym, his legges bee weery.
Preces alicuius deserere, not to heare ones praiers, not to doo as one desyreth hym.
Deserere vitam suam, To offer ones selfe to deathe willyngly, to flea hym selfe.
Desértio,ônis, f. g. a forsakyng in tyme of nede.
Deserto, aui,are, to forsake.
Desertor,ôris,m. g. he that leaueth his contrey, and goeth to his ennemies: A traytour, one that forsaketh his friende in tyme of nede.
Desertor miles, a souldiour that departeth without licence.
Desertor salutis meæ, one that forsaketh me whan my lyfe is in ieoperdie.
Desertum,ti,n. g. a desert or wylderneſſe.
Desertus, a, um, forsaken, not habitable,where no man dwelleth, deserte.
Deserta regio, a countreie not inhabited.
Desertus ager, a fielde out of tythe, vnhuſbanded.
Deserta causa, is to ouer come, where none defendeth.
Desertus homo, a man forsaken.
Celebris & desertus, contrary.
Deséruio, uiui, ire, to obeye or serue humbly, sometyme to doo yll seruice.
Deseruire studiis, to apply lernyng or study.
Deseruire amicis, to obeye his friendes, and apply hym selfe to folowe theyr myndes.
Deseruire corpori, to cherysh the body.
Deses,désidis,om. g. vnoccupied,ydell.
Vita deses, an ydell lyfe.
Cura deses, negligence of mynde.
Passu désidi ire, to go slowely.
Desidem ab opere suo aliquem facere, To make one a loyterer, and not to regarde his woorke.
Desicco, aui,are, to dryse vp.
Desideo,désides,sédi,ẽre,to sytte stille,to abyde in a place,to bee ydell.
Desiderium,looke Desyderium.
Desidia,æ,f. g. slouthfulneſſe, ydelneſſe.
Animum inficere desidia, to infect the myndo with ydelneſſe or slouthfulneſſe.
Socordia & Desidia.

Desi-

Desidiosè, slouthfully, ydelly.
Desidiósus, a, um, full of ydelnesse, slouthfull.
Desido, desídis, sédi, ĕre, to sytte downe, to goe to sytte, to light downe, to sinke downe, to asswage and fall lower, to chinke or gape, as the earth doth.
Terra desedit, the grounde opened or gaped.
Desidit tumor, the swellyng asswageth.
Designátio, ônis, f. g. a deuise or ordinaunce, an appoyntment.
Designátor, ôris, mas. g. a marshall, whiche setteth or appoyncteth euery man to his place conuenient, after his degree or office. They whiche in solemne pompes and syghtes, see that men kepe their places and order, be called Desígnatores.
Designátus, a, um, assigned, ordeyned, appoynted, predestinate.
Designati consules, Prætores, Tribuni, they whiche were elected and appoyncted to succede them whiche at that tyme exercised the said offices. Res designata, a thyng ordeyned, purposed, and predestinate.
Respublica ratione & disciplina designata, a common weale set in good order and well appoynted.
Designo, aui, are, to assigne, to note or signifie, to committe or dooe a thynge newely. also to choose a thyng, and apoint it for some purpose.
Agrum seminario designare, To ordeine or apoincte to be sowen.
Digitis vulgi designari, to be poyncted at of the people as one goeth in the stretes.
Designare nota ignominiæ, to putte one to some reproche or open rebuke.
Desilio, désilis, lui, lĭ, liui, ire, to leape or lyghte downe.
Desilire ad pedes, to lyght on foote.
Desilire ab equo, to lyght of his horse.
Désino, sii, or siui, ere, to leaue, to cesse, to make an ende, to holde ones peace.
Desinas, holde thy peace.
Desinere artem, to leaue the crafte.
Desinit in violam, it drayweth to the colour of violet.
Desine ei succensere, be no more angry with hym.
Desinere gradatim, to make an end of a thing by littell and littell.
Desinunt caduca, transitorie thynges haue an ende.
Desinere bellum, to leaue of warre.
Desinit dicto magistri esse obediens, He is no more obedient to his maysters commaundemente.
Desinit in orbem, the ende is rounde lyke a circle.
Desinitur, the impersonall.
Desipio, désipis, pui, or piui, ere, and desipisco, to doo foolyshely, to waxe foolysshe.
Senectute desipere, to dote or waxe foolysshe for age. Desipere & delirare.
Desisto, désti, ere, to leaue of, to abyde or tary, sometyme to departe.
Desistere conatu, and incepto, to leaue his enterpryse.
Desistere litibus, to leaue suite.
Desistente autumno, at the ende of autumne or harueste.
Ne desistatis currere, ceasse not to renne continually.
Quid illic destitisti obsecro tam diu? I praie the, why dydest thou tary there so longe?
Quid ille iratus abs te desistit? What is the matter, that he parted from the beryng so angrye?
Rogat vt id facere desistant, he desyreth them that they will dooe no more so.
Desistere fuga, to ceasse to flee or ren awaie.
De aliqua mente desistere, to chaunge ones mynde or opinion in a matter.
Sententia, or de sententia desistere, idem.
Negotio desistere, to leaue of a busyneste.
Itinere desistere, to breake of ones iourney.
Désitus, a, um, lefte, forsaken.
Non esset désitum, They shoulde not haue lefte of.
Illæ orationes legi sunt désitæ, Those orations are no more read.
Desita ars, a science out of vse, not spoken of.
Primus Papisius est vocari desitus, he was the fyrste that was lefte to be called Papisius, or in hym the name of Papisius fyrst ceassed.
Desolâtus, a, um, that is made desolate, or destroyed.
Loca deserta & desolata, desolate and deserte places.
Desólo, áui, áre, to make desolate.
Despectio, ônis, fœm. g. a despysyng, a lookyng downewarde.
Despecto, aui, are, to looke muche downewarde.
Despectus, us, regarde or syght, sometyme dispite, contempte, neglectyng.
Despectus, a, um, despised, contemned, littell sette by.
Desperanter, desperately.
Desperátio, ônis, dispeyre to obteyn a thyng.
Victoriæ desperatio, dispayre to obteyne victorye.
Desperatus, a, um, desperate. also wherin one hath no hope.
Despêro, aui, are, to dispayre, to haue no hope at all.
Desperare fugam, to haue no hope to flee.
Honores desperare, to haue no hope to come to honour.
Pacem desperaui, I haue no hope of peace at all.
Desperaui de re publica, I haue no hope that euer the common weale shall be in good case agayne.
Ab aliquo desperare, to dispeyre that he may haue

haue any helpe or succour of one.

Desperare sibi, or de se.

Desperare suis fortunis, to haue no hope to saue his goodes.

Desperare salui, or salutem, to haue no hope to saue his life.

Turpiter desperatur, quicquid fieri potest.

Despicabilis, to bee despised.

Despicatio, ônis, sur. g. idem quod Despicatus.

Despicatus, us, m. g. contempte, despite.

Despicatui duci, to bee contemned or despised.

Despicatus, a, um, he by whom no man setteth, despised, contemned.

Despicientia, æ, f. g. despysyng or contemnyng.

Despicientia rerum humanarum, the contept of worldly thynges.

Despicio, despicis, exi, ere, to looke or beholde downe, to despise. Also for Aspicere, to see or looke. also to sette ipteli by. somcryme to regarde or consyder.

Despicere in terram, to looke downe vppon the grounde.

Despicor, âris, âri, depo. to despise, to contemne.

Despicus ci, masc. g. a watche map to see who comyth, as it is in Calepe.

Despolio, aui, are, to despoyle, to robbe.

Despoliare digitos, to pull the rynges from ones fyngers.

Templum despoliare, to spoyle or robbe a temple or churche.

Despoliare virgis dorsum alicuius, to beate one vntill he bleede.

Despondeo, di, ere, to affiaunce or betrouthe, to promyse ones soonne or daughter in mariage, to faile in courage to despayre.

Despondere animum, to bee in desperation or wante of lyfe, to dispayre of any thynge that a man seeketh for.

Despond re sapientiam, to despayre to come to wysedome.

Despondere prouinciam, to geue one charge or rule of a countreie.

Despondere sibi domum alicuius, To make hym selfe assured to haue an other mans house.

Spes reip. desponderatur te consule, men despayre, or the hope is loste.

Despondebitur, one shall make hym agreed.

Desponsans, a, um, idem quod desponsus

Desponsata, & desponsata laus, prayse looked for and dewe.

Desponso, aui, are, to affiaunce a woman.

Desponsus, a, um, affiaunced, or promysed in mariage.

Desponsa laus, prayse or commendacion that is worthyly geuen to a man.

Despretus, a, um, greately contemned, beraie litell sette by.

Despumo, aui, are, to skimme or clarifie any lycour. also to caste vp some, to vomit.

Despuo, ui, ere, to spette downe, or to spette on a thyng, to detest or delude, to contemne.

Despuere in mores, to blame the maners or conditions of one.

Despuitur, the impersonall.

Desquamo, aui, are, to shale a fysshe.

Desquamare pisces, to take of the shaales from fysshes.

Desquamare arbores, to barke trees.

Desquamare vestem, to burle clothe.

Desterro, ui, ere, to knotte.

Déstico, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke a ratte.

Destillo, aui, are, idem quod Distillo.

Destinátio, ônis, a purpose, appoyntement, a deliberation.

Destinátus, a, um, appoynted, certayne, determyned.

Destino, aui, are, to pourpose, to appoynte, to depute, to prepare, to choose, to tye to a thyng, to sende, to sette a price, to leuelle at a marke.

Quanti destinat ædes? For howe muche will he sell his house?

Destinare puellam, to promise the mayden in mariage to one.

Destinare diem necis alicui, to apoynt a daye whan one shall be kylled.

Ictum cernim destinare, to endeuour to hitte euen in hurling or strikyng, as it were to leuell.

Destinare spe aliquid futurum, to hope, and as it were to prophecie, that a thynge will come to passe.

Destinare animo, vel animis, & in animo, to purpose in his mynde.

Destinare animo authorem cædis, to suspecte one to be the authour of the murther.

Destinatum est mihi, and Destinatum est mihi in animo, I haue purposed.

Destinare ægrum cibo, to appoynte a sicke man to eate meate.

Destinare alicui prouinciam, to appoynte or assigne to one the gouernance of a prouince.

Destinare aliquid agere, to pourpose to doo a thynge.

Destinare legationem, to sende an ambassade.

Destituo, ui, ere, to forsake, to leaue, to faile at ones nede, to disappointe one, to deprive or take fro, to louse or vnbynde, to set doune a man, to breake promyse.

Destituit omnes seruos ad mensam ante se, He dyd sette downe all his seruauntes at the table before hym.

Somnus destituebat, I could slepe no more.

Destituere spem, To disappoynte one of the truste that he had in hym.

Destituit aliquem, he brake promise with one.

Destituit ciuitatem, he disappointed the citee.

Incæptum opus destituere, to leue of a worke that one had enterprised.

Nimia siccitas destituit plantas naturali alimento. i. perfect, doth make them to lacke.

Destituere malas auctioris, to loose.

Destitutio, ônis, sing. a leauyng or forsakyng.

Destitutus, a, um, forsaken, destitued, deprived.

some

ſometyme one that is deſperate.
Deſtrigmentũ,ti,n. g. that is ſcraped of a thyng.
Deſtringo, xi, ere, to bynde harde, to cut of, to rubbe or ſcrape of alſo to abate.
Olea deſtringenda eſt, muſt be pruned or cut.
Deſtrinxit aciem, it blemyſhed the ſyght.
Deſtrúctile, that whiche ſhall be deſtroied.
Déſtruo, xi, ere, to deſtroye, to thrawe downe that whiche is builded.
Deſtruere teſtes, to deſtroye the witneſſes by ſhewynge of theyr yll maners, to bringe them out of credence.
Deſubito, ſodeynly, vnprouided.
Deſubulo, aui, are, to perce, properly with an aule or bodkyn.
Deſudaſco, ſcere, to labour vntyll he ſweate.
Deſúdo, áui, áre, to ſweate or labour muche.
Deſuefatio, deſuéfacis, to bringe out of vſe, to leaue ones faction.
Deſuefactus, out of cuſtome or vſe.
Deſuefio, fieri, to be brought out of vſe, to bee diſuſed.
Deſueo, déſues, éui, ére, to bringe out of cuſtome, to diſuſe.
Deſueſco, ſueui, ſueſcere, to diſuſe or chaunge ones cuſtome or faction,
Deſuetúdo, inis, f. g. a diſuſe.
Deſuétus, out of vſe.
Deſultor, óris, ma. g. he that can vault an horſe, or leape from one horſebacke to an other. alſo thoſe men of warre, that in tyme of battayle wolde leape downe of theyr horſes quickly, and fyght on foote, & leape vp agayne as quickly, were called Deſultores.
Deſultórius, a, um, that leapeth from one to an other alſo vnconſtant, waueryng, variable.
✠ Deſultoria leuitas, ſpoken prouerbially of an vnconſtant and waueryng perſone.
Deſultorij equi, horſes that ſerued for the ſoudiours called Deſultores.
Deſultúra, æ. f. g. leaphyng vp and downe, vaulting of an horſe, leappng from one to an other.
Deſum, fui, eſſe, to lacke, to faple.
Deeſſe cauſæ, not to defende one, not to take ones parte.
Deeſſe occaſioni, not to take a thing whan occaſion hapneth.
Deeſſe officio, not to dooe his ductie or endeuour.
Deeſſe ſibi, to bee negligente in his owne buſyneſſe.
Defuit animus, his courage fayled.
Non deſunt qui interpretentur, ſome men doo interprete, or there be ſome that. &c.
Deeſſe alicui opera, not to helpe one.
Deeſſe voluntati amicorum, not to folowe his frendes will.
Deeſſe & abundare, contrary.
Non animus ei, ſed vires defuerunt, he lacked not a mynde, but power and ſtrength.
Arbitrabatur non defore, he thoughte there wolde be ſome.
Deeſſe conuiuio, not to be preſent at a feaſt.
Deſúmo, pſi, mere, to take out, to chooſe.
Déſuper, from aboue. Deſurſum idem.
Deſyderabilis, le, wooꝛthie to be wyſhed for, or deſyred.
Deſyderátio, ónis, f. g. idem quod deſyderium.
Deſyderátus, a, um, deſyred, wyſhed for, that lacketh.
Deſyderati, men dead, or ſlayne in battayle.
In eo prælio trecenti capti, quinquaginta milia deſyderata ſunt, In that battayle thre hundred were taken, and fyftye thouſande ſlayne and deade.
Deſyderata in magno philoſopho grauitas, the grauitee, whiche is requyred to be in ſo great a philoſophier.
Deſyderium, rij, n. g. deſyre, loue, delyte, ſtudy, ſometyme abſence, death, or the lacke of a thyng.
Societas alicuius, and deſyderium, contrary.
Multarum rerum deſyderio te angi neceſſe erat, Medes muſte ye be grieued with the ſorowfull remembrance of diuers thynges.
Deſyderium ſcabendi, the itche.
Deſyderia mulierum, the fleryng of the menſtruous flixe.
Deſyderia oculorum, The diſeaſe called Ophthalmia.
Afficere deſyderio, to make deſyrous.
Deſyderio vrbis flagrare, to be very Deſirous of the citee.
Deſyderio incendi, moueri, teneri, angi, To be verate deſyrous.
Deſyderio alterius aliquid facere, to doone thyng for an other mans ſake.
Relinquere deſyderium ſui apud aliquem, to make one to deſyre or wiſhe for hym, whan he is gone.
Ita magno deſyderio fuit ei filius, He was greatly deſyrous of his ſoonne, or he longed muche for his ſoonne.
Erat in deſyderio ciuitatis, The whole citee deſyred hym, or wyſhed for hym.
Incutere deſyderium, to make one deſyrous.
Meum deſyderium, my delite.
Deſydero, aui, are, to deſyre, to wyſhe for a thinge. alſo to requyre or looke for, to fynde lacke of.
Lepidus quod ego deſyderabam fecit, The I deſyred, Lepidus dyd.
Neq; nunc vires deſydero adoleſcentis, non pluſquam adoleſcens tauri vires deſyderabam, Nor I nowe doo more wyſhe to haue yong mans ſtrength, than whan I was yong I wyſhed the ſtrength of a bulle.
Virtus nullam aliam mercedem ſuorum laborum deſyderat, præter hanc laudis & gloriæ, Vertue requireth none other rewarde for hir labour, but this only of praiſe & renoume.
Quis ab eis vllam rem laude dignam deſyderat? Who looketh for any thing of them wor-

D ANTE R.

thy commendation?

Si erit bellum (vt video fore) partes meæ non desyderabuntur, If it chaunce to bee warre (as I perceiue it will) there shall lacke nothyng in me, in dooyng my duetie, or for my parte I wyll not fayle.

Curia vires meas non desyderat, The Senate hath no nede of myne ayde.

Desydero abs te aliquid, Me seemeth thou dooest not as I would haue the to doo, I fynd lacke of sumwhat in the.

Desyderauit non nunquam Agrippæ patientiam, He was sory that Agrippa was no more patient, or he often tymes founde lacke of patience, or wyshed more patience. &c.

Vrgo tuum dolorem amoremque desydero, I fynde lacke that thou dost not loue, nor are not sory.

Hæc longam desyderant orationem, These thynges require many wordes, or to be spoken of at large. Nihil desydero, I passe not, I care not, I desyre nothyng at all. Desyderare Ciceronis eloquentiam, to be sory that he hath not Ciceros eloquence. Nulla nauis desyderabatur, Neuer a shyppe perished or was loste.

Detectus, a, um, discouered, disclosed, made apparant and manyfest, bare, naked.

Detectus caput, he that hath his heade vncouered.

Détego, égi, ere, to disclose or discouer, to open, to vtter.

Detegere stomachum, to vtter his stomake or mynde.

Detegere insidias, to disclose or open wyles or deceptes.

Detendeo, di, ere, to stretche out, or to stretche foorthe.

Deténtio, ônis, f. g. a withholding or retayning.

Deter, lackyng somewhat, yll.

Detérior, woorse. Deterrimus, woorst.

Color deterrimus, a verate yll colour.

Deteriori conditione esse, to be in woorse state or condition.

Deterius facere, to appayre a thyng, to make it woorse.

Deteriore tempore, at a woorse occasion.

Deteriore iure esse, to be in woorse condition.

Detergeo, es, or Detergo, is, si, ère, or ere, To wype of, to make cleane, to scoure.

Detergere fastidia, to put away lothsomnes.

Lachrymas detergere, To wype awaie the teares from ones eyes.

Detergere gemmas, to rubbe of the buddes of the vine.

Detergere sarmenta arboribus, to cut graffes from trees.

Ramos detergere, to cut of the oyes.

Determinátio, ônis, f. g. a determination, a conclusion or endyng.

Determinátus, a, um, determined, discussed.

Determino, aui, are, to prescribe the boundes or limittes of a thyng, to determyne or discusse.

Detero, triui, ère, to bruse, to beate oute, as grayne is beaten out of the eare with threshyng or tredyng, to empaire, to hurt or weare.

Deterere laudem alicuius, to diminishe.

Deterere calces, to weare out shoes.

Deterere sumptum, to lose his costes or expenses.

Deterere frumenta, to thresshe corne.

Aliquid vsu ipso deteretur, somewhat will be worne awaie with vse.

Famæ alicuius deterere, for Detrahere.

Deterreo, ui, ère, to put in feare, to leat by feare, to discomfort, to feare one from his purpose, to discourage from a thynge.

Deterrere à sententia, to make one afrayde to abyde in his opinion.

Deterrere à studiis, to feare one from studye or learnyng.

Deterrere à scribendo, to make one afrayde to wryte.

Deterrere & Cohortare, contrary.

Deterrimè, an aduerbe, which signifieth in woorse condition, moste vngracious.

Detérritus, a, um, abashed, made afrayde.

Ab officio deterritus, made afrayde to doo his duetie.

Detestábilis, le, abhominable, detestable.

Detestabile & pestiferum.

Detestátio, ônis, for. g. abhorrynge. execration, summonynge with witnesse. also Apuleius taketh it for geldyng.

Detéstor, âris, âri, to abhorre, to detest, to haue in abhomination, to take earnestly to witnesse, to eschue and put from hym by woordes. Among Cicharo Detestari is to sommon a man with witnesse.

Detestari inuidiam, to eschue enuie.

Caput alicuius detestari hostili precc, to curse or banne.

Detestari iram del in caput alicuius, to curse with a solemne othe, to wyshe the vengeaunce and wrathe of god to light on one.

Auertere & detestari.

Detexo, xui, ere, to weaue, or to wynde.

Detexere telam, to weaue vp the webbe.

Detexere aliquid viminibus, To make of osiers.

Detineo, détines, tinui, êre, to withholde, to restreigne from libertee, to leat or cause to tary.

Detinere aliquem & demorari.

Detinere aliquem de suo negotio, to let one from his busynesse.

Maiori aliquo negotio detineri, To be letted or caused to tary by the meanes of som great busynesse.

Detinent terras niues, The snowe lyeth long vpon the ground.

Detines me suspensum, thou keepest me long in doubte.

Detineri ventis, to bee kepte in any place by the

the meane of contrary wyndes.
Detondeo, detondi, ere, to sheare or clippe, to notte or polle.
Détono, ui, are, to make a great soune or noise.
Detorno, aui, are, to wooyke as tourners doot, to tourne or throwe.
Detórqueo, tórsi, quère, to boowe, to tourne out of the right waie. also to tourne a thyng from the one syde to the other.
Cursum detorquere ad aliquem, to tourne towarde one in rennyng.
Recte facta detorquère, to interprete in an yll parte the thyng that is well doorn.
Praue detorta opinio, an opinion mystaken, and farre from the true meanyng.
Detorquere à virtute, to tourne ones myndе from vertue.
Flectere & detorquere voluntatem alicuius, to tourne or wythe a mans myndе to an other purpose.
Detorsus, a, um, tourned awaie, wythed.
Detractio, ônis, fœ. g. a pluchyng away or from one. It is also dispraisyng or yll report, detraction, sclaundryng, backbitynge. It signifieth also withdrawyng of any thyng necessary. also purgeynge of excrementes & yll humours of the bodie.
Detractio sanguinis, leattyng of bloude.
Detractio alieni, the takyng awaie of an other mans gooddes, extorcion.
Detractor, ôris, masc. g. he that reporteth yll, or speaketh yll of any one, a sclanderer, backebyter, or detracter.
Detractus, a, um, withdrawen, pluched away.
Détraho, xi, ere, to drawe or pluche of, to take from one by violence, to reporte yll of one, to diminyshe or abate, to pull awaie sometyme to pluche backe.
Detrahere alumnum mamma, To weane a chylde.
Detrahere de cœlo, to pulle out of heauen, or from heauen, to put one out of great estimatiõ.
Detrahere alicui, to reporte yll, or saie yll of one.
Detrahere de authoritate Senatus, to haue the senate in contempte, to diminish the authoritee of the Senate.
Detrahere de se, to blame hym selfe.
Detrahere de pecunia, to abate of the money.
Detrahere de suis commodis, to minishe his owne commoditees or profites.
Detrahere in iudicium, to bring in iudgemẽt.
Detrahere sanguinem, to draw bloud of one.
De fama alicuius detrahere, to minish the estimation of one.
De pondere detrahere, to abate of the weyght.
De suo iure detrahere, To remitte or abate somewhat of his right.
Fidem verbis alicuius detrahere, to cause one not to be beleued.
Ex summa detrahere, to abate of the summe.
Ex redditu detrahere, to minish his reuenues.
Precio detrahitur, the price is abated.
Detrahere collo, to pluche from ones necke.
De digito annulum detraxit, he pluched his ryngе from his fyngеr.
Non cessat de nobis detrahere, he ceasseth not to diminishe our estimation, by his yll reporte.
Detrahere calamitatem alicui, to put one out of misery and trouble.
Detrahere honorem debitum alicui, to take from one the honour that is due to hym.
Detrahere fastidium, To take awaye lothesomnesse.
Vt eum ab illa iniuria detraherent, that they shoulde withdrawe him from dooryng that iniurie to me.
Detrahere lunam cœlo, to pulle downe the moone out of the skye.
Detrahere fucum, to pull awaie the false colour: And by a metaphore, to discouer falshode and deceipte.
Detrectátio, ônis, fœ. g. a refusall or denyall to dooe a thyng.
Detrectátor, ôris, mas. g. he that refuseth or denyeth to doo a thyng.
Detrecto, aui, are, to refuse to doo a thyng. It also signifieth to abate.
Aduersæ res etiam bonos detrectant, Aduersitee abateth mens reputacion, although they be good men.
Benefacta malignè detrectare, to dispraise and blame good thyngеs.
Militiam detrectare, to refuse warefare.
Principem detrectare, to refuse to haue one theyr chiefe and soueraigne.
Detrimẽntum, ti, n. g. detriment or damage.
Detrimentum facere, or capere, to suffre damnage.
Detrimentum, & Emolimentum, contrary.
Incommodum & Detrimentum.
Detrimentosus, a, um, that whiche is cause of muche damage or hurte.
Detritus, a, um, worne out.
Detrûdo, si, ere, to thruste downe, to thrust out sometyme to constreigne or inforce, to cause or putte one out of any place.
Detrudere comitia in aduentum alicuius, to defeere or put of the parlyament till a mans comynge.
Detrudi in carcerem, to be put in prison.
Detrudere regno, to putte one out of his royalme.
De sententia detrudere, to make one to forsake his opinion.
Detrudunt naues scopulo, they thrust or put backe the shyppes from the rockes.
Detrudere in luctum, to cause one into mourning.
Detrudere aliquem ad mendicitatem, To make one a begger.
Detrusit nos ad ea necessitas, necessitee ha

forced vs to doo these thynges.
Detrullo, aui, are, to put out of one vessell into an other.
Detruncatio, ónis, fœ. g. a cuttyng shorte, a loppyng of trees.
Detruncо, aui, are, to cut of short or in pieces. also to loppe or shreade a tree.
Detruncare vitem, to cutte a vyne.
Detruncare caput, to cut of ones heade.
Detruncare corpus, to cut of the armes, or any other partes of the body.
Manu aliquem detruncare, to cutte of ones hande.
Détuli, he brought.
Detulit illi laudem, he referred all the prayse vnto hym.
Detúmeo, détumes, ui, ere, whan swellyng doth aslaage.
Deturbo, aui, are, to beate down, or to pull from a thynge, to throwe downe one from an hyghe place. Deturbare aliquem ædibus, to thrust one out of his house.
Deturbare de mente, to make one madde.
Deturbare possessione, to put one out of possession.
De fortunis omnibus deturbare aliquem, to put a man beyde all that euer he hath.
Deturbare ex magna spe, to put out of great hope.
Deturgeo, detursi, gére, is whan a thyng, which is swollen or blowen, doeth asswage it selfe.
Deturpo, aui, are, to make foule or defile, to make yuell fauoured.
Deua, a ryuer in Scotland called Dee, and the towne called Dondee, is also Deua.
Deuana, a towne in the north part of Englande called Doncaster.
Deuasto, aui, are, to waste or spoyle.
Deucalion, the sonne of Promethens, a man of great wysedome and vertue, who saued muche of the people of Greece in the tyme of an vniuersall floud, wherby the more parte of Greece was drowned. The poetes feigne, that after the floud, he asked counsaile of the goddesse Themis, howe mankynde might be restored: and it was answered, yf he and his wyfe Pyrrha, dyd cast the bones of theyr mother behynde them. Deucalion (beyng very wittie) perceyued, that the erth was mother of all thynges, and the stones the bones therof. Therfore he threw stones behynd hym, & they became men: and his wife did likewise: and they became women. But in dede he saued the people by bryngyng them to the hille called Parnasus. He was before the comyng of Christ. 1534. yeres.
Deuectus, a, um, caried awaie, caried downe.
Deuehо, déuehis, xi, here, to carie from a place, to carye downe, to carie to.
Fruges deuehit in vrbem.
Deuello, velli, or vulsi, ere, to pull awaye, to plucke of.

Deuélo, áui, áre, to discouer, to open.
Deuéneror, aris, ari, to worshyp.
Deuénio, déuenis, ni, nire, to come downe from hygh to lowe, from richesse to pouerte: from prosperitee to aduersitee. Sometyme generally to come.
Deuenire ad senatum, to haue refuge or resourse to the Senate.
Deuenire ad maturitatem, to waxe or become rype.
Ad iuris studium deuenire, to gene ones selfe to the study of the lawe.
Deuenire in victoris manus, to come in to the conquerours handes.
Miseret me tanum illi deuenisse mali, It pitieth me, that so much yll hath chaunced to him.
Deuenire domum, to come home.
Deuenire in medium certamen, to come to the middell of the conflicte or battaile.
Deuenire in aliquem, to chaunce on one.
Deuenire in alienas manus, to come into an other mans handes.
Deuenusto, aui, are, to make foule, to disgrace, to deface.
Deuérbero, aui, are, to beate muche.
Deuerbium, looke Diuerbium.
Deuerro, ri, ere, to sweepe cleane awaie.
Deuersus, tourned downewarde.
Deuerto, looke Diuerto.
Deuestio, iui, ire, to vnclothe.
Déueto, aui, are, to forbydde.
Deuexitas, atis, f. g. holownesse.
Deuexo, aui, are, to vexe muche.
Déuexus, a, um, holowe, or lythe to a valeye, boowed, idem quod decliuis, bendyng down, hangyng.
Deuexum caput in dextrum humerum, bendyng downe towarde the right shoulder.
Deuictus, ouercome, subdued, vanquished.
Deuincio, xi, ere, to bynde faste, to ioygne or knytte in familiaritee or frendshyp, to make one bounden to hym.
Deuincit se scelere, he bryngeth hym selfe in daunger for the offence or mysdede.
Vbi animus semel se cupiditate deuinxerit mala, whan the mynd hath ones intangled or captiued it selfe with any yll desyre or naughty appetite.
Deuincere hominum inter homines societatem, to knitte or ioygne societee or frendshyp betwene men.
Deuincere aliquem sibi beneficiis, To bynde one to hym by shewyng frendely pleasures.
Hoc beneficio vtrinq; ab vtrisque deuincimini, By meane of this benefite, ye be bounde eyther to other.
Affinitate sese alicui deuincere, to bynd hym selfe to a man by alliance or kynred.
Fœderibus deuincitur fides cum hoste, Our faithe and promise is made sure to our enemies by couenauntes.

De-

Deulnctus, a, um, bounden, ꝓpꝛꝛely in duetie oꝛ office.
Déuio, aui, are, to go out of the waie.
Deuirgino, aui, are, to deflouꝛe a mayden.
Deuirginari, ſpoken of theym that bee paſte chyldehode.
Deuitátio, ônis, ſfœm. gene. an aduoꝛdyng oꝛ ſhunnyng.
Deuito, áui, áre, to eſchewe, to ſhounne, to auoyde.
Subterfúgere & deuitare.
Deuitare aliquem, to eſchewe ones company.
Deuitatum ſe á me putat, He thynketh that I dooe eſchue his company.
Déuius, a, um, out of the ryghte waie, oꝛ that dwelleth farre out of the waie.
Deuium iter, a waie not haunted oꝛ vſed to be gone.
Deuium ſcortum, a common harlotte.
A uis deuia, an oule.
Deuia & ſyluéſtris gens, a ſauage and wilde people, dwelling in a deſerte countrey.
Aequi deuius, ſwaruing from trueth.
Deuium tibi non erit, It will not be out of your waie.
Omnibus conſiliis deuius & præceps, raſſhe and koolyſhe in all his counſailes.
Deunx, uncis, ma. g. a leuen ounces, and a meaſure conteynyng .xrii. ounces, a leuen of the meaſures called Cyathi, our pint and. vi. ounces. It is alſo taken foꝛ a leuen partes of any thynge diuided, oꝛ foꝛ the whole, ſauinge one parte.
Vſura ex Deunce, gayne of a leuen in the hundꝛed.
Déuoco, aui, are, to call aſyde, oꝛ call awaie, to call oꝛ fetche downe.
Deuocare in ſuſpitionem, to bꝛyng in ſuſpiction.
Deuocare é cœlo philoſophiam, by tranſlation to bꝛyng philoſophie from conſyderation of heauenlye thynges, to humayne mattiers.
Déuolo, aui, are, to flee oꝛ renne from an higher place to a lower, to go with ſpede.
Deuolare de cælo, to flee down from heauen.
Deuolant de tribunali, They go ſpedily from the iudgement ſeate.
In portum deuolauit, He ſpedde hym quickely towarde the hauen.
Deuoluo, ui, ere, to tumble oꝛ rolle downe, by tranſlation it ſignifieth it is fallen, comen, oꝛ hapned from one to an other.
Deuolui ad otium, to be geuen to ydelneſſe.
Deuolui retro, to be tourned backe.
Penſa deuoluere fuſis, to ſpinne.
Verba deuoluere, to ſpeake haſtilie and vehemently.
Deuolui ad ſpem inanem pacis, to be turned. ꝛc.
Eo res deuoluitur, vt. &c. it is turned to that poinct. ꝛc.

Deuolútio, ônis, fœm. gene. tumblyng oꝛ rollyng downe.
Deuolûtus, a, um, tumbled downe.
Deuoluta eſt hæreditas, The inheritaunce is fallen oꝛ come.
Deuoluta eo res eſt, The matter is come to that poinete.
Ad ſpem pacis eſtis deuoluti, ye conteyned an hope of peace.
Deuona, a towne in Almayne called Newmarke betwene Nuremburge, and Wentzburge.
Deuorâtus, a, um, deuoured, conſumed.
Deuoratæ vrbes, cities beeyng ſucked by the earthquakes.
Déuoro, aui, are, to deuoure, to eate without chawyng, to ſwaloowe downe whole, to conſume euery moꝛſell, ſometyme to beare oꝛ ſuffeꝛ pacientlye.
Hoc tædium mihi deuorandum eſt, This labour muſt I ſuſteyne.
Deuorare dicta, to take good hede vnto woꝛdes, to heare diligently.
Deuorare hominum ineptias, to ſette litle by mens folye.
Deuorare libros, to reade ouer many and lyꝛge bookes haſtyly, to reade gredily.
Deuorare moleſtiam paucorum dierum, To paſſe ouer a thynge lyghtely, that is a litle whyle greuous.
Deuorare nomen alicuius, to foꝛget a mannes name.
Deuorare orationem, to heare a tale without takynge any hede: alſo to heare a mans talke gladly and with great pleaſure.
Deuorare pecuniam, to conſume all his liuelyhode.
Deuorare ſpe lucrum, to couet a thyng ſomwhat, that he thinketh all redy that he hath it.
Deuôtio, ônis, fœ. g. a curſe, a vowe to dye, oꝛ make a man dye.
Deuotiones, dyuelyſſhe inuocations to the damage of one.
Deuôto, aui, are, to bynde by a vowe.
Deuotôrius, a, um, conteꝛnyng a vowe oꝛ curſe.
Deuotoria carmina, inuocations, curſes.
Deuôtus, a, um, vowed oꝛ curſed, deuoute, deſtinate.
Deuotus & donatus ſtudiis, one addicte and geuen to ſtudy and learnyng.
Deuotus vobis animus, a mynde geuen and addicte to doo you pleaſure and ſeruice.
Deuôtus, i, ma. g. one that is faithfull and obedient. Alſo geuen oꝛ determyned to doo ſome thyng. he that is ſwoꝛne not to eſchape one.
Deuoti, men that ꝓmiſe to lyue and dye in the ſeruice of ꝓyncis oꝛ capitaines.
Deuóueo, déuoues, ui, ere, to vowe oꝛ curſe, to conſente to dye, to addicte oꝛ geue, ſolemly to promiſſe.
Deuouere ſe, to make a vowe to dye in any quarell, oꝛ foꝛ the ſauegarde of other.

Deuo-

Deuouère se amicitiæ alicuius, To gene ones selfe whole to the loue of one.
Deuouere aliquem, to curse one.
Deuro, uſsi, ere, to bourne.
Deus, God.
Alipes deus, Mercurie.
Arcitenens deus, Apollo.
Armiger deus, Mars.
Auerruncus deus, looke Auerruncus.
Auidus deus, Pluto.
Noctiuagus deus, sleape.
Inuerecundus deus, Bacchus.
Ogygius deus, Apollo.
Opifer deus, Aesculapius.
Auertant omen dij, god forbydde.
Si dijs placet, ironia, and god will, a godes dee name.
Dij meliora, god forbydde.
Testari deum, to take god to wytnesse.
Dij bene vertant, god sende vs good luche.
Dij faciant, god graunte, woulde to god.
Dijs iuuantibus, with goddis helpe.
Dexamene, a nymphe of the sea.
Dexippus, a phisition, the scholar of Hippocrates.
Drachma, æ, f. g. a wepght, beyng. 8. ounces: some haue taken it for ten dolcyn.
Vsura ex dextante, gayne of. 8. in the hundzed.
Dextella, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Dextra.
Dexter, tra, trum, or Dexter, tera, terum, right or apt, handsome, conuenient, prosperous, prospise, fauourable, quicke, and diligent.
Dexter ades ducibus, assiste and ayde our capitaynes.
Dextera, vel dextra, the rpght hande. sometyme on the rpght syde.
Dexteram tendere, to gene to one his hande.
Dexteram dare, to healpe or ayde.
Dexteram dextræ committere, To prompse faithe and trouthe in hande.
Cedo dextram, geue me thyne hande.
Conserere dextras, to ioygne battaple.
Dextræ iungere dextram, the auncient maner of salutyng. also to agree.
Dextra leuáque, bothe on the rpght and on the lefte hande.
A dextra, on the rpght hande.
Dexterè, or Dextrè, prozerly, aptely, feately, forsunately, handsomely.
Dexterior, Dexterius, more proper or apte.
Dexteritas, átis, fœm. g. aptenesse and redynesse in the thynge that a man goeth about, handesomnesse, dexteritee.
Déxtero, aui, are, to leade in the rpght hande, to couple horses in a teeme, to set one on his right syde.
Déxtimi, horsemen beyng on the rpghte wyng in battaple.
Déximus, a, um, olde wrpters vsed for Dexter.
Dexuále, a bracelette to weare on the right arme.

Dextrarij, horses ioygned in a teeme.
Dextrocherium, rij, n. g. a bracelette made lyke a brode howpe of golde, sette with precyouse stones.
Dextrorsus, and Dextrorsum, toward the right hande, or on the rpght hande.
Dextrouersum, idem.

D ANTE. I.

DI, and Dis, two prepositions, vsed onely in composition.
Dia, an addition to womennes names, whan they foolysshe louers wyll make theim equall to goddesses. it is also an yle by Greece called Naxus. Finally this woorde Dia, is sette before all noble confections, diuysed by the Grecies, as Diacalamynthe, Diacitonites, Diapapauer. &c.
Diabathra, a certayn sorte of shoes vsed in Greece.
Diabathrárius, rij, masc. gene. a maker of suche shoes.
Diabetes, tis, a passyng through, and sometyme the pipe of a cundite.
Diabethe, a sickenesse, which causeth that one can not holde his vrine, or after some, a disease in the kidneys brynging an exceding thirst.
Diabolus, the dyuell: Howe be it in greeke it signifieth properly a false accuser, an aduersarie.
Diacatharótia, æ, whan the prince geueth licence for priuate groundes to be pourged.
Diacapregias, a medicine made of goates dunge.
Diacalanthus, a confection in phisike.
Diachysis, the herbe Delphinium.
Diacheton, idem quod Dipsacos.
Diacódion, dij, neu. g. is a syrrope made with the toppes of the herbe called Popie and water, whiche prospereth agaynst reumes, and to cause one to sleape.
Diáconus, ni, m. g. a deacon. In greeke it signifieth a minister.
Diactor, tóris, m. g. a messager.
Diacydoniten, or Diacydonium, a confection made with the iuyce of quynces and hony or suger, and is an excellent medicine for feeble stomaches.
Diadéma, átis, neut. g. an hyghe cappe, whereon an emperour or kynge weareth his crowne: or rather a whyte bande, in maner of a lyttell towell, whiche beynge rolled about a thynge, kynges vsed to weare, as they dwe yet in Turkie: It is nowe vsed for a kynges crowne.
Diadematus, a, um, that weareth a diademe.
Diádocos, a stone lyke berrill.
Diæresis, sis, diuision. also a figure, whan one syllable is diuided into two. As Albaï, for Albæ.
Diæta, æ, fœ. g. a parlour to sup in. Also diete in eatyng and drynkyng. Also a place where iudgementes were geuen.
Diætarij, seruauntes that do awaite on the table.

sometyme suche as doo haunte dyners and suppers, to the intent to steale sommwhat.

Diætetæ, arbiters, or indifferent iudges.

Diætetica, that parte of physike, that cureth by dyete.

Diagalanga, a confection of Galanga.

Diaglaucion, a kynde of the medicine called Collirion.

Diagónios, a lyne in geometrie, from one corner to an other.

Diagoras, a philosophier of Milesius, also a famous pocte.

Diagramma, ătis, neu. gene. a title of a boke, a sentence or decree: Also a figure of geometrie drawen in a place.

Diagráphice, a kynde of peincting or caruing.

Diagridion, a certayne confection made with Stammony, to purge choler.

Dialage, a figure whan many argumentes bee brought to one effecte.

Dialectica, æ, or dialectice, es, fœm. g. the arte, whiche teacheth to inuent quickely, to dispute aptely, and finally, to trie what is true & what is false. It is commonly called Logyche.

Dialectícé, like a logician, by the art of logiche.

Dialecticus, a, um, pertaynyng to logiche.

Dialecticus, i, m. g. a logician.

Dialectus, a maner of speche, as we woulde saie, diuersitees in englysshe, as Northerne speche, Southerne, Kentysshe, Deuonyshe, and other lyke.

Dialeucum, ci, n. g. a kynde of saffron.

Dialeutensis, se, an adiectiue.

Dialeutense genus purpuræ, a kynde of purple.

Dialexis, disputation.

Diálisis, f. g. dissolucion.

Diâlis, le, of or pertaynyng to Jupiter. Also it signifieth of one daie, as Consul dialis, a consull of one daie.

Diálogus, i, m. g. a disputation betwene two.

Diályton, ti, neu. g. a figure, whan membres be toigned togethter without coniunctions.

Diamargariton, a confection made of perles.

Diamonos, idem quod Mandragora.

Diamoron, a certayne electuarie.

Diámeter, or Diámetrus, tri, m. g. a lyne, which diuideth any fygure into two equall partes.

Diâna, the daughter of Jupiter, whiche kceynge the company of men, to the intent that she woulde not be meued with carnall lustes, dyd continually exercyse hir selfe in hunteyng wilde beastes, and for hir chaste lyfe was honoured of the paynyms for a goddesse: she is also taken for the moone.

Diancea, æ, fœm. gen. the minde or sense, the vnderstandynge.

Diapasma, ătis, neu. gene. a composicion of dyuers swete powders to cast on the body, to the intente that superfluouse sweate maie bee put awaye. It maie bee also taken for a sweete perfume or a pomeambre.

Diapason, a concorde in musycke of. ii. tunes, and two halfe tunes.

Diapenidium, dij, neu. g. a certaine medicine to lay to the breast.

Diapente, of fyue.

Diaphanum, cleere throughe out as christall.

Diaphónia, æ, f. g. a discorde.

Diaphora, a differente.

Diaponi, certaine dogges in Crete.

Diaporesis, digestion, or euaporation.

Diaporéticus, a, um, that whiche doeeth dissolue or sende foorthe humours.

Diaphragma, ătis, n. ge. a skynne in the lowest part of the breast, whiche diuideth the place, where the herte and the longes bene, from the stomache and boowelles, so that the vapours ryssyng vpward, shall not come to the spirituall members, wherby the mynde and reason myght bee indamaged. it is taken for diuision, as the gristell betweene the nosethyrlles, or other lyeke.

Diaporésis, a dubitacion, a figure in Rhetoryche, whan a man maketh as thoughe he dyd doubte.

Diapsalma, some take this worde for one thyng, some for an other. where the Hebrues in the psalmes haue Sela, Aquila translateth it Diapsalma, loke in Hierom. writyng to Marcella for the signification of this worde.

Diapyganon, a confection made with the herbe called Rue, which is called also Diaspolinon, an excellent medicine against lacke of good digestion, against peyne in the breaste, the sydes, the lyuer and the reynes: It mollifieth the brealy, comforteth the stomake, and maketh good digestion.

Diárium, rij, neut. gene. prouision for one daie. also a boke declarynge what is doone daie by daie: A boke of remembraunces, an inuentary boke.

Diarius, a, um, of one daie.

Diaria febris, a feuer whiche dureth but one daie, if the syche man dooe kepe good diete.

Diarrhœa, æ, f. g. a lasche or flyxe without inflammation, or exulceration, whiche of the late physicions is called Fluxus humoralis.

Diarhodon, di, neu. g. a certaine medicine made of roses.

Diasatyrion, a medicine to steire men to the lust of the bodie.

Diastasis. i. distantia.

Diastéma, ătis, n. g. space.

Diástrophos, phi, m. g. peruerse or frowarde.

Dias, a philosopher of Ephesus in the tyme of Philip kyng of Macedonie.

Diastole, a distinction or poynct, whereby one worde or sentence is distincte from an other.

Diasyrmos, mi, ma. gen. a figure in Rhetoryche, whan we delude or mocke the argumentes of our aduersaries, or by scoffyng to eleuate their authoritee.

Dia-

D ANTE I.

tateſſeron, of foure.

iadhêca, cæ, or Diathêca, orum, ſometyme a teſtament. ſometyme an heritage, that cometh to a man by teſtament.

iacheon, thei, n. g. a certayne medicine for the heede ache.

iadheſis. i. affectus.

iarrêtum, ti, n. g. a cup enbored and cunningly wrought.

iatretarij, turners whiche make ſuch cuppes.

iaitos, abſtinence by the ſpace of thre dais.

iaturei, they whiche kepe ſhippes only for theire liuing, of meate and drinke, hauyng no other wages.

iaula, one of the foure notable porches i Rome.

iaulos, li, ma. g. a meaſure of grounde, conteyning. ii. fourlonges, euery fourlonge beyng of a. 125. feete: or after ſome, a ſpace of grounde conteynyng. 1200. foote.

ibapha, phæ, f. g. any colour in ſylke or clothe, whiche is dieped twyſe in the die vatte, we call it a deepe colour.

ibaphus, a, um, any thyng twyſe died.

Dibapha Tyria, purple twyſe died.

ibutades, a potter of Corinth, whiche taught fyrſt to make veſſelles of chalke.

ica, æ, f. g. a cauſe, an accuſacion, a iudgement.

Dicam impingere, To bryngе an action agaynſt one.

Dicam ſcribere alicui, To entre an action agaynſt one.

Dicas ſortiri, to exampyn and decyde matters by lote.

ica, the goddeſſe of iudgementes.

icácius, ácius, f. g. ſhoſſyng or bourdyng.

icaculus, a, um, merie in talkyng, full of wordes. Alſo he that chatteth or prateth.

icea, a cite in the gonlfe called Thermaicus.

icearchia, æ, f. g. the cite called Puteoli.

icearchus, chi, ma. gen. a iuſte prince. alſo the name of a philoſopher.

icæogenes, a certayne poete.

icæologia, æ, fœm. g. iuſtification, a figure in Rhetorike.

Dicæus, a mans name.

Dicæodotes, a iuſtice, one that diſtributh matters accordyng to the law.

Dicæſis, for Dicas, tell on.

Dicælo, ónis, fœ. ge. a bowyng, a ſubmittyng, a promyſyng.

Dicax, ácis, om. g. a rayler or reproacher, a ieſter, a choploge, a great prater.

Dichalcum, ci, n. ge. the coyne called quadrans, the forth parte of Obolus.

Dichas, a meaſure of two palmes or eyghte fyngers.

Dicelicta, Mimus.

Dichoreus, a foote in metre.

Dichotomos, halfe, or that is diuided in the middes.

Dicibulum, li, neu. gen. a tryſtyng repoyte and hauyng of children.

Dico, aui, are, to vowe, to offer, to dedicate, to geue for euer.

Dicamus tibi hunc totum diem, this daie is youre to do with vs what it ſhall lyke you: or we will ſpend this whole day in hearyng you.

Dicare operam ſuam, to offer his ſeruice.

Donum alicui dicatum atque promiſſum, a gyfte vowed and promiſed vnto one.

Hanc operam tibi dico, I wyll doo ſo muche at your requeſte.

Dicare ſe alicui in ſeruitutem, to make hym ſelfe ones bonde man.

Studium ſuum laudi alicuius dicare, To employ his ſtudie to ſet forth ones praiſe.

Dicare opus alicui rei, To write a thynge in a boke by it ſelfe, not mixed with other matters.

Dicare ſe in aliquam ciuitatem, to bee made a citizen in any place.

Annos ſuos dicare vitæ cælebi, To vowe a ſyngle lyfe.

Dico xi, ere, to ſaie, to tell, to byd, to promiſe, to affirme, to defende: as, Cicero dixit cauſam Milonis, Cicero defended Milos cauſe. Alſo to appoynte, to call a thing by name, to pleade lyke an oratour, to ſpeake aptely or eloquently of any matter.

Dicere cauſam, to make anſwere to an action or plainte.

Dice illi, for Dic illi, tell hym hardely.

Dicere diem, To ſewe a man or call hym by (as we vſe to ſaie) by action, writte or cõmaundement, properly to cauſe a man to be bounden to appeere and make aunſwere.

Dicere dictatorem, To name or make a dictatour.

Dicere dotem, to aſſigne a dowrie.

Probra dicere alicui, to cherke or rebuke one.

Dicere dori, to aſſigne dowrie by promyſe.

Dicere ex animo, to ſpeake as a mã thinketh.

Dicere ex tempore, to ſpeake an oratiõ without ſtudie. Alſo to ſpeake vnaduiſedly.

Dicere ius, to geue commaundement, or ſentence on a peyne: ſometyme it ſignifieth to gouerne a towne or countrey by lawes.

Dicere contumeliam, To outrage or raple on one.

Dicere leges, To appoynte lawes, or conditions of peace, as by the vainquyſher to hym that is vainquyſhed.

Dicere diem nuptiis, vel operi, to appoynt a date for mariage. &c.

Dicere mulctam, to ſette or aſſeſſe a fyne or a ſumme of money, to be payed by hym that hath committed a treſpaſſe, to amerce one.

Dicere in vtramque partem, To ſuſteyne the ſayynges of bothe parties.

Dicere nummos, to promyſe money.

Dicere ſacramento, to take an othe, properly as they doo that be reteyned in warres.

Dicere ſalutem, to ſalute or recommend hym

vnto one. Also to praye god to sende hym good helthe and well to doo.

Dicere sententiam, to gene sentence or iudgemẽt.

Dicere pro sententia, idem.

Tibi dico an non? speake I to the or no? Or thynkest thou that it dweth appertayne to the that I sate, or not?

Ad aliquid dicere, to answere to that, that an other hath saied.

Aliouersum dixeram, I mente it an other waie: I spake it for an other intent than ye take it.

Bene atque amicè dicis, ye speake well and frendely.

Animo præsenti dicere, to speake boldly without feare.

Bene latinè dicere, To speake a thynge in good latyne.

Dicere in aurem, to tell one in his eare.

Nunquid causam dicis? quin. &c. Canste thou saie naie, or canst thou saie any thing for thy self? but that. &c.

Magno conatu nugas dicere, with an earnest and verate solemne facion, to tell trifles or thynges not woorth the hearynge.

Contumelioſe aliquid dicere, to speake a thyng sauntyngly, or to a mans rebuke.

Dicere bona fide, To speake a thynge vnfeygnedly.

Nolo in illum grauius dicere, I wyll saie no worse by hym.

Inclementer & acerbè in aliquem dicere, To chyde one vngently and bytterly.

Iniuste alteri dicere, to laie a thyng wrongefully to ones charge.

Ioco aut per iocum dicere, to speake in bourde.

Legem sibi dicere, to prescribe to ones self what is to be dooen.

De loco superiori dicere, to speake to the people out of the place of pleadyng, or sytyng in the iudgement seate.

De loco inferiore dicere, To speake out of the place of pleadyng to the iudges, whiche satte higher.

Mala plurima dicere, to raple, to gene one many shrewde woordes.

Neruoſe dicere, to speake pythyly.

Dicere repudium, to cast of ones wyfe.

De scripto dicere, to reade a thyng vpon his paper, to pronounce a thyng as it is writen.

Ad voluntatem alicuius dicere, to flatter.

Dicam vt reuertantur domum, I wyll byd them retourne home againe.

Vt dicitur, as it is saied, as men reporte.

Nesciebam sic dicere illam, I perceiued not that she ment so.

De prandio dicis? speake you of the diner? or meane you of the diner?

Quod inter nos licet dicere, as I maie tell you betwene you and me.

Ne dixis istud, saie not so man, or it is not as thou saiest.

Partem aliquam æqui boniq dicere, to speake reasonably, to offer reason.

Argumenta rei dicere, to tell the tokens or signes of a thyng.

Dixi, I haue saied all that I will saie.

Dicrotum, ti, n. ge. a galey that hath two trees of oares.

Dicrotus, ti, m. g. a kynde of mouyng of the pulses: Galen. de pulsibus.

Dicta, signified merye sentences.

Dictâmen, ctâminis, n. g. a thyng written by an other mans instruction.

Dictamnum, idem quod Dictâmum.

Dictâmus, masc. ge. and Dictâmum, neu. ge. an herbe, the leaues wherof are lyke penyroyall, but greatter and somewhat hore and mosy, and byteth the tongue lyke gynger, but it hath neyther flower nor seede. Constantyne saieth, that it is hotte and dre in the thyrde degree. There is of this herbe wonderfull and incomparable vertues, as well against enpoysonyng, as also in drawing out any thyng, whyche sticketh fast in any part of the body, thus the right Dittame.

Dictâta, ôrum, n. g. interpretations, expositions, or declarations, made by the maisters vnto their scholers, whiche they dooe write.

Dictâtor, ôris, ma. gene. the highest office in the publike weale of the Romains, whiche was also called Magister populi, the maister of the people: whiche for the space of. vi. monthes had the authoritee of a kynge. And therfore that dignitee was neuer geuen, but only whan the state of the citee was in iopardie. Dictator is also he that pronounceth the thyng that an other writeth.

Dictatórius, a, um, perteinyng to the dictator.

Dictátrix, icis, a woman that appoynteth and commaundeth thinges to be dooen.

Dictâtum, a minute geuen from one to an other to write a letter by.

Dictatûra, æ, form. gen. the office or dignitee of dictatour.

Dicte, es, an hill in the yle of Candie, where Iupiter was nourished,

Dictérium, rii, neu. g. a merie quippie or taunt, wittily spoken.

Dictio, ônis, fœ. g. a woorde, a fourme of speakyng, a pronouncyng, an eloquent oracion: also a pleadyng, an oracle.

Dictito, aui, are, to speake often, or in diuers places, to tell one thyng often.

Dicto, aui, are, to reherse vnto one that which he shall write. Also to inuestigate or expounde the sence of any authour. Also to bryng to remembraunce, to speake.

Dictare rationem, to yelde an accompte.

Dictare actionem, idẽ quod dicã impingere.

Dictare testamentum alicui, to make an other mannes will after his own wyll & pleasure, to appoynte or tell one how he shall make his will.

Ra-

Ratio ita dictat, reasone byddeth or counsayleth so.

dictum, ti, n. g. a worde, a sayeng, a prouerbe.

Dicto obediens, he that doth that whiche he is commaunded.

Dicta blanda & benedica, sayre and flatteryng woordes.

Dictum ridiculū, a iest to make a man laugh.

Ingerere dicta in aliquem, and dictis onerare aliquem, to raple at one spytefully.

Dictis bonis petere, to desyre a thynge with fayre woordes.

dicturio, iui, ire, to goe about, or prepare to speake.

dictus, a, um, spoken, saied, reckned, ordeyned, appoynted, assigned.

Dicto citius, at a trice.

Non nisi dicto honore, not without a renes tence.

Dictum istud? is this true that thou saiest

Dictum est, men saie, the reporte is.

Dictum est, I haue spoken it.

Dictum ac factum reddidi, I dispatched it with a woorde: Or after come, I haue done as swithe as was possible.

dicrotum, ti, neu. ge. a shyp with two orders of ores, or that hath two ores in one seate.

dictynna, one of the names of Diana. Also a tree of Grete.

dictynneus, an hyll, wherin the temple of Diana was situate.

dictyotheton, ti, neu. gene. a certayne tynde of buyldyng made full of grates for men to loke throughe.

dictys, one of the Centaures. Also an historiographer of Candie, whiche wrote the battayle of Troye.

dictys, is also a fysscher, whiche nourysshed Perseus.

didascalia, æ, f. g. doctrine, learnyng.

didascalus, li, m. g. a schole maister.

didia, a lawe made among the Romains against the excesse of fare.

dido, onis, scr. ge. the name of a ladie that buylded Carthage.

dido, dididi, didere, to distribute, to diuide, to digeste.

didotus, a, um, of two hande breade.

didrachmum, mi, n. g. two of the copnes called Drachmas, of our money nowe. xi. d. ob.

Didrachmum, a syluer copne, contepnyng. ii. Drachmas, euerie Drachma, beyng in value an olde sterling groat, when eight wēt to the ounce.

Didrachmus aureus, a peece of golde, contepnyng the value of. 100. sesterij, that is two crownes of the sonne and an halfe.

diduco, diduxi, xi, ere, to bryng into sundrie parties, to diuide or pull aparte, to open a thing that is shutte.

Diducere argumenta in digitos, To marke and deuise argumentes on his fingers endes.

Diductum stare, To sette one foote here, an other there.

Diducere digitos, To spreade the fingers abrode.

Fauces immani diducit hiatu, he gapeth wyde monstrously wyde.

Diducere aciem in cornua, To diuide an armye into two wynges.

Diducere, & contrahere, contrarie.

Comprimere & diducere digitos, contrary.

diductus, a, um, diuided, separated, opened.

Diuisio in digitos diducta, when one pointeth the partes of any diuision on his fingers endes.

Foribus diductis, the gates being opened.

Didymæ, arum, plaines of Affricke, that bounde vpon Egypte.

Didymaon, a famouse maker of harneis.

Didyme, es, an yle in the Sicilian sea.

Didymeus, one of the names of Apollo.

Didymi, certaine hilles in Arabia felix.

Didymus, a, um, is in latin geminus, in Hebrue, Thomas, in englysshe, a twynne in brythe, or double a man. It is also the name of dyuers learned men, of whiche one beyng a grammarian, wrote. 3500. bokes.

Diecula, æ, scr. g. a diminutyue of Dies, a litteli while, a shorte space of tyme.

Dierectus, a, um, crucified, or hanged.

Apage in dierectum, gette the hense and be hanged.

Dierectum, was vsed of olde writers (by anastrophasim) for an yll date or infortunate tyme.

Dies, ei, ma. & scr. g. in singulari, in plur. vero tantum, mas. g. a date: sometyme it signifieth tyme or season.

Dies critici, The dates, wherin the phisitions doue geue a certayne iudgemente vppon the sickenesse.

Dies legitimi, amonge lawiers be called ordinarie dates, or dates in courte.

Die decies, ten tymes in a date.

De die, for interdiu, in the date tyme.

Diem de die expectabam, I loked from date to date.

Diem dicere, loke Dicere diem.

Die crastini, for Die crastino, and Die septimi, for septimo.

In diem abiit malum, the punysshemēt is prolonged and deferred, tyll an other date.

Dies noctesque, continually, daie and night.

Vides iam diei multum esse, ye see nowe that it is farre daies.

In diem viuere optimum est, It is best not to be carefull for to liue, but to take as it commeth: for god neuer sendeth mouth but he sendeth meate.

Quinquennij die, the fifte yere.

Atra dies, a blacke or dismoll date.

Cæco die emere, loke Cæcus.

Medius dies, noone tyde, middeie.

Conterere diem verbis, To spende awaie

the daie with babblyng.
Supremum diem explquit, he dyed.
Insequens dies, the nexte daie folowyng.
Præcipiti iam die, whan it was all moste nyght, or whan it drewe towarde nyght.
Paucis interiectis diebus, after a fewe daies.
Geminus a dies est, diei, dij, dies, die.
Dius, for die.
Diescit, itis daie, it waxeth daie.
Diespiter, one of the names of Jupiter, quasi diei pater.
Dieteris, the space of two yeres.
Diffamo, aui, are, to spreade an yll reporte of one, to defame, to publishe.
Diffarreatio, onis, fœm. ge. a certaine sacrifice, whiche was betwene a man and his wife, contrary to Confarreatio, that is a diuorcement to dissolue the mariage, as confarreatio was a ioynyng or knittyng, and was only done of the priestes.
Differcio, fersi, ire, to stuffe, farse or poure in.
Differentia, æ, f. g. a difference.
Differentia, & Dissimilitudo.
Differitas, olde writers vsed for Differentia, difference.
Differo, distuli, ferre, to spare. sometyme to bryng from one place to an other, to carie a sunder or into dyuers partes, to take from one place and carie to an other, to trouble and with some sodeyne feare to bryng a man at his wittis ende, that he wotteth not what to sayll or best to bee doone, to prolonge or deferre, to delate. sometyme to rente or teare in pieces. sometyme to repoyt abrode, to sowe or spreade abrode in dyuers partes: also to endure. sometyme to diuide or cut a sunder. sometyme to set in order. sometime to differre or bee in different.
At vide quid differat inter meam opinionem & tuam, but se now what difference is betwene thyne opinion and myne.
Differre famam alicui, to spreade ones name abrode.
Differre fidem, to endure thyrste.
Differre vadimonium, to geue a daie ouer to hym that is bounde to his apperance.
Differri, to be so vexed in mynde, that a man wotteth not what to doo.
Castra vi fluminis differebantur, The campe or tentes were caried awaie by violence of the floudde.
Differor amore, I am in extreme peyne for loue.
Differor lætitia, I am rauisshed with ioyfulnesse.
Rumores distulerunt maleuoli, yll willers or maligners haue spreade abrode naughty tales.
Differre rumorem de aliquo, To spreade abrode, sowe or bryng vp a bruite, noyse or tale by or of any body.
Differre sitim, to forbeare to drynke.
Nocuit differre paratis, it hath doone harme to many, after they haue ben redy, to make long delaie.
Iam ego te differam dictis meis impudice, I will rattle or shake the vpere I go, that thou shalt not wotte wat to doo, themeselfe to know that thou arte.
Orationem sperat inuenisse se, qua differat te, he hopeth that he hath inuented some thyng wherwith he may trouble and vexe you, or that he hath nowe founde a tale agaynst the, wherwith to bryng the at thy wittes ende.
Differri, and Differri doloribus, to be vexed and troubled in mynde, and as it were tossed and tumbled hither and thyther with sorowe and care, to bee in suche greke, that one thynketh him selfe to bee pulled in pieces. Lucret.
Differri amore, and Differri inuidia.
Differre rumorem, to spread abrode a rumor. Distare & Differre.
Res cum re differt, one thynge differeth from an other.
Differunt inter se, the thynges differ and be vnlyke.
Hoc ab illo differt, this differeth from that.
Differre & Procrastinare.
Hoc non queo differre, I can not differre the matter.
Differre in posterum diem, in annum, in mensem, in aliud tempus, in aduentum alicuius, To deferre a thynge vntyll the next daie. &c.
Diem de die differre, To deferre from daie to daie.
Aquilo differt nubila, The northeast wynde scattereth the cloudes.
Diffibulo, aui, are, to vnbuckle, to open, to vnclyde.
Difficile, aduerbium, hardelye, difficultelye, vneasyly.
Difficilis, le, harde, vneasy.
Difficilis homo, a crabbed and waywarde or lowe, harde to please.
Difficilis & morosus.
Difficiles terræ, countreis harde, troublous, and yll to trauayle in.
Difficile ad fidem est, it is harde to be beleued.
Difficilis transitus, a harde passage
Difficulter, for Difficile.
Difficultas, atis, fœm. gene. difficulter, trouble, perill, daunger.
Difficultas in audiendo, whan men make a straunge to here matters.
Difficultas nummaria, or rei nummariæ, scarcitee or lacke of money, pouertee.
Difficultas annonæ, scarcitee of vitayle.
Difficultas spirandi, peynefulnesse in fetchyng of breathe.
Difficultas vrinæ, peynefulnesse in pyssyng.
Conflictatus multis difficultatibus, troubled with many perylles and daungers.
Difficulter, with great peyne and labour.

Difficulter & difficiliter, idem quod difficilè,
Difficulter atq; ægrè fiebat, with great difficultee and peyne it was brought to passe.
Haud difficulter persuadere, To persuade easelye.
Diffidenter, with mistruste, without hope.
Diffidentia, æ, f. g. mistruste.
Diffido, diffisus sum, ĕre, to mistruste.
Dubitare, & sibi ipsi diffidere, to doubte and mistrust ones selfe.
Dictis alicuius diffidere, To mistruste ones woordes.
Memoriæ diffidere, To mistruste ones memorye.
Iacere & diffidere, to despayre vtterly, and be past all hope.
De Othone diffido, I mistruste Otho.
Rem posse confici diffido, I mistruste that euer the matter can be brought to passe.
Findo, fidi, ere, to cleaue a sunder.
Diffindere diem, lobe Diffundere.
Diffindere medium, to cut of in the myddle.
Diffissum saxum, a stone cutte or clefte in sunder.
Diffindere minutè humum, to cut the ground a litteli.
Effingo, finxi, gere, to destroye or vndoe that is made, or after some, to make newe that is broken.
Nihil hinc diffingere possum, I can not destrie but the matter is so.
Definio, diffinis, iui, ire, to deffyne or declare in fewe woordes playnly the signification of a thynge.
Definitio, ônis, fœm. g. a definicion or declaracion of the nature, qualitee, or proprye signification of a thyng by generalitee, specialtee, and differens.
Diffissus, a, um, mistrustyng.
Ingenio suo diffisus, one that mistrusteth his owne witte.
Diffiteor, fisus sum, tĕri, to deny.
Nunquam diffitebor, I will neuer denie it.
Diffio, aui, are, to blowe or puffe downe.
Diffluo, uxi, ere, to flowe abrode, to floe into diuers parties, to renne abrode as water doth, and by translacion, to be riotouse and wilde, renning at large, nothing refreining him selfe.
Sudore diffluere, to be in a great sweatte.
Diffluere otio, to be drowned in idlenesse.
Diffluere voluptatibus, to swymme in sensualitee.
Diffluens, ac solutum, lewse and readie to fall in sunder.
Animus eius diffluit luxuria & lasciuia, his mynde renneth at rouers in riotte and wantonnesse.
Diffringo, fregi, fringere, to breake in pieces.
Diffugio, diffugis, fugi, ĕre, to flee hither and thither, to refuse to dooe a thyng.
Diffugium, gii, neut. gener. refuge, a place to

flee to.
Diffundo, fūdi, ere, to scatter, to spill, to leat renne abrode, to spreade abrode.
Diffundere diem, to put of a matter vntill the nexte daie. But Politian in Miscellaneis, dooeth affirme, that it ought to be read Diffindere diem, as well in the Digestes, as in all other authours: who of theim saie moste truely, I remitte it to the iudgement of the readers.
Crimen paucorum in omnes diffundere, to laye to the charge of all, the faute of a fewe persones.
Grauissimus est morbus, qui à capite diffunditur, That disease is most greuous and perilous, that hath the beginnyng from the head.
Diffundere vim suam longe latèq;, to spreade his power or strengthe farre abrode.
Vultum diffundere, to shewe ones selfe merye and pleasaunt.
Diffunditur vastis ramis ficus, The figge tree spreade abrode with large bowes.
Diffundit se in latitudinem lactuca, The letyse waxeth brode.
Diffusè, an aduerbe, as it were scattered here and there, diffuselye.
Diffusio, ônis, fœminini generis, a settynge at large.
Diffūsus, a, um, spredde abrode, large, wide.
Diffusus error longè latèq;, an errour spred verie farre abrode.
Diffusum & dissipatum.
Diffusum vinum, wyne filled into the vessell.
Diffusiora concepta, great groundes inclosed.
Diffusa sus, a great sowe and a fatte.
Diffusi campi, large and wide fildes.
Vultus diffusus, a merie or cherefull countenaunce.
Digama, a woman that hath had. ii. husbandes.
Digamma, among the latines is the letter F. Cicero vseth it for his manour called Formianū, because it beginneth with the letter F.
Digamus, mi, m. g. he that hath had two wyues commonly called Bigamus.
Digĕries, a disposicion or order.
Digero, digeris, gessi, ere, to dispose, to order, to interprete, or make playne, to diuide, to resolue, or seuer that was congeled or gathered together, to set in apte place, to sorte, to separate, to distribute, to digest, to cary hither and thither, to declare.
Digerere crines, to trym the heare.
Digeri, to be resolued.
Argumenta in digitos digerere, to compte the argumentes on his fingers endes.
Digerere mandata, to do in order the thinges that one is commaunded.
Digerere cibum, to digest meate.
Digerere rempublicam, to dispose and set a common weale in good order.
Digerunt cibum dentes lati, The forefethe doo diuide the meate.

Humorem digerere, to diſſolue an humour.

Digeſtio, ônis, fœ. g. an order of thynges. it is alſo the digeſtion of meate and drynke into the vaynes and membres.

Digeſtus, a, um, digeſted, diſpoſed, ordered, trymmed.

Digitâle, lis, n. ge. a thyng worne on the fynger, as a thymble or a fynger ſtalle.

Digitâlis, le, pertaynyng to the fynger.

Digitali craſſitudine, of the thyckeneſſe of a fynger.

Digitâtus, a, um, that hath fyngers or toes.

Digitellus, a certayn herbe.

Digiti, are muſkles or a lyke kynd of ſhell fiſſhe.

Digitulus, i, m. g. a littell fynger.

Digitus, ti, ma. g. a fynger. It is alſo a meaſure, whereof iiii. dooe make iii. ynches, and it is the xvi. parte of a foote. alſo a meaſure of water or licour.

✠ Digitis extremis vel ſummis attingere, To touche a thynge with the fingers toppes, vſed for a prouerbe: where one hath vneth atteyned to any parte of a thyng.

Digitum tollere, to fauour or conſent.

Digitum tranſuerſum, ſignifieth in a ſentence a littell or ſmall diſtance.

Concrepare digitis, to ſtippe with the fingers.

Condere digitos in oculos alicuius, to thruſt out ones eies with his fingers.

Digitum tranſuerſum ab eo non diſcedebat, He went not from hym a fynger breadth.

✠ Teneo tanquam digitos, I can it as parfite as my Pater noſter, I can ſay it on my fingers endes.

Digito vno ne me attingas, Touche me not with one fynger.

Geſtus digitorum, mouyng of the fyngers.

Infamis, or impudicus digitus, The myddell fynger.

Digito medio notare, To pointe at one reſpectfully, meanynge hym to be a vitious and diſhoneſt perſone.

Digito cælum attingere, looke Cælum.

Digitum tollere, to holde vp the finger, ſignifiyng in contractes, that one wil bye the thing, whiche he hath cheaped.

Digladiatio, ônis, fœm. gene. a fyght, a ſtrife, a debate.

Digladior, âris, âri, to fyghte together with ſwoordes. And by tranſlation, to contende or ſtryue.

Digladiantur inter ſe, They contend or ſtriue among them ſelues.

Dignâtio, ônis, f. g. great eſtimation. ſometyme fauour or familiaritee with noble men. alſo reuerence ſhewed towarde a man.

Digne, worthily, honeſtly.

Digne laudare aliquid, to prayſe a thyng as it is worthie.

Vter noſtrum cruce dignius peccat? whether of vs is more worthie to bee punyſhed for his offence?

Dignitas, âtis, and Dignatio, ônis, f. g. honour geuen or due to a man for his merites. alſo an eſtate of nobilitee or great authoritee. ſometyme beautee, properly of a mã, eſpecially in geſture and communication.

Dignitas vultus, a comely and manly maieſtee in the face, ſignifiyng honour and worſhipp in the perſone.

Dignitatem ſuam tueri, To defend and ſaue his honour.

Dignitas domus, magnificence in houſe byyng, great prouiſion.

Maior dignitas eſt in ſexu virili, The male kynde is the more worthy.

Dignitas & amplitudo.

Dignitas & deformitas, contrary.

Diſcedere à dignitate ſapientis, to doe a thyng vnſemely or vnworthie a wiſe and vertuous man.

Digno, aui, are, to iudge one worthie.

Dignor, aris, ari, a verbe deponent and paſſiue, to be reputed and eſtemed worthie, or to eſtime or repute worthy, to vouchſafe.

Dignari aliquem venia, to eſteme one worthie to haue forgeueneſſe, to hold one excuſed.

Haud tali me dignor honore, I thynke me vnpeiſe worthy of ſo great honour.

Cultu & honore dignari, to be iudged worthy to haue reuerence and honour.

Dignoro, aui, are, to marke as men marke buſſhes to knowe theim.

Dignoſco, ui, ſcere, to diſcerne or knowe by ſyuers meanes.

Dignus, a, um, worthie, meete, or apte, ſemyng, conuenable.

Dignus domino ſeruus, a ſeruaunt meete for ſuche a maiſter.

Non te dignum feciſti, You haue doone that, that dyd not become you to doo.

Dignus ſum præ te, I am more worthy than thou.

Luce dignum non putare, to thynke one vnworthie to lyue.

Dignus cui committas, a worthie perſone, to whome ye ſhoulde committe the charge of any thynge.

Dignus te filius, a ſonne worthie of ſuche a father as you be.

Dignius nihil eſt quod ametur, There is no perſone lyuyng, that is more worthie to be beloued than he is.

Dignum, for Dignitas.

Digredior, digrederis, ſi, to departe or go a waie, to make digreſſion to an other matter.

Digredi in latus, to tourne on the one ſyde.

Digredi ab aliquo, to departe from one.

Digredi de cauſa, to make digreſſion.

Digredi ad pedes, to lyght on foote.

Digreſſio, onis, and Digreſſus, us, ma. g. a departyng, a digreſſion, a goyng awaie.

Di-

Digressus, a, um, departed.
Digressa, a woman that hath forsaken hir husbande.
Diiambus, a foote in meter consistynge of two of the feete called Iambi.
Diuus, Iupiter.
Diiudicatio, ônis, fœm. gen. a iudgement, a determination.
Diiudicâtus, a, um, determined by sentence.
Diiudico, aui, are, to iudge betwene two thynges, to determine.
Diiungo, nxi, ere, idem quod disiungo.
Dilabidus, a, um, that falleth or slydeth awaye quyckely.
Dilabor, ĕris, abi, to slyppe or go awaie, to fall downe, as an house doeth. sometyme it signifieth to fayle or to decaie.
Nostra dilabitur oratio, Our communication falleth to some other matter.
Male parta, male dilabuntur, Thynges yll gotten, are yll spente.
Dilabi memoria, to fall out of ones memory.
Fortuna dilabitur, Fortune decaieth, prosperitie fayleth.
Concordia paruæ res crescunt, discordia maximæ dilabuntur, By concorde small thynges doo increase, by discorde verie great thynges waste and consume.
Dilacero, aui, are, to teare or rent in pieces.
Dilanio, aui, are, idem, also to breake in sunder.
Dilapido, aui, are, to consume goodes or spende vnthriftely, or wastfully, to gather stones out of a place, to ridde a place of stones.
Dilapsus, a, um, slippyng or slydyng awaie, rennyng, as water dooeth.
Dilapsi & Diffluxa, fallen and scattered here and there.
Dilapsi domos, departed home to their houses without any busynesse.
Dilargior, giris, gĭti, to geue or graunte liberally to many.
Dilatio, ônis, a delay, a prolongyng or deferryng.
Dilatus, a, um. def. erred, delaied.
Dilâto, aui, are, to stretche out in bredth, to extende, to enlarge.
Imperium dilatare, to enlarge ones dominiõ.
Orationem dilatare, To make ones oracion more ample or aboundant.
Dilatare & contrahere, contrary.
Dilator, ôris. m. g. one that maketh delaye, that driueth of the tyme.
Dilaudo, aui, are, to praise greately for diuers causes.
Dilemma, ătis, neu. gene. an argument, whiche on euery parte conteineth hym, to whom it is spoken.
Diligens, entis, diligent. or louyng, studious.
Diligentissimus rei familiaris, a very good husbande.
Studiosus & diligens.
Diligenter, diligently, aduisedly.

Diligenter hic eram, I dyd harken diligently what you saied.
Studiosè diligentérque curare, to take hede of or ouersee a thyng studiously and diligently.
Diligéntia, æ, f. g. diligence or loue.
Adhibere diligentiam, to vse diligence.
Consumere diligentiam in re aliqua, to spend all ones diligence vpon a thyng.
Assiduitas & diligentia.
Diligentia & Industria.
Diligo, xi, ere, to fauour or loue meanely, lesse than Amare. sometyme to diuide.
Diligere & charum habere.
Furtim diligere, to loue one priuily, that he dare not be ahnowen of.
Diligere se, to stande in his owne conceyte.
Valdè, vnicè, mirificè, admodum diligere.
Dilorico, aui, are, to vndoo or cut a cote or other thyng that is sowed.
Diluceo, luxi, ere, to be bright or clere, to shine.
Dilucet res, the matter is clecre and manifest.
Diluceſco, cescere, to waxe daye, or begynne to be daie.
Dilucidè, euidently, cleerely, manifestly.
Dilucidè diluere, to dissolue a thyng, to shewe manifestly, and plainely, that it is false.
Dilúcido, aui, are, to declare or make a thynge playne to vnderstande.
Diluculus, a, um, clere, bright, manyfest.
Dilúculo, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth betyme in the morning.
Cum diluculo abire, To go awaie in the morning betyme.
Primo diluculo venit, He came in the dawning of the daie.
Diluculo, aui, are, to waxe daie, to appeere to bee daie.
Diluculum, li, neu. ge. that porcion of daie that is before the sonne ryseth.
Diludia, ôrum, neu. g. plur. the leauyng of play, the space betwene recreacions or plate.
Diluo, ui, ere, to washe or make cleane, to putte awaie, to release, to dissolue, to declare or explicate, to alaie, as wyne is alaied with water, to temper, to purge, to discharge a crime or faute that is laied to one.
Cura diluitur mero, care is washed awaye with wyne.
Diluere authoritatem, to diminishe ones authoritee.
Extenuare & diluere molestias, To asswage and put awaie greefe and heauynesse.
Dilutum, ti, n. ge. wyne or other lycour, wherin any herbe or other thyng is draped by a certain space, whiche som physitions call, infused.
Dilutus, a, um, alaied or temppered.
Dilutus color, a faynt colour, or vnperfect colour. Vinum dilutum, wine alaied with water.
Diluuialis, le, of a deluge or floudde.
Diluuies, ei, fœ. g. idem quod diluuium.
Diluuio, aui, are, to ouerflow or drouns a cuntrey.

Di-

Diluuium, uij, neu. ge. a deluge, a great floudde, whan the grounde is surrounded or drounded with muche rayne.

Dimano, aui, are, to flow abrode, as diuers streames out of one spryng, and by translacion to come to ones hearyng.

Dimembro, aui, are, to diuide.

Dimensio, onis, f. g. measuryng.

Dimensum, si, neu. ge. a porcion that is measured out.

Dimensus, a, um, measured, or that measureth.

Dimetiens, entis, that wherewith a thynge is measured.

Dimetior, mensus sum, iri, to measure or mete.

Dimetiri digitis, to accompt on his fyngers.

Dimetor, aris, ari, idem quod Dimetior.

Dimicatio, onis, battayle, contencion, stryke.

Inter illam dimicationem, whyles they were fyghtyng.

Dimicatio prælij, The rage or hurle of the battayle.

Dimicatio capitis, a battayl for the sauyng of a mans honour.

Discrimen & dimicatio.

Dimico, aui, or dimicui, are, to fyghte or contende with some thyng.

Dimicare de imperio, To fyght for the soueraynetee.

Dimicare inter se, to fyght one with an other, to contende among theim selues.

De capite dimicare, to fyght for ones lyfe.

Dimidiatim, an aduerbe.

Dimidiatus, a, um, that which is seuered and diuided into two partes.

Dimidio, an aduerbe, signifyng halfe.

Dimidio plus, dimidio minus, halfe more, halfe lesse.

Dimidius, a, um, the halfe deale of that whiche is diuided.

Dimidium plus toto, spoken where a man intendeth to shewe that the meane is best.

Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit habet, He that hath well begunne, hath finyshed halfe his enterpryse.

Ad dimidias coquere, to seeth the one halfe.

Dimidio minoris constabit, It will cost lesse by the halfe.

Dimidio carius, deerer by the halfe.

Minus dimidium, for Minus dimidio.

Reddidit dimidio stultiores quàm cum acceperat, He made them more fooles by halfe than they were whan he tooke theim.

Dimidius modius, halfe a bushell.

Dimidium equitum cecidit, halfe his horses men were slayne.

Dimidias clepsydras dixit Plinius, pro Dimidiatas.

Diminuo, ui, ere, to diminishe or cut of, to breake in peeces, to stryke.

Diminuam ego caput tuum, nisi abeas, I will breake thyne heade, excepte thou get the hense.

Detrahere & diminuere.

De bonis alicuius diminuere, to diminisshe a mans gooddes.

De præsidiis diminuere, to minysche parte of the garrison.

Quod nostro negotio diminutum fuerit, ex equabimus industria, That whiche shall lacke in oure businesse, we will supplye with diligence.

Diminutio, onis, f. g. diminishyng or abatyng.

Accretio & diminutio.

Nec de bonis priuatorum publice diminutio fiat, Leat not the goodes of the commons be diminyshed or taken from theim.

Diminutus, a, um, diminyshed, broken.

Diminutus capite, & diminutio capitis, vide Capitis diminutio.

Dimissio, onis, a leue to depart, a dischargyng.

Dimissorius, a, um, the adiectiue.

Dimissoriæ literæ, letters missiue sent from one to an other.

Dimissus, a, um, dimyssed, sent doune. sometyme taken for abiecte.

Deiecit vultum, & dimissa voce locuta est, She caste downe hir loke, and with an humble voyce sayde.

Dimitigo, aui, are, idem quod Demitigo.

Dimitto, si, ere, to sende diuers persones into diuers places. sometyme it signifieth to licence to depart, to geue leaue, to leaue, to cease, to leat passe, to suffre, to humble. also to geue, to leat downe, to forgeue.

Dimittere folia arbor dicitur, cum decidunt.

Dimittere exercitum, to discharge an army.

Dimittere se in valles, to descende downe into the valleys.

Domum dimittit, he geueth theym leaue to departe home.

Dimittere & retinere, contrary.

Dimittere se ad aurem alicuius, to inclyne and speake to one in his eare.

Dimittere se in comparationem alteri, To compare hym selfe with an other.

Contumelioſe dimittere, To dismisse one vnprocheckully.

Dimittere matrimonium, To dissolue matrimonye, to be diuorsed.

Dimissa à matrimonio, a woman repudiated.

Dimittere reum, to dismisse and discharge an offendour, or person accused.

Dimittere scholam, To breake vp schoole, to geue vp teachyng.

E manibus non dimittere authorem, to haue an authour alwaies in his handes.

Dimittere tempus, To lette passe an occasion to doo a thyng.

Dimittere literas, to sende letters.

Dimittere boues in pascua, to sende or putte kyne into the pasture.

Dimittere consilium, to dissolue a counsaile.

Dimittere è manibus, to let one escape.

Dimittere sanguinem, to leat blonde.

Dimittere de summa, To abate of the summe totalle.

Dimittere debitorem, to release a dettour.

Dimittere creditorem, to paye his debte to his creditour.

Dimittere facultatem rei gerendæ, to lose or lette slyppe that power that one hath to doo a thynge.

Dimittere oscalo, to kysse at departyng.

Dimixos, xi, m. g. a lampe with two lyghtes.

Dimoueo, dimoues, móui, mére, to remoue or put out of a place or roume, sometyme to dryue backe, to cause to retyre.

Dimouere pertransgeredi custodias, to byde the preale, and passe through the kynges gard.

Dimouere de dignitatis gradu, to put one out of high authoritee.

Dimouere suspicionem, to put awaye suspicion.

Dimoueri de sententia, to be caused to chaunge his opinion.

Labem a republica dimouere, To put a great infamy from a common weale.

De suo cursu dimouere, to cause one to chaunge his trade or maner of behauiour.

Dimulgo, áui, áre, to publysshe abrode.

Dindymene, & Dindyme, one of the names of Cibele, called the mother of the goddis.

Dindymus, the rydge of the hylle of Ida in Phrygia.

Dimocrates, a philosopher.

Dinumeratio, ónis, fœ. g. a numbryng, a rechenyng or payeng of monete.

Dinumero, áui, áre, to numbre, to paie money.

Diobolàris, re, hyred for litteil monete.

Diobolares meretrices, harlottes, whiche be hyred for a litteil monete.

Diocles a poete of Athens. also a physicion in the tyme of Darius Histaspis.

Diocleus, the sonne of Ozyelochus.

Diodorus, a philosophier of Socrates secte, and Diodorus Siculus a storye writer, & an other Diodorus, a stoike philosophier, of whom Cicero writeth.

Diœcesis, sios, f. g. a iurisdiction, a gouernance. also a diocesse of a bysshop.

Diœcetes, tæ, mas. ge. he that hath the charge or ouersyght of any thyng.

Diogenes, a famous philosophiers name.

Diogenianus, a grammarian of Heraclea.

Diogenes, a learned man, whiche wrate the expedition of Alexander.

Diomeda, the daughter of Phorbas.

Diomedea, an yle, wherein Diomedes was buryed.

Diomedeæ aues, certayne birdes, whiche haue brethe, and eies of sondry colour, of the nature of whom reade Plinie.

Diomedes, a noble captayne of the Grekes at the syege of Troie.

Dion, a noble mannes sonne of Sicile, called

Hipparinus, brother to Aristomecha, wyfe to the elder Dionyse. wherfore he was long tyme in fauour with hym, in so muche that Dionyse commaūded his officers, that they shoulde geue to Dion all that he wouldo aske. reade this Dions lieke and actes in Plutarke.

Dionæus, nea, næum, pertaynyng vnto Venus.

Dione, a goddesse of the sea, the mother of Venus.

Dionysiæ, árum, m. g. litle swellinges or puisshes, rysyng in the temples of the heade.

Dionysia, æ, idem quod hedera.

Dionysias, the herbe Androsemon. Dioscr.

Dionysius, a precious stone, whiche hath in it redde spottes.

Dionysiaci, certayne mynstrels.

Dionysiopolis, a cytee of Thrace.

Dionysius, reade in Boethius. It is also the name of. ii. kynges of Sicile, whiche for their cruelte and auarice were called tyrannes: The first was son to Hermocrates, a ryche man of Sicile, whom for his valyauntnesse in armes, the Sicilians ordeyned to bee their capitayne against the Carthaginenses, whiche inuaded theim, and menaced to destroye their countreye, and take from theym their liberte. But after the ennemies were vanquysshed, Dionyse, whiche preserued his countreie from bondage, of a benefactour became a cruell tyran. The other Dionyse was sonne vnto this, lyke in condicions, but better learned. He also made meanes to haue Plato come vnto hym, and a good space had hym in muche reuerence, and herde his lessons in philosophye. Finally, suspectyng that he conspired against hym with Dion, & other, whom he had expelled, vnneth at the delyre of Architas, prince of Tarentum, and other: he suffered hym to retourne to Athens. of both these ye maye reade in Plutar. in the lieke of Dion. also in Justine. xi lib. and many thynges notable in Erasmi Apoph.

Diopetes, looke Dryophites.

Diophanes, a Rhetorician, the mayster of Gracchus.

Dioptra, æ, f. g. a geometricall instrument, to discerne altitudes, and distance: Vitruuius vseth it for weyghynge or pluckyng vp of water.

Diores, a proper name in Vergile.

Diorthoticum ius, id est, emendatiuum.

Diórux, diórygis, ma. g. a dyche or trenche made with mens handes.

Dioscorides, called also Pedacius, and Phasas, a worshipfull knyght of Egypt, who iopnyng learning with chyualerye, beeyng in the Romaynes hoste in dyuerse countreies, in tymes vacant from battayle, made diligent searche for the vertues and vertues of diuers herbes, and other thynges necessary for medicine, and wrate most trewely of theym in Greeke, as Galene testifieth. He lyued vnder Cleopatra and Antonius.

Dio-

Dioſcoron, an Ilande within the bo̱yders of Italy.

Dioſcippus, a notable wꝛeſtlar. alſo a ſouldiour of Alexander the great.

Dioſcurias, a citee of Colchis, in the which were ſomtyme people of.iii. hundꝛed diuers nations.

Dioſpolis, a citee of Aegypt. There be.iii. other of the ſame name in Aegypte, but verate ſmalle citees in comparyſon of this.

Dioſpoliticon, ci, n. g. a certayne medicine, made of diuers thinges, as cummine, peper, rue. ꝛc. loke Galen. 4. de Sanit.

Dioſporon, idem quod Iithioſpermon. Dioſc.

Diôta, æ, fœm. g. a veſſell of earth with handels, wherin wyne was kepte.

Diphiris, ris, ma. g. a pꝛecious ſtone, wherof are two kyndes, the male and the female.

Diphryx, is deſcribed of Plin. li 34. cap. 13.

Diphtarmice, idem quod Tarmice.

Diphthera, æ, fœm. g. a ſhepeherdes cote o̱ garmente, made with ſhepe ſkynnes.

Diphthera, is alſo ſaide to bee the ſkynne of the gote, that nouriſhed Jupiter, wherin the antiquitee beleued, he wꝛote all thynges that ſhuld be dooe. rede the pꝛouerbe.

Diphthongus, gi, fœ. ge. two vowelles ioygned togethe̱r, called a diphthonge, as, æ, œ, au, ei.

Dipletrum, tri, n. g. the third part of ſtadium.

Diplinthij parietes, walles, wherin be two rewes of bꝛicke.

Diplois, idis, fœ. g. any garment lyned, but it is taken fo̱r a doublette.

Diplóma, mătis, n. gen. a Charter of a pꝛynce o̱ citee, a wꝛytte, letters patentes.

Dipœnus, the bꝛother of Scyllis, whiche two were the fyꝛſte inuentours of graupyng in marble.

Dipolos terra, ground twiſe eaſt o̱ eared.

Dipondiarius, a, um, that is of. ii. li. wepghte o̱ value.

Dipóndium, dij, n. g. o̱ Dipondius, dij, o̱ Dupondius, ij, m. g. a weight of. ii. pound. alſo a piece of monepe, about the valewe of. viii. d. frenche. It is vſed of Tullio̱ for monepe.

Dipſacon, o̱ Dipſacus, called alſo Aſpalathus, Diacheton, Cacabus, Labrum Veneris, Virga paſtoris, commonly Pectorius Cardo, of ſome Fullonius Cardnus, the taſils, wherewith fullers vſe to dꝛeſſe clothe.

Dipſas, ădis, fœm. gene. a littell wooꝛme lyke a ſerpent, of colour white, the tayle diuided with two blacke lynes. He is alſo called Præſter. He that is ſtong with this wooꝛme, feeleth booꝛths with intollerable heate, and therwith ſo great dꝛieth, that no dꝛynke maye extincte his thꝛyſte, although he neuer ceſſe from dꝛynkyng, and ſo dyeth without remedye, as ſome ſuppoſe.

Diptôta, nounes that haue onely two caſes.

Diradio, aui, are, to ſet in facion of bꝛaunches, o̱ of the ſonne beames.

Diradiare vitem, To laye o̱ ſettle a vyne in bꝛaunches.

Diræ, arum, fœm. gen. plur. the furies, execrations, curſynges.

Dircæa, idem quod Mandrogora.

Dircion, the herbe called Solanum ſomniferum.

Dirce, a womannes name, the wyfe of Lycus kynge of Thebans. alſo an other of Babylon, which fo̱r ſpeakyng againſt Pallas, was tourned into a ſyſſhe.

Directarij, they that goe into other mens houſes o̱ chaumbers, of purpoſe to ſteale.

Directè, o̱ Directò, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng rightly o̱ ſtreightly, o̱ in a right fo̱m, ſimply.

Directo aliquid optare, and ſub conditione optare, contrary.

Directio, ônis, fœm. gen. a direction o̱ leadyng ſtꝛeyght to a thyng.

Directum, i, n. g. ryght, ſtꝛeyght.

Directus, a, um, ſtꝛeyght o̱ ryght.

Diremptio, ônis, f. g. a bꝛeakyng o̱ diſſolvyng, o̱ a ſeparation, a delate o̱ defeꝛeyng of tyme.

Dirempta mari gens, a people of beyonde the ſea.

Diremptus, ûs, ma. g. a ſeparation o̱ diuiſion, a ſettyng of thynges a parte.

Diremptus, a, um, diuided, ſeparated.

Direptio, ônis, f. g. a robbyng, ſpoylyng, o̱ taꝛkyng of a citee, extoꝛcion, polling.

Direptor, ôris, m. g. a robber, a ſpoyler, a rifler.

Direptus, ûs, m. g. a taꝛkyng awaie.

Direptus, a, um, robbed, ſpoyled.

Diribeo, diribes, bui, ère, to diſtribute o̱ diuide.

Diribitôres, diſtributours of monee, o̱ paie maꝛſters.

Diribitôrium, rij, n. g. the place of paiement.

Dirigeo, diriges, xi, ère, to ſtꝛynke fo̱ colde, o̱ fo̱ feare.

Dirigo, xi, ere, to make ſtreight o̱ ryght, to order, to diꝛecte.

Dirigere cacumina ad cælum, to rayſe the toppes hygh o̱ vpwarde.

Dirigere aciem, to ſette a battayle in ordeꝛ.

Aciem oculorum, o̱ viſum dirigere, to loke towarde one.

Arcu dirigere tela, to ſhoote.

Ad veritatem ſæpiſſimè dirigit coniectura, coniecture o̱ geſſe leadeth oftentymes to the trouthe.

Dirigere artes ſuas ad voluptatem, To haue pꝛincipall regard in all his doinges vnto pleaſure, to make pleaſure his pꝛincipall ende.

Dirigere greſſum, to goe.

Dirigere haſtam in aliquem, to caſt his ſpeare ſtreight at one.

Ad naturam leges hominum diriguntur, are made confoꝛmable o̱ accoꝛdyng vnto nature.

Eius tota ſimilitudo ad ſuccum porri dirigitur, is like. ꝛc.

Dirigere iter, to take a iourneie.

Dirigere aliquem ad ſuam opinionem, To bꝛyng o̱ leade one into his opinion.

Virum

Vitam suam ad normam rationis dirigere, to dispose and order his life according to reasone.
Dirigere se ad aliquid, To dispose or faction hym selfe to somewhat.
Dirigere omnia voluptate, To measure all thynges by pleasure.
Dirimo, rémi, mére, réptum, to breake or leaue of, to sette aparte, to departe, to diuyde, to fynisshe or ende.
Ea res consiliũ dirémit, that thing brake vp or dissolued the coũsaile. Also to put of or deferre. sometyme to breake of a pourpose or enterprise.
Dirimere bellum, to cause warre to cease.
Dirimere controuersiam, To make the parties agreed.
Dirimere actionem, to delay a mattier.
Dirimere litem, to make an ende of a mattier in variaunce or suite.
Dirimere societatem, to breake felowshyp.
Dirimere colloquium, To breake of the communication that is betweene men for any mattier.
Dirimere tempus, to make delaye.
Dirimuntur oppida vnius diei itinere, those townes bee one daies iourney asunder.
Prælium dirimere, to parte, or make an ende of the battayle.
Rixam dirimere, To appease persones that chyde. Likewyse Iram, altercationem, simultates dirimere.
Diripio, diripis, ui, ere, to robbe, spoyle, take away by violence, to diminyshe, to pull awaye.
Diripere oppidum, to sacke a towne.
A pectore vestem diripere, to teare his garment from his breast.
Diripere ensem vagina, to draw ones sword.
Diripere aliquem é loco, To pull one out of his place.
Diripere de authoritate alicuius, To dymynyshe and take awaye parte of a mans authoritee.
Diripere & vastare.
Expilare & diripere.
Diris, an high hill of Mauritania, nowe called Atlas.
Diritas, átis, fœm. ge. crueltee, vengeaunce, terriblenesse.
Morum diritas, crueltee of maniers, vengeableneſſe.
Diritas & comitas, contrary.
Dirumpo, rúpi, pere, to braste or breake asunder.
Dirumpere ludum, to trouble or breake vp a play, and lette that it be not finished.
Dirumpere amicitiam, to breake frendshyp.
Dirumpi dolore, to bruste for sorowe.
Se dirumpere, to burst for verie spite.
Dirumperis licet, although thou wouldest burst for anger.
Diruncino, looke Deruncino.
Diruncio, iui, ire, to weede out, to purge that whiche is naught.

Diruo, ui, ere, to breake downe to the ground, to ouerthrowe, to destroie.
Diruptus, a, um, braste or broken.
Diruptus homo, a persone, whose goodes and inheritaunce is riotously spent awaie.
Dirus, a, um, vengible, cruell, terrible, horrible, huge, great.
Diræ deprecationes, horrible cursynges.
Cruciatus diri, vengible and cruell tormentes.
Dirior, the comparatiue.
Dira religio, for magna.
Pugna dira, a cruell and deadly fyght.
Pestis dira, a terrible or horrible pestilence.
Dirutus, a, um, broken downe to the ground, destroied, ouerthrowen, cast downe.
Dis, ditis, called the god of rychesse. sometyme it signifieth ryche.
Dis, a preposition, vsed alwaies in composition, and signifieth sometyme diuersitee, sometyme diuision, sometyme greatly, sometyme diuersely, sometyme euell.
Discalceátus, a, um, vnshodde.
Discalceo, aui, are, to pull of ones shoes.
Discapédino, aui, are, to vnclose or open, & woorde out of vse.
Discáueo, discaues, to beware, to take good hede.
Discédo, cessi, ere, to departe. sometyme it signifieth an exception, as,
Cum discesserim à fratre, nemo est mihi te charior, Excepte my brother, no man is to me more deere than thou arte. Also it signifieth diuision or openyng. as, Cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, descendit in illum hiatum, When the earth by occasion of muche rayne opened, he went downe into the cliefte or swalowe.
Discedere à sese, to forgette hym selfe, or to be out of his mynde.
Discedere superiorem, to go away vãquisher.
Discedere inferiorem, To goe awaye vanquished.
Discedere ab armis, to leaue of warre, and to departe euery man to his owne.
Discedere ab officio, to doo no more his duetie, to doo contrary to reason and honestie.
Discedere à iure, to doo agaynst the lawe.
Discedere à sententia, to chaunge his opinió.
Discedere in diuersa, To bee of sundry opinions.
Discedit vsus fructus, he loseth the possession and profite.
Discessit mos, that maner or vse is lefte.
Discedere ab amicis, to breake frendshyp.
Discessit cælum, the firmament opened.
Discedere à consuetudine, To leaue a faction or custome longe vsed.
Non discedere digitum à re aliqua, Not to departe from a thyng a fynger breadth.
Si vno verbo discesseris à libro, If ye speake one worde otherwyse than it is in your boke.
Discedamus à nobismet ipsis, Leat vs cease to speake

speake of our selfe.
Discedere inraliquam opinionem, To condescende or agree to an opinion.
A re discedere, to goe from the matter, to make digression.
Discedatur, the impersonall.
Discessio, ônis, fœm. gen. a departyng, a diuision or separation. also in the Senate of Rome it was whan dyuers sentẽces were layed in any matter, and the more part dyd not pronounce theyr opinions, but went to hym, whose sentente they allowed.
Discessus, idem.
Discessus animi à corpore, the departyng of the soule from the body.
Discessus cœli, the openyng of the ayre.
Discessio facta in eius sententiam, the more part went on his syde, and was of his opinion.
Disceptatio, ônis, fœm. gen. disputation or contention, an arbitrement or examination of a matter.
Disceptatio libera, iudgement accordyng to the conscience of hym that iudgeth.
Disceptatio legitima, iudgement accordyng to the lawe.
Disceptator, ôris, m. g. a iudge, an arbitour, or a daies man.
Disceptatrix, the feminine.
Discepto, aui, are, to dispute, to contend, to arbitrate or iudge.
Disceptare armis, to trie by battayle.
Disceptare verbis, to contend with wordes.
Disceptare causam, To trie a matter by arbitours.
In vno prælio omnis rei publicæ fortuna disceptat, The whole state and condition of the weale publike is ventred and tryed in one battayle.
Disceptant eodem foro Othronienses, The Othroniens resort to the same common place for iudgement.
Qui iactura affectus est, damni disceptet, Let hym pursue his domage or losse by the law.
Discerniculum, li, neu. gene. a pinne or other like instrument, wherewith women dyd diuide the heed of theyr heare before: also a difference or diuersitee.
Discerno, discreui, ĕre, to departe asunder one thyng from an other. also to striue or vary, to knowe distinctly, to iudge, to discerne.
Discernere armis, to fyght in battayle, to try by den: of swoorde.
Item discernere, to simplyfie a contention or variaunce.
Tumultum veterem discreuit, he appeased or ended an olde discorde.
Nequeo satis discernere, I we not well know, or I can not well discerne.
Alba & atra discernere, To iudge white from blacke.
Discernere vtra pars iustiorem causam habeat, To iudge whether parte hath the better cause.
Stultum à sapiente discernere, to discerne and put difference betweene a foole and a wyse man.
Discerpo, pli, ĕre, to pluche or teare in peces, to rente.
Discerpere & dilacerare.
Discerpere & distrahere.
Rem propositam in membra discerpere, To diuide a mattier purposed into certayn members or partes.
Discerptus, a, um, torne, rent in peces, pluckt in sunder.
Discreus, a hynde of blasynge sterres, somtyme lyke a swoorde in facion ✠li. ii. 2. cap. 27.
Discidium, dij, n. g. a diuision, or a partition.
Discinctus, a, um, vngyrded, And by a metaphore dissolute, negligent, retcheles, vnthrifty, vnable for the warres, cowardyse.
Discindo, discidi, ĕre, to rent of, to cut in peces.
Discindere amicitias, to breake frendshyp.
Vide, vt discidit labrum, See howe he hath cut my lyppe.
Discingo, xi, gere, to vngyrde.
Disciplina, æ, f. g. learnyng, as it is perteyned of the scholar: doctrine, as it is taught of the maister. It is also a good fourme of lyuyng, an instruction, an example to good lyfe, an ordinaunce or ordinaũce, allowable custome. Cicero vseth it for a sect of philosophiers. it may also sometyme be called a schole, a maner, an order, also: as, Disciplina est, this is the schole, order or the facion, maner, or trayn that must be vsed. At nunc alia disciplina est, but nowe we haue learned a new schole.
Disciplina gladiatoria, the preceptes and vse of trayning men in the weapons.
Disciplina meretricia, the schole and doctrine that lyght housewikes and strumpettes haue among them.
Institutio & disciplina.
Militaris disciplina, martiall policie, obseruation of honest behauiour in warfare, the fascion that yong souldiours are trained or exercised in, to make them perfecte good men of warre.
Disciplina dicendi, Rhetorike.
Accipere disciplinam, to learne.
Abstrahere à disciplina, To take from learnyng.
Perdiscere disciplinam rusticam, to learne exactly the feate of husbandry.
Colere disciplinam, to exercise learnyng, to apply learnyng.
Disciplinabilis, le, that may bee learned.
Disciplinôsus, a, um, apte to learne.
Discipula, æ, f. g. a woman scholar.
Discipulus, li, masc. gene. a scholer, a disciple, a prentice.
Discîndo, si, dere, to shutte out, to disioyne, to separate.

Disco,

iſco, didici, ſcere, to lerne, to geat the knowe lage of that, which one hath not, eyther by meditation, or by inſtruction, to heare.
Diſcere fidibus, to learne to playe on inſtrumentes.
Dediſco, ere, to forgette that whiche was ones learned.
iſcobinâtus, a, um, wounded or cutte.
iſcóbolus, li, maſc. gene. he that throweth the round inſtrument called Diſcus, vſed of yong men in olde tyme for exercyſe.
iſcoctus, a, um, well ſodde or boyled.
iſconuenio, diſcónuenis, uéni, nire, to diſagree, or diſcorde.
Diſcónuenit inter me & te, thou and I be not like, there is difference betwene the and me.
iſcolor, óris, om. g. dyuers of colour.
iſcóphorus, ri, ma. g. a ſeruaunt that caryeth a dyſhe to the table.
iſcordábilis, le, that diſcordeth or diſagreeth.
iſcordia, æ, f. g. debate, variaunce.
Seditionem atque diſcordiam concitare, To raiſe ſedition and diſcorde.
Diſcentiones atque diſcordiæ.
iſcordiâlis, le, that ingendreth or breedeth debate or ſtryfe.
iſcordiôſus, a, um, contencious, prone to debate and variaunce.
iſcordo, aui, are, to diſcorde or agree yll.
Æternum diſcordare cum aliquo, to hate one perpetually.
Diſcordant inter ſe, they are at variaunce.
iſcoquo, oxi, ere, to ſeethe or boyle well and throughly.
iſcors, órdis, om. gen. diſcordaunt, agreeynge yll together.
Modi diſcordes, diſcordes in muſike, ſonge that agreeth not.
iſcrépito, aui, are, a frequentatiue of Diſcrepo.
iſcrepo, aui, or ui, are, to diſcorde or diſagree, to be contrarie.
Diſcrepant facta cum dictis, his woordes and deedes agree not.
A conſiliis alicuius diſcrepare, not to be of that mynd that an other is.
Sibi diſcrepare, to diſagree with ones ſelfe.
Diſcrepat inter authores, the opinions of authours are dyuers.
Inter ſe diſcrepare, to vary and diſagree one with an other.
Nulla in re diſcrepat, It varieth not from the other in any thyng.
Diſcrepántia, æ, f. g. difference, diſagreeyng.
Diſcretè, & diſcretim, ſeuerally.
Diſcrétio, ônis, f. g. a ſeparation. ſometyme election of good from yll, diſcrecion.
Diſcretorium, idem quod Diaphragma.
Diſcrétus, a, um, ſeuered or parted. Galla ſaieth it is he that diſcerneth the qualitees of men, or value of thynges.
Diſcrimen, minis, neu. gene. diuerſitee or diffe-

rence. also the cleadyng or partyng of the heare. also it ſignifieth peryll or daunger. ſometyme battayle.
Nullo diſcrimine, eaſyly without daunger. also without regard more of one than of an other.
Diſcrimen & Delectus.
In diſcrimine eſt res, the matter is in doute or controuerſie.
Aequo diſcrimine, with lyke diſtaunce or ſpace a ſunder.
In contentionem & diſcrimen venire, to fall in controuerſie or debate.
In diſcrimen adducere, to bryng into peryll or daunger.
Dare in diſcrimen, to venter or put in danger.
Offerre ſe in diſcrimen pro re aliqua, to put hym ſelfe in daũgier wylyngly for any thing.
In ſummo diſcrimine eſſe, to be in great peril.
Diſcriminâle, lis, an inſtrument, wherwith the heare is parted or ſhadde.
Diſcriminâtim, diſtinctli, aſunder, here & there.
Diſcriminâtus, a, um, diſtincte, in a diuerſitee, diuided, ſeparated.
Diſcrimino, áui, âre, to diuide, to ſeuer.
Diſcrucior, âris, âri, to be muche vexed or troubled in mynde.
Diſcubo, cúbui, bare, to lye downe to ſleape.
Diſcumbo, cúbui, cumbere, to ſyt at meales.
Diſcumbitur, the impſonall.
Diſcubitórius lectus, a bed, wherupon men vſed in olde tyme to eate theyr meate.
Diſcuniâtus, a, um, opened or clouen with a wedge or other lyke thyng.
Diſcúpio, diſcupis, piui, pere, to deſyre verate muche.
Diſcurro, curri, rere, to renne hyther and thyther, or to dyuers partes, to wander about.
Diſcurſus, us, m. g. rennyng hyther and thither, a wandryng.
Diſcuſſores, ſeſſors, whiche value how muche a man is wourth.
Diſcuſſórius, a, um, that diſſolueth.
Diſcuſſoria medicamenta, medicines, whiche diſſolue or breake thynges congeled or rough.
Diſcus, ci, ma. gen. a dyſhe. also a rounde thyng made of ſtone, leade, or yron, hauyng an hole in the myddell, whiche in olde tyme men vſed to throwe vp into the ayre, to the intent to exercyſe them ſelues.
Diſcútio, diſcutis, ſſi, tere, to caſt or ſhake of, to remoue, to examine, to diſcuſſe, to take or put awaie, to daſſhe. also to diſſolue humours gathered into an impoſtume.
Diſcutere ebrietatem, faſtidium, metum, triſtitiam, to put awaie dyſunhennelſe. &c.
Triſtes cogitationes diſcutere, to put awaye heauy and ſadde cogitations.
Febrem ſomno & ſudore diſcuſſit, With ſleape and ſweatyng he dryue away the ague.
Diſcutere cunctationem, To put awaye and ſette a parte all delaie.

Mor-

Morbum discutere, to shake of a disease.
Discutere caput, to dashe one on the head.
Discussus, a, um, shaken or put awaie.
Diserte, eloquently.
Diserte loqui, to speake well and to the purpose.
Disertiones, diuisions of heritages,
Disertus, a,um, well spoken, eloquent.
Disiicio, disiicis, disieci, disiicere, to caste a sunder.
Disiectus, a, um, caste a sunder, caste here and there, scattered.
Disiectæ naues, shippes driuen a sunder by force of weather.
Disiecti milites, the hoste dispersed,
disiunctio, ônis, f. g. a separation.
Disiunctio sententiæ, diuersitee in opinion.
Disiunctionem facere, To fall out with one and forsake his company.
Disiunctus, a,um, separate, vnyoked, farre of, a sunder.
Terræ disiunctissimæ, veraie farre countreyes.
Disiunctior à te sum, I am somwhat farre of from you.
Disiungo, xi, ere, to vnioygne, to separate a sunder, to vnyoke.
Ea res multo maxime disiunxit illum ab illa, That matter moste of all caused hym to forsake hir, or to withdraw his mynde from hir.
Disiungere boues, to vnyoke oxen.
A familiaritate alterius aliquem disiungere, To cause one to forsake an others familiaritee or company.
Disiungere à mamma, to weane, to take from the teate.
Dispalesco, lescere, to publische abrode, to make knowen to all men.
Dispâlo, âui, âre, to wander hither and thyther.
Dispalâtus, a,um, scattered.
Dispando, spandi, dere, to stretche out, to spreade abrode.
Dispansus, a, um, spredde abrode, stretched out.
Dispar, disparis, om. gen. vnlyke, vnmete, vnequall.
Haud dispar animorum, of no lesse stomache or courage.
Dispâritis, le, vnlike, vnequall.
Dispariliter, diuersely, vnequally.
Disparo, disparui, or disparaui, rare, to seuer, to separate.
Disparâtum, ti, neu. g. is that whiche is separate from any thyng, by saiyng to the contrary, as Sapere and Non sapere.
Dispârtio, tiui, tire, to deuide.
Dispârtior, tiri, to deuide or be deuided.
Dispello, dispuli, dispellere, to expell or put frō many places, or many waies.
Dispellere & compellere, contrary.
Dispendiôsus, a,um, harmefull, vnprofitable.
Dispêndium, dij, neu. gene. losse by negligence, or superfluous expenses. Also it signifieth hurte: sometyme a longe waie about, contrary to Compendium.
Dispendo, di, ere, to spende. also to stretche out.
Dispenno, ere, to stretche, out of vse.
Dispensâtor, tôris, ma. gen. a stewarde, or other officer, leiyng out money for householde, a dispenser of thynges.
Dispensâtio, ônis, fœm. g. laiyng out of money for an other man, distribucion.
Dispenso, aui, are, to laye out money, to dispose, to geue licence or power to do a thing, to distribute accordyng to the proporcion of a thyng.
Dispepsia, yll concoction.
Disperdo, di, ere, to lose, to spend or consume.
Disperdere & dissipare possessiones, to spende and waste rychouselye a mannes substaunce.
Disperditus, a,um, loste, destroied, vndooen.
Disperditio, ônis, fœm. gene. an vndooyng or destroiyng.
Dispereo, disperis, disperiui, and disperij, ire, to bee loste vtterly, to be vndooen.
Dispeream, I praie god that I dye: Is an oth vsed in the stede of an othe in the affirmaunce or deniyng of a matter.
Disperij, I am vndooen.
Dispereunt tui labores, thy labour is loste.
Dispergo, sperси, spergere, to sowe abrode, to scatter.
Dispersus, a,um, scattered abrode.
Dispersa & dissipata, dispersed and scattered abrode.
Dispersus, us, a dispersyng or scatteryng abrode.
Dispersè, and Dispersim, as it were scattered here and there.
Dispertio, tiui, tire, to geue parte to one, parte to an other, to diuide, to distribute.
Iniuria dispertiisti, pinguiorem agnum habent, Thou haste not parted it equally for they haue the fatter lambe.
In membra orationem dispertire, To deuide an oracion into membres.
Aequaliter prædam dispertire, to diuyde the praye equally.
Dispertitus, a,um, departed, deuided.
Dispesco, cui, ere, to dryue beastes from their pasture. also to separate or diuide.
Dispesso, si, ere, to spreade abrode.
Dispectus, us, consideration, vieweyng. also correction or choyse.
Disphendomena, a kind of punyshement among the Persiās, where the toppes of .ij. trees were drawne downe together, & the offender bound by the legges to eche of theim, was drawen a sunder.
Dispicientia, æ, fœm. g. circumspection, aduisement, diligent consideration, prouidence.
Dispicio, dispicis, xi, cere, to discerne, to espie, to consyder, to loke about diligently.
Displiceo, displices, plicui, ere, to displease, to misslyke.

Si quandò tibi diſplicere conſilium tuum ẽx-
peris, If your counſayl ſhall chance hereafter
to myſlyke you, or yf ye ſhall thynke hereafter,
that your owne aduyſe bee not good.
Diſplicentia, æ, a diſpleaſynge, or myſcontent-
tynge.
Diſplicina, æ, fœm. gen. ſhe that hath or dooeth
diſpleaſe one.
Diſplico, plicui, plicaui, plicare, to vnfolde.
Diſplicâtus, a, um, vnfolded, and by tranſlation
ſcattered or diſperſed.
Diſplicatæ volucres, bees ſcattered and ſpar-
ſed abrode.
Diſplôdo, ſi, dere, to make a clappynge or noyſe
with the handes or feete.
Diſpluuium, uij, and Diſpluuiatum, neu. gene.
a parte of the houſe, wherby rayn water was
receyued.
Diſpolio, aui, are, idem quod Deſpolio, to
ſpoyle or robbe.
Diſpoliabulum, li, neu. gen. a deſpoyle, a place,
where all miſchiefe or robbery is dooen. alſo
hoordom, naughtyneſſe.
Diſpondæus, a foote in meter, that hath foure
ſyllables long, as Oratores.
Diſpôno, ſui, ere, to diſpoſe, to order, to ſette
in order.
Deſcribere & diſponere cuiq; munus ſuum,
to appoynt and aſſigne euery man his office.
Diſponere comas, to decke the buſſhe.
Diſponere claſſem, to ſette in order a nauy.
Diſponere pocula, to ſet cuppes in order.
Diſpoſuit remedia homini natura, Nature
hath geuen diuers remedies vnto man.
Diſpoſitus, a, um, diſpoſed, ſette in order,
raunged.
Diſpoſitus vir, he that ſetteth his woordes in
good order.
Diſpoſita hominum vita, the lyfe of man well
ordered and facioned.
Diſpoſitus, us, idem quod Diſpoſitio.
Diſpôſitio, ônis, fœm. gene. diſpoſicion, order,
placyng of a thyng.
Diſpôſitor, ôris, m. g. a diſpoſer, one that ſetteth
thynges in good order.
Diſpoſitor mundi deus.
Diſpoſitè, ordinately, in good order.
Diſpudet, I am aſhamed, or he is aſhamed of
that whiche is dooen.
Diſpudet, mihi ſic data eſſe verba, I am greatly
aſhamed, that I was ſo ſhamefully begyled.
Diſpuluero, aui, are, to make a thyng in pouider
or duſte, to diſſolue.
Diſpûmo, aui, are, to ſhumme of.
Diſpunctio, ônis, ſ. g. an examnacion.
Diſpungo, xi, gere, to put out thynges written,
ſettyng pryckes vnder euery letter.
Diſpungere rationes, To examyne an ac-
compte.
Diſpungere dies, to note and marke daies.
Diſputo, aui, are, to purge or cutte of that is ſu-

perfluus, and by tranſlation, to diſpute, to
make playne to be vnderſtande, to reaſon, to
talke, to treate.
Neq; hæc in eam ſententiam diſputo, neyther
doo I ſpeake theſe thynges to this intente.
Diſputare rationem cum aliquo, to reken or
make accompte with one.
Aliquid multis verbis diſputare, To talke or
treate of a thyng with many woordes.
Neq; ego vllam in partem diſputo, I diſpute
not eyther on the one parte or on the other.
Diſputare verbis in vtramq; partem, to bryng
or laye reaſons for bothe parties.
Diſputâtio, ônis, ſ. g. a diſputyng, a reaſonyng,
a talkyng or intreatyng of a mattier.
Diſputâtor, ôris, maſ. gen. one that diſputeth or
reſoneth.
Diſputatrix, tricis, ſ. ge. the feminine.
Diſquamâtus, ta, um, vnſhaled.
Diſquiro, ſiui, rere, to inſerche diligentely, to
inquire.
Diſquiſitio, ônis, fœm. ge. diligent ſerch, where
euery mans opinion or ſentence is demaunded
vpon a mattier in iudgement, an inquiſition or
inquerie, a triall.
Venire in diſquiſitionem, To haue enquirie
made of it, to come into iudgement, when
euery man is demaunded what he thynketh of
the mattier.
Diſſâro, aui, are, to cut awaie here and there, and
make thynne that is thycke.
Diſſrumpo, rupi, rumpere, looke Dirumpo.
Diſſauior, aris, ari, to kyſſe ſweetely.
Diſſecâtus, a, um, cut as a body is in an anatomy.
Diſſeco, ſecui, or ſecâui, care, to cut in pieces, to
cleaue in ſunder.
Diſſectio, ônis, ſ. g. an anatomie.
Diſſemino, aui, are, to ſowe ouer all, to ſpreade
abrode, to publyſhe.
Diſſeminare & diſpergere,
Diſſeminâtus, a, um, ſowen, ſpredde abrode,
publyſhed.
Diſſentaneus, a, um, not accordyng.
Diſſentio, ſenſi, tire, to thynke contrarye, or to
diſagree, to be of a contrary opinion.
Longè diſſenture, To bee vtterly of an other
opinion.
De veritate ab aliquo diſſentire, To diſſente
from one concernyng the truthe.
A ſeipſo diſſentire, to diſagree with ones ſelf.
Diſſentit voluntas ſcriptoris cum ſcripto, the
writynge and the will of the writer dooe not
agree: or the writer ment otherwiſe than is ex-
preſſed in the writynge. Inter ſe diſſentiunt,
they agree not among them ſelues.
A cæterorum more & natura diſſentire, to be
of a nother facion and nature then other be.
Cum dativo: as, Ne orationi vita diſſentiat.
Diſſenſus, us, idem quod Diſſentio.
Diſſentio, ônis, ſ. g. diſſencion, variance, debate.
Diſſidium, & diſſentio.

Commouere dissentionem, to reyse discorde and debate.
Dissepio, dissepis, sepsi, sepire, to breke downe an hedge, or any other thyng, wherwith a place is enclosed, to breake downe enclosure.
Dissepăro, aui, are, to dissever one from an other.
Dissepimentum, ti, n. ge. the partition in a wall nutte, wherwith the kernell is diuided.
Dissептum, ti, n. ge. a closure.
Dissерено, aui, are, to ware fayre wether.
Dissero, disseui, or serui, ere, to sowe seedes. also to dispute or declare, to reason.
Aggredi de re aliqua disserere, to go about to dispute or reason of a mattier.
Dissertabundus, a, um, one that reasoneth or disputeth.
Dissertătio, ônis, fœ. g. disputation or treatie of any thyng, contention, reasonyng.
Dissértio, ônis, fœm. gen. a partition of landes, or heritage.
Disserto, aui, are, to contende or stryue in wordes, to reason vehemently.
Dissideo, dissides, dissedi, êre, to be at variaũce or discorde, to dissente, to disagree. also to be contrarie or diuers.
Dissidêre animo & voluntate ab aliquo, To dissent from one with herte and mynde.
A se ipso dissidêre, to dissent from hym selfe.
A veri side dissidet, it is vnlyke to be true.
Multis rebus cum illo dissidet, He varieth or disagreeth from hym in many thynges.
Cum causa dissidere, non cum homine, To hate the cause or quarell, and not the person.
Inter se dissident & discordant, They bee at variaunce and debate among them selues.
Capitali odio à Pompeio dissidet, he beareth mortall hatrede agaynst Pompete: or there is deadely hatrede betweene hym and Pompete.
Adamas dissidet à magnete, The diamand and the lodestone be diuers.
Dissidiôsus, a, um, one that loueth discorde or variaunce.
Dissidium dij, n. g. variaunce or discorde, dissension, debate, diuorce, breache of frendeshyp, the separation of frendes beyng farre asunder.
Dissidéntia, æ, f. g. idem.
Dissignătio, ônis, f. g. looke Designatio.
Dissignatores, looke Designatores.
Dissigno, aui, are, looke Designo.
Dissilio, dissilis, iui, ire, to leape downe from a place, to leape out of his place. sometyme to brast or cracke a sunder, to leape here & there, to leape a sunder.
Dissilit solũ, the groũd chapeth or goeth a sũder.
Dissimilares partes, are those partes, whiche haue not the name of that thyng, wherof they be partes: as, the heade, armes, and other partes of a man are not man.
Dissimilis, le, vnlyke.
In dissimiles incidere naturas, To chaunce to haue diuers natures.
Nihil tam dissimile, quàm Cotta Sulpitio, No twayne be so vnlyke in theyr style as Cotta and Sulpitius.
Sui dissimilis, vnlyke hym selfe.
Forma haud dissimilis in dominum erat, In shappe he was not muche vnlike his master.
Dissimiliter, in a diuers facion.
Dissimilitũdo, dinis, f. g. diuersitee, vnlikenesse.
Habere dissimilitudinem cum re aliqua, To be somewhat vnlyke a thyng.
Dissimulanter, without any semblant, or countenaunce, obscurely, couertly, closely.
Dissimulatim, idem.
Dissimulătio, ônis, f. g. dissemblyng.
Dissimulantia, idem.
Dissimulător, ôris, m. g. a dissembler.
Vt qui dissimulatores studiorũ fuerint, which made semblaunt as they hadde not studyed.
Dissimulătus, a, um, dyssembled.
Dissimulo, aui, are, to dissemble a thyng not to be so, that is so in deede, as, Dissimulare iram, is to hyde anger, or to make as yf one were not angry, that is verate angry in dede, to make as yf he knewe nothynge, to shewe countenaunce contrarye to his thought.
Dissimulabo hos quasi non videam, I wil make as though I dyd not see them.
Dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, I made as though I dyd not harken a theyr communication.
Dissipăbilis, le, easy to be broken in peces, that maie be sparkled or scattered abrode.
Dissipătio, ônis, fœm. ge. a scatterynge or byngynge of one thyng into many small pieces, a wastynge.
Dissipatus, a, um, scattered, spred abrode, driuen a sunder.
Classis dissipata, a naute of shyppes driuen a sunder with weather.
Dissipo, aui, are, to scatter or spread abrode, or to bryng vnto nought, to consume or spende, to breake into peces.
Alio aliud dissipare, To caste or scatter one thyng here and an other there.
Disturbare, ac dissipare.
Disperdere ac dissipare possessiones, to consume and spende a mans goodes vyotously.
Contrahere amicitiam, & dissipare dissidiam, To get frendshyp, and dissolue hate and debate.
Dissipare famam alicuius rei, to spreade the brute and fame of any thyng.
Dissipare humores, To dyssolue humours congeled.
Maledictum latè dissipatur, a shrewed reporte is spreade farre abrode.
Dissipare conuiuij patrimonium, to spende ones heritage vyotously in banketynge.
Lykewyse Pecuniam, and Rem familiarem dissipare.
Dissitus, a, um, set farre of, distant. also spredde.

issociabilis, le, that can not bee brought into
felowshyp or company.
issociatio, ônis, f. g. breakyng of felowshyp or
company.
issocio, aui, are, to breake company, to dissolue
felowshyppe.
issoluo, ui, ere, to leuse or vnbynde, to spede, to
pate seuerall dettes, to pate that which is owed.
Dissoluere aliquem, To dispatche one from
longe tarying.
Dissoluere religionem, to doo or agaynst relig-
gion, to breake religion.
Dissoluere interrogationem, To assoyle a
question.
Dissoluere se, to dispatche him self of busines.
Dissoluere æs alienũ, to discharge or pay det.
Dissoluere amicitias, to breake frendshyp.
Coagmentare & dissoluere, contrarie.
Conglutinare & dissoluere, contrary.
Causam dissoluere, to tell a cause or reason,
Lucret.
Periurium dissoluere, to kepe his othe.
issolubilis, le, easye to leuse.
issolute, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth, disso-
lutely, without care.
Dissolute rem aliquam conficere, to doo a
thyng negligently and without care.
issolutio ônis, f. g. a dissolutyng or leusyng.
Legum dissolutio, a dissolutyng and breakyng
of the lawe.
Dissolutio naturæ, deathe.
Dissolutio criminis, a purgation.
Dissolutio stomachi, vide Nausea.
issolutus, a, um, leused, dissolued, sometyme
abolished. Also he that ipueth at his owne plea-
sure, contrarie to the lawes or good customes,
dissolute, vnruly.
Dissolutis criminibus, after that he had made
answere to that, which was layed to his charge,
and was therof acquited.
Institutum negligentia dissolutum, abolished.
issonantia, æ, f. ge. discorde in voyces or tunes.
isono, ui, or aui, are, to discorde, to disagree.
issonus, a, um, that whiche dooeth not agree,
dissonant.
Dissonæ sermone gentes, people that haue an
other language.
issuadeo, si, ere, to disswade, to assaie to tourne
one from his opinion or purpose.
issuasio ônis, fœm. ge. the acte of disswadyng,
disswasion.
issuasor, ôris, m. g. he that disswadeth.
issuauitio, ônis, fœm. gen. the acte of kyssyng
sweetely.
issuãtor, âris, ari, to kysse sweetely, and with
muche delectation.
issuefacio, and Dissuesco, scere, to leaue the
olde maner and custome.
issuetudo, lacke of vse.
issuetus, a, um, vnwont, not accustomed.
issulcus, ci, ma. ge. an hogge that hath a spare
betwene the bristles in the neche.
Dissulto, aui, are, to leape hither and thither.
Dissuo, dissui, ere, to vndo a thyng, to ryppe.
Dissuere amicitias, to breake of frendshyp by
litell and litell.
Distabesco, idem quod tabesco.
Distædet, distæduit, & distæsum est, I am wery
of a thyng, it lotheth me greatly.
Distantia, æ, fœm. gen. differẽce, space betwene
place and place.
Distendo, di, ere, to stretche out or retche, to fyll
as a bottell is fylled, to stuffe out, so to fyll,
that it strouteth out.
Rictum distendere, to gape wyde.
Distendere curas hominum, to make more ca-
refull, fearefull, or more solicitous. Liui.
Distentio, onis, a stretchyng or strowtyng out.
Distentio membrorum, id est, spasmus.
Distentus, a, um, the participle of Distendo, full,
bollen out, strowtyng.
Pabulo distentus, so fedde that his bealye
strouteth out.
Distentus, a, um, the participle of Distineo, greatly
occupied, busyed, troubled, lette, withholden.
Cum ipse distentus sis imperij curis, where as
your selfe is greatly occupied or busied about
the affayres of the empyre.
Distento, aui, are, to stuffe a thyng, and make it
to stroute.
Disterminatio, ônis f. g. a diuision of ground, a
boundyng of lande.
Determino, aui, are, to diuide one place from an
other, to bounde place from place.
Distero, striui, ere, to breake small, to pounde or
braye in a mortar.
Distichon, chi, neu. gen. two verses conteynyng
one matter.
Distichum hordeum, a kynde of barley.
Distillatio, ônis, f. g. a distyllyng, specially from
the heade, called a reume or catarre, the pose.
Distillo, aui, are, to distille or drop downe.
Distincte, distinctely, seuerally, where euerye
thyng is in his place and ordre.
Distinctio, ônis, fœ. ge. a diuersitee, distinction,
separation.
Distinctus, us, m. g. a separation, or distinction,
diuersitee, varietee.
Distinctus, a, um, diuided, separated, distincte,
poyncted, noted.
Limora distincta tectis & vibibus, that haue
many townes and houses.
Distineo, distines, tinui, ẽre, to leat or withhold
with bysye busynesse or vrgent causes, to hold
or put backe, to leat or stoppe.
Distineri, to be leat.
Distinere pacẽ, to let that peace be not made.
Distineri occupationibus, to be greatly occu-
pied, or busyed.
Nos alio bello distineri putat, he thynketh that
we are occupied and let with other warre.
Occupari, & distineri.

Diſtinguo,xi,ere, to deuide.alſo to make diſtinction, to put difference, to diſtinct with notes and markes, to ſeparate.

Grauiora opera luſibus iociſque diſtinguo, I myngle myne erneſte and waygħtie affaires, with recreations and paſtymes.

Diſtinguere artificē ab iuſcio, to put differēce betwene a counnyngeman and a bunglare.

Diſtinguere gemmis pocula, To ſette and garniſhe plate with pꝛecious ſtones.

Diiudicare ac diſtinguere vera à falſis, to diſcerne and put difference betwene true thinges and falſe.

Diſtinguere ac ſeparare.

Vocem diſtinguere lingua, To pꝛonounce wooꝛdes diſtinctely and leaſurely.

Colore vario diſtinguere aliquid, to diſtinct a thyng with diuers colours.

Diſtinguor, the paſſyue.

Caudis inter ſe diſtinguuntur, they differe one from an other by theyꝛ tayles.

Diſtiſum, olde wꝛiters vſed foꝛ Diſtæſum.

Diſtito, aui, are, to ſtande aparte, to be diſtante one from an other.

Diſto, ſtiti, are, to differe,to be vnlike, oꝛ bee diſtant,to bee a certeyn ſpace one from an other.

Spacio pari diſtare viriq;, To bee equally in the myddle of two thynges.

Vides quantum diſtat oratio à veritate, pou ſee howe farre pour wooꝛdes differe from the truthe. Multum inter ſe diſtant, they differe muche one from the other.

Diſtorqueo, ſi, ere, to ſet awꝛie,to wꝛeſte a ſyde.

Ah illud vide,os vt ſibi carnifex diſtorſit, oh, loke howe the hangeman ſetteth his mouthe awꝛie: oꝛ what a wꝛie mouthe the knaue maketh.

Diſtortio,ônis,f. g. a wꝛeſtyng oꝛ wꝛithyng.

Diſtortus, a, um, ſet awꝛie out of facion, deſoꝛmed,crooked.

Cruꝛa diſtorta, crooked leggeſ.

Diſtractio, ônis, f. g. ſeparation, alienation, oꝛ pullyng awaie oꝛ a ſunder.

Diſtractor,ôris,ma. ge. he that dꝛaweth oꝛ pulleth in ſunder.

Diſtractus, a, um, pulled in ſunder, dꝛawen in dyuers partes.

Anima diſtracta in toto corpore, The ſoule defuſed in the whole body.

Diſtraho,diſtrahis, xi, here, to pluche awaie,to deuide,to ſeparate,to dꝛaw a ſunder,to pluche oꝛ pull in peces, to withdꝛawe a thyng oꝛ perſone, to alienate. ſometyme by tranſlation, it is taken foꝛ to ſell. alſo to finyſhe oꝛ conclude mattiers in variaunce, to deferre oꝛ dꝛyue of a thyng,to pꝛolonge.

Controuerſias diſtrahere, to ende controuerſies oꝛ ſuites.

Diſtrahuntur animi in varias ſententias, theiꝛ myndes be dꝛawen nowe into one opinion nowe into an other.

Diſtraham cum illo ſocietatem, I wyll forſake his felꝛwſhyp oꝛ familiarite, oꝛ I will kepe no longer company with hym.

Filum diſtrahi, To be plucked euene thꝛo from other.

Vt pluris poſtea diſtraheret, that he myght after ſell it foꝛ moꝛe money.

Qui hanc rem diſtraheret, whiche myghte beſtoꝛe this mattier.

Diſtrahit mediam Aſiam Taurus, the mountayne Taurus deuideth Aſia in the myddes.

Diſtrahor, the paſſyue, I am in diuers mattiers.

Diſtribuo, bui, ere, to diſtribute oꝛ geue in ſundꝛie partes,to geue to ſundꝛye perſones,to diuyde.

Diſtribuere cauſam, To deuide his pleadyng into ſundꝛie partes, oꝛ to make many pleas of one mattier.

Diſtribuere in ſingulos, to geue to euery man a poꝛcion. Diſtribuere in miniſterii, to appoynete diuers perſons to diuers offices.

Diſtribuere milites in numeros, To diſtribute oꝛ deuide ſouldiours into certain bandes.

Diſtributē, in partes oꝛ poꝛcions.

Diſtributio,ônis,fœ. ge. partition, diſtribucion. alſo a figure of Rhetoꝛike.

Diſtribûtor,ôris,m.g. a diſtributour oꝛ deuider.

Diſtribûtus, a, um, diſtributed, deuided.

Diſtrictē, ſtrictly,in fewe wooꝛdes.

Diſtrictē denegare, to denie ſtrictly.

Diſtrictē minari, to thꝛetten ſtrictly.

Diſtrictus, a, um, greatly let from doyng of thyng,greatly troubled, conſtreigned, buſie, dꝛawne as a ſwoꝛde. alſo auſtere,ſtꝛict, ſyꝛous,harde.

Diſtrictus mihi videris eſſe, me thynke thou arte bꝛought into ſuche a ſtreite, that thou canſte not tell what to dooe.

Diſtricta fœneratrix, rigoꝛous, cruell.

Diſtrictus & obligatus.

Enſis diſtrictus, a ſwoꝛde dꝛawen.

Diſtrictus negotiis, leat with buſyneſſe.

Diſtrimenta calami, id eſt, partes calami contuſæ, the bꝛoken peces.

Diſtringens, one that rubbeth of the ſweate oꝛ ſpithe of ones bodye in the bayne oꝛ bathe.

Diſtringo, xi, ere, to bynde faſte oꝛ to thꝛong harde, to rubbe of oꝛ clenſe the ſpithe oꝛ filth of the body,to thꝛetten, to ſtꝛyke,to dꝛaw out a ſwoꝛde, to pꝛicke oꝛ touche ſoꝛely, to hurte.

Gladium diſtrinxit, he dꝛewe out his ſwoꝛde.

ſometyme to gather: as,

Sereno cælo manibus diſtringi oliuam oportet, in a fayꝛe cleere daie the olyues muſt be gathered oꝛ plucked by hande.

Ramos diſtringere, to pluckebowes.

Diſtringere cruſtam panis, to chyp bꝛeade,oꝛ to pare of the cruſte.

Diſtringi, to be letted oꝛ buſied,to be greatly occupied.

Distringor officio, I am greatly occupied or
vexed with myne office.
Distringere & eradere, To rubbe and scrape
awaie.
Exiguum aridi thymi super lac distringito,
rubbe or breake in small pieces a litteli dyse
thyme vpon the mylke.
Struo, struxi, ere, to buylde in dyuers places
or a sunder.
Stranco, aui, are, to cut of a piece of a thyng.
Turbatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a castyng downe, a ryse
synge of a citee.
Turbâtus, a, um, caste or beaten downe.
Turbo, aui, are, to cast downe, to let the enter-
prise or purpose of one, to ryse or rinsecte, to
dyspue awaie.
Ni meus aduentus disturbasset omnia, ne had
my comyng letted all to gether.
Sulcus, ci, m. g. an hogge that hath the dyste
nes of his necke diuided.
Tâtus, a, um, made riche.
Teo, to be riche.
Tesco, scere, to waxe riche, to waxe welthye.
Thyrambus, a verse made in the honour of
Bacchus and a mans name, whiche first found
that kynde of verse.
Tio, ônis, f. g. a dominion, diction, power.
Ditioni nasci, to be borne to bee a prince or
gouernour.
Redigere in ditionem, to bryngs vnder ones
dominion.
In ditione ac potestate aliculus esse, To bee
vnder ones dominion and power.
Cadere sub imperium ditionemq; alicuius, to
become subiectes to one.
Tior, tyther.
Tissimus, tytheste of all.
Tito, aui, are, to make tyche, to enryche.
Trochæus, a kote of foure syllables in verse,
hauyng one longe, an other shorte, an other
longe, and the fourth shorte.
Tu, longe tyme: also the date tyme, wherof co-
meth interdiu, in the date tyme.
Diu est quod, it is longe sens that.
Haud diu est, it is not long sens.
Non diu huc commigrauit, It is not longe
sens he came hyther.
Quid est in hominum vita diu? what is there
in mans lyfe of any continuance?
Diu multumque hæsitaui, quid facere debe-
rem, I was longe in doubt, what was beste
for me to doo.
Ne diutius anno in prouintia esset, That he
shoulde not be in the prouince aboue a yeres
space.
Diua, a woman sainete.
Diuagor, aris, ari, to wander from place to place.
Diuarico, aui, are, to stryde or to spreade wyde
one from an other, as boughes of a tree, to goe
so brode with the toes, that the heeles be one
against an other.

Diuello, uli, ere, to pulle awaie by violence, to
pull in sunder.
Diuendo, didi, ere, to sell to dyuers persons, or
in dyuers parcelles.
Diuerbero, aui, are, to cutte or cleaue.
Diuerberat auras, it cutteth the aire.
Diuerbium, ij, neu. g. the syrst parte of a comes
die also an olde saied sawe.
Diuerbia, partes of comedies, wherein bee
many players.
Diuersè, and Diuersum, diuerselye, in diuerse
partes.
Diuersitas, âtis, fœ. g. diuersitee, contrarietee.
Diuersito, aui, are, to tourne often to a thynge,
or to resorte.
Diuersor, aris, ari, to resorte or repayre to a pla-
ce, to abyde in a place at hoste.
Diuersor, óris, ma. ge. a guest, or one that taketh
vp his lodgeyng in a place.
Diuersoriolum, li, n. g. a litteli ynne, or lodgeyng
in the countrete.
Diuersórium, rij, neu. gen. an ynne, whereynto
men in tourneie doo resorte, to bayte or to be
lodged, a lodgeyng sometyme a ferme in the
countrete, to resorte to, out of the citee.
Diuersórius, a, um, pertenyng to an ynne or
lodgeyng.
Diuersum, the aduerbe: idem quod diuersè.
Diuersus, a, um, diuerse or separate, that tour-
neth out of the way, vnlyke, contrary, farre di-
stant. Diuersum distrahi, to bee drawen hy-
ther and thyther.
In diuersum afficere aliquem, to make nowe
in one mynde, nowe in an other.
In diuersum concitari equi, horses galloped
foorth some one waie, and some an other, or
contrary waies.
In diuersum curuari, to be bowed diuers or
contrary waies.
Diuersa factio, the contrary parte.
Diuersi, men standyng ouer right one against
an other, or some on one parte, and some on
the other.
Diuersi interrogabantur, they were examined
a parte, one from an other.
Agere diuersos, to dryue some one way, and
some an other, to scatter.
Diuersus distrahor, I am rent in pieces, or
pulled hyther and thyther.
Diuersa de causa, for a dyuers and contrary
cause. A te totus diuersus est, he is cleane con-
trary from you.
Diuersæ est quàm lactuca naturæ, it is vtterly
of an other nature than lettuse.
Acies diuersa, the armie of the enemies.
Afficere aliquem in diuersum, to make one
to change his minde.
Animi diuersus, of diuers phantasies one cõ-
trarie to an other.
Diuertior, the comparatiue.
Diuerticulum, li, n. ge. the place where the way

tourneth, an inne or lodgeyng, a place to baite at. also in an oracion, the place where the digression beganne.

Diuerticulum fluminis, The tournynge of a ryuer.

Vbi veni ad diuerticulum, constiti, whan I came to the place where the waie tourneth, I stoode styll.

Diuerticulum quærere peccatis, to seke meanes to hyde our offences.

Diuerto, ti, ere, and Diuertor, eris, the deponēt, to tourne from one thynge to an other, to take lodgeyng, or to baite, to tourne out of the waie, sometyme to differe.

Ad hospitem diuertere, to take vp ones lodgeyng at his hoste.

Vt diuertetur ad me in hospicium, That he shoulde come and be at hoste with me, or lodge with me.

Diuertere à proposito, To tourne from the purpose to some other matter.

In hæc diuertisse non fuerit alienum, It wyll not bee farre frō the purpose to speake of these thynges, or to tourne our communication vnto these thynges.

Diuertunt mores virgini longè ac lupæ, The maners of a mayde and of an harlot, differe greatly, or there is great difference betwene a maydes maners and an harlottes.

Diuerto ad te & apud te, I come to lodge with the, or to tarye with the for a tyme.

Diuertere via, to tourne out of the right waie.

Dives, itis, om. g. ryche.

Dives auis, he whose auncestors were ryche.

Copiosus & dives.

Pecoris dives, ryche of cattell.

Dives agris, one that hath great landes.

Dives auro, a man well monied.

Ingenium dives, a plentifull witte.

Diuitior, the comparatiue.

Diuexo, aui, are, to vexe or trouble. also to consume. Diuexare rem suam, to waste his substaunce.

Diuexare agros ciuium, to waste and strop.

Diuidia, æ, fœ. g. tediousenesse, sometyme it betokeneth discorde, busines, trouble, variance.

Diuidiculum, li, n. g. an heed of a cundite.

Diuidium, ij, n. g. a partition or diuident.

Diuido, si, ere, to diuide or parte a sunder, to distribute.

Diuidere sententiam, wher in a counsayle one in his reason seemeth partely to affirme, and partely to disaffirme any thyng, which is to bee dooen: he that speaketh nexte, requyreth hym that hath spoken, to diuide his argument, and abyde vpon one part, whiche he wil either confirme or reprooue, lyke as our lawyers vse to doe, whā bothers titles are brought in one pleadyng, they praie the court that the cōtrary parte maie abyde vpon one of theim, wherunto they will answere: or thus, where one in his reasone

semeth to propose bothers opinions, and of all be not allowed, other requyre, that he wyll intreate of eche of them seuerally, to the intent that that, which myslyketh, myght be retected.

Diuiditas, atis, f. g. a diuision or partyng.

Diuidnus, a, um, that whiche maye bee seuered or diuided.

Diuinātio, ōnis, fœ. ge. a iudgement or coniecture. Also where a matter cometh in iudgemente, without wrytynge or wepnelle on eyther parte, that iudgement maie be called Diuinatio, a diuination.

Diuinè, of god, godlye, as it were by inspiration.

Diuinipotens, he that hath power in diuine thynges.

Diuinitas, ātis, f. g. the godhead, diuinitie.

Diuinitus, godly, or of god, excellently well, as were by inspiracion.

Diuino, aui, are, to telle the truthe as well of thynges present, as paste. For the more part it signifieth to coniecte of thynges yeleme, what shall happen, to diuine, to gesse, to iudge, to foredeeme.

Diuinus, ni, a southsater, a diuiner.

Diuinus, a, um, that whiche perteineth vnto, diuine.

Diuinæ rei operam dare, or Diuinum rem facere, To doe sacrifice, to make supplication to god.

Ope diuina, by goddis helpe.

Locus diuinus, a place halowed or consecrated.

Homo diuinus, a godly man.

Diuisio, ōnis, fœm. gene. a diuision, separacion, partition, whereby we declare what we intraunce, or wherby we expresse, of what thynges we wyll treate.

Diuisor, ōris, m. g. among the old Romaines he, which at the election of great officers, handed or gaue moneie to the people in the name of theim that sued for the office, to the intent to attepne it one that distributeth or diuident.

Diuisūra, æ, fœm. g. a diuision, a cliffe, chappe, or gasshe.

Diuisus, a, um, diuided, parted.

Diuisus, us, m. g. idem quod Diuisio.

Diuitiæ, arum, f. g. plurali, rychesse.

Diuitiis abundare, & affluere, to abounde in rychesse.

Cogere, congerere, accumulare diuitias, to gather rychesse.

Superare Crassum diuitiis, to passe Crassus in rychesse, spoken prouerbially.

Diuito, aui, are, to make ryche.

Dium, i, neu. ge. the date tyme vnder the firmament, whan we saie, Sub dio aliquid fieri, it signifieth some thynge to bee dooen abyde, or out of the house.

Diunt, olde writers vsed for dant.

Diuórtium, ij, n. gen. a diuorce or seperacion of a man and his wyfe, sometyme a departyng

from any other thynge, a diuision. Sometyme a wate that tourneth.

iurno, aui, are, to lyue longe.

iurnum, i, n. g. a dates hyre.

iurnus, a, um, that is dooen in the day tyme.

Diurna stella, the date sterre.

Diurni libri, bookes contepnyng actes dooen euery date.

ius, a, um, come of a gentill stocke, or lyneally descended from Iupiter. Sometyme for Diuinus, godly: as Sententia dia, for Diuina.

iuuine, longe.

iuuinus, a, um, long continuyng, continuall.

iuuissime, verate longe, or to longe, a verate great whyle.

iuuius, lengar.

iuuule, a litterll whyle, a pretty space.

iuuenitas, atis, fem. ge. a longe space of tyme, longe continuance.

Celeritas & diuturnitas, contrary.

iuuturnus, a, um, longe continuyng.

Bellum diuturnum, a longe warre.

Diuturnus & desperatus morbus, a long and desperate sycknesse.

iuulgatio, onis, f. g. a publyshyng or makyng of a thyng common to all men.

iuulgatus, a, um, made common, published.

Tempus ætatis ad omnes libidines diuulgatum, sette open.

iuulgo, aui, are, to publyshe abrode, to sette a thing in suche condition, as euery man may vse it at his pleasure, to make a thyng common.

iuulsus, a, um, pulled awate, plucked asunder.

iuus, a, um, worthie a diuine remembraunce. Nowe they take Diuum, and Diuam, for a man sainct, or a woman saincte.

Armipotens diua, Minerua.

Casta diua, Pallas. Creatrix diua, Venus.

Imi diui, infernall goddes.

Diuum, is sometyme vsed for the ayre.

D ANTE O.

DO, dedi, dare, to geue. Also to offer or proffer, to graunt, to committe or delyuer, to appoinct, to make, to saie, tell, or declare, to bryng, to obeie, to conforme, to do.

Vt res dant sese, as thynges offer them selues.

Dabit ille ruinam arboribus, he shall bryngе a great fall vnto trees.

Quamobrem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, For what cause I learned that part, I will shewe the in fewe woordes.

Pollaud paternum istud dedisti, In saith thy father neuer taught the do dooe this: Or thou neuer learnedst to dooe this of thy father.

Da te mihi, Conforme the to my will, or lende me thy helpe, dooe as I would haue the.

Do manus, I render me, I am vanquyshed.

Do lego, I geue by testament or last will.

Dare ambibus, to flatter, or speake to please.

Dare damnas, to paie damage, or to make satisfaction.

Dare facultatem, To geue libertee or power to dooe a thyng.

Dare fidem, to promyse faithfully.

Dare se in pedes, to flee or renne awaie.

Dare in ruborem, to make ashamed, or to make to blusshe.

Dare insidias, to deceyue one, to begyle, to laie waite to deceyue.

Dare se in viam, to take a iourneie.

Dare iusiurandum, to take an othe, to sweare.

Dare malum alicui, to do one a shrewde tourne.

Dare mancipio, to delyuer on warrantyse.

Suo periculo is emat, qui eam mercabitur, mancipio nec; promittet, neque quisquam dabit, He that will haue hir, leat hym bie hir at his owne perill, for no man shall promise or delyuer hir on warrantise.

Dare sermonem alicui, to geue one occasion to speake of vs.

Dare in manum, to put in his hande priuily, as they doo to men of lawe, or priuie solicitours, to corrupte officers.

Dare mutuum, to lende.

Dare negotium, To assigne or appoincte busynesse, or a thyng to be dooen.

Dare operam, to applie, to geue or take heede, or to helpe.

Dare potestatem, to cõmit authoritee or power, to remitte a thyng to an other mans pleasure, to geue licence or libertee.

Suarum omnium rerum illi potestatem dederat, He gaue hym the rule of all that he had.

Dare pœnas, to suffer punyshement.

Dare se alicui, to folowe one, or to obserue his commaundement.

Dare venam, to forgeue.

Dare verba, To deceyue by fayre woordes or promyses.

Dare vitio, to dispraise or blame.

Dauunt, idem quod dant, they geue.

Adeo exornatum dabo, I wyll so decke or trym hym.

Quis tibi hoc dederit? who will graunt you this?

Dedi me prouinam, I wente foorth by and by.

Dare libellum perferendum ad aliquem, to deliuer a booke to ber caried to one.

Prout res & tempus se daret, To the mattier and tyme shoulde serue and geue occasion.

Quod datur accipio, I take that is offered, spoken prouerbially.

Dare actionem, to admitte the plaintike to enter his action.

Dare defensionem, to suffer the defendaunt to make his aunswere.

Dare aditum, to suffer one to enter.

Dare adiumentum, to helpe.

Animos dare, to make more courageous, to stoute mache men.

Priusquam animum meum isti dedi, Before I

ſette my phantaſy vpon this woman: before I de-
gan to loue this woman.
Dare anſam, to gene occaſion.
Dare arbitros, to appoynt arbitours, or indiffe-
rent iudges in a matter.
Dare aures, to harken.
Rem tibi authorem dabo, the matter ſelfe ſhall
declare to you that it is ſo.
Beneficium dare, to doo a pleaſure.
Date bibere, geue hym drynke.
Dare ciuitatem alicui, to make one free of a citee.
Clangorem dare, to make a noyſe.
Cœnam dare, to make one a ſupper.
Dare colloquium alicui, to ſpeake to one.
Dare ſe comitem alicui, To aſſociate hym ſelfe
with one.
Ipſum geſtio dari mihi in conſpectum, I wold
very fayne haue hym brought hyther before me.
Dare ſe in familiaritatem alicuius, To aſſociate
or make hym ſelfe familiar with a man.
Dare copiã, to geue licence, to permitte, to ſuffre.
Dare crimini, to laie to ones charge, to blame, to
accuſe.
Dare curam, to commit a charge and buſineſſe.
Dare in cuſtodiam, to commit to ward or priſon.
Dare damnum, to hurte, to endomage.
Decus dare, to dooe worſhyp.
Dare dextras, to promiſe. alſo to helpe.
Dare dicta, to ſpeake.
Dare dolorem, to make heauy and ſorowfull.
Dare documentum, to ſhewe a proofe of a thing,
to booe to wete.
Dare aliquid dono, to gene a thyng freely.
Oculis epulas dare, to delite the eies.
Da me excruciatum, puniſhe me, tourment me.
Exitio dare, to put to deathe.
Caſus dedit hunc exitum, Chaunce or fortune,
brought it to this ende.
Dare fabulam, to plaie a comedie.
Dabo factum, I will bryng it to paſſe.
Dabo famæ, I will ſpreade it abrode.
Dare in fœnus, to lende money for gayne, as
vſurers dooe.
Dare frenos, & dare habenas, To geue the bry-
dell, to ſette at liberte, to let one doo as he will.
Dabit fructum meliorem, It will yelde better
fruite.
Dare fugam, to put to flyght.
Dare ſe in fugam, to renne awaie.
Gemitum dare, to grone.
Dare aliquid gratiæ alicuius, to doo a thyng for
a mans pleaſure.
Dare ſe hilarem alicui, To ſhewe hym ſelfe merie
and iocunde in ones companie.
Hoſpicium dare, to entertepne or lodge one.
Dare impetum, to ruſhe againſt a thing, to renne
violently againſt ones ennemies.
Impunitatem dãdam puto, I thynke it beſte that
he ſcape vnpunyſhed, or that he be forgeuen.
Dare iura, to preſcribe lawes.
Dare ſe in laqueum, to hange hym ſelfe

Dare laudem, to praiſe.
Dare libertatem, to make free.
Dare literas alicui ad aliquem, To deliuer one
letters to carry to an other.
Dare ad literas alicuius, to write an anſwere
to ones letters.
Dare ſe literis, to geue hym ſelfe to ſtudy.
Dare ſe labori, to geue hym ſelfe to labour.
Dare mãmam, to geue the dugge, to geue ſucke.
Dare mandata, to geue charge.
Dare aliquid in mandatis, to commaunde one
to doo or ſaie a thyng.
Dare manum, To ſtryke handes in ſigne of a-
greement.
Manus intus dare, to put ones hãdes into a plat.
Aliquid in manus hominum dare, to publyſhe a
thynge abrode.
Dare in manus alicui, to deliuer to one.
Plena manu dare, to geue liberally, to geue ſtou-
dauntly.
Dare manibus alicuius, to doo ſomewhat to the
comforte of the ſpirite of one that is deade.
Dare manibus, to kyll, to ridde out of lyfe.
Memoriæ dare, to write, to put in memory.
Dare nomen militiæ, or ad militiam, To put
ones ſelf to haue his name written to go to warre.
Dare obliuioni, to forgette.
Dare obuiam, to mete.
Da mihi paulum operæ, helpe me a litteli.
Dare operam abortioni, to endeuoure to haſ-
naple before the tyme.
Aurium operam tibi dabo, I will harken to
thy tale.
Dare operam Platoni, to be Platos ſcholer.
Dare operam domino, to ſerue ones maiſter.
Nunc id operam do, Nowe I go about this, I
endeuour to bryng this to paſſe.
Operam mutuam dare, to helpe one an other.
Dare operam rei, to endeuour or labour in pa
gooddes.
Dare operam ſomno, to ſleape.
Dare oſculum, to kyſſe.
Palmam dare, To geue the price to one in an
thynge. Hæ partes ei datæ ſunt, this office is
appoynted to hym.
Dare plagas, to be beate.
Dare poculum, to geue one the cup to drynke
Datur potiui ad iocinerum vitia, It is geuen a
be dronken againſt the diſeaſes of the lyuer.
Dare præcipitem, or in præceps, to caſt downe
head longe.
Dare precibus alicuius, to doe that one requeſt
Quem nuper in publicum dedi, which he late
publyſhed or ſette abrode.
Reſponſum dare, to make anſwere.
Riſus dare, to make one laugh, to geue occaſion
to laugh.
Dare ſalutem aduenienti, to ſalute one comyng
to vs. Nobis dedit ſe, he hath committed hym
ſelfe wholly into our handes.
Dare ſenatum legatis, to admitte the ambaſſa-
doures

ours to come into the senate, and to here theie requestes.
Oculis mihi signum dedit, he winked vpō me.
Dare signum receptui, to blowe the retreate.
atis signi dedit, he shewed or declared sufficiently.
Dare silentium, be styll, kepe silence.
Dare se somno, to lye downe and sleape.
Dare sonitum, to make a sowne.
Specimen hosti exercitus abeuntis dedit, he made semblaunce to his enemie, as though he woulde departe with his armye.
Dare specimen indolis, to shewe a token or proofe of his towardnesse.
Dare spem vitæ, to put one in hope of lyfe.
Dare stragem, to make a great slaughter.
Qui plus studij in hoc dederunt, whiche haue bestowed more study or diligēce vpon the same.
Dabis ei vltro supplicium, Thou wilt be well content that he shall punyshe the.
Dare suspitionem timoris, to make one beleue that he is afrayde.
Symbolum dedit, he paied his shotte.
Dare tempus, menses, diem alicui rei, to bestowe or emploie the tyme. &c.
Tempus colloquio non dabat, he appointed no tyme to common of the mattier.
Terga dare, to renne awaie, to shewe a paire of heles.
Testes in aliquem dare, to bryng foorth wytnesse agaynst one.
Testimonium in aliquem dare, to beare one witnesse.
Vela in altum dare, to hoise vp the sayles.
Turbas dare, to make trouble or busynesse.
Vadem dare, to put in suertee, that he will appere at the date appointed.
Date mihi hanc veniam, forgeue me this offence, graunte me this requeste.
Dare viam, to geue one the waie, to shewe one the meanes to bryngе a thyng to passe.
Dare victum, to fynde one meate and drynke.
Dare vitio, to blame.
Dare probro, to reproche, to rebuke.
Si dabitur, yf I maie.
Dato meo, of my gyfte.
Datum est mihi, it was geuen me in my cradle.
Doceo, cui, ēre, to teache or geue knowlage, or to enfourme, or aduise, to proue.
Docere fabulam, to plaie a comedie.
Erudire ac docere.
Docere aliquem fidibus, to teache one to plaie on the harpe.
Mala docet te mea facilitas multa, my gentilnesse causeth the to commit much lewdnes.
Quæ me docerent quid agerem, which myght enfourme me what you dyd.
Docebo omnia esse vera, I will declare to you all those thynges to be true.
Docuit post exitus, The ende of the mattier afterwarde declared.

Docibilis, le, apte to be taught, or after Priscia, that is easyly learned.
Docilis, le, lyghtly taught, easily instructed.
Docilis ad rem aliquam, easy to be taught or instructed in any thynge.
Nimio es tu ad istas res docilior, thou arte to readie a scholer to these thynges: or thou learnest these thynges to fast.
Dochimus, mi, m. g. a foote in meeter, of. v. syllables, the fyrst short, the nexte two longe, the fourth shorte, and the fifth longe.
Docilitas, ātis, fœm. g. aptnesse to learne, easynesse to bee taught.
Doclea, a citee of Liburnia.
Docte, cunnyngly, learnedly, prayfly, featly.
Doctor, ōris, m. g. he that teacheth other.
Sapientiæ doctores, philosophyers.
Doctrina, æ, f. g. doctrine, techyng, instruction.
Doctrina animum excolere, To garnyshe the mynde with learnyng.
Doctus, a, um, learned, taught, instructed.
Rudis & doctus, contrary.
Mediocriter doctus, meanely learned.
Doctus græcè & latinè, or Doctus græcis & latinis literis, learned bothe in greeke & latine.
Docti doli, crafty deceiptes.
Iuris ciuilis doctus, well learned in the ciuile lawe, a good ciuilian.
Doctus grammaticæ artis, a good grāmarian.
Documentum, ti, n. g a lesson, a proofe, or experiment of a thing.
Documentum statuere, To geue to one the first instruction.
Documento habere aliquem, to take an example by one, to beware by an other man.
Capere documentum ex re aliqua, to learne by example of any thyng.
Docus, i, m. g. a tymber piece, or beame.
Dodecatheon, a certayne herbe.
Dodona, a citee in Grece, wherby was a wood, in the whiche men thought that trees spake.
Dodone, the doughter of Iupiter and Europa.
Dodoneus, a, um, of Dodona.
Dodonis, idis, one of Dodona.
Dodonides, certayne nymphes, the nourses of Liber pater.
Dodra, æ, fœm. gen. was a drynke made of nyne thynges, herbes, fruyte, water, wyne, salt, oyle, bread, hony, and pepper.
Dodrans, antis, ma. gene. a poyse, weyghyng ix. ounces. It is also ix. of the measures called Cinthi. also it is sometyme taken for the nynth parte of any thynge diuided into xii. partes, or of any whole som or quantitee, that whiche remayneth, when the fowerth parte is debated. it also signifieth the length or bredth of ix fyngers. ix. ynches.
Caulis dodrantalis, a stalke or stemme of. ix. ynches hygh.
Ex dodrante hæredem facere, To make one heyre of all, saueng the foorth parte, or of three

partes

partes of his heritage, beyng diuided into. viii.
Ex dodrante vsura, gayne of. ix. in the hundred, as for a hundred pound. ix.
Dodrantâlis, le, that is of nyne ounces, or. ix. ynches.
Dogma, ătis, neu. gene. a certayne determination, whiche in sectes of philosophiers euery one had, without the whiche the secte failed. sometyme they bee called Placita.
Dogmatistes, he that inducth any secte or opinion.
Dolabella, læ, f. g. a litteli axe, an hatchet.
Dolabella, a Romayn, Ciceros sonne in lawe.
Dolabelliana pira, certayn peares, so named of Dolabella the fyrst graffer of them.
Dolâbra, æ, fœ. ge. a carpenters axe. also a picke axe, a mattocke.
Dolâbro, aui, are, to hewe as a carpenter doth.
Dolenter, sorowfully, greuously.
Dolentia, æ, f. g. greke, sorowe.
Doleo, ui, ère, to feele peyne or greke, to be sorowfull or displeasaunt, to be sorie.
Dolere caput, pedes, oculos, The head, fete, or eyen to ake.
Doleo tuis rebus aduersis, I am sory for thy misfortune or trouble.
Doleo tuam vicem, I am sory on thy behalfe.
Hoc mihi dolet, I am sory for this.
Dolet mihi, quod tu stomacharis, I am sory that ye be angry.
Dolet hoc cordi meo, This thynge greeueth myne herte.
Dolet dictum, I am sory that ye spake it, or that it was spoken.
Dolere interritum alicuius, To bee sory for ones deathe.
Dolent hac re oculi mei, it greueth me to see this thynge.
Vin' ne facere, quo viro tuo oculi doleant? Wylt thou do that, that shall greue thy husbande to see?
Successu alicuius dolere, To be sory for an other mans prosperitee.
Facile fit illi, quod doleat, pon mate easyly do that, whiche mate greue hym.
Dolere laude aliena, to bee sory for an other mans prayse.
Doliche, an yande called berore Icaris.
Dolichiste, an yande.
Doliaris, re, great lyke a tunne.
Dolia, id est, Cicuta.
Doliâris anus, an old wyfe with a bealye lyke a tunne.
Doliaris helluo, a gorbealyed glutton.
Doliârium, rij, n. g. a wyne sellar.
Doliarius, a maker of tunnes.
Dolichódromi, they that renne. xii. furlonges at one course or rase.
Dólichus, a space of grounde, conteynyng xii. furlonges.
Dolichi, a kynd of pulse, idem quod Lobæ.
Dolium, lij, neu. ge. any great vessell of wyne as a tunne, a pype, a butte or hogges head. In the olde tyme it contened. xxx. of the measure called Amphoras.
Dolo, aui, are, to cutte or hewe smooth with an axe or sythe.
Dolare opus aliquod, to make a thyng rudely or grossely, as it were to rough hewe it.
Dolon, the proper name of a man of Troy, that was berate swyfte on foote.
Dolon, ônis, ma. ge. a speare or staffe, and also som, a scurge, haupnge a dagger or other thynge closed within it. it is also a certayne instrument helpyng of thyeues. also a lyttell sayle, called a trynket.
Dolopeius, a, um, of the people called Dolopes.
Dolopes, people of Thessalie.
Dolor, ôris, ma. g. greke or peyne of the body or mynde. also sorowe, wofulnesse.
Dolor partus, throwes and panges of labor.
Laterum dolor, the disease called pleurisie.
Dolor luctusque, sorowe and mournyng.
Conflictari dolore capitis, To bee greeued with head ache.
Facere dolorem, to put to peyne or greke.
Dolorem accipere, capere, assumere, To take sorowe.
Dolorem abstergere, adimere, demere, discutere, eripere, To put awaie sorowe, peyne, or heaupnesse.
Facere & mouere capitis dolorem, To make the head to ake.
Dolorem lenire, leuare, minuere, mitigare, To swage peyne or sorowe.
Affici, or angi dolore, to be peyned or greeued, to be sorowfull.
Dolore tabescere, to pyne awaie with sorowe.
Remisit se dolor, the peyne asswageth or diminysheth.
In dolore esse, to be in peyne, to be sorowfull.
Refricare dolorem, to renue sorowe, that is almoste gone or passe.
Dolorificus, a, um, that whiche maketh greke or sorowe.
Doloro, aui, are, to cause one to haue sorowe or peyne.
Dolosè, deceptfully.
Dolósus, a, um, deceptfull, or craftye, spitefull, fraudulent.
Dolus, li, m. g. gyle, decepte, trumpery.
Dolus malus, euery craftye decepte to compasse a man, where by he receyueth damage, malengine, craft, fraude, collusion, deceitful dealing.
Iam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo hæc fieri omnia, Euen than I suspected, that all shulde be doone by fraude and collusion.
Adhibere dolum, to vse decepte.
Dolus malus, and bona fides, contrary.
Caperé aliquem dolis, to begyle one.
Carent successu doli, his craftye endeuours someth well to passe.

Con-

Consuere dolos, looke Consuo.
Deludere dolis, to beggle.
Dolus, was of the auncient writers vsed in the good parte.
Omábilis, le, that maie bee tamed, or easy to bee tamed.
Omátor, óris, m. g. idem quod Domitor.
Omátio, ónis, f. ge. a tamyng or bryngyng vnder subiection.
Omesticum, by householdes, house by house.
Omestici, householde seruauntes, or dwellers in one house.
Omesticus, a, um, pertepnyng to householdes, sometyme it signifieth tame, familiar, sometyme priuate.
Domestica exempla, examples of theyr owne kynrede.
Externum & domesticum, contrary.
Omicilium, ij, n. ge. a mancion place.
Omicœnium, ij, neu. ge. a supper at home in a mans owne house.
Omina, æ, f. g. a lady or maistresse.
Ominátio, ónis, a domination or authoritee ouer other, maistershyp.
Ominátor, óris, masc. gene. a master, ruler, or gouernour.
Ominatrix, icis, the feminine.
Ominatus, us, idem quod Dominatio.
Cupiditas dominatus, desyre to beare rule.
Captare dominatum, or dominationem, To go about to get dominion or rule.
Dominicus, a, um, pertepnynge to the lorde or maister. Dominicus dies, sundaie.
Pecunia dominica, the maysters monete.
Dominium, nij, neu. ge. a lordshyp or rule ouer other, empire, dominion.
Dominor, aris, ari, to rule or haue soueraintee, to be lord or maister ouer other. It is sometyme vsed passiuely.
Fortuna in omni re dominatur, Fortune beareth a rule in euery thyng.
Dominari alicui, in aliquem, inter aliquos, in re aliqua.
Dominari & rerum potiri, to reigne and beare authoritee, to haue dominion and rule.
Dominus, i, ma. ge. a lorde or mayster, to whom other doo seruice. also an owner. sometyme an husbande.
Dominus epuli, the mayster of the feaste.
Bonus assiduusque dominus, a good and diligent husbande or house keper.
Domiporta, tæ, f. g. a pyllour or other lyke thing that beareth vp an house, or rather a snaple, that alway beareth his house with hym.
Domis, was taken of old writers for Dominus.
Domitális, le, apte to bee tamed or broken.
Domitius, the name of dyuers Romayns.
Dómito, aui, áre, to tame.
Dómitor, óris, ma. g. a tamer or breaker of that whiche is wylde, a subduer or vanquisher.
Domitor equorum, an horse breaker.
Gentium domitor, a conquerour or subduer of nations.
Dómitrix, icis, the feminine.
Domitúra, æ, fœ. g. the acte of tampyng or breakyng of any wylde beast.
Dómitus, us, a tampyng or breakyng.
Dómitus, a, um, made tame, subdued, or vanquyshed, brought vnder.
Domnonij, a people of the countrey in England called Deuonshyre.
Domo, aui, or ui, áre, to make tame, sometyme to vanquishe, to subdue.
Domare terram aratro, to tyll the grounde.
Frangere & domare nationes, To conquere and subdue countreys.
Domare hostes, to vanquishe enemies.
Domitio, ónis, fœ. ge. a departyng or turnyng home again.
Domus, us, or mi, fœm. ge. an house generally. sometyme a temple or churche. also a familie or kynrede. also a mannes countrey. also a birdes nest.
Domo, from home.
Domum, to the house or home. sometyme at home. It is vsed sometyme aduerbially.
Domus, the accusatiue case plurall, home to theyr houses.
Multiplex domus, an house that hath many roumes one within an other.
De domo numerare, to lend one of his owne monete, or as we vse to saie, to lende one money out of his purse or coffer.
Obire domos amicorum, to goe from one frendes house to an other.
Continere se domi, to kepe hym self at home.
Domi & foris, contrary.
Cuius domi tu fueras, at whose hous ye wer.
Qui istius domi erat educatus, Whiche was brought vp in this mans house.
Domi est animus, my mynde is at home on my householde.
Domi & militiæ, in peace and in warre.
Domi focique fac memineris, See thou goe home and make a good fyre.
Domi apud me, at home at my house.
Domi nostræ, suæ, alienæ.
Ad me adducta est domum, she was brought home to my house. Likewyse Ad se domum, and Ad nos domum. Capescere & conuertere se domum, to go home.
Eum domum suam receperunt, They tooke hym home to theyr house.
Domo abire, to go fourth of the doores.
Domo huc accersitus sum, I was sent for hyther home to come hyther.
Domo cœnare, to suppe forth of the doores.
Domus suas quemq; ire iubet, he commaundeth euery man to go home to his owne house.
Ex hac domu, out of this house.

D ANTE O.

✤ Domus amica, domus optima, home is homely, and out of danger. In his owne house a man may be bold.

Domus, i, o, a dwellyng house.

Donarium, ij, n. g. an house where suche thynges were kepte, as were geuen to the goddis, after Seruius, but after Valla it is a gyft, and not the house, where the gyfte is kepte. also it maye bee taken for a dole of monete.

Donaticæ coronæ, garlandes that in olde tyme were worne in plaies.

Donátio, ônis, fœ. g. a free geuyng.

Donatio propter nuptias, a womans dowry.

Donatistæ, heretikes that affirmed the congregacion of christian people to bee no where but with theim. Wherfore those that came frō the catholyke parte to theim, they dyd efte soones baptyse. Also they affirmed, that in the churche wer no yll people, but onely good. And that they onely perteyned to the churche. The authour of this heresie was Donatus, a Numidian, about the yere of our lorde. 353.

Donatiuum, i, n. ge. a gyfte in monete or grayn, geuen by emperors to the people. also to souldiours aboue theyr wages.

Donatiuus, he that is able to geue.

Donâtus, i, mas. gene. a grammarian, maister to saunct Hierom.

Donâtus, a, um, to whome any thyng is geuen.

Donax, âcis, m. g. a reede or cane, wherof menne made arrowes. It maye be vsed for an angling rodde made of a cane.

Donec, vntyll, sometyme as long as.

Vsque donec veniat, vntyll he come ageyne.

Donec viuo, as longe as I lyue.

Donicum, idem quod Donec.

Dono, aui, are, to geue lyberally or freely.

Donare ciuitate, to make a citesen.

Donare æternitate, to make a perpetuall memoriall of one.

Dono te hac re, & dono tibi hanc rem, I geue the this thyng.

Donare alicui multa, large, & effusè, To reward one bountifully and liberally.

Donare vacatione, To exempte one from any charge.

Donare aliquem gaudiis, to make one glad.

Donare aliquem dono, to presente one with a gyfte, to geue freely to one.

Donum, i, n. g. a gyfte, a rewarde.

Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue one many gyftes, or many presentes.

Conferre donum, to bestowe a gyfte.

Dona peragere, To geue that one hath promysed.

Donysa, an yle in the sea Egeum.

Dorcadias, a certayn herbe, called also mustium, and is good for diseases of the liuer.

Dorcas, dórcadis, fœ. ge. a bucke or a doe. Idem quod caprea, a roe bucke.

Doria, and Dorica, names of countreis ioignyng to Athens.

Dorica lingua, the language of the people called Dories, the .v. tongue of the Grekes.

Dorica, a certayne kourme of musike, whiche was presented a wonderfull gratitee: and therfore was assigned vnto noble personages, and vsed in tragedies.

Dorcidion, the herbe Dictamum.

Dorij, Dorienses, or Dories, a people in Grece so called of a people inhabityng by the mountayne Oeta, whiche wanderyng like to the Gothes, by force wanne certayne countreys, and finally subdued the olde inhabitaunces.

Dorion, a towne of Acaia.

Doriphagi, they which deuoure and eate by gobbes, we may call theim mainch presentes.

Doris, idis, the countrete by the hill Oeta.

Doris, a nymph of the sea, and is interpreted by temperate. Also an herbe called Anchusa.

Doriscus, a place in Thrace, whiche conteyned .xxx. thousande. men, by the whiche Xerxes numbred his great army.

Dorius, a ryuer of Portugal.

Dorius, a, um, idem quod Doricus, a, um.

Dormio, iui, ire, to sleape.

✤ Dormire in vtrámuis aurem, I pounde, signifyng to bee without any manner of care. It maie bee englyshed to sleape soundely on both sydes.

Dormire in dextram aurem, fiducia alterius, whan a man putteth his truste in an other, and is no longer carefull for a thyng.

In vtrámuis oculum dormire, idem quod vtramuis aurem dormire.

Dormire ad, or in lucem, to sleape vntyll a bee daie.

Dormire totum mane, To sleape all the morning.

Non omnibus dormio, I am not redye at euery mans callyng.

Dormisco, scere, to sleape or begyn to sleape.

Dormitâtor, ôris, ma. g. a sleaper, a sluggarde, a negligent persone.

Dórmito, aui, are, to slumbre, to be almoste on sleape, to nappe.

Dormitandum tibi non est, Thou must not lynger the matter negligently, or go about it as thou were a sleape.

Dormitórium, rij, neu. ge. a doytour or place to sleape in.

Dormitórius, a, um, that whiche perteyneth to sleape.

Dorodocia, æ, f. gen. corruption of iudges with gyftes and rewardes.

Doron, a gyfte or rewarde.

Dorónicum, rónici, neu. g. a precious and holsome roote, brought from Mauritania, of the quantitee of a mannes fynger, and is knotte, as it were ioyntes. It is putte into confections made for diseases of the stomake and lacke of perfect digestion. Ruellius supposeth it to be that,

hat, whiche of the grekes is called Arnabo, of
som Carnabum, or Zamabum. It is hot and
dry in the thyrde degree.
rophorus, ri, masc. gene. he that careth a
present.
pia, were certayne dayes, whiche the Athe-
nienses kepte solemne, in open feastynge and
banketyng.
rsualia, orum, pannelles, whiche horses doo
weare on theyr backes, whan they doo carry or
drawe.
rsuarius, looke Dossuarius.
rsum, si, neu. gen. a backe of a man or beaste.
sometyme a promontory.
Dorsum in mari, an heape of sande gathered
in the sea, whiche watermen doo call a sheike.
rsuosus, a. um, that hath many unequall pla-
ces in the backes.
rsus, us, idem quod Dorsum.
rticum, a citee of Mysia, by the riuer Danubie.
rus, the sonne of Neptunus, whiche reigned
in a parte of Greece.
rx, orcis, a roe bucke.
ryclus, the bastarde sonne of Priamus.
rycnion, the herbe called Solanum somni-
ferum.
rylæum, or Dorylaum, a great citee of
Phrygia.
rylas, one of the Centaures.
ryphorus, ri, masc. gene. a certayne gentyl-
man, attendynge about the persone of a kyng,
whiche bare a tauelyn in his hande. Suche of
late yeres also princes haue used to haue, and
are called speares, thoughe they beare onely in
theyr handes battaile axes, which they call with
vs pensioners.
os, oris, f. g. dowerye, lande geuen in mariage
to the husbande for cause of the mariage only.
It is also qualitee of a person geuen by nature.
Dotes animi, indowementes of the soule, that
is to saie, the giftes of grace.
Dotes corporis, indowementes of the body,
that is to saie, beautee, strength, helth, &c. the
giftes of nature.
Dos profectitia, dowery that the parentes geue
of theyr owne goodes.
Dos aduentitia, dowery that other geue to the
parentes to bestow upon their doughters.
Do is, id est, dario.
Dosones, are they that promise many thynges.
Dossuarius, that beareth or carieth any thyng on
the backe.
Dossum, olde writers used for Dorsum.
Dotalis, le, that pertayneth to dowery.
Bona dotalia, dotalis fundus, goodes or lan-
des geuen with a woman in mariage.
Dotatus, a, um, endowed, that hath dowery ge-
uen unto it.
Doto, aui, are, to indowe.
Doxa, æ, fœm. gene. in greke signifieth opi-
nion, glory.

Drabis, an herbe, that groweth halfe a cu-
bite high, and hath a tufte at the toppe
like to elder.
Dracana, æ, f. g. the female dragon.
Draccus, a capitayne of Italia, vanquysshed by
Lucius Mummius the Romayne.
Drachma, æ, for. g. the. viii. parte of an ounce in
weyght or measure. It was also a coyne signed
with a bullocke, whiche counterpeysed a peyse
grote, beyng. viii grotes the weyght of an ounce.
Drachma auri, was xii syluer dragmas, of our
monete nowe. v. s. ix. d.
Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem, he scant-
ly bestowed. xl. d. upon the banket.
Draco, ônis, m. g. a dragon. One called Draco,
first gaue lawes to the Atheniens, wherein he
appoynted death for euery small faulte. Wher-
fore it was said, he wrate his lawes with the
bloud of men.
Draconarius, rii, m. g. a standarde bearer.
Dracones, of Plinie bee taken for olde braun-
ches of vines. Also it is an herbe called Pyre-
trum, it bourneth and byteth the tungue, as
well the leafe as the roote: In englysshe Pel-
litory of Spayne.
Draconigena, of poetes was called the citee of
Beœotia, because it was builded by Cadmus, &
the fiue men that sprang of the dragons teethe.
Draconites, a precious stone, that can not bee en-
graued, nor wrought in.
Draconitis, a stone taken out of a serpentes
head, sodenly stryken of, or elles it resolueth
in the brayne, whyle he dyeth. It is also called
Draconites.
Draconium, nii, n. g. an herbe called Dragons.
Dracunculus, li, ma. g. a litteli dragon. It is also
an herbe called Dragons, named also Dra-
contea, for Dracontium, Dracunculus, and
Dracontea, reade diligently Ruellius in his
seconde booke. 96. and. 97. chapiters.
Dragma, drágmatis, n. g. a gripe or handfull.
Draguntea, an herbe called Dragons.
Drama, drámatis, n. g. where in a comedie or in-
terlude, diuers personages be brought in, some
abydyng, some departyng.
Drangiana, a prouince in Asia the more.
Drausi, a people of Thrace, whiche at the birth of
chyldren make great lamentacion, and at the
death make great ioy.
Drepanum, a citee in Italy called now Trapani.
Drilon, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called commonly
Drino.
Dromas, drómadis, ma. gen. a kynde of camels
lee, whiche haue two bunches on theyr bac-
kes, and are meruaylous swyfte, and maye sus-
teyne to be three daies without drynke, whan
they be iourneied.
Dromedarij, a kind of camelles.
Dromónes, certayne fyshes.
Dromus, the place, where men doo renne horses
to trie the swyftnesse of them.

Dro-

Dropax, drópacis, m. g. a noble oyntment made with pitche, excellentely commended of Galenus, and other famous phisitians.

Druides, dum, or Druidæ, arum, were somtyme in Fraunce called Gallia, one of the. ii. estates, of lyke condition, as the spiritualtee is nowe among vs. They had in great estimacion woddes of great okes, and in meruaylous reuerẽce all thynges that grewe on okes, specially mistelden, affirmyng that it was sent from heuen. Their sacrifice was in this fourme. Under an oke, wheron grew mistelden, they caused meate to bee prepared and set, and two white bulles to be brought foorth, whose hornes were than fyrst bounden, that is to saye, were sette fyrst in the ploughe or wayne. Than the prieste (beyng cladde in whyte) clambe vp to the tree, and hauyng a bill of golde in his hand, dyd shredde or cutte of the mistelden: than offered they the sacrifice, prayeng, that the gyfte that shoulde be geuen, myght be to theim that shoulde receyue it prosperous and fortunate, supposyng that the beast, whiche was barren, yf he dranke of the mistelden, shulde be fruitfull, and that it was a sure remedy agaynst all poyson. It is supposed, that their superstition came fyrst out of this yle called Britayne.

Drupæ, ârum, fœ. g. are olyues or ople bearyes, whiche are betwene greene and rype, and doos beggynne to ware blacke.

Drusomagus, a citee of Rhetia, called commonly Kempten.

Drusus, the name of a Romayn, of ryght noble lynage, and eloquence, but he was proude and ambicious.

Dryas, the proper name of a man of Thessaly, friende of Nestor.

Dryades, were fayries of wooddes.

Dryidæ, idem quod Druidæ.

Dryimus, mi, ma. ge. a littell wooryme founde in the roote of an oke, so myschcuous a poyson, that yf one treade on hym barefooted, foorthes with the shynne cometh of, and all the legge swelleth: And (whiche is more to be meruayled at) they that handle hym, that is hurte: doos lose their shynne. About the place where the saied wooryme hath bytten, is a redneſſe, with a swellyng, and there ryseth lyttell wheales, out of the whiche cometh a watrie humour. also there happeneth vnto hym that is hurte, sreatynges in the stomake and bealy. One remedy therfore is ahorres beaten in a morter, and dronken with wyne. also the roote of holly bruysed, and layde to the place, dooeth myti gate the peyne.

Drylon, looke Drilon.

Drymodis, afterwarde Pelasgus, is nowe called Archadie.

Dryopes, people of Epirus.

Dryophites, a kynde of frogges.

Dryophonon, a certayne herbe.

Dryópteris, f. g. an herbe that groweth on olde okes trees, amonge the mosse, and is lyke a ferne: but the creaues or incisions of the leaues bee lesse, and the rootes bee roughe, and twysted together, and in taste somwhat swete. Some call it Osmunde royall, some petie ferne, or oke ferne.

Dryos, tyme growyng in okes.

Drys, in laten quercus, an oke.

Drypetæ, ripe olyues readie to fall from the tree.

D ANTE. V.

DVa, olde wryters vsed for Duo, in the neu. gen. plu. num.

Duâlis, le, pertcynyng to two.

Dubar, for Dubitat, a woorde out of vse.

Dubenus, ni, ma. g. was of olde Romayns taken for Dominus.

Dubiôsus, a, um, doubtfull.

Dubis, a ryuer in Fraunce, called Le doux.

Dubitabilis, le, that maie be doubted of.

Dubitatim, Dubiè, Dubitanter, doubtfully.

Duditatio, ônis, f. g. a doubte.

Adducere in dubitationẽ, to bryng in doubt.

Adferre dubitationem alicui, to bryng one a doubte.

Cæsar respondet, eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod &c. Cesar answered, that he doubted the lesse of the matter, because. &c.

Quod quamquam dubitationem non habeat, Whiche thyng all thoughe it bee not to bee doubted of.

Nullam apud me dubitationẽ reliquisti, Ye haue put me cleane out of doubte: or ye haue not caused me to doubt any thyng at all.

Dubitâtus, a, um, doubtefull, vncertayne.

Dubito, aui, are, to bee in doubte, or to mistryme, to mystruste, to bee afrayde, to studye a muse or studie.

Dubitatur, men doubte.

Dubitare & hæsitare.

Quid dubitas dicere? why arte thou afrayde to speake it?

Quid dubitat dare? Why standeth he musyng whether he maie geue it or noe?

Dubitare de fide alicuius, to mystruste one.

Hæc dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Whyle thou haste been doubting of these matters, tenne monethes be come and gone.

Dubius, a, um, doubtefull, daungerous, perylouse, vncertayne. also that is in danger.

Dubius, is he that hath two ways, and woteth not whiche to take.

Dubia cœna, a banckette, whereat are so many and dyuers meates, that a man knoweth not of whiche he maie eate.

Dubiæ res, thynges doubtefull, or daungerouse.

Haud dubium est mihi, I doubte not.

Dubium id ne est? Doos you doubte therof? or

z is there any doubte therin?
Dubio procul, without doubt.
Perſpicuum & dubium, contrary.
Dubium argentum, moncie, wherof one is in doubte, whether it bee good or no.
Accipe argẽtum, ſi quid erit dubium, immu-abo, Take the moncie, yf there bee any that ye be in doubte of, whether it bee good, I wyll chaunge it.
Dubium cælum, The ayre partly clere, partly ouercaſt with cloudes.
Lux dubia, daunpng of the daie.
Dubij rumores, vncertayne rumours.
Dubia tempora, daungerous and perylous tymes.
Dubium niſui, doutfull or dangerous to en-terpriſe.
ducātus, us, m. g. the gouernaunce or conduct of men. alſo a duchie.
Ducatus præſtare, to bee capitayn of an hoſt, to bryngc men to battayle.
ducātus, ti, a royne called a ducate.
ducenarius, a captayne of two hundred men.
ducenarius, a, um, of 200. weight.
ducenti, æ, a, two hundred.
ducenteſimus, a, um, the two hundred.
ducenties, two hundred tymes.
ducēnus, a, um, two hundred.
Duceni anni, two hundred yeres.
duco, xi, ere, to bryngc or to leade theym that bee wyllyngc, to haue reſpecte to a thing, to al-lecte or ſtyre by ſome pleaſaunt meane, to re-uolue, to drawe, as a man drawcth a ſwoorde, to geat, to gouerne or guide, to go, to ſpende or paſſe the tyme, to buylde or make vp, to delaye or prolonge, to wedde or door the acte of ma-ryage. ſometyme it ſignifieth dooeyng, as Du-cere ſomnos, to ſlepe. Sometyme to tourne awap, as Ducere vultus, to tourne awape the countenaunce or vyſage: to goe downe, as, Ego me duco arborc, I went downe of the tree. ſometyme to ſuppoſe, to iudge, to eſteeme or thynke.
Hanc eſſe in te ſapientiam exiſtimant, vt o-mnia tua in te poſita eſſe ducas, men thynke that wyſedome to bee in you, that ye thynke all that whiche is yours, to be in your ſelfe, and not in fortune.
Ducere ætatem, to ſpende ones tyme.
Ducere animum, to ryue alſo to drawe breathe.
Ducere animo, to conſyder or thynke.
Ducere animam, to recreate the mynde.
Ducere aquam, to conueyghe water from a ſpryngc.
Ducere bellum, to prolonge battayle or warre.
Ducere colorem, to waxe ruddy.
Ducere damno, to take it for a loſſe or hurt.
Ducere aliquem ex ære, to counterfaite one in mettall.
Ducere diem ex die, to putte of from daie to daie.

Ducere foſſam, to caſte or make a dyche.
Ducere honori, to eſteme it honourable.
Ducere horas extremas, to lyue a dyyng.
Ducere infra ſe omnia humana, to eſteeme all thynges leſſe than hym ſelfe.
Ducere lateres, to make tyles.
Ducere laudi, to tourne it to prayſe.
Ducere liniam, to drawe a lyne.
Ducere minoris, To eſteeme it leſſe, or ſette leſſe by.
Ducere mortuum, to bee dead.
Meos ne ego ante oculos illam patiar alios am-plexarier? mortuum hercle me duco ſatius, Shall I ſuffre hym to embrace hir beefore myne eyes? By god I hadde rather bee deade.
Ducere mucronem, to drawe a ſwoorde.
Ducere noctem iucundis ſermonibus, to paſſe foorth the nyghte with pleaſaunt talkyng.
Ducere nomen ex re aliqua, to be named after ſome thyng.
Ducere officij, to ſuppoſe it to be his dueti.
Ducere parui, to ſette lyttell by.
Ducere præ ſe neminem, to ſette by no man but hym ſelfe.
Ducere principium, exordium, initium, To bee gynne, or to take a begynnyng.
Ducere probro, to diſprayſe.
Ducere pro falſis, to take it for lyes.
Ducere ſimilitudinem ex aliquo, to take a pa-terne of a thyng.
Ducere ſomnos, to ſleape.
Ducere ſpiritum, To fetche or drawe breathe, to lyue.
Ducere ſulcos, to make forrowes.
Ducere ſuſpiria, to ſyghe.
Ducere vtilitatem ex re aliqua, to gette profits by a thyng.
Ducentur ſuſpiriones ex ipſo facto, of that acte men ſhall gather ſuſpition.
Ducere vſuras, to continue patement of moneys taken by vſury.
Vallum ducere, to make a trenche.
Vultum ducere, to frowne or lowre.
Duci re aliqua, to bee deluyed with a thynge.
Duci errore, to be deceyued, to be in a wrongc opinion.
Duci ineptiis ac fabulis, to take pleaſure in fan-taſies and fables, to beleue leaſynges and dattes tynges.
Duci ventre, to loue good morſelles.
Rationem ſalutis ducere, to regarde health.
Ducuntur omnia dei nutu, All thynges be go-uerned and diſpoſed by the will of god.
Iam ad regem recta me ducam, Nowe wyll I go ſtreight to the kyng.
Duc te ab ædibus, Get the out of the houſe.
Ducere ad credendum, To induce one to beleue a thynge.
Ducere cicatricem, whan the ſcotche or ſcarre of a wounde healeth or groweth together.
Ex quibus coniectura ducitur, By whiche thyn-ges

ges a man maie coniecte or gather.
Diem somno ducere, to spende away the day in sleape, to sleape all the daye longe.
Funus & exequias ducere, to keepe an obsequie or funerall.
Genus ab aliquo ducere, to descend lineally from one.
In ius ducito hominem, commence an action agaynst the man, or sue hym in the lawe.
Ducere laminam, to make a thynne plate.
In matrimonium ducere, to marry.
Ducere & confiare mendacium, to deuyse or ymagine a lye.
Muros ducere, to make or buylde walles.
Nubilum ducere, to make the wether cloudy and darke, and by translation, referred to the countenance, to make to loke sadly and heuily.
Ducere obliuia vitæ prioris, to forget the life that one hath ledde before.
Exquisitis modis os ducere, To faction the mouthe curiously in speakyng.
Ducere rationem salutis, to haue consideration of ones saufegarde or health.
Sortem ducere, to drawe lottes.
E luto vasa ducere, to make vessels of earthe or clape.
Opinione duci, to thynke.
Tantummodo coniectura ducor ad suspicandum, I am only moued by coniecture, to thinke or deeme so.
Duci despicatui, To be despised, to bee lyttell regarded or sette by.
Duci phalaridis dictis, to bee flattered with fayre woordes.
In hostium numero duci, to bee coumpted or iudged an enemie.
Ducere rem per altercationem, To prolonge and dryue of the mattier by contencion.
Ducere aliquem, to fode of a man by prolongyng the mattier.
Nil ducere in bonis præter virtutem, To esteme nothyng good but vertue.
Plerique in gloria, or gloriæ ducunt, the moste parte esteme it for a great renoume or glorye.
Quod apud Numidas honori ducitur, whiche among the Numidians is compted an honourable thyng.
Duco, aui, are, to gouerne, after Calepine, but the place that he citeth of Marro hath ducere.
Ducona, the citee of Laons in France.
Ductárius, a, um, he that draweth or leadeth.
Ductarius funis, a corde that is putte into a trocle to drawe a thyng.
Ductilis, le, easy to be drawen, or that maye bee beaten into plates.
Ductim, with leysure.
Ductito, aui, are, to leade about often.
Ducto, aui, are, ta leade about, to take a wife, to esteme, to haue awaie with hym, to obteyne to haue a thyng.
Ductare restim, to lende the daunce.
Ductare exercitum, to leade an army.
Dolis ductare, to deceyue or begyle.
Nunc quia nihil habes maledictis eam ductare postulas, Nowe because thou hast nothyng to geue, thou wouldest geat or obteyne her by shrende woordes, or froward language.
Ductor, ôris, mas. gene. a guyde or a captayne, a leader.
Ductus, a, um, ledde, moued, guyded.
Ducta cicatrix, a wounde cleane healed, wythyng remaynyng but a seame or marke.
Sorte ductus, that hath chaunced by lot.
Ductus, us, mas. gene. a cundyte, whereby water doeth renne, a leadyng or trayuyng of a thyng, a gouernyng or guydyng.
Ductus aquarum, the course of water by trenches or pypes.
Ductus oris, The factionyng of the face or mouthe in speakyng or pronouncyng.
Ductus litterarum, the drawyng or facionyng of the letters in wrytynge.
Dudum, but late, ere whyle, whyle ere, not long sence. sometyme before. somtyme long agon, or a great whyle.
Incertior multo quam dudum, muche more vncertayne than I was before.
Quam dudum? howe longe agone? howe long sence?
Quanto formosior mihi videre quam dudum? Howe muche fayrer doo ye seme to me than dyd whyle ere?
Vt dudum audiebamus, As we heard longe before.
Dudum & nunc opponuntur.
Duella, æ, f. ge. the thyrde part of an ounce.
Duellâtor, ôris, m. g. a warriour.
Duéllicus, a, um, warrelyke, pertaynyng to warre.
Duellica ars, the feate or science of armes.
Duello, aui, are, to fyght within lystes, or in battayle.
Duellum, li, n. g. battayle betwene two.
Duellôna, æ, f. g. in olde tyme called Bellona.
Duicensus, he that is ioyncted tasked with an other, as the father with the sonne.
Duidens, a sheepe of two teethe.
Duillius, or Duillius, a citizen of Rome, whych fyrst tryumphed for victorie on the sea.
Duis, of the auncient authours was vsed in Dederis.
Dulcadium, dij, n. ge. euery sweete meate.
Dulcè & Dulciter, sweetely, gentylly.
Dulcedo, inis, Dulcitas, Dulcitudo, & dulcor, sweetenesse.
Dulceo, ere, to bee sweete.
Dulcesco, scere, to waxe sweete.
Dulciarius, a, um, pertaynynge to sweete thynges, sweete.
Dulciarius panis, a marchepayne made with almondes and sugar.
Dulciarius pistor, a maker of marchepaynes

or other ſweete thynges in paſte.
Dulciculus, a, um, a litell ſwete, ſomewhat ſwete.
Dulciſluus, a, um, flowyng ſwetely.
Dulciloquus, a, um, he that ſpeaketh ſwetely.
Dulcis, ce, ſwete, pleaſaunt, contrary to ſharpe and vehement.
Dulcis epiſtola, a ſweete or pleaſaunt epiſtle or lettre.
Dulciſonus, a, um, ſounyng ſwetely.
Dulco, aui, are, to make ſwete.
Dulia, æ, f. g. the ſeruice of a bondeman or ſlaue.
Dulichium, an yle in the ſea Hadiah, or as ſom call Jonio.
Dulopolis, a citee of Ethiope called by an other name Acanthus.
Dum, ſometyme ſignifieth whan, or whyles, as Dum dormis, fures domum intrant, whyles thou ſlepeſt, theues enter into thy houſe. ſometyme vntil. ſometyme as longe. Vſque ne va-luiſti: C. Perpetuo recte dum quidem illic fui, Dyddeſt thou welle all that whyle? C. Yea, alwaye well as long as I was there alſo it ſignifieth wherfore. Alſo, ſo that ſometyme it dooeth but make vp a woorde: as, Adeſdum paucis te volo, Come hyther, I would ſpeake a woorde or two with you.
Dum dum, nothyng yet.
Dum conderet vrbem, whan or whyle he dyd baylde the cite.
Dum ſocij venirent, vntyll theyr felowes dyd come.
Dum illum modo habeam mecum, So that I maye onely haue hym with me.
Hæc dum incipias grauia ſunt, theſe thynges be harde tyll a man haue begun.
Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, As long as the tyme was conuenient.
Audieris dum, for Poſtquàm audieris.
Dum ne vbi videar, non laboro, So that I doo not ſeeme ſo to you, I paſſe not.
Dumetum, ti, n. ge. a thorny or buſshy grounde.
Dummodo, ſo that.
Dumoſus, a, um, full of buſshes, briers, brambles and thornes.
Dumus, mi, m. ge. a kynde of thornes or briers.
Dunum, the towne of Dorcheſter.
Dumtaxat, onely, at the leaſt waie. ſometyme for Præſertim, eſpecially.
Non dumtaxat, for Non ſolum.
Dunum, a countree in England called Durham.
Duo, ui, ere, to geue.
Duo, duæ, duo, two.
Duodecim, twelue.
Duodecies, twelue tymes.
Duodecies Seſtertium, xii. hundred thouſande Seſtertia.
Duodecimus, a, um, the twelfthe.
Duodeni, twelue together. Vide Deni.
Duodequadrageni pedes, xxxviii. foote.
Duodequadraginta annj, xxxviii. yeres.
Duodequinquageſimus annus, the xlviii. yere.
Duodeuiginti, eighteene.
Duodeuiceni denarij, xviii. pence.
Duodetriginta, xxviii.
Duodeuiceſimus, a, um, the xviii.
Duodetricies, xxviii. tymes.
Duodenonaginta, lxxxviii yeres.
Duonum, olde writers vſed for Bonum.
Duplíares, knightes, or ſuche ſouldiours as had double alowaunce.
Duplâris numerus, a numbre that is doubled.
Duplex, licis, om. gene. double or two, or twyſe as muche.
Dúplici ſpe vti, to haue hope two waies, or as we ſaie prouerbially, to haue two ſtrynges on his bowe.
Duplex comœdia, two comedies.
Duplex damnum, double loſſe or domage.
Duplicia quàm ſeruorum numerus exigit, Double ſo many as the noumbre of his ſeruauntes requyreth.
Duplicátio, ónis, f. g. a doublyng.
Duplicato, at the double.
Duplicatus, a, um, doubled, made twiſe ſo muche.
Dupliciárius, ij, a ſouldiour that hath double alowaunce.
Dupliciter, two waies.
Duplico, aui, are, to make double, to encreaſe, to make twiſe ſo muche.
Duplicare verba, to compounde ii. woordes in one. Bellum duplicare, to make the warre twiſe ſo muche as it was.
Duplio, ónis, m. g. the double.
Duplum, pli, the double.
Duplus, a, um, double.
Dupóndius & Dupondium, two pound weight.
Durabilis, le, durable.
Durácinus, a, um, that hath an harde ſkynne, or couerynge of the graynes.
Duracinæ vuæ, grapes, with thicke ſkynnes.
Duram, ſome thynke to be the name of a riuer, nere vnto whiche, the gyganteſ made the toure Babel: ſome will it to be a fielde, as in Daniel.
Durâmen, inis, & duramentum, ti, n. g. the arme of a vine. alſo ſtablenes, conſtancy, hardnyng.
Durata, plu. nu woodde, tymber.
Durateus, & Durius, a, um, wooden, or of wood.
Duratrix, icis, f. g. that hardneth.
Durâtus, a, um, hardened
Dure, cruelly, hardely, rigorouſely, vngently.
Dureo, ui, ére, to be harde or cruell.
Durefco, rui, ſcere, to waxe harde, to harden.
Dureta, the Spaniardes call a veſſell that they vſe to waſhe and bathe them in.
Durias, or Turia, the name of a ryuer nere to Valentia, called commonly Duero.
Duritia, æ, f. g. Durities, ei, & durities, âris f. g. hardnes, rudenes, rigour, aſperitee, cruelitee.
Duricória, orum, thinges that haue harde ſkynnes.
Duricordium, ij, hardneſſe of herte.

Duricors, harde herted.

Duriter, hardely, with muche peyne. sometyme cruelly, seuerely.

Parce ac duriter, sparyngly and hardly.

Vitam duriter agebat, He lyued an hard and peynfull lyfe.

Duriusculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Durus.

Duro, aui, are, to endure or continue, to susteyn or suffer, to harden or make harde.

Durare animum, to harden ones herte, and not to heare one that intreateth hym.

Cor dura, settle thy mynd to take it patiently.

In æternum durare, to contynue for euer.

Durocortorum, the cite of Reines in France.

Durus, a, um, harde, sounde, peynefull, cruell, rigorous. also dull, harde witted, rude.

Duro animo es, thou arte harde herted.

Durus, ferreus, & inhumanus.

Annona durior, scarsitee of corne or vitailes.

Duriore fortuna conflictari, To bee troubled with aduersitee.

Duras alicui partes dare, to handle one hardely or roughly, to geue hym the woorse ende of the staffe.

Durus homo, an harde and rigorous person.

Durum ingenium, an vngentil nature, harde to intreate.

Duras fratris partes prædicas, My brother is in an harde case by thy saying.

Durus & agrestis, vncurteys and rude.

Dura prouincia, a sore charge, a thyng harde to be brought to passe.

Hyems dura, a sharpe winter.

Dura vita, a weerie and peynfull lyfe.

Duri oris vir, a man rygorous and cruell in woordes.

Duro ingenio, dull witted.

Dusmosus, idem quod Dumosus.

Duumuir, a certayne officer in Rome, whiche had authoritee ouer the prisons and gayles, as our shireffes haue in Englande.

Duumuirâlis, le, pertaynyng to that office.

Duumuirâtus, us, ma. ge. an office, wherein the authoritee is committed to two men.

Dux, ûcis, com. ge. a capitayn, a leader, a gyde, a chiefe or principall doocr in any thyng.

Ducem rationem habere, to folowe reason, as a gyde and capitayne.

D ANTE Y.

DYas, the number of two.

Dyastole, is a lyftyng or vpryng vp of the herte, the arteries, the brayne, and ryues that dooe incloſe the brayne, and that is in length, breadth, and depenesse, sensible to feele by the pulses.

Dynamene, a nymphe.

Dynasta, vel Dynastes, æ, m. g. a lorde of great power, a prince, a ruler.

Dynastéia, a rule or gouernaunce, might, power.

Dyôta, looke Diota.

Dyrrhachium, a cite in Sicille, whiche was fyrste called Epidamnus. It is nowe called Durazo

Dys, in composition signifieth euill, difficile, or impossible.

Dyscólia, æ, f. g. difficultee.

Dyscolus, li, ma. ge. he that is shrewde, and vile to intreate.

Dysenteria, a perillous flixe, with retraction & raspyng of the bowelles, continuall tourninge, som bloud issuyng forth. The causes be sharpe and venemous humours, proceedyng of pestered choler vnnaturall, sharpenesse of bloude, salte fleume, melancoly aduste. sometyme of yll medicines or impostumations of the lyuer. sometyme by defaulte of the membres annexed sometyme by the vile habite of all the bodie.

Dysentéricus, a, um, greeued with that disease.

Dysnomia, yll constitution or ordering of the lawe.

Dyspepsia, yll concoction.

Dysphilus, an yll friende.

Dyspnœa, difficultee in fetchyng of breath. The causes be stoppyng of the waies, whereby the breathe shoulde passe: distillations or fumes hotte and sharpe, or cold and fleumatyke sometyme lepre by knoores in the thyote or lunges comen of a melancoly matter.

Dyspnoicus, a, um, diseased with that sickenes.

Dysuria, a sickenesse, which letteth a man to pysse. The causes be extencion or boilyng out of the bladder, after vehement retencion or kepyng backe of the vrine, congealyng of bloudde or matter in the necke of the bladder or instrumente of vrine, of stones or impostumation therof. stones, grauell, an impostume, warte or lumpe of fleshe, breddе in the reines of the backe.

Dytucos, the herbe smilax. Dioſc.

E ANTE A.

E, FOR THE moste parte signifieth, of.

E, of the olde writers vsed often vsed for I.

E conspectu fugere, to put out of syght.

E diuerso, on the contrary parte, or on the other syde.

E facili, easyly

E longinquo, farre of.

E me, ne quidem mouas, nihil scies, feare not, he shall knowe nothyng of me.

E Pamphilo grauida est, She is with chylde by Pamphilus.

E Pamphilo peperit, She had a chylde by Pamphilus.

E proximo aspicere, to see nygh hande.

E proximo vicinus, my nerte neyghbour.

E regione, face to face, one directely against

other, or on the other syde directly.
regione solis, ouer right agaynst the sunne.
re nata, consyderyng the matter.
re nata melius fieri haud potuit, Consyderynge the matter, or as the case requyred, it ought be no better.
renibus laborat, he is syche in his backe, or greued with the stone.
re tua, pertaynyng to thy profyte, or for thy profite.
re publica, concernyng the common weale.
via languet, he is weery of his iourney, or sicke with goyng or rydyng.
vestigio foorthwith.
meo quidem animo, after myne opinion,
Itbynke.
contrario, contrarywyse.
natura, accordyng to nature.
sublimi iacere, to caste from hygh.
e, a beast in Indie, lyke an horse, found about great ryuers. He hath a tayle lyke an olyphant, colour blacke or baie, and hath iawes lyke a ore, and therein tuskes a cubite longe and oore, which are apt to what vse the beaste wil, or they stande not fast, but are bowed as he ureth: so that whan he fyghteth, he setteth vp e one, and holdeth downe the other, to the int that yf the one in fightyng wace dull, or be roken, the other shall serue hym.
us. the god of the yere, whom the Phenians painted, a serpent with his tayle in his mouthe.
tes. the name of a story writer that was in t age that Pigmalian reygned in the cast arte.
propter, therfore.
o the cite called sainct Sebastian in Spayn.
tenus, vnto that, in that maner of wyse, till that tyme, vntyll, vntyll than, so farre.
tenus ne quid, pro solum.
Extenus quoad, so longe vntyll that.

E ANTE. B.

Ebeti, they that from great prosperitee are fallen into miserie.
Ebenus, ebeni, vel Ebenum, a tree blacke in colour, and odoriferous whan it is burned, it hath vertue to clense the eies. This tree groweth in Indie, and beeyng cut, it wareth as harde as a stone.
Sola India nigrum fert ebenum, onely Indie bryngeth foorth blacke Ebenus. It is also written with H. rede Hebenus.
Ebeo, ebeas, aui, āre, to bring out of prosperitee.
Ebibo, ebibis, ebibi, ere, to drynke all out.
Ebionæi, heretikes, whiche denyed Christ to bee god, and affirmed, that all partes of the olde lawe, ought to bee kepte with the newe lawe. They receyued only the gospell of sainct Mathew, & reiected the other, and also all the epistles of sainct Paule. The authour of that secte was one Ebion, about the yere of our lord. 88.
Eblana, a cite in Irlande called Dublyn or Druillin.
Eblandior, iris, iri, to geat a thyng by flattery. also to lyke.
Eblandiri solitudines rurís, to make that the lacke of compaay in the countreye, shall not be greuouse.
Eblandiri suffragia, to obteyne the voyce and consent of men by flatteryng.
Eblandítus, a, um, gotten by flatteryng. also that lyketh or pleaseth.
Eborâcum, or Eburacum, ci, a cite in England called Yorke.
Eborátus, a, um, of yuory without.
Eboreus, a, um, of yuory.
Eboſus, an yle betwene Sardinia & Afrike, the earth wherof, will suffre no venemous thyng to lyue, where is suche breede of conies, that they destroie the yles next adioygnyng.
Ebriacus, a, um, dronke.
Ebrietas, átis, f. g. dronkennesse.
Ebríolus, a, um, a litell dronke.
Ebriósitas, átis, f. g. continuall dronkennesse.
Ebriósus, a, um, often dronken.
Ebriulo, aui, are, to make dronke.
Ebrius, a, um, dronken. sometyme abundant.
Ebria cœna, a plentyfull supper.
Gradus ebrius, a dronken gate.
Ebron, a mountayne in Palestina.
Ebrus, a ryuer of Thrace, rennyng frō the mountayne Rodopei, in the grauell whereof are founde litell rates or pieces of golde.
Ebucus, amased, astonied.
Ebudes, yles in the sea about Englād, I suppose nyghe Wales and the weste countrey, where the people lyue by whyte meate and fysshe.
Ebuleus, the sonne of Iupiter and Proserpine.
Ebullio, lui, lire, to bubble vp, as water doeth whan it raineth, or a potte whan it setteth. And by a metaphore to speake with ostentation and pompe, to breake out in communication.
Quod quidem ebullire solet nonnunquam, which thyng nowe and than is wont to breake out in theyr communication.
Ebullire virtutes & sapientias, to speake gloriously of vertue and wisedome.
Ebullitio, ônis, f. g. bubblyng, boylyng.
Ebulo, aui, are, to bubble out, to blast out.
Ebulum, ebuli, neu. g. or Ebulus, li, ma. g. an herbe called walwort, or danewurte, whiche is lyke a yong elder tree. Dioscorides calleth it Chamæacte.
Ebur, & Ebor, eboris, n. g. yuorie.
Ebur atramento candefacere, To make white yuorie with ynke, a prouerbe vsed, whan one endeuoureth to sette forth naturall beautee with colours, and peynctyng.
Ebura, a cite of Portugall.
Eburátus, a, um, covered with yuorie.

Fburini, people of Lucania.
Eburneolus, a litteli thyng of yuoyie.
Eburneus, a,um, and Eburnus, a,um, of yuoyy.
Eburones, people of the countreie called Liege or Luke, beyonde Brabant.
Eburonices, a people of Fraunce.
Eburum, a citee of Germany called commonly Olmuntz.

E ANTE C.

ECameda, the daughter of the valyaunt Aesinous, which at the bataple of Troy was geuen to Nestor.
Ecardia, a kynde of aumbre, whiche hath in it the figure of an herte blacke and grene.
Ecastor, an othe by Castor, whiche male stande for, by my faie: onely vsed of women.
Ecbasis, a figure in speahynge, called digression, where a man leaueth for the tyme the principall mattier.
Ecbatana, the chief citee of the realme of Mede. There is a citee in Syria of the same name, somtyme called Epiphania, and male bee writ-ten Egbatana.
Ecbolia, órum, neu. ge. or Ecbolima, æ, or Ecbolas, ladis, a kynde of medicine, whiche phi-sicians doo vse to rydde forth the infant that is deade in the mothers wombe.
Ecce, an aduerbe demonstratiue, which signifieth lo, see, proprely where a thynge sodeynly hap-peneth: but it is vsed, where as happeneth no sodeyn thynge: as, Vt in carbone ecce & ci-nere, as you see in the cole and asshes.
Ecce tibi, wylte thou see, take hede.
Ecce me, loe here I am.
Ecce rem, lo here is all the mattier.
Ecce subito Domitij litteræ, Behold sodain-ly Domicius letters were brought to me.
E'ccere, an aduerbe of swearyng, signifiyng as muche as Per Cererem. some vse it for ecce, lo nowe, see nowe.
Eccentrici orbes, are spheres, one inclosyng an ther, so that the one is ouer the other, and the one is conteyned within the holownesse of the other.
Eccillum, for Ecce illum, see hym.
Eccistam, for Ecce istam, see hir.
Ecclesiá, æ, f. g. an assemble, a counsaile. Among christen authours it signifieth the congregacion of people in the fauthe of Christ, the churche.
Ecclesiastes, æ, m. g. a preacher.
E'ccubi, é'ccubi, lo where.
Eccum, Eccam, Eccos, Eccas, lo he is here, lo she is here, lo these men be here, lo these wo-men be here.
E'dici, certayne officers in other citees lyke to the Tribunes in Rome. It was their office to sũmon theim that withheld the cõmon treasure.
Echemon, Priamus sonne slayn by Diomedes.
Echemythia, taciturniter or stylnesse, silence.

Echemythius, he that in a common counsell or assemble kepeth silence, and onely harkeneth what other saie.
Echeneis, a fysshe called also Remora, which cleauyng to the keele of a shyppe, will retayne hym, not withstandynge the violence of any wynde that bloweth.
Echenes, a verale courteise and gentyll person, of the people called Phæaces.
Echi, littell narowe valeies or dales betweene two hylles.
Echidna, a water serpent, proprely that which was slayne by Hercules, called Hydra.
Echinades, been plandes in a ryuer in Gre. called Achelous, whiche diuideth Aetolia, from Acarnania.
Echinâtus, a, um, haupng a rough or pryckyng shale or shell.
Echinata folia, leaues haupng pryckes.
Echineis, an yle in the sea Aegeum.
Echinométræ, looke Echinus.
Echinon, a citee of Thrace.
Echinóphora, ræ, f. g. a kynde of shell fysshe.
Echinus, ma. g. the couerynge or vttermost shale of a chesten nutte, or other whiche is rough or pryckyng. It is also a sea fysshe, whiche hath in hym a shell with pryckes, and hath the pryckes in stede of feete, but he goeth not, but ony tumbleth. For whan he is taken, the pryckes seeme worne and made blunt. Som haue-raie long pryckes and litell shelles, and they be called Echinométræ. These fysshes be of sun-dry colours, some white, some redde, some pur-ple, some blewe, some grene, as Perotus wry-teth in his Cornucopiæ, that he sawe them: but he saieth, that whan they be dead, the fayre and delectable colour vanysheth away. It is also a beast called an irchin or hedge hogge. It was also a vessell of brasse among the Grecks, wherinto the saiyng of witnesses were put and sealed: Or after some, wherin cuppes were washed. also a potciõ of hey, and a sorte of pyes. also a certayne sorte of bracelettes, which women vsed to weare.
✠ Echinus partum procrastinat: or, Echinus parturiens cunctatur, A prouerbe applyed vn-to hym that delaieth a matter to his owne payne and trouble.
Echion, an herbe called also Alcibiadion, named in englische wilde borage, growynge in dales and rough groundes, like vnto Languedebefe, and hath floures lyke borage: but or they be full spred, they be purple of colour, and the lefe therof is lyke the head of an adder. Echion, is also a medicine for sore eies.
Echioni, Thebans, so called of Echion, one of the fiue that holpe Cadmus to build Thebes.
Echite, es, an herbe, not vnlyke to Scammonia.
Echites, a stone, specked lyke a serpent.
Echo, or Echus, f. ge. a sowne, whiche reboun-deth to the noyse or voyce, that is made in a

vale

valeie or in a great woodde.
Eligma, or Eclegma, ătis, neu. ge. a medicine, whiche muste not be eaten or chewed, but beyng in the mouthe, suffered to stylle downe into the stomake by lyttell and lyttell: the Arabian physicians doo call it Lohoch.
Eclipsis, is, f. g. a waanyng or faylyng.
Eclipsis lunæ, the eclipse of the moone.
Eclipticus, a, um, pertenyng to the eclipses.
Ecloga, ecloge, fœ. g. a communication, a talkyng, election, choyse.
Ecnephias, æ, m. g. a stozme, where a cloude is broken and falleth.
Econ, an ymage. vide Icon.
Econcula, a lyttell ymage.
Econtra, contrarywyse.
Econtrario, idem.
Ecpecala, were cuppes among the Grecches, whiche were large & wyde. Our flat dolles, wherin we drynke wyne, maye bee so called.
Ecpiesmus, mi, a disease that maketh the eyes stare, as when one is almost throtled.
Ecphractica medicamenta, medicines, whiche deoplate or open the cundites or passages in the body, whiche are stopped or sacred.
Ecphrasis, ecphrasis, f. g. a playn interpretation of the letter, leaupng no parte vndeclared.
Ecquando, ecquando, at what tyme, or so whan.
Ecquis, ecqua, ecquod, vel ecquid, But so who, see who, see what.
Ecquid, but what, to what. Ecquis in villa est? Is there any man in the ferme?
Ecquid te pudet? arte thou not ashamed?
Ecquid sit, (in Plautus) for quicquid sit.
Ecquinam, quænam, quodnam, vel quidnam, idem quod Ecquis.
Ecstasis, ecstasis, f. g. a stonyng, a dampe, a crăp, a traunce, whan a man forgetteth hym selfe.
Ectasis, ectasis, f. g. a figure, wherby the syllable naturally shorte, is produced or made longe.
Ecthlipsis, where the letter M, toigned with a vowell, is not souned.
Ectrapeli, they whiche abhorre the common fassion of nature or olde vsages.
Ectropium, whă the nether lydde of the eye falleth, and can not ioyne with the ouer lyd.
Ectypum, ectypi, n. g. that whiche is made accordynge to the paterne.
Eculeus, idem quod Equuleus.

E ANTE D.

EDácitas, ătis, fœm. g. vnsaciable feedynge, gourmandysyng.
Edax, ăcis, om. gene. a great eater or consumer, a glutton, or deuourer of meate.
Edaces multi cibi, they that eate much meate.
Curæ edaces, that doo consume a man, and make hym pine awap.
Edeatræ, they whiche haue the orderyngе of the kynges meate.

Eden, signifieth pleasure or delectation.
Edentătus, a, um, that hath his teethe taken or stryken out.
Edento, aui, are, to make toothlesse, to stryke or beate out ones teethe.
Edentulus, a, um, toothlesse, that want buyng.
Edera, looke Hedera.
Edessa, a citee beyonde the riuer of Euphrates.
Edico, xi, cere, to commande or ordeyne, to declare or publysshe, to denounce, to proclaime. also to speake or pronounce alowde, without feare or dissimulation.
Comitia edicere, to appoynt a conuocation.
Edicere senatum, to ordeyne a parliament to be holden.
Edicere diem ad conueniendum, to appoynt a date to mete with one.
Edicam seruis ne, I will commande theim or geue charge to them.
Edictio, ônis, f g idem quod Edictum.
Edicto, aui, are, to declare or pronounce often tymes.
Edictum, i, neu. g. an ordinaunce or commaundement of theim that be in great authoritee, a proclamacion or iniunction.
Edictum circumducere, To breake an ordynaunce or commandement of any officer.
Edilis, le, any thyng that is or maie be eaten.
Edisco, didici, scere, to learne by hert, to cunne without booke.
Linguas duas edisce re, to learne two lăguages
Edisserо, serui, ere, to explane or declare, to tell or reherse.
Edisserе nobis fabulam hanc, tell or reherse vnto vs that tale.
Edisserto, aui, are, to tell or declare often.
Editio, ônis, f. g. a setteyng forth or publysshyng of a thyng, as of bookes or proclamacions.
Editimus iudex, a iudge named and chosen of the one parte.
Editor, ôris, masc. g. one that publysheth or setteth abrode.
Editus, edita, um, ma ge a publysshyng or puttyng forth of a thyng.
Editus boum, ore dunge.
Editus, edita, um, publysshed, sette abrode, hygh.
Edita in vulgus, publysshed abrode.
In lucem editus, borne.
Edita facinora, naughty actes made notable or knowen, or naughty actes committed.
Arx edita, an hygh castell.
Iudices editi, iudges named.
Edimus, a seruen of a churche. looke Aedituus.
Ediuerso, contrary wyse.
Edo, es, est, or Edo, edis, edi, ere, esum, vel estum, to eate or feede.
Ede nasturtium, is applyed to a dulle and a grosse person And forasmuche as Nasturtium, called cresses, beyng eaten, doeth make the nose tynkle, and therby causeth the dulle spyrites to wake: therfore by this prouerbe is mẽt, Pluche

vp thy spirites, or awake dullarde or lasshe.
Vbi esuri sumus, where shall wee breake our fast, dyne, or suppe. &c.
Edere pugnos, per transtationem, pro percuti pugnis, To be bufketted.
Edit agellos pecus, feedeth on grounde, or as wee say, eateth vp ones ground.
Edor, eris, edi, to be eaten.
Edo, édidi, ere, to execute or doo a thyng, or to cause a thyng to be doone, to bryng, to deliuer in writyng, to publysshe or set abrode.
Edere animam, to dye.
Edere annos, to tell what age a man is of.
Edere authorem, to name the author.
Edere cædem, to make a great slaughter.
Edere cantus, to synge.
Edere certamen, to fyght valyantly.
Edere clamorem, to crye out.
Edere exemplum, to shewe an example.
Edere facinora, to doo mischeuous dedes.
Edere fœtus, to bryng foorth fruite.
Edere frondem, to burge, to put forth leaues.
Edere iudicium, to tell or dysclose who were his companions in any yll dede dooyng.
Edere iudicium, to rehersse or geue iudgement.
Edere leges, to geue lawes.
Edere librum, to sette foorth a booke.
Edere luci, to bryng to lyght.
Edere ludibrium, to mocke at a thyng.
Edere ludos & spectacula, to cause playes and pageantes to be shewed to the people.
Edere mandata, to declare his message as he was commaunded.
Edere nomen, to geue a name to one.
Edere nomina, to bryng forth names in writyng, as we vse to doo in taskes, subsidies, and musters.
Edere operam annuam, to serue one yere.
Edere opera virorum fortium, to doo valiantly, and as men of great prowesse.
Edere oracula, belonged to god, or that whiche was taken for god, to make aunswere to the thyng, whiche was demaunded.
Edere ouum, to laye an egge.
Edere partum, to be deliuered of chylde.
Edere postulata, to deliuer a byll of requeste contreynyng many thynges.
Edere prælium, or bellum, to make warre.
Edere pugnam, to fyght.
Edere rationes, to make accompte.
Edere risus, to laugh.
Edere scelus, to doo a mischeuous dede.
Edere scriptum, to shewe foorth writyng.
Edere signum, to make or geue a signe or token.
Edere specimen, to shewe proofe.
Edere spiritum extremum, to dye.
Edere stragem, to make a great slaughter of men.
Edere strepitum, to make a noyse.
Edere testes, to bryng foorth witnesses.
Edere vitam, to dye.

Edere verba, to speake.
Edere voces, to crye.
Edere vrinam, to pysse.
Edere pugnos, to be bufketted.
Edunt fœminam, they bryng foorth a female.
Edant & exponãt, let them vtter and declare.
Edere authorem alicuius doctrinæ, to name the author of any learnyng.
Hinnitus edere, to neie.
Edit ouum gallina, the henne layeth an egge.
Edit quisque quod potest, Euery man doeth what he can doo, or euery man doeth for his parte as muche as he is able.
Ploratum virginalem edere, to wepe like a wenche or gyrle.
Victoriam edere, to atchieue the victorie.
Edo, onis, m. g. idem quod Edax.
Edoceo, édoces, docui, ere, to instructe or informe one of a thyng, to teache diligently, or declare.
Edocuit ratio, reason shewed or declared: or reason taught them what was to bee doon.
Edocebo, vt res sese habet, I will tell or declare you, how the matter standeth.
Edolo, édolas, are, to hewe or cut cleane or smoothe.
Edom, Esau was so called, and the countrey where he reigned.
Edomo, édomas, ui, are, to make tame, or subdue.
Edómitus, a, um, made tame, brought vnder.
Edomus, an hylle nexte vnto Pangeum in the borders of Thessalie.
Edon, onis, m. g. a mountayne of Thrace.
Edones, a people of Scythia.
Edoni, or Edonij, people of Thrace, or in the borders of Macedonia, nere to Thrace.
Edonides, were women, whiche beyng dyuen with a diuine furour, dyd celebrate the mysteries of Bacchus.
Edonis, idis, a citee of Troilis, and a countrey of Thrace.
Edonius, a, um, of Edonis.
Edonus, idem quod Edon.
Edonus, a, um, of Thrace.
Edor, a kynde of sacrifice nowe called Ador.
Edormio, miui, re, to slepe out, to slepe soundly euen to the full.
Edormisco, ui, miscere, idem quod Edormio.
Edormiscere crapulam, to slepe vntyll the sober ageyne, whan one is dronke, to digeste his surfet with sleape.
Edormire crapulam, to sleape out a surfet.
Dum edormiscat vnum somnum, whyle he dooeth sleape one sleape: or whyle he dooeth take a nappe.
Edri, an yle on the east parte of Irelande.
Educatio, ônis, f. g. nourysshyng or bryngyng vp of chyldren. Mollis educatio, a tyer or wanton bryngyng vp.
Educator, ôris, mas. g. one that nourysshyth or bryng

ypngeth vp.
cátrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.
úco, úxi, ere, to bryng forth. also to drawe
ut, as, Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum,
That saying, he drewe the weapon out of his
ody. sometyme to reyse vp: as Molem edu-
ere cælo, to reyse or make vp the heye euen
o the skye. sometyme it signifieth Educare, to
ypng vp, to nourysshe.
Educere é custodia, to bryng out of prison.
Educere gladium, to drawe out a swoorde.
Educere aliquem in ius, to bryng one before
a iudge.
Educere naues ex portu, to brynge the shyp-
es out of the hauen.
Eduxit mater pro sua, my mother brought hir
vp, euen as hir owne daughter.
úco, éducas, áui, áre, to nourysshe or bryng
vp from chyldehode.
Procreare & educare, to brynge forth and
nourysshe.
Educare fœtum, to bryng forth or be delive-
red also to nourysshe or bryng vp.
uctus, a, um, brought forth. also nourished,
brought vp.
ulco, aui, are, to make verie swette.
ulis, le, that may bee eaten.
ulium, li, neu. gene. is what so euer is set on
the table at dyner or supper to bee eaten, saue
the breadde.
ûro, aui, are, to make verie harde.
ûrum, not harde, softe.
ure, verie hardly.
ûrus, a, um, verie harde.
yx, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and
Tethys.

E ANTE E, & F.

Etion, Andromaches father, that reigned at
Thebes in Cilicia.
Effári, to speake, but properly it pertained
to bysshops and Augures, whan they dedica-
ted any place, or consecrated any thyng.
ffabilis, le, that may bee spoken.
ffarcio, effarsi, rtum, to stuffe or fil a thyng hard.
ffascinatio, onis, a bewitchyng.
ffascino, aui, are, to bewitche a thyng, wher-
by the fourme is chaunged, the thyng dyeth, or
is in some wyse destroied. By this woorde Vo-
linus maketh mention, that in Affrica be cer-
tayne kynredes, wherof the men and women,
yf they praise faire trees, goodly corne, pre-
tie children, galant horses and fat: forthwith
they die. Plinie writeth of some, whiche behol-
dyng any persons stedfastely, with an angry
countenaunce, they destroie them. Lyke expe-
rience hath been seene in this realme, as credi-
ble persons haue reported.
Effata, were certayne prayers, whiche the divi-
nours vsed to make at the ende of their divina-

tion or telling the successe of thynges.
Effatus ager, a fielde nere the cite, where di-
uinours made their prayers.
Effátum, ti, n. g. a dialecticall proposition.
Effaxillo, aui, are, to cutte of by the arme pitte:
or rather to put out a thyng with the arme, so
that the arme pitte may be seene.
Effectus, a, um, wen, dispatched, made, brought
to passe.
Effectum dare, to bryng to passe.
Effectum reddere, idem.
Effectus, us, ma. g. effect or bryngyng of a thyng
to conclusion, makyng of a thyng to be.
Ad effectum vires dare alicui, to healpe one
that he may bryng a thyng to passe.
Effector, oris, a maker, woorker, or doer.
Effectrix, the feminine.
Effectio, ónis, fœm. ge. a bryngyng of a thyng
to effecte.
Effero, efferas, áui, áre, to make ymages of wyld
beastes. also to make woode, skurtishe, or wyld,
as sauage beastes are.
Efferátus, a, um, made wylde and beastiall.
Efferatis militia animis, mennes myndes be-
yng made fierce and wylde with warfare.
Efferáta & immania, woode and outragious.
Efféro, extuli, efferre, to bryng or carye forth, to
put out, to diuulgate or tell abrode, to aduaūce
or promote, to ouercome or subdewe. also to
commende. sometyme to holde vp, to set forth.
sometyme to minysshe or appaire. also to lifte
vp, to vtter in lāguage, to speke or pronounce.
Efferre aliquem laudibus, to extoll one with
prayses.
Efferre cadauer, to carye a bodye to be buryed.
Efferre clamorem, to crye out.
Efferre in humeros, to beare on the shulders.
Efferre manum, to lyft vp the hand.
Efferre sese, to aduance hym selfe.
Efferre pedem, to go out, or go forth.
Seruare istum sultis intus serui, ne quoquam
pedem efferat, keepe hym in syrs, if ye wylle,
that he go forth no whither.
Efferre se lætitia, to bee glad without measure.
Efferri funere, to bee caryed to buryynge so-
lempnely.
Num quidnam effert? Doeth he bryng forth
any thyng?
Efferre caput vndis, to hold vp the head aboue
the water.
Signa efferre, To aduaunce forewarde with
the standerdes.
Efferre aliquem ad summum imperium, To
aduaunce one to moste high authoritee.
Quos fortuna extulit, whom fortune hath ad-
uaunced, promoted, sette aloft.
Hic me magnifice effero, in this I aduaunce
my selfe royally.
Priusquam clandestina eorum consilia effe-
rantur. Before their prime counsailes be pu-
blyshed or spredde abrode.

Quod non natura humana patiendo efferat, which the nature of man can not bāquiſhe and ouercome by ſufferance.
Ager vberiores fruges efferre ſolet, The grounde was wont to bryng forth frute more aboundauntly.
Non indecenter aliquid efferre, to ſpeake or vtter a thyng comely.
Efferueo, ues, or Efferuo, uis, ferui, and ferbui, efferuēre, and efferuere, to be verie hot, to boyle vehementlye.
Efferueſco, ſcere, idem quod efferueo, and by tranſlation, to bee hot or chaufed, to be troubled or greatly moued: and contrary wyſe, to alaie or waxe colde.
Efferueſcere in dicendo, to bee chaufed, or waxe angry in ſpeakyng.
Gratulatio efferueſcit, The gratulation or gladneſſe wareth leſſe.
Efferueſcentia verba, hotte angry wordes.
Effexis, for effeceris.
Efficātia, æ, fœm. ge. effecte or vertue, efficacitee or ſtrengthe.
Efficax, ācis, om. g. effectuall, that hath ſtrength or power, of great force, that can doe muche.
Efficaciſsima auxilia, very effectual remedies.
Efficax vir, a ſtrong and valyant man.
Efficācitas, ātis, f. g. idem quod efficatia.
Efficāciter, effectually.
Efficientia, idem quod effectus.
Efficiens, ēntis, that maketh or cauſeth a thynge to bee.
Efficienter, in maner of makynge or cauſyng a thyng to be.
Efficio, ffĭcis, fēci, ficere, to bryngе to effect, to wield, to finyſhe, to accompliſhe, to make, to dooe, to proue by argument, to conclude.
Efficere argentum alicui, to geat monee for a man by ſome meane or deuiſe.
Efficere morbos, to ingender diſeaſes.
Efficere nuptias alicui, To be the cauſe of the mariage of any, to cauſe one to bee maried.
Efficere pollicita, to kepe promiſe, to do that one hath promiſed.
Id ſimilitudinem panis efficiebat, it ſerued in the ſtede of breade.
Efficiam tibi, tua vt ſit, I will bryng it to paſſe, that ſhe ſhall be thyne.
Efficere tantundem operis, to wielde and to finyſhe as great a taſke of woorke.
Aſsidua exercitatio peritos efficit, diligente exerciſyng maketh men counnyng.
Inſtituere & efficere, to enterpryſe a mattier, and bryng it to paſſe.
Efficere cladem, to cauſe a murther or ſlaughter. Heri effeci epiſtolam ad Cæſarem, yeſterdaie I made an epiſtle, or I wrote a letter to Cæſar.
Tu mandata effice, quæ recepiſti, doo you, or diſpatche you thoſe thynges, whiche you tooke charge of.
Clamores efficere, to crye out.
Efficere magna facinora, To woorke or doo ſome great feates.
Officium ſuum efficere, to doo his dutie.
Vicem efficiunt, They ſerue in the ſtede or place of any thyng.
Eniti & efficere, to endeuour or bryng to paſſe.
Efficitur, the impersonall.
Effigies, ei, f. ge. a ſigne made to the ſimilitude of a man or beaſt, shappe, lykeneſſe, forme.
Effigies virtutis, the pmage of vertue.
Effigiem alicuius rei habere, To bee lyke any thyng.
Effigiem dei in ſe oſtendere, to reſemble god, or to ſhewe ones ſelfe to bee lyke god.
In effigiem pelagi exundabat lacus, that was or meere ouerflowed like to the ſea, or as it had been the ſea, or in maner of the ſea.
Columnæ effigie, after the forme of the pillar.
Ad effigiem Macedonicæ chlamydis, like a faction. ꝛc.
Effigia, æ, f. g. idem quod effigies.
Effigio, aui, are, to counterfaute ones pmage a peinctyng or kerуng.
Effilo, aui, are, to ſowe.
Effilātum, ti, n. ge. that whiche is ſowed or ſhed on a garment, as a garde or purfle.
Effingo, finxi, gere, to make lyke, to diuiſe and expreſſe the forme or faction of any thyng.
Animō effingere aliquid, To deuiſe or imagine a thyng in the mynde.
Similitudinem ex vero effingere, to repreſent or expreſſe the faction of a thyng lyuely.
Mores effingere, To repreſent or expreſſe mans maners or conditions.
Effinxit Cicero vim Demoſthenis, Cicero attеyned and expreſſed the force and pithynes of Demoſthenes eloquence.
Effictus, a, um, repreſented, expreſſed.
Effictio, onis, a repreſentation or diuiſyng.
Effio, fieri, to bee dooen, to be brought to paſſe.
Effiagito, aui, are, to deſyre or aſke a thyng importunately.
Effiagitare conuitio, with tauntyng and chydyng, to require a thyng.
Requirere & effiagitare.
Effiagitatus, a, um, required importunately.
Effiagitātio, ōnis, fœ. ge. an importune ſuite requiryng of a thyng, an inſtant deſyryng.
Effiagitātus, us, m. g. idem.
Effleo, fleui, flere, to weepe out.
Effere oculos, to weepe out ones eies.
Effictim, exceedyngly, greatly, vehemently, intirate earneſtly.
Effictim amare, to loue ardently, to loue out of meaſure.
Effigo, fixi, fligere, to tourment, to afflict.
Efflo, aui, are, to blowe awaie, or blowe out, to breath out.
Efflare animam, to dye.
Efflare colorem, to leeſe the colour.

Effluit animam spes, I haue no maner of hope or trust, all my hope is past and gone.
Effluit extremum halitum, he gaue his last gaulpe, he let his last breath, he dyed.
floresco, flórui, réscere, to bloom as a floure doeth at the fyrst comyng out, to spryng: and by translacion to grow, to increase, to abound, to be brought foorth.
fluo, effluis, fluxi, ere, to flowe or renne out, as water doeth out of a fountayne, to slyde out of ones memory, to be forgotten, to be published or spredde abrode, to passe awaie.
Effluet, it shall bee tolde abrode, I wille not kepe counsaile, all men shall knowe it.
Effluxerat, It was out of remembraunce, it was forgotten.
Effluxit, it is quite gone.
Effluxit æstas, the sommer is passed.
Effluunt voluptates, pleasures doee passe as waie lyghtly.
Ex animo effluere, to slyde out of memorye, to bee forgotten.
Abundare & effluere.
Aetas effluit, age passeth awaie.
Effluunt vires lassitudine, he wareth feynte with wetyneſſe.
Effluxit vita cum sanguine, he died bleedyng.
Quod totum effluxit, all whiche I haue forgotten, or is gone out of my remembraunce.
Bona praeterita effluere sapienti non oportet, A wyse man muste not forgeat the good thynges, that haue chaunced to hym before tyme.
Effluere ex animo, to be quickly forgotten.
Desyderio alicuius effluere, to be desyrous of one by pond measure.
Mens effluit, when one forgetteth that he woulde saie.
fluentia, æ, f. g. a flowng or rennyng out.
fluvium, uii, n. ge. a flowyng out, or rennyng out, an ouerflowyng.
ffoco, aui, are, to choke or strangle.
ffodio, effodis, fodi, dere, to dygge, to dygge out, to make a dyche.
Effodere ex terra, to dygge out of the erth.
Effodere oculos alicui, to scratche out ones eies. Effodit illius memoria pectus meum, The memory of that man pearceth myn hert, or greueth my mynde sore.
Effossus, a, um, digged out, scratched out.
Efformînâtus, a, um, wanton, delicate, tender, endurynge no hardneſſe, womanlyke.
Effœminatum & molle.
Effœminatæ artes, artes, whiche effeminate and abate the manlyneſſe of a mans mynde.
Effœminatè, womanly, tenderly, wantonly, nycely.
Effœmino, aui, are, to effeminate or make delicate, to make wanton, tender, or nyce.
Effœta, she that hath lately broughte foorth a childe, also a woman paste teemyng.
Effœtus, a, um, hatched, as a byrde that is come out of the shel, that hath lately brought forth, past broodynge. also consumed, feeble, made barreyne with ouer muche fertilitee.
Vires corporis effœtæ, the strength of the body debilitate and made weake.
Effœta gallina, an hen past broode or layeng.
Terra effœta, lande spent or worne with bearyng of muche grayne.
Effœtum corpus, a weake bodie.
Effœtè, barreynly.
Effor, looke Effari.
Efforo, efforas, aui, are, to bore through, to make holes through a thyng.
Efforâtus, a, um, bored through, or that hath many holes through it.
Effractarius, a, um, that breketh downe or open.
Effractor, óris, ma. gen. a robber that breaketh downe places.
Effractûra, æ, fœm. gene. a breakyng open or into a place.
Effractus, a, um, broken, broken downe, broken open, consumed, made weake.
Effractus fame, made feble for faute of meate.
Effrænâtus, a, um, unbridled, unruly, rasche, without moderacion or measure.
Effrænatus & furiosus.
Effrænatus & præceps.
Effrænatus animus, an unruly mynde.
Proiecta & effrænata cupiditas, a dissolute and unbridled appetite.
Effrænatè, proudely, raschely, fiercely, unruilly, without consideracion.
Effrænâtio, ônis, f. g. unrulyneſſe, rashenesse.
Effræno, aui, are, to unbridell.
Effrænus, a, um, unbridled, rasche in maners.
Mors effræna, a violent deathe.
Gens effræna, a fierce and an unruly nacion.
Effrico, effricas, aui, are, to rubbe of.
Effringo, fregi, gere, to breake to peeces, to burste violently.
Effúgio, effugis, fúgi, ere, to escape, to flee, to eschewe or auoyde.
Si me effugerit memoria, yf I forget, or yf my memorie faile me.
Effugere nuptias, to auoyd or eschue mariage.
Effugere contumeliam, to eschewe reproche.
Si illum effugerit diem, If he might escape that daie.
Effugere ex vrbe, to flee out of the citee.
Effugere periculum, To escape or auoyde daungier.
Vituperationem effugere, to auoyde blame.
In quibus non dubito, quin negligentiæ offensionem effugere non possim. In whiche thynges I doubte not, but that I can fynde no meanes to auoyde the blame of negligence: Or I am sure I can not chooſe, but be noted of negligence.
Effúgium, gii, neu. gen. flyghte, refuge, a place of succour, a place or waye, whereby one maye flee

flee or eſcape a paſſage.

Alias habere effugia pennarum, That other haue the meanes to flee awaye with their wynges. Qui effugia inſederant, whiche kepe the paſſages.

Præcludere effugium alicui, to ſtop the paſſage that one can not eſcape.

Effulcio, ciui, cire, to ſtaie vp.

Effulgeo, fulſi, gere, to ſhyne bryghte, and by tranſlacion to appere or ſhewe it ſelfe.

Effundo, fúdi, dere, to powre out. Sometyme it ſignifieth to conſume, to ſpende or waſte ryotouſely, to come foorthe in great companies, to put foorth, to bryng forth plentyouſely, as the earth dooeth, to ouerflowe or renne ouer the bankes as ryuers doo.

Effundere ærarium, to waſte the treaſure.

Effundere extremum ſpiritum, to die. Likewyſe Effundere animam, to yelde or geue vp the gohoſte, to bee ſlayne, to die.

Effundere honores in mortuum, to make for hym that is dead a ſumptuous buriall, or an honourable interrement.

Effundere patrimonium, to ſpende and conſume his inheritaunce.

Effundere peditatum, to diſcomfite the foote men.

Effunduntur omnibus portis ad opem ferendam, They gathered together in great routes at euery gate, to defende the citee.

Lachrymas effundere, to weepe.

Effudit ſe in publicum maxima frequentia mulierum, There came great route or company of women abroade.

Effundere ſe ciuitas dicitur, whan all the people cometh forth in great numbres.

Ne effundantur ad luxuriam, periculum eſt, It is to bee feared, leſte they geue them ſelfe wholly, or leſte they be wholly gruen to ryote and wantonneſſe.

Effundere iram in aliquem, to vtter or declare hym ſelfe to bee extremely angrye with one, to ſhewe his anger and wrothe.

Effundunt herbas frugibus inimiciſsimas, They bryng forth a great ſorte of weedes, verie hurtefull to the corne.

Quærelas effundere, To make great complayntes.

Quorum ſtomachus in vomitiones effunditur, whoſe ſtomache is prone and ready to vomite.

Effuſus riſus, a diſſolute laughter.

Effuſo ſinu, with his boſome open, with his quote open afore.

Effuſé, effuſius, effuſiſsimè, out of meaſure, exceedyngly, abundantly, more vehemently, prodygally.

Effuſé aliquam diligere, to loue a woman out of meaſure.

Effuſé exultat animus, The mynde reioyceth exceedyngly, or ouermuche.

Effuſé fugere, to flee or renne awaie on euery ſyde.

Effuſio, ônis, ſ. ge. a pourynge out. Sometyme it ſignifieth prodigalitee or outragious ſpendyng.

Effuſio aquæ, a pouryng out of water.

Effuſio hominum ex oppidis, whē great routes or companies of men come out of townes.

Effuſio animi, and contractio contrary.

Effuſus, a, um, diſcomfited, ſcattered, put out, or poured out, rennyng abroade, ouerflowyng or rennynge ouer the bankes as ryuers doo. alſo bountifull, liberall in ſpendyng.

Effuſa lætitia, exceedyng ioy or mirthe.

Effuſi in fugam, they ranne awai on euery ſide.

Effuſus curſu, He that renneth with all his myght.

Effútio, effûtis, tiui, tire, to ſpeake vnaduiſedly, foolyſhely or haſtily, or that whiche ſhoulde bee kepte ſecrete.

Effutire aliquid ex tempore, to ſpeake a thyng ſodaynly without ſtudy or aduiſement.

Effutitus, a, um, raſhely or foolyſhely ſpoken abrode or vttered.

E ANTE. G.

EGelaſte, a towne in the hyghe Spayne.

Egélidor, aris, ari, to relent or diſſolue, as ye that thaweth.

Egélidus, a, um, neyther hotte nor colde, but tittell out of the colde. Sometyme it is taken for verie colde.

Egens, entis, om. g. lackyng, needie, poore.

Egens eſt conſilij, he lacketh counſayle.

Animo egens, one that hath no courage.

Egeo, égui, ere, to neede or lacke, to bee in extreme powerte.

Egere authoritate, to be without office.

Egeo conſilij, or conſilio, I lacke counſayle, I can not tell what to doo.

Eget humanitate, he hath lyttell gentylneſſe, pitee, or mercy.

Non eget interpretatione, it is playn, it needeth no declaration.

Egetur acriter, I am in great neceſſitee.

Egeo tempore, I lacke tyme.

Egeria, an ydoll, to whom women with childe dyd offer, ſuppoſynge that therby they ſhulde trauaple eaſily.

Egéries, éi, fœ. gen. a caſtyng out or auoydyng of dunge or odure.

Egênus, a, um, needy, or lackynge ſomewhat, poore.

Egero, égeris, geſsi, rere, to beare or carye out, to caſte out.

Egerit aquam fons, the fountayne powreth out water.

Egérmino, áui, âre, to bourgeyn, to ſpryng, to budde out.

Egeſinus, a philoſopher, the ſcholer of Saunder.

Egeſta, a citee in Sicile, whiche Eneas buylded.

alſo

To the daughter of Hippolyta, the Tropan, mother of Aceſtes.

eſtas, tatis f. g. neceſſitee or lacke of thynges neceſſary, pouertee, needyneſſe.

Afferre egeſtatem, to make one poore and needye.

Vitam in egeſtate degere, to leade ones life in pouertee and nede.

eſtio, ônis, f. g. diſtribution abrode. it is alſo the carynge foorth of ordure or dounge. alſo the aduoydyng of ordure out of the body.

eſtoſus, a, um, verate poore.

is, idis, looke Aegis.

eſtus, us, idem quod egeſtio.

eſtus, a, um, caſt out, or put out.

o, J.

omet, J my ſelfe.

Egomet meimet verberaui, J haue beaten my ſelfe.

bo egomet, J will go my ſelfe alone.

Eorum ego vitam mortemq; iuxta æſtimo, As for me truely: or truely J for my parte eſteme their lyfe and deathe to be all one.

Egomet mecum cogitabam, J thoughte with my ſelfe.

Mihi ſuis pulchra eſt, the is fayre enough in my ſyght, or her beautee pleaſeth me well enough.

Mihi quidem eſurio, non tibi, Jn deede my ſelfe feeleth the payne of the hunger, and not you.

Non credebam mihimet, J dyd not beleeue my ſelfe.

gone? who J?

Potin' eſt hic tacere? P. Egóne? optime, Can this felowe keepe counſayle? P. Who J? in the beſt wyſe.

gredior, eris, greſſi, to go foorth, or go out.

Egreditur ab ea, he cometh foorthe of her howſe.

Egredi obuiam alicui, To go foorth to meete one

Extra præſcriptum egredi, to paſſe the bounds preſcribed or limitted to one.

A propoſito egredi to make digreſſion, to go from the purpoſe.

Terminos egredi, to paſſe the bounder.

Nos noſtro officio nihil egreſſos, That we haue doone nothyng againſt our dutee, or otherwyſe than we ought to doe.

Egreſſus, a, um, gone foorth, paſſed foorth, ſet foorthe.

Domo egreſſus eſt ad bellum, He went forth to warfare.

Egreſſus annum vndeuigeſimum, paſt nineteene yere olde.

Egreſſus, us, m. g. a going foorth.

Egregius, a, um excellent.

Egregia & præclara indoles, an excellent and good towardneſſe.

Egregia forma, excellent or paſſyng goodly fauoure.

Egregius, the comparatiue, more excellent.

Egregiè, excellentely. ſometyme for Valde, or Nimis, greately, paſſyngely, verate muche, chiefly, principally, eſpecially.

Egregiè cordatus homo, a verate wyſe and diſcrete perſone.

Seruus egregiè fidelis, a verate faithfull and truſtie ſeruant.

Egregiè græce loqui, to ſpeake grede excellentely, and paſſyngly well.

Quod ab eo egregiè diligeris, be cauſe he loueth you exceadyngly.

Horum ille nihil egregiè præter cætera ſtudebat, He gaue hym ſelf to none of theſe thynges ſpecially more than other.

Egula, égulæ, f. ge. a kynde of byrnſtone vſed to make woulle white.

Egurgito, aui, are, to drawe out, as ſpeour out of a place.

EHem, is a woorde ſpoken whan a man is moued with ſome thyng, which is newely happened.

Eheu, alae.

Eho, an interiection of callyng, it ſignifieth, hoe. alſo of one that moueth his eare to here ſome ſecrete thyng: or of a troubled mynde: or whan one perceyueth a thyng ſodeynly. alſo of meruaylyng.

Ehodum ad me, Hoe, come hyther to me.

Eho tu, hoe ſirra, whan one calleth a man to hym, forgetteyng his name.

Eho, is vſed in aſkyng a queſtion, as Eho quæſo, laudas, qui heros fallunt? Jh ſyr, or why ſyr, doote ye prayſe them, that begyle their maiſters?

Eho tu, eho tu, hoe ſirra ſirra.

EIa, ſometyme it exhorteth. ſometyme it blameth or reproueth one, that threateneth or taunteth.

Eia vero age, dic, Well go to, ſpeake on.

Eia haud ſic decet, what ſoote, that is not ſeemyng: Or, it ſhoulde not bee for your honeſtee ſo to doote.

Eia vt elegans eſt Eih what a minyon it is.

Eia autem inimicos: what ſyr your enemies?

Eia, in principio epiſtolæ poſitum.

Eiiculor, aris, ari, or Eiiculo, aui, are, to ſhoote throwe, or caſte a farte of.

Eiectio, ônis, f. g. a throwyng or caſtyng out.

Eiectamentum, ti, neu. ge. pourgeyng or ſuche thyng as the ſea or ryuers doo caſt on lande.

Eiero, éieras, aui, are, to refuſe or forſake a iudge.

Eiectitius, a, um, beyng caſte oute, or that caſteth out.

Eiecto,

Eiecto, aui, are, to throwe or caste out.
Eiectus, a, um, throwen or caste out.
Eiicio, éjcis, iéci, iicere, to cast out, or put out.
Ejcere & excludere.
Retinere & ejcere, contrary.
Ejcere foras, to caste out of doores.
Ejcere in exilium, To banysshe or to sende in exile.
Ejcere ex animo memoriam alicuius, To putte one out of our remembraunce, to forgette one wyllyngly.
Ejcere dicitur mulier, subaudi partum, To trauayle before the tyme.
Ejcere suum animum de aliquo, To tourne his mynde, affection, or loue from one.
Ejcere se in agros, to goe hastyly into the fieldes.
Eiecit se ex oppido in syluas, he flange sodenly out of the towne, and went into the wooddes.
Ejcere vrinam, to make water, to pisse.
Ejcienda hæc animi molicies, I muste caste awaye this tenderneſſe of herte.
Eioneus, one of the princis of Greece, whiche came to Troie: an other of Thrace, whiche ayded the Troianes.
Eiulátio, ônis, f. ge. a bratyng out with lamentacion, a waylynge or crynge out.
Eiulâtus, us, m. g. idem.
Eiulo, éiulas, áui, âre, to cry out, to wayle.
Eiûro, eiúras, aui, are, to dooe beſyde the lawe, to renounce, to reſigne, to refuſe a iudge.
Eiurare magiſtratum, to reſigne an office.
Eiurátio, ônis, f. g. a renouncyng, a reſignacion.
Eiuſmodi, & eiuſcémodi, ſuche, like, of the ſame ſorte or facion.
Eiuſdem farinæ, of the ſame ſorte or condicio.
Eiuſdem notæ, of the ſame eſtimacio or ſtate.
Eiuſdem modi, of the ſame ſorte, ſyke.

E ANTE L.

Elâbor, éris, elápſus ſum, elâbi, to ſlyppe or ſlide awaye, to eſcape, to fall out.
E memoria elâbi, to go out of memory, to be forgotten.
Elabi de, é, or ex manibus, to ſlyppe out of ones handes, to eſcape from one.
Satis te elapſurum omni ſuſpitione arbitrabare, You thought you ſhoulde eſcape well ynough without any ſuſpicion: or you thought you ſhoulde auoyde all ſuſpicion.
Elaborâtus, a, um, perfectely or cunnyngely wrought, doen exactly with ſtudy & diligence.
Omnes apud hunc ornati elaboratique ſunt verſus, All the verſes that he writeth, are elegant and cunnyngly made.
Elabóro, áui, âre, to laboure or endeuour diligently, to trauayle or take peyne in a thyng, to worke cunnyngly and exactly.
Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuit, what ſo euer coulde bee endeuoured or doen.
Eniti & elaborare.
Sed in litteris certé elaboraui, But in deede in the ſtudy of good letters I haue labored and taken peyne.
Elaborare aliquid, to worke a thyng with great cunnyng and diligence.
In iis potiſsimum elaboramus, in thoſe thynges we haue chiefly trauayled.
Ad iudicium alterius elaborare, to endeuour and take peyne to content and ſatiſfie the iudgement of an other.
Elacata, or elacotena, a hynde of ſelte ſyſhe: or after ſome a ſauce vſed in olde tyme.
Elacteſco, ſcere, to tourne into mylke, or waxe white as mylke.
Elæa, a citee of Aſia, an other of Italye the people wherof bee called Eleatæ, or Elini. It is alſo a citee of Phenicia, an other of Bithynia.
Elæmpórta, æ, f. ge. the profyttyng or dyeng of ople for a cite or common weale.
Elæomeli, a certayne hynde of gumme clyke than honye, thynner than roſyn, fatter, an vnctuous, whiche rennieth out of the ſtemes of olde trees, whiche growe in a countree called Palmyris in Syria.
Elæothéſium, ſij, n. ge. a place where men were annoynted after bathyng or waſshyng.
Elamitæ, be called the princis of the Perſians, of Elam the ſon of Sem, as Joſephus ſaith.
Elæon, ople.
Elángueo, guî, ere, to be ſycke, to languyſſhe, to pyne awaye.
Neque elanguit cura hominum ea mens, neyther dyd the diligence of men flake or languyſſhe.
Elangueſco, ſcere, to waxe feble.
Elape, es, f. g. a hynde of ſerpentes.
Elaphoboſcon, an herbe, whiche ſome doe call Gratia dei, commonly Pabulum cerui, a wurt whiche of ſome for lage.
Elaphos, an herte.
Elapido, aui, are, to rydde a place of ſtones.
Elapſus, a, um, eſcaped out of ſome daunger.
Elapſa eſt ſpes, hope is loſte.
Elapſa ex oculis hominum anguis, the adder ſtaie awaye out of euery mans ſyght.
Elargior, giris, giri, to graunt or geue bountifully or liberally.
Elaſſeſco, to waxe weery, to decaie.
Elate, élates, fœm. g. after Dioſcorides is that, wherin a palme or date tree beareth frute, is wrapped. Galene taketh it for the tender and ponge braunche of a palme. Theſtchius doeth affirme the ſame: ſome take it for a hynde of Date trees.
Elâte, proudely, loftyly, grauely, with an high ſtyle, hautely.
Elatérium, rij, n. g. a wylde cucumbre, which hath leaues lyke vnto gardeyne cucumbres, but the frute is muche leſſe, lyke as it were longe apples,

ornes, and hath a greath roote and a white. Some call theim Cucumeres anguini. There is also a medicine so called, made of the iuyce of them, to purge choler and fleume vpwarde and downewarde.

Elatine, an herbe lyke to withwind, but it hath leeues and flowers like buckwheate, it groweth among corne, rennyng buckwheate, or bynde corne.

Elatio, ônis, fœm. gene. loftyneſſe, hauteneſſe: it is taken sometyme in the good parte, and sometyme in the yll. In the good parte: as, In hac elatione & magnitudine animi facillime pertinatia, & nimia cupiditas principatus innascitur, In this highneſſe of hert, and greatneſſe of courage, there is bredde veraie lightly wilfull appetite, and to muche delire of great authoritee. in an yll parte: as, Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec submissionem, The comparison of them that are equall, hath in it neyther arrogance, nor yet submission.

Elatites, m. g. a kynde of ſtones.

Elatro, elatras, áui, âre, to barke, to ſpeake out or alowde.

Elatus, a, um, hyghe or aduaunced, properly in herte or courage. sometyme it ſignifieth proude or arrogant.

Elaudo, aui, are, to name one to his praiſe.

Elauo, elauas, aui, âre, ſiue, ere, to waſhe cleane, to rynſe clothes, to robbe or to ſpoyle, to ridde one of all that he hath.

Elauare ſe bonis, to be cleane waſhed from all his gooddes, to ſpende all away, and leaue nothyng.

Elcebus, a citee in Fraunce, called communely Schelestade.

Elcdana, a citee in Spayne, called Duennes.

Elcia, idem quod Dictamum.

Elea, a citee in the countreie of Lucania.

Eleates, a man of that citee.

Elecebræ argentariæ, harlottes.

Electio, ônis, fœm. ge. an election, an approbation, choyſe.

Electo, aui, are, to entice or allure.

Electra, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, ſhe had a daughter of the ſame name, on whom Jupiter begat Dardanus.

Electrion, the father of Amphitrio, and ſonne of Alceus.

Electrites, certayne yles in the ſea Adriaticum.

Electrius, a, um, of Electra.

Electrum, i, neu. ge. that whiche is in englyſhe called ambre, wherof beades be made. It is also taken for a mettall, parte golde, and parte ſyluer.

Electus, a, um, choſen, pyked out.

Electus, us, m. g. choyſe.

Electror, ôris, m. g. a chooſer, an electour.

Eleemósyna, æ, f. g. almeſſe, pietee.

Elegans, antis, om. g. elegant, freſhe, gorgious cleane, polite, minyon, tricke, pyked, fyne. Mundus & elegans.

Elegans formarum ſpectator, one veraie well ſeene and ſkilled in faire women: a deintie and fyne felowe in chooſyng of faire women.

Elegans in omni iudicio, he that hath a fyne and a good iudgement in all thynges.

Elegans in cibis, fine, pyked in meates.

Eleganter, netely, finely, eloquently, deyntyly, minyonly.

Elegantia, æ, f. g. elegancie, gorgiouſneſſe, cleanneſſe, beautee in wooydes, neteneſſe, hanſomneſſe, trymneſſe.

Elegantia morum, nourture, veraie honeſt behauiour.

Elégia, æ, fœm. g. lamentableneſſe, a lamentable ſonge.

Elégia, órum, n. g. lamentable verſes.

Elegiacus, a, um, pertaynyng thervnto.

Elegidion, n. g. a lamentable verſe.

Elegiógraphus, phi, m. g. a writer of lamentable verſes or balades.

Elegus, élega, um, lamentable.

Elei, people in Grete in the countreie ſometyme called Peloponeſſus, nowe Morea.

Eleleus, one of the names of Bacchus.

Eleliſphacos, the herbe called ſauge.

Elementárius, a, um, pertaynyng to elementes, letters or principles.

Elementariæ literæ, the croſſe rowe.

Elementarius ſenex, an olde man that learneth his croſſe rowe.

Elementum, i, n. ge. the firſt or principall matter, wherof all thinges dooe take their begynnyng, whiche bee foure in noumbre, fyre, ayre, water, and erth. Alſo the letters, wherof ſyllables be made, are called Elementa.

Elenchus, chi, ma. ge. an argument, reproupnge ſubtilly an other argument. It is alſo a table in a booke, to ſhewe the places by letter or otherwiſe. It is alſo a great pearle, or other precious ſtone that women were wont to hãge at their eares.

Eleo, eui, ere, to ſpotte or ſoyle.

Eleoſélinum, ni, n. ge. an herbe, whiche of ſom is called ſmallache.

Eleoplullon, an herbe, called alſo Phillon.

Eleoſtaphylos, a vine grafted on an oliue, and bearyng the frute of both trees.

Elephantezógraphi, be called thoſe peincters, that peincte with puoyre.

Elephantia, ſeu Elephantiaſis, a kynde of leaproſie, wherin the fleſſhe dooeth ſwelle, and is full of ſpottes, it is ingendred of blache choler.

Elephantiacus, a leaper.

Elephantiæ, be ſerpentes, ſo called, becauſe he, whom they doo byte, falleth into the kynde of leaproſy, whiche is called Elephantia.

Elephántina, a citee of Egypte. alſo a certayne confection. lohe Celſus. li. 5.

Elephántinus, a, um, pertaynyng vnto an olyphaunt.

phaunt.

Elephántini libri, amonge the Romans were bookes, wherein theyr lawes were written, whiche concerned the nobilitee.

Elephantis, an plande in the ryuer Nilus.

Elephas, ántis, ma. g. or Elephantus, ti, an olyphant, the greattest of all foure footed beastes, his forelegges bee longer than his hynder. He hath ankles in the lower parte of his hynder legges, and fiue toes on his feete vndeuided, his snoute or nose is so longe, and in suche fourme, that it is to hym in steede of an hande, for he neyther eateth nor drinketh, but by bryngyng his nose to his mouthe: therwith he healpeth vp his mayster or keeper, therewith he ouerthroweth trees. He hath fower teethe on eyther syde of his mouthe, wherwith he eateth & grindeth his meate. He hath also twoo great tuskes, the male greater than the female, bowynge downewarde: His tongue is verie litle, and so fare in his mouthe, that vneth it maie be seene. Of all beastes he is the most gétyl and tractable. For by many sundry wayes he is taught, and doth vnderstand, in so muche that he lerneth to do due honour to a kynge, he hath a great perceiuyng, and excelleth in sharpenesse of witte. The female, whiche he ones seasoneth, he neuer after toucheth. The male olyphant lyueth. 200. yeres, at the least. 120. yeres. The female almost as longe: but the floure of their age, is about. lx. yeres. They can not suffer wynter nor colde. He loueth ryuers, and will often go in to theim vp to the nose, wherwith he bloweth and taketh wynde, but swymme he can not for the weight of his bodye. Plinius and Solinus write, that they vse none aduiserye. yf they happen to meete with a man in wilderues being out of any waie: gentilly they will go before, and bringe hym into the playne waie. In battaile reigned, they haue no small respect, for they bring theim that bee fore hurte or werye, into the middell of the hoste, to be defended. They are made tame by drinkyng the iuyce of barley, they haue continuall warre against dragons, whiche despyse their bloude, and therfore lying in awaite, as the Olyphant passeth by, the dragon (beyng of an excedyng length) wyndeth his tayle about the hynder legges of the olyphant, and letyng hym to go, thrusteth his head into the Olyphãtes nose, and exhausteth his breath, or elles byteth hym in the eare, wherunto he can not reache with his nose. And whan the Olyphaunt wareth faynte, he falleth down on the serpent, which is full of bloude, & with the poyse of his bodye breaketh him: so that his owne bloudde, with the bloudde of the Olyphaunt, renneth out of hym myngled together, whiche is called Cinnaberis, in englyshe Synoper.

Elephantus, is sometyme vsed for puyse.

Elcuies, ei, f. g. a purgation.

Eleuo, éleuas, aui, are, to lyfte vp. sometyme to take awaie, to minysshe, to extenuate with woordes, to make lyght and of litell value, to dispraise.

Lepóre eleuare, quod obiectum est, With pleasaunt and preatie woordes to extenuate that whiche is laied agaynst vs.

Authoritatem eleuare, to diminysshe ones authoritee.

Eleuare ignominiam, To defface his ignominie, and recouer honour.

Eleuare verbis famam vrbis captæ, With woordes to mitigate the fame and bruite of conquerynge the citee.

Eleus, untis, a citee of Thrace.

Eleus, the name of Bacchus.

Eleusinius, a, um, of the citee Eleusis.

Mater Eleusina, Ceres.

Eleusina sacra, ceremonies of Ceres the goddesse.

Eleusis, a citee in Greece, not farre from Athens, where Eleusius reigned.

Eleutherius, a, um, that maketh free, or deliuereth out of bondage.

Eleutheros, a ryuer by the towne of Orthosia.

Elicio, élicis, elicui, or elexi, ere, elicitum, & electum, to drawe out or gette out, to pryse or a thynge or a woorde, to prouoke or allure, a great a thyng.

Elicere aluum, to prouoke to the stoole.

Inferorum animas elicere, to reyse vp the spirites of theim that be dead.

Ex terræ cauernis ferrum elicere, to myne vnder the earth for pyon.

Ad eliciendum vulgi fauorem, to allure and gette the fauour of the people.

Suscitare & elicere fontem, to cause a well a springe.

Elicere ignem conflictu lapidum, To strike fyre by beatyng stones together.

Elicere lachrymas, to make to wepe.

Sudorem elicere, to cast one in a sweate, to cause one to sweate.

Multa ab ipso Publio elici possunt, you may gear the knowlage of many thynges by Publius hym selfe.

Elicere archana alicuius, to gette one to vtter his secretes.

Suspicionem elicere ex re aliqua, to gather suspicion of any thyng.

Verbũ ex eo nunquam elicere potui, I could neuer geat hym to speake one woorde.

Ita eliciam verũ, so shal I gette out the truthe.

Ad colloquium elicuit, He gat him to come to communication.

Elicere in insidias, to trayne one into an ambushement.

Elicito, to drawe often.

Elicius, a, um. that drawe th or allureth out, the surname of Iupiter.

Elico, aui, are, to tourne vp feete downe.

E ANTE L.

,ônis, ma. gene. he that tourneth thynges of a?der.

,fi, ere, to hitte agaynst a thyng, to breke burst out, to preſſe out, to ſquiſe, to exclude, ſtrangle, to kyll.

idere ignem é ſilice, to beate fyre out of a ne.

idere ſonum, to make a noyſe by beatyng e thyng agaynſt an other.

idere caput, to breake ones head.

erbas elidere, to ſtampe o? powne herbes.

idere alicui oculos, to pull out ones eies.

bilum elidere, To cauſe a whyſteiynge o? ſſynge.

idere pactum, To breake a couenaunt o? rgaine.

idunt fœtus ſues, ſowes by lyng on theyr ygges, ſquiſe theim to deathe.

idi in turba, To bee truſt in a thronge of rople.

idi ægritudinibus, to be ſore vexed with chneſſes.

gnis eliſit nubes, the fyre brake the cloudes, lyghtned.

go, eligis, légi, ere, to chooſe, to electe.

opulus elégit ſibi in principem Octauium, The people dyd electe o? chooſe Octauius to be heyr ſoueraygne.

d munus aliquod éligi, to be choſen to ſome fice o? charge.

De tribus elige quem velis, Of three, chooſe whiche ye will.

matus a,um, filed of, poliſhed, made ſmothe.

mino, aui, are, to put o? caſte foorth from a lace farre of, to hurle o? thruſte out of doores.

Dicta foras eliminare, to publyſhe out of the oores what was ſpoken.

mo, elimas, áui, áre, to make cleane, to po? yſſe, to make perfite. ſometyme to cut of with a file.

nguis, gue, without a tongue.

nguis, is, ſpeecheleſſe, dumbe, that can not ſpeake.

nguo, aui, are, to pluche out o? cutte of ones ungue.

quámen, ínis, n. ge. fatneſſe o? iuyce, wronge o? preſſed out of fleſche o? fyſche. it maye bee uſed for dryppyng of meate.

liquéſco, ſcere, to be diſſolued o? melted.

liquo, cliquas, áui, áre, to melte.

lis, a cuee of Peloponeſus, an other of Troia.

liſa, one of the names of Dido.

liſus, a, um, broken, bruſte, preſſed, ſquiſed.

lix, icis, maſ gen. a fourowe made for water to paſſe.

lium, id eſt, lilium ſelueſtre.

lixir, arabice, quinta eſſentia.

lixo, aui, are, to ſeethe o? boyle.

lixus, a, um, ſodden, boyled.

lleborine, a litteli herbe called Epicactis.

lleborius, the leſſe centaurie.

Elleborum; looke Helleborum.

Elleborus albus, an herbe called lyngewoyt, the roote wherof is called neeſyng pouder.

Elleborus niger, an herbe called beares foote, o? after ſome, terwoyte.

Ellenium, nij, looke Helenium.

Ellobia, órum, n. ge. thynges whiche were hanged at the eares of women.

Elium, for ecce illum, ſee where he is.

Ellychnium, ij, neu. gene. the matche whiche is in the lampe, and ſtandeth in oyle, o? the wicke of the candell.

Eloco, élocas, áui, áre, to caſte, remoue o? put a thynge out of his place, to ſette to hyre, o? to ferme.

Elocare fundum, To ſette out a ground to ferme.

Elocare boues aut equos, to leat out oxen o? hoyſes to hyre.

Elocare filiam, to beſtowe his daughter in mariage.

Elocúto, ónis, f. ge. a proper fourme of woyrdes o? ſentences.

Elocútrix, that ſpeaketh o? teacheth to ſpeake.

Elógium, ij, n. g. a teſtification o? report in woyrdes of a mans prayſe o? diſprayſe, of honour o? reproche. alſo a witneſſynge o? pronouncyng of ones owne opinion o? ſentence. It is ſometyme a ſuperſcription on a tombe.

Elongo, áui, are, to remoue farre of, to prolong, to deferre.

Elops, a fyſhe called alſo Acipenſer.

Elops, is alſo the name of one of the Centaures.

Eloquens, entis, eloquent, well ſpoken.

Eloquéntia, æ, f. g. eloquence.

Elóquium, n. g. ſpeeche in a pleaſant manier.

Eloquor, queris, éloqui, to ſpeake, properly it is whan I ſette a thynge foorth in ſpeakyng, that the hearers maie vnderſtande it, as I conceyue it, to ſpeake out. Amonge oratours, to ſpeake eloquently and aptely.

Perge éloqui, ſaie on, tell foorth your tale.

Eloquere vno verbo, tell it at one woyrde.

Elorus, a cuee of Sicilie.

Elotæ, among the Lacedemanians was as much to ſaie as commune myniſters o? ſeruauntes. As ſergeantes, o? ſuch as in London they doo call promen.

Elotus, a, um, waſched awaie, made cleane.

Elpenor, a companyon of Ulliſſes, whiche with other, Circe tourned into hogges.

Elpes, the wyfe of Boetius.

Eluceo, eluces, luxi, ére, to ſhyne, to be bryght, to be vtraie manyfeſt, to appere, to be notable.

Elucere & occultari, contrary.

Elucet animi excellentia in deſpiciundis opibus, there appereth an excellencie of the mynde in the contemnyng of richeſſe.

Spes in puero elucet, there is an hope of towardneſſe in the chylde.

Elucet ingenium in eo, there appereth to be a witte

a wike in the man.
Eluceſco, ſci, ſcere, to be verie bright.
Elucido, aui, are, to ſhyne and make bright outwarde.
Elucifico, aui, are, to deprive of light.
Eluctâtus, a, um, that with wraſtling or ſtruggling hath eſcaped awaie.
Tandem eluctatus obſtantia, At the length, after he had hardely and with great peyne paſſed ſuche thynges, as dyd withſtande and lette hym.
Eluctor, aris, ari, with ſtrugglynge or wraſtelyng to haue the vpper hande, or to eſcape awaie, to ſtruggle to come foorth, to come foorth hardely and with peyne.
In ipſo fornacis ore flamma eluctatur, The flame braſteth forth, or as it were, wraſtleth to come foorth at the narow mouth of the ouen.
Elucubro, aui, are, to watche and write by candell light in the night.
Elúcubror, aris, ari, deponens, idem.
Elucus, he that is ſpoke of the dronke of peſtersdaie. alſo a louer of trifles.
Eludo, ſi, ere, to mocke or deceyue. alſo to leaue playing.
Facéte eludere, to mocke feately.
Eluenaca, a kynd of fertill vines. Collu. li. 5.
Elugeo, elúges, eluxi, ere, to leaue mournyng.
Elumbus, bi, m. g. & elumbis, & hoc Elumbe, He that hath feeble loynes, and can not ſtande vpright.
Eluo, ui, ere, to waſſhe out, to rynſe, to make cleane, to pourge.
Eluere maculas veſtium, to waſſhe out ſpottes that bee ſtayned in any garmentes.
Eluere pocula, to rynſe cuppes.
Eluere crimen, to purge ones ſelfe of a crime laied to his charge.
Eluere maculas furtorum ſuorum ſanguine ſociorum, to purge and waſſhe awaie the infamie of ones own thefies and robberies, with the bloude of his felowes, or by puttyng his felowes wrongfully to deathe.
Eluo, aui, are, to ſpue in gluttonye, or to ſpende ſuperfluouſely.
Elurus, looke Aelurus.
Eluſa, an ple againſt Cypres.
Eluſcatio, a diſeaſe of the eies, makyng that one can not ſee either in the night or in the morning, purblyndneſſe.
Elúſco, aui, are, to make purblynde.
Eluſis, & Eluſin, a citee in the prouince of Attica, not farre from Athens.
Elûſus, a, um, illuded, mocked, deceiued.
Eluthéria, æ, f. g. freedome, gentilneſſe.
Eluthérius, the name of a man, and is interpreted, free, gentill.
Eluuia, orum, goode ore.
Elúuio, aui, are, to ſuche out water, after Caleſpine, but the place that he citeth out of Vergile, hath eluctabitur.

Elutrio, aui, are, to poure out of one veſſell into an other.
Elûtus, a, um, waſſhed, rynſed cleane.
Elúuies, ei, and Elúuio, ónis, fœ. ge. ordure or filthe cauſed of abundaunce of water or other ſpreour, a deluge or breakyng of the earthe by great floudde. And by tranſlation, a peſtilence or contagious thynge, corruptynge and deſtroiyng all goodneſſe, as one ſhoulde ſay, a ſpnke of miſchiefe.
Eluxâtus, a, um, idem quod Luxatus.
Eluxuriari, to abounde, to bee ouer rancke or fertile, to geue ones ſelfe to riote and pleaſure.
Elymais, a countreie neere Perſia.
Elyſij campi, the ſame place that is called Elyſij.
Elyſium, a place of pleaſure, where poetes do ſuppoſe the ſoules of good men to dwell.
Elyſius, a, um, the adiectiue.

E ANTE M.

EMaciâtus, a, um, made leane.
Emácio, aui, are, to make leane.
Emácitas, âtis, fœ. g. affection or deſyre to be alwaies dyeng of ſome thyng.
Emacror, âris, ári, to make leane or barayne.
Emáculo, aui, are, to take awaie the ſpottes or make cleane a thyng.
Emancipáti, are they that are out of their fathers rule, or they that are made ſubiectes vnto another man.
Emancipátor, óris, m. g. a feoffour or aliener.
Emancipâtus, a, um, alienated, or geuen to an other mans poſſeſſion.
Emáncipo, or emáncupo, aui, are, to enfraunchiſe or make free, to ſette at liberte, to make ones childerne. ſometyme it is vſed in the contrary ſence, to bynde or make bonde. It is alſo moniy, where a man diſpoſſeſſeth hym ſelfe, & putteth an other man in poſſeſſion of lande.
Emancipare agrum, to diſpoſſeſſe hym ſelfe of a peece of lande, or to put lande in an other mans handē to a certayne vſe.
Emancupo me tibi, I ſubmytte my ſelfe to you, or I put my ſelfe vnder your obeyſance, I geue my ſelfe to you.
Emaneo, émanes, ſi, ere, to dwell out of a place.
Emâno, áui, âre, to iſſue or flowe out, to ſwarme or renne out, and by tranſlation, to be ſpred, publyſhed and knowen abrode.
Emanare ſaniem, to auoyde corrupt bloude and matter.
Emanauit fama, The bruite came abrode, or was ſpredde abrode.
Emanauit in vulgus, it was ſpredde or publyſhed abrode among the people.
Multis enim emanauit indiuis, For it was knowen by many tokens.
Emanſio, onis, a taute among ſouldiours, when they tarrie long out of their campe.
Emanſor, óris, ma. ge. he that wandreth long, and

nd at the laste retoureth home, a lurker.
arcum, a hynde of grapes
argino, aui, are, to take awaie the scurfe a-
bout the brimmes of woundes or sores.
asculo, aui, are, to geide, or to take awaye
the courage of a man, or to abuse a man childe
in lecherye.
ath, a citee that is nowe called Antioche.
athia, a part of the rotalme of Macedonia.
athius, a, um, of Emathia.
atureſco, túrui, ſcere, to waxe rype.
aus, a noble citee of Palestine, which is nowe
alled Nicopolis.
ax, âcis, an adiectiue, he or she that is redy to
ye any thyng, a great byer.
bamma, âtis, n. g. sauce.
bata, or Epibade, a shyppe called a barke, or
passager.
bat unicon ius, that right that the creditour
ath on the landes or goodes of his dettour,
whiche he laied in morgage to hym.
blema, blématis, neut gene. pictures made
f woode, stone, or mettall of one colour, set in
oode, stone, or mettall of an other colour, as
e see the chesse boordes and tables called
ounters. It is muche vsed in Italye. It is of
ome taken generally for all smalle ymages,
lowres, or other thynge, attached to any other
hynge, as on cuppes of golde or syluer it is
sed by translation, for the figures or ornam-
es of oration.
boline, a shrubbe growinge in Asia, the Juice
f the leaf is good against poison.
bolissmus, mi, ma. ge. the addynge of a daye
n the yeere.
bolium, li, the argument or first entrie into a
lace or enterlude.
bolium, li, neu. gene. a barre of a doore. al-
o a mans parde, or rather the entrance in to a
urney.
bryon, i, neu gen. signifieth the chylde con-
ceyued, before it receyueth perfect shape of a
man or woman.
medullo, aui, are, to take out marowe. And by
translation to declare or make manyfest.
mem, olde writers vsed for eundem.
mendate, purely, without faute.
mendo, ôms, f. g. an amendement.
mendâtor, ôris, mas. gen. a correctour, or an
amender.
mendatrix, icis, f. g. the femenine.
mendatus, a, um, amended, made better.
mendicâtus, a, um, begged.
mendico, aui, are, to aske in fourme of beg-
gyng, to despyse lyke a begger.
mendo, aui, are, to amende, to correcte, to
make better, to take awaie a thyng that is yll,
to heale.
Alaumcitam emẽdat flos Hederæ, the floure
of pup stoppeth the flixe, or helpeth one that is
laxatiue.

Emensus, a, um, that hath measured, or that by
goyng hath passed ouer a place: or passiuely,
that is measured, or that by goeyng hath been
passed ouer.
Eméntior, tiris, titus sum, iri, to make a manys-
fest lye, to feigne that is not true, to counter-
faite.
Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum, I am he,
whom thou diddest counterfaite.
In aliquos ementiri, to make a lye vppon any
persons.
Ementiri & fingere.
Ementiri authoritatem alicuius, to take vpon
hym falsely the authoritee of any man.
Ementitus, a, um, falsely feigned.
Emercor, âris, ari, to bye.
Eméreo, émeres, rui, ére, to merite, to deserue,
to offende.
Emergo, ersi, ere, to issue or com out of a place,
where a thynge is drowned, or where it was
hyd, to appere or shewe it self, to escape.
Delitescere & emergere, contrary.
Emergere extra aquam, to ryse and appeere
aboue the water.
Emergere ex mendicitate, to ryse out of po-
uerte and become ryche.
Emergere vtero puer dicitur, To come first
out of the mothers wombe.
Emergere ex iudicio peculatus, to escape the
iudgement, wherin one is accused for robbyng
a prince or common weale.
Cum ventus emersit, whan the wynde began
to ryse.
Amor emersit, the loue appereth or sheweth it
selfe playne.
Emergit depressa veritas, The truthe beyng
oppressed aryseth and sheweth it selfe.
Emergere, & se ad bonam frugem recipere,
To aryse from lewdnesse, and become thryftie
and honeste.
Ad summas emergere opes, To become ver-
raie ryche, to ryse to great rychesse.
Emergi, the impersonall.
Emergere ex aliquo negotio, To dispatche
hym selfe of a busynesse.
Emergere ex incommoda valetudine, to be
recouered of a noious disease.
Emerseram commodé ex Antio in Appium,
I departed in good tyme from Antium vnto
Appium.
Eméreor, éris, eri, to deserue to the vttermost.
Eméritum, ti, neu gene. a stipende or pension
that those souldiours had that were pardoned
from the warres.
Eméritus, a, um, that hath deserued or serued for
his duetie, sometyme complete, finyshed. also
that is deserued.
Emeriti milites, olde worne souldiours, whi-
che were pardoned of warres, and yet not-
withstandyng had pensions, whiche wer cal-
led Emerita stipendia.

Emeritum ſtipendium, the laſte wages that a man taketh in warres.
Emeriti ſenes, olde men excuſed from labour by age.
Emeriti anni, the yeres of a mans age, whan he is paſt labour and trauayle.
Emeritæ apes, dozres oz great bees, that make no moze hony.
Emeriti boues, oxen wered and ouer laboured, that drawe no moze in the plough.
Emeriti à publicis functionibus, diſcharged by reſon of age, from bearyng publike offices, diſpenced withall, exempted.
Emerita Auguſta, a citee of poztugall, called now Merida.
Emérſus, a, um, that apereth out of the water after it is drowned, oz out of a place, where it was hydde.
Emerſus ab admiratione animus, a mynd that is come to him ſelfe after a great wonderyng.
Emétior, îris, enſus ſum, iri, to meaſure, and by tranſlacion, with iourneyng oz goyng, to paſſe ouer a place oz waie.
Emetiri iter vehiculis, to trauaile oz iourney in wagons.
Emetiri vno die ingens ſpacium, to trauayle oz rydde a great ſpace in one daie.
Emeto, émetis, emeſſui, ere, to reape corne oz other thynge.
Emico, émicas, emicui, and emicaui, are, to ſhine fozth, to hold vp the fynger oz ſome other thing, to daunce oz leape, to appere higher than other, to excell, to come oz iſſue foorth ſodeinly.
Multis calamis ex vno radice emicantibus, with many ſtemmes riſyng oz ſpryngyng out of one roote.
Sanguis émicat per mille foramina, blonde iſſued oz ſpzange out at a thouſande places.
Sol emicuit, the ſonne aroſe oz appered aboue the earthe.
Cor meum cœpit in pectus emicare, Myne herte beganne to leape in my body.
In prælio victor émicat, He appered in the fylde as vanquiſher oz conquerour.
Emicuit longe ante omnes Eufranor, Eufran oz farre excelled all other.
Emigro, émigras, áui, âre, to go from one place to dwell in an other.
Emigrare é vita, to die.
Eminátio, ónis, ſ.g. a threatnyng oz manaſſyng.
E'minens, entis, om.g. that appereth hygher than other, that is moze excellent.
Eminentia, æ, ſ.g. excellencie.
Emineo, émines, ni, nêre, to ſhewe oz excelle aboue all other, to bee hygher than other.
Eminere & apparere.
Eminere extra terram, to appeere aboue the grounde.
Eminêre quatuor digitos tranſuerſos, to be higher than other the thickeneſſe of foure fingers. Moles eminet aquam, the huge heape appered aboue the water, oz it was higher than the water.
Eminet ira indies maior, his anger appereth daiely greatter and greatter.
Nemo magnopere eminebat, no man was greatly hygher aduaunced than other, ne of muche greatter authoritee than other.
Eminere foras, to ſhewe hym ſelfe out of dozes.
Eminere in re aliqua, to excell in any thyng.
Eminebat ex ore crudelitas, cruelter ſhewed ſelfe in his countinance.
Eminet ferrum per coſtas, went through hym, and was ſeene on the other ſyde.
E'minor, âris, ari, to threatten ſtreightly.
Eminulus, a, um, â litteli ryſyngе in height, a litteli aboue other.
E'minus, farre of.
Emiror, âris, to meruaile greatly.
Emiſſárium, rij, n.g. a ſluice oz place to let water out of a ponde oz ryuer.
Emiſſárius, rij, m.g. ſignifieth ſometyme hym, whiche is ſente bezore in battayle to eſpy, or ſhyrmyſhe, ſomtyme a ſeruaunt that is alwaies at hande, ready to bee ſent foozth. alſo ſignifyeth ſuche a perſone as is ordeyned of hym that is in authoritee oz any great office, to deuaunce his bribrie, oz to herken and tell tales. alſo it ſignifieth an hozſe ſtalyon, whiche vſeth to geat coltes. ſometyme a cauillour oz falſe accuſer, ſubozned by ones enemies.
Emiſſarius palmes, a vine braunche cut of, or that is bent out from his felowes.
Emiſsio, ónis, ſ.g. a caſtyng, hurlyng, oz ſhoyng foozthe.
Emiſsitius, a, um, that is ſent oz caſte foozth.
Emiſsitij oculi, rollyng eyes, gaſyng hyther and there about.
Emiſſus, a, um, ſente out.
Emitto, emiſi, ĕre, to ſende foozth, to publiſhe, to manumiſe, to ſette abzode.
Emittere aculeum in hominem, to thruſte his ſtinge in one, and by tranſlation, to ſhewe extremptee of his wzath againſt one.
Aliquid dignum ſuo nomine emittere, to publyſhe oz ſette ſome thynge abzoade, worthy his name.
Emittere ouum, to laie an egge.
Emittere ſagittas arcu, to ſhoote.
Emittere ſaturitatem, to emptie the bealy.
Emittere vocem, to ſpeake. alſo to groue.
Emittere manum, amonge the lawyers to make a caution oz prouiſo with ones owne hande.
Emittere manu, to manumiſe, to make free.
Emmanuel, is interpzeted, God is with vs.
Emmaus, looke Emaus.
Emmelia, æ, ſ.g. a certayne quiet kynde of daunſynge, as it were a pauion.
Emo, émi, emere, to bye, to purchaſe.
Care emere, to bye deere.
Bene emere, to bye good cheape.

appered

Piper pondere emitur, pepper is bought by weyght.
Emere precio alterius, to bye at an other mās price or valuyng.
Emere aliquid in publicum, to bye a thyng to the intent it shulde bee common.
Emere aliquem donis, To corrupte one with gyftes. Ego spem precio non emo, I purpose not to bye hope with money. I will not cape out of hande, in hope of that that is to come. I will not bye a birde in the bushe.
ēmódulor, aris, ari, to synge in measure and proporcion.
ēmodus, an hyll, whiche about the borders of Indie, is diuided into boughtes.
ēmóllidus, a, um, softe, tender.
ēmóllior, iris, iri, with retchyng to auoyde out, as one doeth fleume with coughyng. also to moue or shake.
ēmollio, liui, lire, to make softe or pliaunt, to make tender or nyce.
ēmolumēntum, ti, n. g. profite gotten of labor. Emolumento esse alicui, to bee profytable to one.
ēmóneo, émones, ui, ére, to warne, to put one in mynd of a thyng.
ēmórior, iris, or eris, emori, to dye vtterly.
ēmortuālis, le, of ones deathe.
Emortuālis dies, the daie of deathe.
ēmortuus, a, um, deade.
ēmotus, a, um, remoued, put awaie.
ēmóueo, émoues, óui, ére, to put awaie, to remoue.
empedocles, the name of a philosophier, whiche supposed all thynges to haue their beginnyng of amitee and variance.
empetrum, empetri, neu. g. an herbe, whiche is commonly called Sampier, it groweth on the sea roches, and is kept in salt and bryne to serue for sauces. It is medicinable agaynst the stone. It is called also Calcifraga, of some Creta marina.
empanda, a goddesse that had tuition of those thynges that are abrode.
emphasis, émphasis, f. ge. an expresse signification of that whiche is intended.
emphracta, shyppes or barges couered.
emphraxis, is, fœ. gen. the obstruction or stoppinge of the pores.
emphysema, a swellyng of the eye leddes.
emphysēma, a swellyng of the guttes. also idem quod Emphysema.
emphysodes febris, a vehement heate, whiche causeth to bee in the mouthe, wheales and inflammations.
emphyteósis, f. g. the makyng of a thyng better than it was, whan it was receyued or letten, as lande.
emphyteóta, tæ, ma. ge. he that taketh a thyng, and promiseth or couenanteth to make it better than he receyued it.

Emphytensis, sis, f. g. a grefting or plantyng.
Empirice, es, f. g. phisike consystyng in practise, or gotten by practise.
Empiricus, a, um, that practiseth, properly physik.
Emplástica, ci, n. g. a playster.
Emplastrátio, ônis, f. ge. a graffyng betweene the barke and the woodde, or rather a graffyng by takyng the budde of one tree, with a part of the barke, & settyng it on an other stocke with a playster made of claie or ware.
Emplástro, aui, are, to graffe betweene the rynde and the woodde. looke Emplastratio.
Emplástrum, tri, neu. g. a playster or confection made of dyuers thynges.
Emplastrum in arboribus, a playster of claie or ware, to lay about the tree or graffe, where the barke is taken awaie.
Empneumatosis, sis, fœm. gene. a ventositee or windinesse in the stomake, or an inflation, by the whiche it is pufft vp.
Emporéticus, a, um, pertenyng to marchandise.
Emporetica charta, paper, wherin marchantes or grossers doo put their wares.
Emporiæ, a citee of Spayne, called commonly Castellon Dempurias.
Empórium, rii, n. g. a place wherein, is kepte a marte or fayre, a marte towne.
Emporeuma, atis, n. g. chapmanshyp.
Emptio, ônis, f. g. a byeing or purchasyng.
Emptionem facere, to bye.
Emptionális, le, that haunteth fayres or markettes, or that vseth to bye muche.
Emptitius, a, um, that whiche is or maye bee boughte.
Emptitius miles, an hyred souldiour.
Emptito, aui, are, to vse to bye, to bye ofterntymes: it is somtyme vsed to be wryte Emptitare.
Emptor, ôris, m. g. a byer.
Empturio, émpturis, iui, ire, to haue a lust or desyre to bye.
Emptus, a, um, bought, purchased.
Emptum constupratumq; iudicium, a iudgement bought and corrupted with bribes.
Empusa, a certayne goste, which in variable formes appered. Demosthenes saith, that Aeschines mother was called Empusa.
Empyicos, he that spetteth out matter and filth, as corrupte bludde and suche like.
Empyrēma, matis, n. ge. a collection of matter in the bulke of a mans body.
Empyrium cælum, the heauen, that is next aboue all the seuen spheares, and signifieth the fyry heauen.
Emucidus, a, um, verie filthie, muche vnued.
Emúgio, emúgis, iui, ire, to bellowe or loowe out lyke a coowe: and by translation, to cry out, or speke out alowde.
Emulgeo, mulsi, gére, to mylke.
Emunctio, ônis, fœm. gene. snuffyng or wypyng of the nose.
Emunctorium, rii, neut. gene. an instrumente,

wherwith the snuffe of a candell is taken awai, a snuffer.

Emunctus, a, um, snuffed, made cleane. also spoyled or destroied.

Emunctus sum auro, I am spoyled or begiled of all my monete, my monete is gotten from me by decepte.

Emunctæ naris homo, a man of a fine and exacte iudgement.

Emundo, aui, are, to make cleane.

Emungo, unxi, ere, to snuffe a candell. also to make cleane a mans nose. sometyme it signifieth to despoyle a man of monete, proprely by craft.

Emunio, emûnis, iui, ire, to fortifie or make strong, to fence.

Emunitus a, um, fortified, fenced.

Emusco, aui, are, to rubbe of the mosse of a tree or other thyng.

Emussitatum, made or wrought by rule.

Emûto, emûtis, iui, ire, to humme or make any other sowne lyke a man that is dumme.

Emuto, aui, are, to chaunge.

E ANTE N.

EN, lo, see. En, was vsed of olde writers for Eum.

Enæma, a medicine of duskye colour, good to heale freshe woundes.

Enargia, æ, fœm. gene. an euident and playne demonstration whan a thyng is so described, that it semeth to the reader or hearer, that he beholdeth it as it were in dooyng, euidencie, perfectnesse.

Enarrabilis, le, that maie be declared or shewed.

Enarrâtio, ônis, fœ. ge. a playne declaracion or exposicion.

Enarro, aui, are, to tell a thyng at length.

Enascor, sceris, sci, to growe or spryngе of a thyng, to be borne.

Enato, énatas, áui are, to swymme out, to swymme to a place sometyme to escape.

Enatus, a, um, that hath growen or spronge.

Enâuigo, aui, are, to saple thorough to a place that one purposed, to escape awaie by sailyng.

Enâuo, aui, are, to employe or bestowe all a mâs diligence.

Operam enâuant, they employe their labour with all diligence.

Encenia, a renouacion or renewynge. it was amonge the Iewes the feaste of dedicacion of their temple.

Encanthis, cánthidis, f. g. a disease of the eyes, when there ryseth a litle knobbe in one of the corners of the eye, so that the eye lyddes can not be opened verie broade.

Encardia, a precious stone, that hath the figure of a blacke herte in it.

Encaustes, tæ, ma. g. he that fourmeth or facioneth a thyng with fyre.

Encaustice, es, f. g. makyng of ymages with fyre.

Encaustícus, and Encastus, a, um, enamelled or wrought with fyre.

Encaustica pictura, an ymage enamelled.

Encaustum, i, n. g. vernysshe, enamell, or other picture, wrought with fyre.

Enceladus, a gygaunt, the sonne of Terra, who the was stryken with the lyghtenyng of Iupiter, and buried vnder the hill Aetna.

Enchimibomata, a kynde of garmentes for yong men or women seruantes, maidens kyrtles or petycotes.

Enchimoides, a certaine herbe lyke to serpillum, an hankull high, full of braunches, and hauyng a rounde leaf. it is also called Lectipes.

Enchiridion, dij, neu. g. an handell of a thyng, sometyme a dagger. sometyme that parte of an oze, that the water man holdeth. it is vsurped for a boke of so litteli a volume, that one may alwaie carp it with hym.

Enchiros, a beast bredde in the orient, as grete as a bulle.

Enchrysón, a kynde of Anchusa.

Enchimonia, when the flesshe is so bruised, that bludde issueth out of the veines.

Enclisis, the holones that is made in a bodie, by dasshyng of a thyng agaynst it.

Encolpiæ, masc. gene. windes rising out of the sea.

Encomion, mij, n. g. a songe or balade, made in the prayse of a cõquerour or noble man, playe.

Encryphias, browne breade.

Enchrysta, thynne oyntmentes.

Enclisis, inclination.

Encyclios, & encyclia, the circle of all doctrine.

Encyclopæ'dia, æ, f. g. that learnyng that comprehendeth all liberall studies and sciences.

Endelechia, looke Entelechia.

Endo, a prepositiõ for In.

Endoitium, for Initium, a begynnyng.

Endo cælum, for In cælum, into heauen.

Endoploro, for Imploro.

Endo procinctu, for In procinctu.

Endrómis, ídis, f. g. a certayne garment, which is heary lyke to Iryshe mantelles, which men vsed in baynes and places of exercise.

Endymion, the name of a man, which found the course of the moone, wherfore the poetes fayned, that the moone loued hym, and descended downe to kysse hym, while he slepte.

Eneco, énecas, ui, are, to kyll or slea.

Enectus, a, um, slayne, almost kylled.

Enectus fame, almoste dead for hunger.

Enérgia, æ, fœm. gene. an efficacie, or effectuall operacion.

Energumenus, one possessed of an yll spirite also lunatike.

Eneruâtus, a, um, made feeble or weake. also tender or nyce.

Languidus & eneruatus.

Eneruis, e, & Eneruus a, um, without sinewes, without strength, feeble, weake, effeminate, tender.

nder.
rno, aui, are, to debilitate or make feeble.
animos enervare, to effeminate mens mynds, to make them tender and nyce.
gaddi, a citee in Judea, from whense the pyne apple baulme cometh.
angis, idem quod Gagathes.
haemon, a medicine made of a certaine gumme, that issueth out of an olive in Arabie.
ydros, a certayne rounde stone, smoothe and white.
ydris, dridis, and Enhydrus, i, a water snake or adder.
im, for, forsothe. somtyme it is expletyue, and doeth but fyll the sentence, to make it soune wel. somtyme it is a copulatiue, somtyme affirmatiue, and is set in the beginnyng.
ed enim, but for as muche.
enim vero, forsothe.
enim me nominat, in deede he nameth me.
At enim istæc in me cuditur faba, but in deede the perill of this will lyght on my neche.
Moriendum enim certe est, For certaynlye we must all dye.
Certe enim scio, yea in deede, I know surely that it is so.
Enim vero, pro ea aduersio, on the other part.
niochi, A fierse and wilde people of Sarmatia, nere to Pontus, whiche had their beginnyng of Rhecas and Amphistratus, the chariot men of Castor and Pollux.
niopeus, Hectors charyot man, whom Diomedes slewe.
nipeus, a ryuer of Thessaly, nere to the whiche the battayle was fought betweene Cesar and Pompeie.
nisus, a, um, that endeuoureth, laboureth, or enforceth it selfe to doo a thyng.
niteo ēnitēs, tui, ere, to shyne, to bee gorgious and cleane, to appere faire & bryghte, to shewe it selfe euidently, to be famous and notable or greatly renoumed.
In eo bello & virtus & fortuna Tullij enituit, In that warre both the valyantnesse and fortune of Tullie appered and shewed it selfe euidently.
Enitent Athenæ cunctis gentibus, the Athenians be famous and renoumed throughe all nations.
Crassi magis enitebat oratio, Crassus style was more beautifull and eloquent.
enitesco enitui, enitescere, idem quod eniteo.
enitor, ēris, enixus & enisus sum, eniti, to endeuour or labour, to enforce ones selfe to doo a thyng, to ascende vpwarde with great difficultee. also to trauayle or bryng forth a childe.
Eniti oua dicitur gallina, to lay egges.
Eniti & contendere.
Eniti partum, & Eniti puerum, to trauayle and bryng forth a chylde.
enixe, and Enixim, diligently, & with all force,

Enixus, a, um, that hath brought forth also trauayling or labouryng to bryng forth. also laborous, full of trauayle and peyne.
Enixa opera, trauayle, wherin a man employeth all his puissance.
Enixior opera, more earnest & greatter labor.
Enna, a citee of Sicile, situate in an high place, and is counted to bee the verie myddell of that countrey.
Ennam, for enam'ne.
Enneaphonos, that hath nine voyces.
Enneas, neadis, the number of nine.
Enneacrunos, a fountayne in Athens, made by Pisistratus.
Enneaphyllon, an herbe hauynge ix. longe leaues, of nature burnyng, and verie holsome for diseases of the ioynes and huckle bones.
Ennius, an olde latine poete, borne at Tarentum, a citee nowe in the royalme of Naples, as some suppose in a towne called Rhudi in Italy, and was brought to the citee of Rome by Cato the Censour. For his learnynge and most honest condicions, he was entierly beloued of Scipio Affrican. wherfore he caused his ymage to be set on his sepulchre. he made many bookes in sundry kyndes of verses, but the stile that he vsed was verie auncient and homely, but they contened graue and substantiall sentences of great wisedome. he dyed at the age of lxx. yeres.
Ennosigæus, the surname of Neptunus.
Eno, aui, are, to swym out, to swym thyroughly to any place.
Enoch, a mans name in holy scripture.
Enodate, manifestly.
Enodatio, ōnis, f g an explication or declaratiō.
Enodatus, a um, declared, made manyfest.
Enōdis, de, without knotte. also without difficultee or hardnesse.
Enōdo, aui, are, to cut awaie the knottes, or to vnknitte: by translacion to declare or make manyfest, to explicate or dissolue doubtes.
Enona, a citee of Dalmatia.
Enonymos, lohe Anonymos.
Enope, a citee nere to Pylus.
Enorchis, a certaine stone, which beyng broken, is like the colions of a man
Enormis, e, great out of measure. also out of square, or out of rule.
Enormiter, naughtily, without measure, vnmesurably, far out of square, greatly amisse.
Enos, a great citee, nighe to the mountayne Lybanus, before Noes floudde, wherin dwelled gyganies, whiche had dominion ouer all the worlde, from the sunne goyng downe, to the sonne rysyng. They trustyng in the greatnesse of their bodyes, and strength, inuented armour and weapons, oppressed all men, and geuyng them selues to all bodily lustes, found pauilions, instrumentes of musike, and all wanton pleasures. They dyd also eate men,

 pyes

pꝛotured delitcraunce of childꝛen beefoꝛe the tyme, and pꝛepared them in to delicate meates. They companied carnally with theyꝛ own mo-theꝛs, syſteꝛs, doughteꝛs, men, and beaſtes: And all miſchief they did commit, deſpiſers of god and all religion.

Enoteſco, ſcere, to come to knowlage, to bee knowen.

Ens, entis, beeyng.

Enſiculus, li, a litteil ſwerde oꝛ hanger.

Enſifer, enſiferi, that beareth a ſwerde.

Enſis, ſis, m. g. a ſwerde.

Crudus enſis, looke Crudus.

Habilis enſis, an hanſom ſwoꝛde.

Accommodare enſem, & applicare enſem lateri, to hange ones ſwoꝛde by his ſyde.

Adigere enſem in pectus, and Condere enſem in pectore, to thꝛuſt one to the heꝛt with his ſwerde.

Diſtrictus enſis, a ſwerde redy dꝛawen.

Recondere enſem, to put vp ones ſwerde.

Tranſuerberare aliquem enſe, to thꝛuſt one thoꝛough wi h his ſwerde.

Ducere enſem, to dꝛawe.

Entelechia, perfection, power to moue it ſelfe, oꝛ after Hermolaus, continuall agitacion and mouyng.

Enterocela, oꝛ Enterocele, a diſeaſe whan the gutte called Cæcum inteſtinum, is fallen in-to the coddes.

Entem, certaine woꝛmes of the earth.

Enterione, the beeth that is in wodde, as the ſoft matter in elderne, aſhe, haſell, and ſuche ſyke.

Enterocelicus, ci, m. g. he that hath his bowels fallen into his coddes.

Entheos, full of diuine inſpiracion, inſpired.

Enthyméma, ãtis, n. g. an imperfect ſillogiſme, lacking the maioꝛ oꝛ the m noꝛ.

Entomon, the herbe, called Elleborum nigrum, in Dioſcoꝛides writen Antomon.

Enûbo, nupſi, ere, to mary.

Enucleate, cleerely, manyfeſtely, exquiſitely, ſometyme without difficultee oꝛ hardneſſe.

Enucleatus, a, um, opened, made manyfeſt.

Enucleo, aui, are, to take out the kernell of a nutte. it is alſo to declare oꝛ make playne a ſentence.

Enûdo, aui, are, to make naked. alſo to interꝛ-pꝛete, to expounde.

Enumeratio, onis, a numbꝛyng oꝛ reckuyng of many thynges together.

Enúmero, aui, are, to numbꝛe, to reken oꝛ caſt.

Enumerare per ſingula, to numbꝛe euery one after an other.

Enuntiátio, ônis, f g a propoſition.

Enuntiatiuus, a, um, that is pꝛonounced oꝛ vttered.

Enuntiátrix, one that pꝛonounceth oꝛ vttereth.

Enuntiâtum, ti, n. g. a pꝛopoſition.

Enunnâtus, a, um, ſpoken, pꝛonounced, vttered,

Enuntio, aui, are, to pꝛonounce oꝛ ſpeake, to declare, to ſignifie, to publyſhe, to diſcloſe, to-uncle oꝛ vtter abꝛode.

Enuntiare conſilia amicorum aduerſariis, to vtter oꝛ diſcloſe the counſayle of ones frendes to theiꝛ aduerſaries.

Commiſſa enuntiare, to vtter abꝛode ſuch thynges as were tolde one in ſecrete.

Enuntiare apud homines, to tell abꝛode a-mong men.

Enutrio, triui, ire, to nouryſhe.

Enyo, enyus, the name of Bellona.

Enyalius, the ſoonne of Bellona.

E ANTE O.

EO, theꝛfoꝛe, foꝛ as muche, vnto that.

Eò loci, in that ſtate oꝛ condition. alſo in that place, oꝛ in the ſame place.

Eôdem loci, in the ſame place oꝛ eſtate.

Nec eò ſecius, and yet neuertheleſſe.

Eò vſque, ſo muche, ſo farre, ſo longe.

Eouſque creuit, donec &c ſo longe, vntill it.

Eouſque, dum anhelet, ſo longe as.

Eo, foꝛ in tantum, ſo muche.

Eò creuit, it incꝛeaſed and gꝛew ſo much.

Eò inſolentiæ pꝛoceſſit, he became ſo inſo-lent and pꝛoude.

Eò, foꝛ pꝛopterea, as,

Eò ad eam admiſſa non ſum, Foꝛ that cauſe I was not ſuffꝛed to come in to hir.

Hæc ad te eò pluribus ſcripſi, vt. &c. I haue theꝛfoꝛe writen theſe thinges moꝛe at longe, &c.

Non eò, quin tibi non cupiam quæ velis, ita ſo, but that I would be glad to doo that yꝛ woulde haue me.

Non eò hoc dico, quin. &c. I ſpeake not this foꝛ any ſuche intent, but that. &c.

Non eo dico, I ſpeake it not theꝛfoꝛe.

Eo magis, ſo muche the moꝛe.

Annos ſexaginta natus es, aut plus eò, ſixty arte. Ir. peꝛes olde oꝛ aboue.

Eò redacta res erat, the mattier was bꝛought into that caſe.

Niſi eò veniam, Except I come thyther.

Sed vſq; eò quo opus erit, yet as the leaſt, as farre as nede ſhall ꝛequyꝛe.

Hæc quæ ſcripſi eo ſpectant, Theſe thynges that I haue writen, pertеyn to this end.

Hæc atq; alia eodem pertinentia, theſe thyn-ges, and ſuche other lyke, pertеynyng to the ſame ende, oꝛ ſpoken foꝛ the ſame purpoſe.

Eò fuerunt cariora, They were ſo much the deꝛeꝛ.

Eo, is, iui, ire, to go, ſometyme to come.

Eo inſectas, I denye.

Eo obuiam, I go to meete with one.

Eo venum, ire venum, to be ſolde.

Celeriter iſti, & rediſti, Thou dyddeſt ꝛun and go quyckely.

Ire grãdibus gradibus, to go with lõg ſteyꝛs.

Pauo-

iamur illum ire noſtris itineribus, Let vs
re hym to go the ſame waye that we haue
ne before hym. And by tranſlacion, to kepe
ſame trade in thynges, that we dyd before
ym.
e nauigio, to paſſe ouer in a ſhyppe.
e pedibus, to go on foote.
e in aciem, to go to warre.
e in aliquem, to ruſhe or renne violentely
apnſt one.
in crucem, go and be hanged.
e in exilium, to be banyſſhed.
e in faſtidium, to begyn to be lothed or abs
orred.
e in ius ad aliquem, to pleade or go to lawe
fore one ſytyng as a iudge.
e in matrimonium ſine dote, to bee maried
uthout dowerie.
ulgabat, ire in melius valetudinem homi-
is, he publyſſhed abrode, that the man began
o recouer his helth, and ware better & better.
neruum potius ibit, he will rather bee caſt
pryſon
re in poſſeſſionem, to take poſſeſſion.
n rixam non ibimus, we will not fall to thy
yng.
bit in ſæculæ nomen tuum, Thy name ſhall
e ſpoken of as long as the worlde ſtandeth, or
hou ſhalte get the a perpetuall name.
re in ſententiam, to condeſcende to ones opi-
ion, to ſaie as one hath ſaide before.
re in ſubſidium, to ayde or ſuccour.
re conſultum male aliquem, To domage or
urte one.
re datum operam amico, to go to healpe
nes friende.
bam ad te, I was commyng to you.
re cubitum, and ire dormitum, to go to bed.
re habitum honorem alicui, to doo honour
nd worſhyp to one
Perditum ire, to deſtroie, to vndoo.
t dies, the date paſſeth awaie.
t ad me lucrum, the vauntage is myne, or the
profite cometh to me.
In exemplum ire, to be for an example vnto
other.
Ire in matrimoniū ſine dote, to be maried &c.
Ilunius it, the riuer renneth.
Eunt præcipites mores, honeſt maners fall
fore in decaie.
Incipit res melius ire quàm putaram, to goe
better forward.
Eunt præcipites mores, the maniers of men
renne headlong vnto all miſchiefe.
Puppis it, the ſhyppe ſayleth.
Proſus ibat res, the matter proceded or went
well forwarde.
Is quæſtum laudem tibi in mea vita? Doeſt
thou go about to get the laude and prayſe by
puttyng my life in daunger.
Iuat, the impſonall.

Ion, the compaſſe of the eye.
Eon, onis, the tree, that the ſhyp Argo, was
made for Iaſon.
Eos, the morning.
Eous, the eaſte.
Eous, i, m. ge. one of the hoyſes of the ſonne. It
is vſed for the date ſterre.

E ANTE P.

EPacta, thynges added to.
Epagris, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Epagoge, es, f. g. a figure, whan I, he argu-
mentes or thynges be conſtrued toge-
ther.
Epagon, epagonis, neu. ge. a troche in a trans
or like engine, called alſo of Vitruuius, Ergo-
rum, or Ergatum, after ſom printes.
Epaminondas, a Thebain borne, (ſonne of an
honeſt gentyll man called Polymnus) in ſun-
dry qualitees excellent, as well of the body as
of the mynde, in all kyndes of muſyke per-
fectely inſtructed, and danced exceedyngly well.
He wraſtled, and ranne no man better. In ar-
mes ſtronge, hardye, and valyant. In martiall
policie, equall to any than lyuyng, wounder-
full well learned in philoſophie, eſpecially in
that Pythagoras taught, the moſte diffuſe and
pure doctrine, contemnyng moſt ſecrete and di-
uine miſteries, whervnto he added moſt noble
vertues. For he was temperate, wyſe, of great
grauitee, vſyng tyme wyſely, of courage inuin-
cible, ſo diligent in obſeruyng trouth, that he
woulde at no tyme lye, neyther in earneſt nor
in game. He was continent, mercyfull, wons
derfull patient, ſuffryng wronges both of the
people, and of his frendes. He was ſecrete and
truſty, ſo faithfull and louyng to his frendes,
that whan any of theim were taken in warres,
or any of their doughters readye to bee maried,
and they not able to ſette theim forth, accor-
dyng to their degrees: he wolde aſſemble the
reſydue of his frendes, and exhorte theim to
geue vnto hym that lacked, accordyng to theyr
powers. he hym ſelfe woulde liberally geue to
the quantitee of his ſubſtance, whiche was but
litteil, although he were in great authorites
(for he refuſed all rewardes, ſauyng thankes
onely) whan he had made a good ſumme of
that, whiche was graunted, before he receyued
it, he brought hym, that ſhoulde haue it, vnto
the geuers, that he mought receyue it of theim,
and knowe howe muche he was bounde vnto
euery of theim. He often tymes refuſed great
ſummes of monee and riche preſentes ſente to
hym by Princes (all though he were poore)
ſaiyng: If the thyng wer honeſt, which he was
requyred to dooe, he would dooe it, becauſe it
was good, without any reward: If it were yll,
or not honeſt, all the goodes of the worlde
ſhoulde not make hym dooe it. If it were pro-
fitable to his countrie, he was bounden and

redy to doo it feerely: If it were otherwise all the richesse in the worlde mought not counterwaple the loue, that he bare to his commune weale. In eloquence no Thebane mought be compared vnto hym, and his sentences were graue, and verrie copendious, wherby in counsailes he vanquished and put to rebuke great and famous oratours. In battaile he ouercam the Athenienses and Lacedemons, and in one daie had the victorie of all Greece. At the last, in the battaile at Mantinea, betwene the Thebans and the Lacedemons, he was stryken and wounded to death with a long speare, the head remaynyng styll in his bodye: yet ketepned he lyfe, vntyll it was tolde hym, that his hoste had the victorie. Than saied he, I haue lyued long enough, for I dye vnvanquisshed. The yron beyng drawen out of his bodye, he dyed, before the incarnation of Christ. 372. yeres. This one thynge is well to beer consydered (as Plobus saieth) the citee of Thebes, before Epamnondas was borne, and also after he was dead, was vnder the rule and in subiection of other people. But duryng the tyme that he was a gouernour in the weale publike, the citee was head and gouernour of all Greece, wherby it maie bee well perceiued, that one suche noble man is more than a whole citee.

Epanadiplósis, sis, fœ. ge. a figure, whan a sentence begynneth with a woorde, and endeth with the same.

Epánados, a figure, whan two thynges rehersed together, be spoken of afterward severally.

Epanalépsis, sis, f. g. a replication, or repetition.

Epanáphora, ræ, f. g. a figure, whan diuers clausses begyn with one woorde, repetition.

Epaphus, the sonne of Jupiter and Io, or Isis, that builded Memphis in Egypt.

Epaphroditus, ti, m. ge. a pleasaunt fellow.

Eparchia, æ, f. g. a prouince.

Eparchiótes, te, one of a prouince.

Eparchus, the president of a prouince.

Epatica, an herbe called lyuer woort.

Epatarius, looke Hepatarius.

Epaticus, looke Hepaticus.

Epatitis, idem quod similax.

Epauxis, is, fœm. gene. an increase, the figure Incrementum.

Epeirus, a countrie, which hath on the north Macedonie, on the weast and south the Ionian sea, and Jonike sea: on the east Achaia. in this reigned the famous Pirrhus it hath lyng to it the Iles Corfun, Ithaca, and Zarynthus. &c. this countrie is now vnder the Turke.

Epenthesis, a figure, whan a letter or syllable is added in the myddes of a woorde.

Epeus, the sonne of Endymion, whiche made the horse that was conueighed into Troie.

Ephébia, æ, f. g. the age, wherin one entreth into mans estate. xv. or xvi. yeres.

Ephébium, i, n. ge. the place where ponge strippynges exercised wrastlyng.

Ephebus, bi, m. gen. he that is of the age of. xv. or. xvi. yeres.

Ephedron, dri, n. ge. the herbe called also Hippuris, or equisetum, whiche beyng sodde in a new earthen vessell, consumeth the Splene.

Ephegesis, the declaration or exposition of thyr, whiche went before.

Ephemera febris, a feuer apte to bee cured in one daie, but neglected, it cometh to be in dyuers sortes of feuers, and accordyng to the nature of theim, continueth longer. The cause therof is sometyme of outward heates, sometyme of much labour or werynesse, sometyme of oppilation, sometyme of repletion, especially of dyuers meates & drynkes, otherwhyles of longe abstinence or watche, or of corruption of that, wherwith the bodie is nourysshed.

Ephemeris, méridis, fœm. g. a booke, wherin is written that, which is doon daiely, a regester, or a booke of reckonyng, wherin thynges layde out and receiued be written.

Ephemeron, is that, whiche apothecaries call wormodartilus, an extreme purger of fleme. also a certaine beast that bredeth about the riuer Hippanis, and a certayne herbe, hauyng leaues lyke a lyly, called also Lilium conuallium, in englishe Lilieconuphancie, as some doo iudge: other thinke it to be called may lilies.

Ephestius. i. familiaris, familiar, of the same house or familie.

Ephestiades, certayne yles, called of the latins Vulcaniæ, and Aeoliæ.

Ephesus, ephesi, a noble auncient citee in Asia the lesse. It is interpreted by some Diuine, my will. There renneth by it a great ryuer called Capstrus, out of whiche be deriued many other riuers. in this citee was the famous temple of Diana, nombred among the. vii. wonders of the worlde, edified by all Asia in an. Lx. yeres, and was set in a fen or marshe grounde, the foundacion beyng firste laied with coles, troden or rammed harde, than fleeces of woll laied theron, and all this was to saue it from erthquakes. The temple was in length. 425. foote, in breadth. 220. In it were. 127. pillours, euery of theim. lx. foote high, made by kynges, the rouffe was of ceder trees, and the doores of Cypres. A lewde persone, of purpose to get a renoume in histories (beyng couetouse of glory, and hauyng none excellent qualitee to attayne therunto) puttyng wylde fyre into the rouffe, dyd burne this temple. His name was Herostratus (as Strabo writeth) wher of proceded a prouerbe.

✠ Herostrati gloria, applied vnto the that seke for a renoume or prayse of a mischeuous act.

Ephi, a measure conteynyng. iii. Romane bussheis, called modij, of our measure nine gallos.

Ephialtes, tis, m. g. a disease, whan one sleepyng thinketh, that a great weight lyeth vppon hym, and

and taketh his wynde from hym. It is of some called the mare, whiche is none other thynge but a fumosytee, ryslyng from the stomache or herte, vp to the brayne, there oppressyng the vertue animall.

Ephialtes, and Otus, two sonnes of Neptune, whiche as poetes doo feigne, did growe euery moneth .ix. yardes, & truslyng to theyr length, intended to ouerthrowe heauen.

Ephippiati, they that haue theyr horses trapped with costly harneys.

Ephippium, ii, neu. ge. the harneys of an horse or mule, a saddle.

Ephod, a vestiment, vsed in the ceremonies of the Jewes, of the whiche were two sortes, one of white lynnen lyke an aube, that other priestes vse: the other, whiche serued for the high priest onely, was made of golde, purple, skarlet twise dyed, and wouen like, like vnto the Tunicle, that the deacon weareth at Masse.

Ephori, were certayn men in authoritee amonge the Lacedemonians, as Tribuni were amonge the Romayns, to whom men myght appele frō the kyng, as in Rome they mought appeale frō the Consules vnto the Tribunes.

Ephorus, the name of a writer of histories, schoolarte to Aristotle.

Ephydros, lothe Ephedron.

Ephyra, æ, or Ephire, es, a towne of Acaia, whiche nowe is called Corinthus. Also a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Ephyreius, adis, a woman of Corinthe.

Ephyrus, a woman of Laconia.

Epi, æ, a towne of Acaia, the people whereof were called Epei.

Epialos, a feuer ingendred of colde fleume.

Epibates, a certayne kynde of shippes, called a barke or a passanger.

Epibata, æ, m. g. a fouldioure on the sea.

Epibatra, the ladder that goeth vp to the toppe castell of the shyppe.

Epicauma, cáumatis, neu. gene. a boule loze in the eye.

Epicharidia, æ, a kynde of botes or shippes.

Epicedium, verses made in commendation of a dead man.

Epicharmus, the name of an excellent philosophier of Syracuse.

Epicheréma, ătis, n. gen. an argument made in reasonyng

Epichrista, ôrum, n. g. oynetynges.

Epichysis, sis, f g. a funnell.

Epicœnum, of bothe the kyndes, male & female.

Epicoma, the difference of sozes, whiche rise in the eies.

Epicrocum, ci. n. g. a garment of saffron colour.

Epicterus, the name of a stoike philosophier.

Epicúreus, and Epicurius, a, um, pertaynyng to the Epicures. also voluptuous.

Epicúrus, the name of hym that dyd putte the principall goodnesse in voluptuousnesse.

Epicus, epica, um, an adiective.

Epicus versus, an exhameter verse.

Epidamnus, a towne in the southwest part of Greece on the sea syde, called also Dyrrachium.

Epidaurus, or Epidaurium, a citee in Greece in the countree called Acaia, wherin was a famous tēple dedicated vnto Esculapius, to the which a great multitude of sicke people dyd resorte, and some in their sleape had shewed vnto them that medicine, whereby they shoulde be cured of their sickenesse.

Epidemētici, they that appoynt lodgynges for suche as folowe, wayte, and attende vppon princes, herbigers.

Epidémia, æ, fœm. g. a pestilence or vniuersall plague of syckenesse.

Epideicticon, demonstratiue, that perteineth to prayslnge or dispraysinge.

Epidipnidæ, arum, fœm. g. banketyng dyshes, brought in at the latter ende of dyner or supper.

Epidromes, drómidis, the armyng of a nette.

Epidromon, the sayle of a shyppe.

Epigástrium, neu. gen. all the bealye, from the boulke downe to the priuie membres, whiche is called also Abdomen.

Epigamia, æ, fœ. ge. affinitee with other by marriage.

Epigenema, nēmatis, idem quod symptoma, apud medicos.

Epigetis, the herbe Climatis.

Epigenes, a philosopher of Bizance.

Epiglosis, or Epiglouis, a small thynge in the innermost part of the tunge, lyke a nether tunge.

Epigoni, the surname of them that were the causers of the seconde warre of Thebes.

Epigramma, ătis, neu. gen. a superscription, an epigramme.

Epigrammatárius, rii, m g. he that writeth verses called Epigrammata.

Epigraphe, es, f g a title or inscription.

Epigrypus, pi, m. g. he that hath a crooked nose.

Epii, certayn people called aft. æ Elidenses.

Epiecia, or Epiyces, f. ge. is that parte of iustice, called in latine Aequum & bonum, in englishe there is not any one word founden therfore, but that therby maie be vnderstand, that equitee, whiche omitteth parte of the rigour or extremitee of a lawe that is written, or cōformeth iustice to the occasion newly happened, whiche was not remembred of the makers of the lawe, applyng it to the thyng, wherof leaste detriment maie seeme to ensue.

Epilépsia, æ, f ge. called also Morbus comitialis, & Morbus sacer, Morbus Herculeus, & Morbus S. Ioannis, in englyshe the fallynge sickenesse, the foule euell. After Alexander it is an infection of the head & brayne, in the parte, wherin is conteyned vnderstandyng, the chiefe of all senses. Galene saieth, it is a colde humour, wherwith the celles of the brayne are not perfectly stopped, prohibityng the soule to

execute

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execute his operacion, vntyll nature haue eftes soones opened the naturall cundites of the brayne, remouyng that humour. It happeneth (as Constantinus writeth) of one of these thre causes, eyther of an humour fleumatike or melancoly, bredde in the hynder moste parte of the brayn, or of a wynd grosse & cold, oppressyng the brayn, or of humours to muche aboundyng in the stomake, so that the fume thereof ascendeth vp to the brayne by the sinures, by whose grosnesse the wayes or passages of the vytall spirites are stopped.

Epilépticus, ci, m. ge. he that hath that disease.

Epiligma, nǽ, fœ. ge. a certayne base ointment, that is commonly vsed of all men.

Epimelas, a certaine white precious stone, somewhat duskish in the vpper parte.

Epilogus, i, m. gene. a conclusion in writyng or speakyng.

Epimacus, a mans name.

Epimelis, a kynde of medlar trees, the fruits whereof hath iii. or iiii. stones.

Epimelon, & Epimelida, a certayne kynd of wilde yng appuls, verie sower & noyous to the head and stomake: some thinke it to be the crabbe or wildinge called Vnedo, other thinke it a kinde of peares, lyke Barbar. in Coroll. de arboto.

Epimenides, a noble philosophier in the yle of Crete: who beyng a yong man, and sent by his father to seeke a sheepe, for werynesse and heate of the daie, went into a denne or holowe place in an hyll to reste hym where he slepte continually. 47. yeeres, and than beyng awaked, went forth to seeke his sheepe, and not fyndyng hym, returned home, and fyndyng an other man dwellyng in the house, whiche was his fathers, and beholdyng euery thyng altered, he went into the citee, wher at the laste he founde his yonger brother, beyng a man of great yeres, of whom he knewe all that was happened, and after became a meruaylous philosophier, and wrate of the nature of thynges, and of the diuine generacion, and had the gyft of prophecie, as some suppose. He lyued (as Laertius writeth) 179 yeres after other mens writynges 154. yeere And was before the incarnacion of Christ 147. yeres.

Epimemidium, a kynde of herbes, that hath a rounde roote lyke an onyon, & is displeasaunt in eatyng.

Epimetheus, the sonne of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus.

Epimyctis, looke Epinyctis.

Epimythium, n, n. g. the declaracion of a fable in a morall sence.

Epinicia, órum, verses conteynyng prayses.

Epinicium, ii, neu. g. a feast or iope made for victory: as bonfyres, and banketes therat.

Epinyctides, a wheale or pustle that ryseth on the shynne by nyght also a disease in the eye.

Epinyctis, is also a booke or regester of thynges doone in the nyght.

Epiodium, or Epicrdium, dii, n. g. a songe, songe at a burriall, before the corps be buried.

Epiphanes, notable or famous, it was the surname of Antiochus the most cruell tyranne.

Epiphania, æ, fœ. g. a manifestacion. it is also a solemne feast in the churche.

Epiphonema, atis, neu. gene. a sentence or exclamacion, conteynyng the summe or conclusion of a thyng.

Epiphora, rǽ, f. g. a sickenesse of the eyes, called the dropping of the eies.

Epiploocele, es, f g a disease, whan the intrayles or the thynne skyn or cuete, that compasseth the intrailes, falleth into the codde.

Epipomphalon, li, n. g. a disease, when the net or cuete, wherin the guttes are lapped, breaketh out at the nauell.

Epirhedium, dii, n g a waggon or carte.

Epirôta, æ, f g one of Epire.

Epiróticus, a, um, of the countrey called Epirus.

Epirotica mala, called also Rotunda.

Epirus, a region in the southwest part of Grece, lyke Epeirus.

Epischidion, schidii, n. g. a wedge

Episcopâtus, us, m. g. a bysshoprike.

Episcopium, pii, neu. ge. a bysshoppes palayes house, or a place to spye out at.

Episcópius, a, um, pertenyng to espiall.

Nauis episcopia, a shyppe sent out to espy.

Episcopus, pi, m. ge. a bysshop. sometyme an elder: sometyme a clerke of the market.

Epispástica, salues or plaisters to drawe matter and filth out of a wounde.

Epistalma, the commission of a prince, hauing the charge subscribed.

Epistata villica, a woman that hath the ouersight or kepyng of a ferme in the countrey.

Epistates, æ, mas ge. a proctour, an ouerseer, a bailyffe, a stewarde of housholde.

Epistathmi, by the interpretacion of Budeus, ere herbegers, apoynters of lodgeynges for the trayn of princes, whervnto Budeus denieth a latine worde, callyng them Designatores mansionarij, or cesarij. But in myne opinion the greeke name maie be vsed well and properly.

Epistola, æ, f g a letter sent frō one to an other.

Epistolâris, re, pertenyng to epistles or letters.

Epistolaris charta, writyng paper.

Epistolium, ii, n. g. a litell epistle.

Epistómium, ii, neu. gen. a socke or spoute, seruyng out water frō a cundite, a tappe, or other like thyng.

Epistrophus, a kyng of Phocis.

Epistropheus, the foremest ioynte in the necke.

Epistylium, ii, n g the chapiter of a pyllour, or a litell pillour sette vpon a greatter.

Epitaphium, ii, neu ge a scripture written on a graue or sepulchre, an epitaph.

Epitasis, the part of a comedie whā it is most busy and troublous.

Epi-

Epithalámium, ii, neu. g. a longe breyng songe at a weddynge, or verses made in the prayse of them that are maried.

Epithema, thématis, n. g. a medicine laied to the region of the herte or lyuer to coole it.

Epithesis, a counterfaited inscription to deceiue a man.

Epitheta, a deceyuour.

Epitheton, an addition, properly applyed to a thyng for some notable qualitee, whiche it signifieth: as, Scuum mare, the roughe sea: Garrula pica, the chatteryng pye: Crudelis Nero, the cruell Nero: Campi floriferi, the flourysshyng fieldes.

Epithymia, æ, f. g. concupiscence, desyre.

Epithymum, the floure of the harder tyme like vnto sauorie, the toppes thyn and lyghte, the stalkes lyke vnto heares. The difference betweene that and the other floure of tyme, is, that this is greene, of the colour of an herbe, the other is whyte. It groweth specially in Creta. It is hoote and drye in the middell of the thirde degree, and purgeth melancolye or blacke choler: or after other, it is a wede that taketh hold of the braūches of tyme, and so wyndeth about it, that it is nourysshed of the tyme roote, and beareth a flower lyke tyme.

Epithyrum, a meane to conserue olyues.

Epitogium, ii, n. ge. a garmente worne vppon a gowne. It maie be vsed for suche an hoodde as graduates weare in vniuersitees, or elles that whiche they call their habite.

Epitome, es, or Epitoma, æ, f. g. a bridgement, or breuiare.

Epimagus, gi, m. g. a certayne fish.

Epimapécia, órum, the name of all maner vessels belonging to the table.

Epimius, a foote of foure sillables, of the whiche one differeth euer from the other thre.

Epimope, es, f. g. procuration, wardshyp.

Epimopus, id est, procurator.

Epiny rum, ri, n. g. a chese cake.

Epodus, di, a kynde of verses, whiche hath the first verse longer than the second: as,

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Vt prisca gens mortalium.

Epolónes, olde writers vsed for Epulones.

Epomes, idis, a cloke, a hood, to cast on ones shulders.

Epopa,

Epopos, a mountayne.

Epops, epopis, idem quod Vpupa.

Eponedia, a tuter of the Salatiens.

Eporhédicæ, arum, good breakers of horses.

Epos, odos, a woorde or a kynde of verse or songe, whiche conteyneth thynges concernyng as well god as man.

Epóto, áui, áre, to drynke vp all.

Epótus, a, um, dronke vp.

Epulæ, árum, meates. also a banckette made to many persons, sometyme pasture for beastes.

Mensæ epulis conquisitissimis extruebantur, the tables wer set or garnished with most deyntie and costly dysshes.

Profusæ epulæ, feastes to sumptuous or costly.

Epula, æ, was vsed of olde writers in the singular numbre.

Epulâris, re, belongyng to a feast or banket.

Epularis sermo, communication meete for a feast or banket.

Epularis dies, a feast daie.

Epulátio, ônis, f. g. feastyng.

Epulatórius, a, um, apte to be eaten at a feaste or bankette.

Epulâtus, a, um, that hath feasted or banketted.

Epulis, pulidis, f. ge. flesshe that groweth on the gummes about a mannes teethe.

Epulo, ônis, plural. epulónes, men boden to a great feast, or they whiche come vnboden to eate the reuersion. Amonge the gentiles it were they that were called by the priestes to eate that whiche was lefte of the sacrifice, or rather to helpe to make the feast at the sacrifice.

Epulor, aris, ari, to eate at feastes or banquettes.

Epulum, épuli, n. ge. a great feast, whervnto all the people assembled, whiche amonge the olde Romayns was made either to the honor of som of their goddis: or at the buriynge of some notable personage. It maie bee nowe taken for a churche feast, or feast of a brotherhead, or dyner made at a burpall or interrement. It hath been sometymes vsed to bee taken for a banckette.

Equapium, an herbe called also Hipposelinon, Olus atrum, and Olus pullum, in englyshe alisaunder.

Equa, æ, f. g. a mare.

Equária, æ, f. g. an heardе of horses and mares.

Equárius, m. g. an horse leache.

Equárius, a, um, pertεynyng to horses or mares.

Equarius medicus, an horse leache.

Eques, itis, com. gen. an horseman, contrarye to the foteman Sometyme it is take for a knyght. But I suppose that amonge the Romayns, Equites were taken for theim, whiche we call gentill men. It is sometyme vsed for iudges, because they were chosen out of that order. also Eques is taken in Virgil for an horse.

Locare equites pro cornibus, to set the horsemen in the wynges of the battaple.

Equéstris, stre, pertεynyng to Eques, as,

Equestris ordo, The state or degree of gentill men.

Equestres copiæ, the numbre or companye of horsemen.

Equestria, the places assigned for gentilmen, where they satte to beholde any solemne sightes or plates.

Pes equestris, an horse foote.

Equestris, Newe castell in Fraunce.

Equi-

Equiceruus, ui, m. g. called also Hippelaphus, a beast in the orient, hauyng hornes and a long mane to the shulders, and a bearde vnder his chynne, and feete rounde clouen lyke an hart, and is as great as an harte.

Equidem, verily, truely, sometyme in a sentence it signifieth nothyng, but supplieth the nũbre.

Equidem certè idem sum, qui semper fui. As for me truely I am the same man, that I haue been alwayes.

Equiferus, a wylde horse.

Equila, a litteli mare.

Equile, lis, n. g. a stable for horses.

Equimentum, ti, n. ge. the hyre of the stalyon to couer a mare.

Equinus, a, um, of an horse.

Equio, iui, ire, whan a mare desyreth to be couered.

Equiria, ôrum, n. g. plu. a rennyng with horses, a place dedicated vnto Mars.

Equiselis, an herbe lyke an horse maane.

Equisessor, a man on horsebacke.

Equisetum, i, n. g. an herbe called horsetayle.

Equiso, ónis, m. g. an horse breaker, sometyme an horse keeper, Of olde writes it was vsed for all them that had ouersight of any thyng.

Equitábilis, le, able to bee rydden, also a place where horses myght easyly walke.

Equitátio, ônis, f. g. a rydynge.

Equitátus, us, ma. ge. an hoste of horsemen also the acte of rydyng, sometyme the state or order of gentill men.

Equitium, ij, neu. g. the esquirie or companye of the stable, or rather a troupe of horses

Equitius the proper name of a man, and surname of a familie in Rome.

Equito, équitas, áui, áre, to ryde.

In orbem equitare, to ryde round about.

Equitare in arundine longa, To ryde on a stalke or reede: and by translacion to playe the chylde.

Equitari, the passiue, to be ridden on.

Equuleus, lei, m. g. an horse colte. also a maner of tourment made of burnyng plates, lyke to an horse, wherin men were tourmented.

Equulus, li, m. g. a nagge or litteli horse.

Equus, i, m. g. an horse.

Equus carpentarius, a carte horse, or chariotte horse.

Generosus equus, an horse of a holy and lusty courage.

Equus citatus, an horse taken vp a loste.

Cæspitatores equi, stumblyng horses.

Anfractus leuioris equi, the tournynge of a quicke horse nowe on the one syde, nowe on the other, a carriere.

Acer equus, a swifte horse.

Bellator equus, a horse of warre.

Durioris equus, a stubburne horse, that will not folowe the bitte.

Recentes equi, fresh horses.

Equus intractatus, and indomitus, an horse that is not broken.

Equum accendere stimulis, to quycken an horse with the spurres.

Admittere equum, looke Admitto.

In equum ascendere, and Insilire, to leape on horse backe, to take ones horse.

Cadere de equo, looke Cado.

Concitare equum, to take vp his horse with the spurres.

Exhortari equum, to encourege an horse.

Frænare equum, to bridell an horse.

Incidere equo, and Hærere in equo, to sytte on an horse.

Insternere equum, to trappe an horse, or to saddell an horse.

Equus, is also a sterre.

✠ Equus Troianus, a prouerbe, notyng the destruction of a citee to bee nourysshed within the same.

Velis equisque, prouerbially, with all speede and endeuour.

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ERadico, cáui, câre, to pluche vp by the rootes.

Eradicare aures alterius, to annoye a man by tellyng ouer many tales.

Erádo, si, ere, to scrape of or out of a thyng, to putte out.

Albo senatorio erasit, He put his name out of the table of Senatours.

Erani, collectours of taskes or contributions.

Erania pecunia, the money that such collectours doe gather.

Eranthemum, a hynde of camomill, hauyng purple flowres, lyke Chamœmelon.

Eranthemis, idem quod anthyllis.

Erasi, men put out of wages.

Erasinus, the name of a ryuer.

Erasistratus, a noble physitiõ of the house of Aristotle, who for healyng kyng Antiochus, receyued of Ptolomeus his soonne, an hundreth talentes, whiche dooe amount of our money, to.xi li. M. CCC. lxxv. li. he was before the incarnacion of Christ. 243. yeres.

Erasus, a, um, rased or scraped out.

Erate, es, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Erato, the name of one of the muses, whiche had preeminence ouer louers. it is sometyme taken for Calliope.

Eratosthenes, the name of a philosophier.

Ercinia, a wonderfull great wood in Germanye.

Erciscor, scéris, scéri, to diuide or make partition of goodes or landes betwene diuerse heyres, assignyng to euery one his portion.

Erciscundæ familiæ iudicium, a iudgement for the diuydyng or partyng of goodes betwene diuers heyres.

Erecius, one of the names of Jupiter.
Erectum, vsed of olde writers for Arctum.
Erebeus, a, um, of Erebus.
Erebus, bi, m. g. one of the riuers of hell some tyme it is taken for a certayne darkenesse, which poetes feigne to be in helle.
Erechtines, idem quod Senecio.
Erectheus, a kyng of Athenes.
Erectio, ónis, f. g. an aduaunceyng and vprysynge vp of a thyng.
Erectus, a, um, sette or raised vpryght, vprke vp, auaunced, in a readynesse.
Erectus expectatione, attentiue and readye to heare that it shall be spoken.
Erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, readye and glad to recouer their libertee.
Capulo erecto euolare ex aliquo loco, To remoue spredily out of a place with his heare stayenge and standyng vpright.
Animos erectus equus, an horse that roseth aloft, and standeth on his hynder legges.
Erectiore animo esse, To haue a more lustye courage.
Eremi, people in Arabia, whiche goo naked.
Eremigo, aui, are, to saple or passe ouer, to rem ouer, to rowe ouer.
Eremita, æ, ma. ge. an heremite, one that dwelleth in wyldernesse.
Eremodicium, ci, neu. gene. Defaulte of appearaunce at the date whan one is bounde to appeare: or whan sentence is geuen, one of the parties beyng absent, whiche in the digestes Tit. de minor. infra. & in codice de iudiciis, is corruptely red Hermodicium.
Erémus, mi, f. g. a desert or solitary place.
Erépo, repsi, ere, to crepe vp, to clyme vp hardly with great peyne.
Ereptus, a, um, taken away, deliuered. some tyme dead.
Humanis ereptus, dead.
Erechthon, one of Thessaly, whiche for contemnyng Ceres was made so hungry, that he dyd eate the partes of his owne body.
Eresion, ónis, a braunche of Olyue, vsed agaynst pestilence.
Eretria, a famous citee of the yle Subœa.
Eretria, æ, f. g. a kynde of Lettuse.
Eretrici canes, dogges nourished by the commandement of Apollo, which dyd also among other thinges drawe the plough.
Eretum, i, a strete in the Sabines towne.
Ereuthalion, a man of huge greatnesse, whiche was slayne by Nestor.
Erga, towardes, agaynst.
Erga festum natalis Christi, agaynst Christmasse Beneuolentiam erga aliquê habere, to beare fauour or ryght good wyll towardes one.
Ergeylus, the proper name of a man.
Ergastica, a towne of Spayne.
Ergasterium, ii, n. g. a woorkehouse.
Ergastes siue ergasticus, a woorke man.

Ergastulárius, ii, ma. ge. the gayler or keeper of a prisone.
Ergástulum, li, n. ge. an house where men were compelled to woorke on stone or mettall: nowe it is taken for a prisone, sometyme for the prisoners.
Ergástulus, i, ma. gen. a seruaunt or slaue kepte in prisone.
Erganum, an ingine to drawe vp thinges of great poyse or weight, called a craane.
Erginus, a tyranne, whom Hercules subdued and slewe also a ryuer of Thrace.
Ergo, therfore, sometyme it is spoken dysdayngfully.
Fac ergo quod lubet, than dw as the vst. sometyme exhortyng.
Ergo age, go to. sometyme it signifieth because, Illius ergô, For his sake.
Virtutis ergô, because of vertue.
Ergúmenus, vexed with an yll spryte.
Eribœa, the stepmother of Mercurie. also a citee of Macedonie.
Eribinthos, idem quod Cicer. lobe there.
Erice, or erica, cæ, fœ. g. an herbe, that groweth in wilde moores, called in englishe heath, heth hather, or ling. It is also a fysshe, which is supposed to haue a vayne.
Erica'um, n. g. a kynde of hony, wilde honie.
Ericates, a mans name.
Erice, es. Erica, æ, or Erix, icis, the swete broome whiche hath leaues lyke rosemary, but that they bee somewhat prickyng.
Erichinus, a fysshe of the sea called a rochet.
Ericis, a towne of Liguria.
Erictho, a woman of Thessaly.
Erichthonius, and Erichtheus, the fyrst kynge of Athens, whiche inuented a charlot.
Eridanus, ni, a ryuer in Italy, nowe called Padus, in Italyan Po, nyghe to the citee called Patauium, so named of Eridanus, which was drowned in the same.
Erigeron, an herbe called also Senecio, groundswell.
Erigo, érigis, rexi, ere, to set vp, to vprke vp, to reise vp, to aduaunce.
Erigere scalas ad mœnia, to set vp ladders, or a ladder to the walles of a towne.
Erigere ad spem, to put in hope.
Erigite animos, vprke vp your spirites, take courage.
Erigere ad gloriam, to aduaunce to honour, to make renowmed.
Agitati se in spem legis erexerant, They that fauoured the diuision of landes, conceiued a good hope, that the lawe myghte bee brought to passe.
Erigere in gradus, to make higher and higher with steppes.
Erigere afflictum, to succour and comforte one that is oppressed with misery.
Erigere animum & spem asserte, to comfort one,

vne, and put hym in hope of a thyng.
Erigere aures, & animum attendere, to geue eare, and herken diligently.
Erigere rem publicam, to succour the commune weale almost oppressed.
Erigere in digitos, to stande on typtoe.
Erigone, the daughter of Icharius, syster of Penelope, whiche was tourned by the goddis into the signe called Virgo.
Erimanthus, looke Erymanthus.
Erinacius, looke Herinacius.
Erineon, a wylde fygge tree also a citee in Doris.
Erinnys, nyos, or nyis, fœ. ge. the name of one of the furies of helle. sometyme it is taken for the rage of warre.
Erinum, ni, neu. gen. a medicine, purgeynge the head by the eares.
Erioxilon, neut. gene. the woull of the shrubbe called Xylon.
Eriphia, æ, f. g. a wytche.
Eriphyle, the wyfe of Amphiaraus, and syster of Adrastus, which betrayed hir housbande for an ouche of golde, at the siege of Thebes.
Eriphysa, an plande.
Eripio, éripis, ripui, ere, to take away by force, to plucke out, to snatche, to delyuer out of daũgier. sometyme to make haste.
Eripe fugam, flee away in haste.
Eripuisti á me librum, Thou haste taken my booke from me.
Eripuisti me á periculo, Thou hast deliuered me from perill.
Eripuisti mihi pecuniam, Thou haste taken my money from me.
Eripere aliquem domo, To pull one out of his house.
Eripere & extorquere.
Eripere linguam alicui, To pull out ones toungue.
Eripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to lette a man to dooe a thynge that he myghte ones haue dooen.
Eripere alicui amicum, to withdrawe a mans frend from hym by ill tales, or other meanes.
Eripere alicui aspectum senatus, To banysche or forbyd one to come into the senate.
Orationem ex ore tu mihi éripis, thou takest my tale out of my mouthe.
Eripere se á miseria, to delyuer and tyd hym selfe out of mysery.
Eripere pudicitiam, to rauysche.
Se ex crimine eripere, to discharge hym selfe of a crime that he is accused of.
Eris, ris, or éridis, an herbe growyng in Egypt, and may be interpreted contention.
Erisichthon, looke Eresichthon.
Erisinum, ni, n. g. semeth to some philicions to be wild mustard sede.
Erithrodanum, woodruffe or madder.
Erithace, looke Erythace.
Erithacos, the bird called robben redbrest.
Erithea, idem quod erithacos.
Erithales, an herbe of the kynde of syngrene, or houseleeke.
Erithrotaones, a certayne birde of the kynde of geese, somewhat of blackish colour, mixt with redde, they beyng kept in houses, die for anger.
Erodius, a birde, whiche in tyme of treadynge sweateth bloudde. It is translated of Theodorus, Ardeola. Sainct Augustin calleth it Fulica: Suidas supposeth it to bee Cicoma. After Calepine, it is the greattest foule that flyeth, and ouercometh and eateth the egle.
Erôdo, si, ere, to gnawe of, to gnawe about.
Erogátio, ônis, f. ge. distribution of thynges to other men, a liberall geuyng.
Erogâtus, a, um, geuen abrode, distributed.
Erógito, aui, are, to deuyse hertily.
Erogo, érogas, aui, âre, to employe or bestowe on a thynge, to distribute or geue to theym that aske of vs.
Pecunias alicui erogare in rem aliquam, to delyuer moneye to one to bee bestowed on a thynge.
Eropia, one of the yles Cyclades, called also Asis, and afterward Syphnus.
Erôsus, a, um, knawen round about.
Erpillon, li, n. ge. wilde tyme.
Erothalles, idem quod Aizoum maius.
Eros, loue. also a mans name.
Erotéma, ătis, neu. gene. a demaunde, an interrogation.
Erotematicus, he that often demaundeth.
Erórylos, a precious stone lyke to flint.
Errabúndus, a, um, muche wanderyng or vagabunde, straying or rennyng at rouers.
Errans, antis, errynge, wanderynge, straynge abrode.
Errans & vaga sententia, a wauerynge and vnconstant opinion.
Errántia, æ, idem quod error.
Errática, herbes, which doo grow of theim selues without culture, ye maie call theim weedes.
Erráticus, a, um, that creepeth here and there, as, Vitis erratica, a creepyng vine that shoteth out in diuers places.
Erratica herba, a weede or herbe that groweth wyldely abrode, without sowyng.
Errátio, ônis, fœ. gen. a goyng out of the way, a wandryng, a straying abrode, a rouyng.
Errâtus, a, um, that one hath wandered or straped in.
Petere veniam errato alicuius, to desyre pardon for a thyng that one hath dooen amisse in.
Erro, aui, are, to erre, to roue, or wander, to strape abrode, to be deceyued. sometyme to go to pasture.
Inter audaces lupus errat agnos, saith Horace.
Errare de verbis alicuius, to mysse vnderstandyng the woordes that one speaketh.
Varij colores sæpe errant in vultu solis, when the sonne semeth to be of diuers colours.

Cir-

Circum villulas omnes errare, to go aboute from one maner place to an other.
Erras, ſi id credis, Thou art deceyued, yf thou thynke ſo.
Malo in hanc partem errare, I had rather erre or bee deceyued in this.
Teneo, quid erret, I perceiue well, wherein he is deceyued.
Tum erras via, Thou arte cleane out of the waie, thou arte vtterly deceiued.
Erratur in nomine, They hytte not or know not the ryght name.
Erro, onis, m. g. a ſterter aſyde, a wanderer, a loyterer, a vagabunde.
Erroneus, idem quod Erro.
Error, óris, m. g an errour, proprely where falſhoode is affirmed and taken for trouthe, or trouthe for falſehode. ſometyme ignoraunce. alſo deceipte, trumpery, wanderyng.
Mentis alienatæ error, raupng, madneſſe.
Eodem errore captus quo nos, deceiued in the ſame thynge that we bee.
Errorem creat, looke Creo.
Afficere mentis errore, to make madde.
Afficere errore, to deceyue.
Auferam, or Eripiam tibi errorem, I wylle open the trouthe to you, or I wyl informe you of the trouthe, ſhewe you wherin you be deceiued.
Duci errore, looke Duco.
Aberrore auellere aliquem, to withdrawe a man from an errour or falſe opinion.
Feſſus errore viarum, wery with wandryng or goyng out of the waie.
Inducere in errorem, to deceyue, to bryng into errour.
Lapſus errore, or per errorem, deceyued by a falſe opinion that he had conceiued.
In magno errore ſunt, They bee in a great errour, or they be greatly deceyued.
Inſammo errore uerſari, teneri errore, trahi errore, in errore eſſe, to bee deceiued, or in a falſe opinion.
Erubeſcendus, a, um, a thynge to bee aſhamed of.
Erubeſco, bui, ſcere, to bee aſhamed, or to bluſhe.
Nec erubuit ora veſtra, and yet was he not aſhamed to come before you.
Erubeſco loqui, I am aſhamed to ſpeake.
Erubeſcere fortunæ, to be aſſhamed of that hath chaunced to one by fortune.
Eruca, æ, f. g. an herbe called Rockat. Alſo a woorme called the canker, whiche is commonly vpon colewoortes.
Eructo, aui, are, to bealche or breake wynd out of the ſtomake, & by tranſlacion, to ſpeake rudely, and with greate deſpite, to ſende or caſte foorthe.
Eriçero, aui, are, to throwe out, or cary awaye rubbel, as morter, ſtones, and other like thynges of olde buyldynges decayed or pulled downe.

Erúdio, érudis, iui, ire, to teache any arte or ſcience, to inſtruct, to informe, to make cunnyng.
Erudire ad rationem vitæ, to inſtruct to ſome maner of lyuyng.
Erudire in aliquare, to inſtructe one in any thynge.
Erudire aliquem artes, to teache one artes or ſciences.
Erudire laboribus iuuentutem, to exercyſe or bryng vp youth in labours.
Eruditiuit te vſus, vſe hath taught you.
Eruditio, ónis, f. g. doctrine or teachyng.
Eruditulus, li, m. g. ſomewhat learned.
Eruditus, a, um, learned or taught, inſtructed.
Eruditus græcis literis, learned in the greeke tungue.
Erugátio, ónis, f. g a wrinklyng.
Erugo, looke Aerugo.
Erugo, giui, ire, to bealche or breake wynde vpwarde, the ſimple of eructo.
Erúgo, áui, áre, to make wrinkled.
Erugare cutem, to make the ſkyn wrinkled.
Eruília, æ, f. g. a graine, whiche ſome call tares, but I thinke it rather to be ſome other kinde of graine, that groweth in corne fieldes.
Eruiangina, næ, f. g. a certaine weede growynge amonge corne, and by windinge about it, killeth it. this wede hath a ſtalke a foote and an halfe high, ſomewhat ruddiſh, rough, tender, & hath a katte or groſſe leafe, either a pelow flower, or ſomewhat whitiſh, the roote a finger biggeat to called alſo Orobanche, choke wede.
Erulia, ſome do ſuppoſe to be frenche beanes.
Erumna, looke Aerumna.
Erumpo, rúpi, ere, to breaſte out, ſometyme to leape forthe with violence, to breake out of an holde or citee vpon ennemies: and by tranſlacion, to come abrode to the knowlage of men.
Erumpet in neruum iſtæc fortitudo, A prouerbe diuerſly expounded, for it may ſignifie, This courage of thyne maye bryng the to an halter, or to litte by the heeles: or it maye ſignifie, This great ſtrength and courage of thine wylle come vnto nothynge. Whiche prouerbe is taken of Archers, whiche oftentymes when they put forth moſt ſtrength, breake the ſtrynge of theyr bowe, and the arrowe falleth downe at their feete, wherby the ſhoote is loſt, and cometh to nothynge.
Quæ per hoc triennium agitata ſunt, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Suche thinges as haue ben priuily canuaſed theſe three yeres ſpace: doo nowe at this tyme breake foorthe ſodainely.
In actum erumpere, to come to effecte.
In occulto colloqui, quæ mox in omnium pernitiem eruptura ſint, To commune of thoſe thynges priuyly, whiche in effecte er it be longe, will tourne to the vtter deſtruction of the whole commune weale.
Erumpunt ſe ex portis foras, they breake forth or they ſſued out at the gates of the citie.

Hæc,

Hæc, quo eruptura ſint, timeo, I feare to whar ende or iſſue theſe matters will come.

Erumpit amentis hominis furor, The furye of that brayneleſſe felowe will ſhewe it ſelfe at ſometyme.

Erumpunt lachrymæ, the teares braſt out.

Ne in me ſtomachum erumpant, That they doo not viter or ſhewe theyr rankred ſtomake or malice towarde me.

Iam ne hoc erumpere mihi gaudium licet? maie I now out with this my ioye & gladneſſe

Illuſtrantur & erumpunt omnia, All your ſecretes be nowe manyfeſt to ſee, & come abrode to euery mans knowlage.

Erunco, aui, are, to weede out.

Erungium, a certayne herbe, loke Eryngium.

Eruo, éruis, ui, ere, to drawe out with force, to pluche vp by the rootes, to get and come to the knowlage of thynges by labour and ſtudy.

Eruere in lucem, to make manifeſt or knowen.

Eruere ex tenebris, idem.

Aurum terra eruere, To dygge golde out of the earthe.

Eruere oculum, to pluche out ones eie.

Sus roſtro ſemina eruit, The ſowe rooteth vp the ſeede with hir ſnoute.

Et ex iis ea eruere, quæ ſcriptores græci prodiderunt, And to picke and geat out of them the knowlage of thoſe thynges, which the grehe authours haue put in writyng.

Eruere herbas noxias, to pluche vp weedes.

Erúpuo, ónis, fœm. ge. is whan an hoſte iſſueth haſtily out of a citee, campe, or fortreſſe, and fetteth on their ennemies.

Erutus, éruta, um, pulled, picked, or weeded out.

Eruum, i, neu. gene. a kynde of pulſe, called alſo Orobos, there is of it bothe white and redde. ſome take it to be the ſame that Eruilia is, it is greater and better then a fetch.

Erycus, a mountayne in Sicile, where was a temple of Uenus, of the whiche ſhe was called Erycina.

Erymantheus, and Erymathyus, a, um, of Erymanthus.

Erymanthus, idos, Arcadie.

Erymanthis vrſa, the wyfe of Lycaon, whiche was turned into a beare.

Erymanthus, a mountayne in Archadye, where Hercules ouercame a bore, that deſtroied the fieldes. There are alſo a wodde and a ryuer of the ſame name.

Eryngium, or Erynge, a kynde of thyſtelles, hauyng long leaues, & long ſtalke with a rounde knappe full of long pryckes, in the fourme of a ſterre: The roote wherof, beyng condyte, and conſerued in honye with Cynamome & cloues, comforteth nature, and ſtirreth courage. It is alſo called Yryngium, and Centum capita, of the apothecaries corruptly Irringorum, in engliſhe hulner, or ſea holy: for it groweth muche bythe ſea ſyde.

Eryſipelas, âtis, neu. g. a certayne ſore or beyle redde round about.

Eryſipelæ, ârum, fœm. ge. an inflamacion with redneſſe, wherwith is a feuer or horrour in the body.

Eryſiſceptrum, the name of diuers herbes. Diocl.

Erythace, es, f. g. bees meate whyle they labour.

Erythacus, maſcu. gene. a byrde called Robyn redde breaſt.

Erythea, an yle in the ſea Gaditanum, where is ſuche temperatyneſſe of ayre, that men liue exceadyngly longe.

Erytheus, a kyng of Athens.

Erythra, a citee of Iſia.

Erythrea, one of the Sibylles. Alſo the countrey out of the whiche Hercules droue his beaſtes.

Erythranon, ni, n. g. a kynd of Iuie.

Erythros, an herbe, wherof Cenocrates writeth, that there is no diſeaſe in the bodie, whiche it is not holſome againſt.

Erythrotaones, birdes of the kynde of gele, whiche is both an excellent whitenelle, and a perfecte blackneſs, and a purple colour about their eies.

Erythreum mare, the readde ſea, ſo called of the kynge Erythra, whiche in engliſhe ſignifieth redde. For in deede the water of that ſea is of the colour of water, as diuers great authours, and alſo experience doeth affirme.

Erythrys, a ryuer, the water wherof, maketh heare to growe.

Erythyos, an herbe called redde beetes, as I ſuppoſe.

Eryx, cis, the name of a mountayne in Sicile, and of a citee theron buylded, wherin was edified a temple to Uenus, wherof Uenus is called Erycina.

Eryx, was alſo the ſonne of Biuta and Uenus, or after ſome of Neptunus and Uenus, which was ſlayne by Hercules, and gaue name to the foreſaid hyll, in the whiche he was buried.

Quid geminas Ericyna meos ſine fine dolores? Oh Uenus why dooſt thou continually double my ſorowes.

E ANTE S.

ESaias, a prophete of the tribe of Iuda, to whom was ſuche abundance of the ſpirite of prophecie, that he prophecied ſo muche of Chriſt, that he ſemed rather to be an euangeliſt, than a prophete. He was of ſuche holyneſſe, that (in the tyme of king Ezechias, whan a citee was beſieged) by his prayer he obteyned of God, that water ſprange vp in litteli quantitee, ſo that the people dyd not perythe for lack of water And whan the ennemies had wonne the citee, and beſieged Seloum, as often as the Iewes came for water, the water ranne out of the earthe abundauntly, and they tooke water,

but

but the straungers, whan they came, could not fynde it. This holy man, for his libertee of speche, in rebukyng the synne of the princis and the people, and prophecyng of the vengeaunce of god vppon that countreie and people, was cutte in twoo partes with a sawe, and buryed vnder an oke: but afterwarde he was translated and layde by the sepulchre of kynges. He was before the incarnation of Christ. viii. C. yeres.

Esalon, or rather Aesalon, a byrde, which breaketh crowes egges, and hir byrdes bee destroyed by the foxe, and ytherwyle she kylleth the foxes whelpes, yf she mave come by theim.

Esau, the sonne of Isaac, and brother of Jacob.

Esca, æ, fœm gene. all maner of meate, as well for men as beastes. also a bayte to take byrdes or fyshes with.

Contemptissimæ escæ, verie vile meates.

Conficere escas, to shawe meate.

Escalis, le, pertevnyng to meate.

Escarius, a, um, pertevnyng to meate.

Escaria mensa, a table, whereat men dooe eate meate.

Escaria vasa, vessels, wherin meate is serued.

Esco, as, are, to feede vpon a thyng.

Escolentum, ti, n. g. meate

Escolentus, a, um, any thyng to be eaten, or that pertevneth to eatyng.

Escolenta animalia, suche beastes as men do vse for their foode and nourysshement.

Escolenta merx, victuales to be solde.

Escolento ore homo, a man with meate in his mouthe.

Escolenta frusta, morsels of meat that be eate.

Esculus, looke Aesculus.

Esdra a certayne confection agaynst diseases of the brayne.

Esis, a ryuer in Italy, not farre from Rauenna.

Esito, esitas, avi, are, to eate often, to vse to eate.

Esquilæ, looke Exquiliæ.

Esse in amicis, to bee one of his frendes.

Essedum, essedi, n. g. or Esseda, æ, a wayne, a char, or wagon.

Esopos, a kynd of wilde lettuce.

Essedarius, ii, m. g. a char or man.

Essedones, a people, wh. th dooe eate their frendes whan they be deade, and dryncke in the sculles of their heades.

Essei, or Essi, people inhabityng in Judea towarde the weste, whiche dooe lyue without women, and contempne golde, syluer, and all other rychesses. They lyue by eatyng of dates. There reserveth continually vnto theim, by the prouidence of God, men from dyuers partes, so that their company neuer kaseth. But none is receyued, onelesse the merite of his vertue and chastitee, dooe auaunce hym.

Essenia, æ, the breyng of any thyng.

Esto, bee it.

Estrix, stricis, a woman rauenour, or deuourer.

Esuriales feriæ, waake dayes, or rather fastyng halfe dayes, on the whiche men dyd forbeare eatyng, fastyng daies.

Esúries, ei, fœ. g. hunger.

Esurigo, iginis, idem.

Esurio, ônis m. g. an hungry felowe.

Ésurio, ésuris, iui, ire, to bee a hungred.

Esurior, the passiue.

Esuribo, for Esuriam.

Esurito, onis, idem quod Esuries.

Esurtor, ôris, mascu. gene. one that is often hungry.

ET, and, aswell, also, bothe.

Te admirantur & ciues & hospites, as well thy countreie men as strangers doo wonder at the, or bothe thy countreie men and straungers doo wonder at the. Sometyme it dooeth signifie but, by an interrogation, sometyme, that is to say.

Annos natus iam sexaginta & senex, Nowe hr. yeres olde, that is to saie, an olde man.

Sit hostis & meus, Lette myne also be an enemie.

Et, in an interrogation: as,

Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi? Et, for Nam, or Quia, as,

Non temere est, & properans venit, It is not for naught, for he cometh in haste.

Et, in the begynnyng of a sentence, as Et finitæ sunt partes duæ, And thus two partes be made an ende of.

Et ille, and than saied he.

Et certe is est, and verayly it is he in deede.

Et quod dicendum nunc fuit, And that I may tell you the truthe. or, And that I may saie as the thyng is in deede.

Etearchius, a kyng of a citee of Crete.

Etenim, for, also, semblably, surely, but.

Etenim nequeo solus, But I can not alone.

Etenim quoniam summam vobis exponere non possum, Nowe because I can not declare the whole summe to you.

Etenim quoniam, for Nam quoniam.

Etenim mulieres? And what of the women?

Eteroci sithon, a kinde of barley, which groweth crooked.

Etesiæ, árum, fœm gene. wyndes, whiche dooe commonly blowe in sommer about the canicular daies.

Etesius, a, um, pertevnyng to those wyndes.

Ethale, id est, fuligo thuris

Ethália, an yle in the sea called Mare Ligusticum, whiche is by Jeane.

Ethálion, a mans name, which was tourned into a dolphin.

Ethánion, ii, n. g. the name of a certayne vessell.

Ethéocles the sonne of Oedipus & Iocasta his mother, whiche caused the warre of Thebes.

Ethesius, a mozter ſtone.
Ethice, es, fœ. ge. the parte of philoſophie pertepnyng to maners.
Ethicus, ethica, um, mozall.
Ethici pictores, peinctets, which in pictures doo lpucly ſette fooꝛth the maners and affections of men.
Ethmoides, the holes of the noſe, by whiche men doe ſmell, the noſthylles.
Ethmus, the middell bꝛidge of the noſe.
Ethnearches, the pꝛiſſe oꝛ ruler of any people.
Ethnearchia, principalitee.
Ethnicus, ci, m. g. an ethniche, a gentile.
Ethológia, the feate of counterfaitynge mennes maners.
Ethólogus, i, maſcu. gene. he that with voyce, geſture and countenaunce, expꝛeſſeth the maneꝛs of men.
Ethopœia, æ, fœm. gene. an imitacion of other mens maners.
Ethopœius, idem quod Ethologus.
Ethruria, looke Hetruria.
Ethruſcus, looke Hetruſcus.
Etiam, alſo, moꝛeouer, yea, yea further, yet.
Ego quoque etiam timida ſum, I my ſelf am fearefull alſo.
Nihil ſuſpicans etiam mali, Dempng none euell as yet.
Vnus ſcrupulus etiam reſtat, One doubt remaineth yet.
Aut etiam maiores, yea oꝛ greatter.
Etiam puerum inde abiens conueni Chremi, Moꝛeouer as I went fꝛom thens I ſpake with Chremes ſeruant.
Latini, pudore etiam non miſericordia ſolum moti, The latines beyng moued, not only with pitee, but alſo with veraie ſhame.
Etiam, foꝛ quin potius, as,
Ab eo nullius authoritas imminuta eſt, aucta etiam, No mans authoꝛitee was by hym diminiſhed, but rather encreaſed.
Etiam, an aduerbe of affirmynge, contrary to Non, as,
Sinon, quomodo tabulas conficis? Si etiam, quamobrem. &c. If ye will aunſwere no, after what ſoꝛte dooe ye make youꝛ regeſter oꝛ reckenyng booke? If ye faie ye, wherfoꝛe. &c.
Et vero etiam mihi, And to me alſo.
Etiam rides? why, doeſt thou laugh?
Etiam denuo? yea agayne?
Etiam atque etiam, greattely, diligentely, earneſtely.
Te prorſus vehementer, etiam atque etiam rogo, I deſyꝛe you verie earneſtly and with all myne herte.
Etiam, hath ſometyme Non ſolum vnderſtanded in it: as,
Etiam hæc me ſolicitant, Not onely greatter matters, but euen theſe ſmall trifles do make me carefull and ſolicitous.
Etiam dum, yet.

Etiam'ne amplius? Haue you any moꝛe to ſaie yet?
Non dum etiam, not yet.
Etiam tu hic ſtas Parmeno? Why Parmeno dooe you ſtande heꝛe yet?
Etiam tum, euen than, oꝛ euen to that tyme.
Etiam ne? Is it foꝛ to it enough yet?
Etiamnum, yet, vntyll than, vntyll that tyme.
Etiam nunc, vntyll nowe.
Etiamſi, although.
Etſi, all be it, although.
Etymológia, lógiæ, fœ. g. true ſaiyng, oꝛ treue expoſition oꝛ reaſon.
Etimólogus, gi, m. ge. he that ſeꝛcheth out the interpꝛetacion of wooꝛdes.
Etymon, etymi, neut. gene. idem quod etymologia.

E ANTE V.

EVacuo, aui, are, to emptye, to make vacant.
Euacuare aluum, to purge the bealy.
Euadne, the daughter of Thebes, the wife of Œſopus, and the wyfe of Capaneꝰ, was ſo called, whiche loued hir huſbande ſo feruentlp, that whan ſhe heaꝛde that he was taken at Thebes, ſhe fell neꝛe dead in a ſoune, and afteꝛ whan his funeꝛall was celebꝛated, ſhe lepe into the fyꝛe.
Euádo, aſi, ere, to eſkape oꝛ paſſe with daunger, to appeeꝛe, to clyme, to deliuer, to be, to come to, to go.
E cuſtodia euadere, to eſcape out of pꝛiſon.
Amnem haud difficulter euaſit, he paſſed the ꝛiuer eaſily.
Omnes ſermones malignorum euaſit, he alwaies eſcaped the ꝛepoꝛt of malicious tongues.
Vana euaſit ſpes, our hope was vayne, oꝛ came to naught.
Vites apprehendendo ramos, in cacumina arborum euadunt, Mines by takyng holde of the bowes, clymbe vp to the toppes of treeꝛs.
Euadere in terram, to eſcape to lande.
Siquando aliquod ſomnium verum euaſerit, If one dꝛeame chance to pꝛoue treue at anp tyme.
Euadere ad muros, pro aſcendere.
Euadere ante oculos, To come in ſyghte, to appeeꝛe.
Superas euadere ad auras, to go to heauen.
Euadere é morbo, to eſcape a ſyckneſſe.
Perfectus Epicurus euaſerat, He became a peꝛfect Epiture.
Probum euadere, to pꝛoue an honeſt man.
Summus euaſit, He pꝛoued an excellent man.
Quo euadas neſcio, I can not telle to what purpoſe oꝛ intente you ſpeake theſe thynges.
Videamus hoc quoꝛſum euadat, leat vs ſee to what ende this thyng will come.

Hu

Hoc euasit, The matter came to this issue or ende.

Heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum euaderet, I feared to what ende my maisters continuall gentylnesse would come.

Euadet in aliquod magnum malum, It will come in effecte to some great mischiefe.

Euadere ad frugem bonam, to come to good thryfte, to thryue, to ware honest.

Euæmon, the sonne of Eurypylus, whiche came with the grekes to Troie.

Euænetus, the name of a kynge of the Lacedemonians.

Euagátio, ônis, a rouyng or straying abrode, a spreadyng abrode.

Euágor, áris, ári, to wander or strape, to roue abrode, to spreade abrode, as the boughes of trees, to renne ouer as a ryuer dooeth, whan it ouerfloweth, to make digression, to speake from the purpose.

Euagántur aquæ, the waters burste out, and spreade farther abrode.

Euáleo, éuales, lui, ere, idem quod Valeo, to be of power, to make or can.

Euáleſco, ſcere, to ware verie stronge.

Euállo, áui, áre, to put out of the doores.

Euálo, lis, uállere, to make cleane rome.

Euan, the name of Bacchus. Also it is an exclamation to the prayse of Bacchus, & is as muche to saye, as Bene puer, O good chylde.

Euander, or Euandrus, the propre name of Latinus sonne, who by his mothers counsayle slewe his father, and leauyng his owne countrey Archadia, came into Italye, and entrynge into the mouthe of Tiber, and expulsyng the inhabitaũts, rest d in the hil Palatine, where he beganne to buylde the towne Palanteum.

Euandrius, a, um, of Euander.

Euáneo, & Euaneſco, euánui, ſcere, to vanyshe awaie, to perysshe.

Opera eius euanuerunt, his woorkes ar perished and laste.

Extenuatur & euaneſcit ſpes, Oure hope is dcaied and vanyshed awaie.

Vetuſtate euaneſcere, by longe continuance of tyme to vanyshe awaie, and come vnto naught.

Euanuerunt & exanuerunt amnes, the ryuers were consumed and dryed vp.

Euangelia, órum, plur. nu. sacrifices and solemne prayers made after good tydynges also the rewardes geuen to them that brought the good tydynges.

Euangelium, li, n. ge. good tydynges, nowe it sygnifieth the gospell.

Euangelus, li, one that bryngeth good tydynges.

Euánidus, a, um, vayne, fraple, that wyl soone perysshe and vanyshe awaie, vnfruitfull.

Euanno, áui, áre, to vanne rome, or other lyke thynge.

Euapelus, li, m. g. a foole or idiote,

Euaporátio, ônis, f. g. a brethynge, an euaporation.

Euax, an interiection of reioycyng.

Euax, iurgio vxorem tandem abégi, Deina, I haue put at the laste dryuen my wyfe awaie with chydyng.

Euarchus, a ryuer of Scythia in Europe.

Euaſto, áui, áre, to waste and destroie, to spoyle,

Eubœa, an yle in the greke sea, and the name of the citee situated in the same, it is now called Nigra pont: in that is the citee Chalcis, where Aristotle died.

Eubœus, and Eubœicus, a, am, of Eubœa.

Eubulus, the name of an history writer, and is interpreted prudente. also a citesyn of Athens, who was ennemie to Demosthenes.

Eucaírla, æ, fœm. g. opportunitee, good occasion to doo a thynge.

Eucarpia, a citee of Phrygia, where growe great plentee of verie fayre grapes.

Eucháriſtia, æ, fœm. ge good grate, a rendryng of thankes. It is nowe taken for the sacramẽt of the aultar.

Euchíla, orum, n. g. meates of good iuyce.

Euchimon, mi, n. g. a hynd of Elleborus.

Euchíon, the name of Bacchus.

Euclides, the name of a famous geometrician, scholar to Socrates.

Eucrates, a wily miners name.

Eucteria, orum, places, in whiche the actes of prouintes be contained.

Eudæmon, the countreye of Arabia.

Eudamidas, the sonne of Archidamus, and brother of Ageo.

Eudora, a nymphe, Oceanus and Tethys daughter.

Eudorus, the sonne of Mercurie and Polymela.

Eudóxia, æ, f. g. good renoume or good fame.

Eudoxus, the sonne of Eschines, an excellẽt geometrician, astronomer and phisician, scholar to Socrates and Plato.

Euectio, ônis, f. g. carrying foorthe.

Euectiones, power or licence graunted by the prince to vse those horses that be appoynted for the common postes.

Euectus, us, masc. gene. cariage, conueiyng by shippe.

Euectus, a, um, caried out, aduanced, extolled.

Eueho, éuehis, exi, ere, to carie out, sometyme it signifieth to extoll or lyfte vp.

Virtus éuehit ad æthera, Vertue bryngeth a man to heauen.

Euelatum, wynowed.

Euello, uelli, and euulſi, ere, to pluche vp, to pull awaie. Mala radicitus euellere, to pluche vp naughtynesse by the roote.

Euellere ſibi ſcrupulum ex animo, to putte a doubte out of his minde that he is troubled with.

Euellere opinionem aliquam ex mentibus hominum, To pluche an opinion or perswasion out of mens myndes.

Euellere ex complexu, to pull one onte of a mans armes, whome he enbzaceth. And by translacion to take one from a man, whome he loueth entierly.

Euemerus, a mannes name verie familyar with Philyp and his sonne great Alexander.

Euenetus, a capitayne of the Lacedemonians, whiche with Themistocles kepte the passages of Thessaly agaynst Xerxes.

Euenio, ēuenis, ēni, ire, to happen by chaunce, to come to passe. sometyme to come to.

Euenit ex sententia, It came to passe as I, thou, or he wolde haue it.

Euenit præter sententiam, aut præter spem, It happened otherwyse than I, thou, or he thought or trusted.

Forte euenit, by chaunce it happened.

Si velim numerare quibus bonis male euenerit, yf I wolde numbre to what good persones mischaunces haue hapned.

Prosperè euenire, to chaunce well, to come well to passe, to haue prosperouse successe.

Vtplerunque euenit, Is it chaunceth for the moste parte.

Vereor hæc blanda dicta quo eueniant, I feare to what ende these fayre and flatteryng woordes wyll come.

Euenit, impersonall, it chaunced so.

Euēnit vt moreretur ille, It chaunced hym to dye.

Euēnus, a ryuer descendyng from Thyate, and diuidyng Calidonie. also a philosopher, whiche affirmed fyre to be the beste sauce for al meates

Euentilo, aui, are, to wynowe, fanne, or blowe. wynde.

Euentum, ti, a thynge, whiche hapneth in consultyon.

Euentus, us, happe, chaunce, successe. sometyme it is taken for the ende or conclusion of a thyng, or that chaunceth or foloweth of any thynge.

Euentum præstare, to warrant all that whiche shall happen.

Non sine euentu, not without good successe.

Euentu aliquid coniectare, to coniecte of a thyng by that that foloweth of it.

Ad omnem euentum paratus sum, I am redy to abyde what so euer wyll chaunce.

Prædictum est fore eosdem euentus rerum qui fuerunt, It was tolde before, that the thynges would haue the same ende or conclusion, that they chaunced to haue in deede.

Varij belli euentus, dyuers and vncertayne chaunces of warre.

Euerbero, aui, are, to beate, to clappe vppon a thyng as a bryde dooeth with his wynges.

Euergetes, the surname of one of the Ptholomees.

Euergo, ere, to sende out, to make to issue out.

Euertiātor, ōris, m.g. he that hath goodes of the testatour with condicion, that if he performe not his laste will, or dooe disturbe it, he shall lose all that he hath.

Euerriculum, li, n.g. a fysshynge nette called a dragge, and by translacion, one that by extorcion robbeth and spoyleth, and as it were, sweepeth all thynges cleane awaye with hym.

Euerro, ri, ere, to swepe cleane.

Euersio, ōnis, f.g. destruction.

Euersor, ōris, m.g. one that destroieth and ouerneth all thynges vp set downe.

Euersus, a, um, destroyed.

Euerto, ti, ere, to tourne vp set downe, to destroie, to abolyshe.

Euertere aliquem bonis, to spoyle a man of all that euer he hath.

Funditus euertere amicitiam, To destroye frendeshyp vtterly.

Totam euertit dialecticam, He confounded all the science of logike.

Euertere leges, to dissolue & abolyshe lawes.

Nauem euertere, to ouertourne a shippe.

Euertere rem publicam, to destroie and turne a whole commune weale vp set downe.

Euestigio, by and by, at an instant.

Euganei, people of Venece.

Euganei montes, mountaines in Italye by Padowe.

Euganeus, a, um, of those hylles.

Euge, well doon, an interiection of praisyng, of reioysyng, of agreeyng, of congratulacion.

Eugenia, æ, f.g. noblenesse.

Eugeniæ, certayne excellent grapes.

Eugium, caro eminula inter cūm symphysēos.

Euhoe, a noyse, that they doo make, whiche are in great heuynesse or waylyng.

Euhyas, ádis, fœm. ge. a woman preest of Bacchus.

Euhyus, the name of Bacchus.

Euibro, ēuibras, aui, āre, to shake or brandishe.

Euictio, ōnis, f.g. when we conuicte one by the law, to delyuer out of his handes any thynge that he had gotten wrongfully.

Euictus, a, um, ouercome, conuicte in iudgement, proued gylty.

Euidens, entis, om.g. euident, apparant.

Euidenter, clerely, euidently, apparantly.

Euidentia, æ, f.g. euydentenesse, perfitenesse, playnenesse.

Euigilo, aui, are, to watche, to be diligente, to studie or take peines in a thynge.

Tantum euigilat in studio, He applyeth his studie so ernestely.

Consilia euigilata, counsayles taken with good aduisement, or well prepensed.

Euigilare, sometyme for Elucubrare.

Euilesco, euilui, scere, to ware vile, of smalle estimacion or regarde.

Euilla, a countree in the estent, about the whiche The ryuer Phison, whiche we call Ganges, that cometh out of Paradise, dooeth renne.

Euincio, uinxi, ire, to bynde.

Euinco, uici, ere, to vanquisshe, to ouercome, to sur-

surmount, to obteyne by earnest labour, to conuicte one by the lawe, to render any thynge that doth belong to vs.

Instando euincunt, by theyr importune suite and labour, they obteyne.

Euincere morbum, to ouercome a sickenesse by good diete or medicine.

Euinctus, a, um, bounden.

Euiratio, ônis, the makyng of a persone effeminate. also geldyng.

Euiratio pilorum, the makyng balde, or cuttyng of the heare.

Euiratus, a, um, of womanly and childysshe condicions. also he that lacketh his genitours.

Euiresco, scere, to become greene.

Euiro, euiras, aui, are, to take awaie a mans membres of generacion, to make effeminate, and womanlyke.

Euiscerâtus, a, um, bowelled, that hath the bowelles or guttes pulled out.

Euiscero, aui, are, to boowell or drawe out the guttes of any thynge.

Euiscus, or Ebiscus, called also Althæa, the great or wylde mallowe, whiche hath a leafe twise so thycke as the common mallowes, and is therfore called of the apothecaries Bismalua, and Maluauiscus, of the Frenchemen Guimanes, lobe Althæa.

Euitabilis, le, that maie be auoyded or eschued.

Euitatio, ônis, fœ. ge. an eschuyng, auoydyng or shunnyng of a thyng.

Euito, aui, âre, to flee, to eschewe or beware, to auoyde or shunne.

Eulabes, he that taketh vpon hym the charge of byldinges.

Euogia, æ, form. gene. a woorde well spoken, a prayse, a benediction, an honest and profitable reason.

Eûm, olde writers vsed for Eorum.

Eumæus, the swyneherde, whiche conducted Ulisses to his house, whan he returned into his countrete.

Eúmeces, a hynde of baulme tree, more hyghe than the other.

Eumelis, a notable Augurian, or soothsayer.

Eumelus, the sonne of Admetus hynge of Thessaly, gotten on Alcesta his wife. also the name of a Troian.

Eumenides, furies of hell.

Eúmetris, m. g. a precious stone, whiche beyng layd vnder a mans head, maketh hym to haue dreames lyke to visions.

Eumîlus, a capitayne of the grekes that went to the siege of Troie.

Eumolpidæ, were certayn prestes or magistrates of Athens, ordeyned in the honour of kyng Eumolpus.

Eumolpus, a man of Athes, whom Suidas writeth to be the sonne of Museus the poete.

Eumónides, a mans name of Thebes.

Eumus, the sonne of Jason.

Eunica, a maydens name in Theocritus.

Eunómia, æ, f. g. a iuste constitucion or ordinaunce of lawes. also due obedience of the lawes.

Eunómius, a great heretike, of Arrius secte, whyche vnto he added of his owne malice, that the son was in euery thyng vnlike vnto the father, and that the holy ghoste had no medlyng with the father nor the sonne. More ouer he affirmed, that all that kepte the fauthe that he taught, shoulde bee saued, had they committed neuer so great a synne, and cõtinued therein. He was about the yere of our Lorde. 353.

Eunucho, aui, are, to gelde men.

Eunûchus, chi, m. g. a man gelded.

Euocâti, souldiours, which for some necessitee bee sodeynly called out of the fieldes vnto battayle.

Euocatio, ônis, f. g. a callyng forth.

Euocâtor, ôris, m. g. one that calleth forth, or that allureth to come forth.

Euocâtus, a, um, called out, commaunded to appeere.

Euoco, euocas, aui, are, to call out, to call forth, or call awaie. somtyme for Vocare, to call. also to allure or prouoke, to summon or cõmaunde to appeere, to call vpon for helpe.

Euocare aliquẽ intus foras, To call one forth that is within.

Euocare aliquem foras verbis alicuius, To call one forth in an other mans name.

Euocate huc Sosiam, accersat Blepharonem, Call ye forth Sosia hyther, that he maie go call Blepharo.

Nostros ad pugnam euocant, They prouoke our men to fight, or badde our men come forth and fight.

Euocare aliquem accitu alterius, to call forth one at an other mans byddyng.

Euocare aliquem Romam, to call vp, or to commaunde one to appeere at Rome.

Euocat ad se, he cõmaundeth to come to hym.

Euocare aliquem literis, to will one by letters to come to hym.

Piscem esca euocare, with the baite to allure the fysshe to come forth.

Euocare deos, with solemne prayers to will the goddes to come to hym.

Euocare dæmones, to call vp yuell spirites.

Euocare ad arma, to make to bee cried or proclaymed, that euery man be readie in harneis, at a certayne place and houre.

Euocare animum à negotiis, To withdrawe the mynde from busynesse.

Vis earum omnis euocatur in palmites, All the strength of them is drawen vp in to the braunches.

Euocare testes, to bryng forth withnesses.

Euoliæ, a noyse or exclamacion that the prestes of Bacchus made.

Euolâticus, a, um, that rẽneth or gaddeth abrode.

Euolito, aui, are, to flie out often.

Euolo, euolas, aui, are, deriued of the nowne

Vola, to steale, to take awaie by stelthe.
Impune aliquid euolare, to steale awaye a thynge, and escape vnpunished.

Euolo, éuolas, aui, are, to flee awaye, to flee out, to renne out, or hye awaie speedily, to passe a way quickely, to steale awaie, or conueie hym selfe awaye quickely, to escape.
Euolare rus ex vrbe, to forsake the citee, and goe into the countreie.
Anima éuolat ex corpóre tanquam ex carcere, The soule departeth out of the bodye, as it were out of a prison.
Euolare ex periculo, to escape out of daunger. Euolare pœnam, to escape payne or punyshement.
Sic euolauit oratio, his woordes wente awaie so roundely.

Euoluo, uólui, ere, to turne hyther and thyther, to rolle or tumble out of a place, to vnfolde, to explicate or expounde, to declare or tell, to meditate, to cast in ones mynde, to tourne as one tourneth a boke, to reade ouer, to studie diligently.
Euoluere se turba, or ex turba, to wynde hym selfe out of trouble.
In mare fluuij se euoluunt, The ryuers renne into the sea.
Euoluere librum, to tourne ouer a booke as one dooeth in readyng.
Euoluere poetas, to studie and reade ouer poetes diligently.
Versus euoluere, to reade verses.
Euoluere naturam rerum, to serche and fynde out the natures of thynges.
Tempus hæc me euoluere coegit, the tyme hath constreygned me to expounde or declare these thynges roundely.
Non possum euoluere exitum rei, I can not fynde out the ende of this mattier.
Promissa somnij euoluere, to muse or thynke on those thynges that semed to be promised in his dreame.

Euolútio, ónis, f. g. rollyng or tumblyng out, a readyng of poetes or verses.

Euolutus, a, um, vnfolded, or vnrolled, tourned out.
Euolutis bonis, a man tourned out of all that euer he hath.

Euomo, éuomis, ui, ere, to vomite, to caste out, to spue, to vtter out, or speake malitiously, and with a cankred stomake.
Euomere iram, to wreake anger, to vtter his malice spitefully.
Emouere virus, to spitte out his poyson, to saie the worst that one can saie.

Euominos, one of the ples called Aeoliæ.

Eupalia, a towne in Locris, whiche some calle Eupalion, and some Eupolyon.

Eupatórium, or Eupatorias, an herbe called Agrimonie, looke Agrimonia. but Mesues calleth that Eupatorium, that in Englesh is named Wandlene.

Eupétalos, a precious stone of a fyry colour.

Euphantasiótos, a gap imaginer of thynges.

Euphónia, æ, fœm. gen. good sowne, a swete or pleasant noise.

Euphorasia, æ, some take for the herbe called eyebright.

Euphórbia, and Euphórbium, an herbe first founde out by Juba the kynge of Libya, and called after the name of his phisition. Looke Ruellius lib. 3. capite. 83.

Euphorbus, a Troiane, the sonne of Panthu, whiche wounded Patroclus, and was slayne by Achilles. also a shepeherdes name.

Euphorion, a poetes name of Calcidonie, whom Gallus dyd translate.

Euphrasia, æ, fœm. gen. an herbe called of some Ophthalmica, or Ocularia, and of the Grekes Euphrosyne, because it clereth the eyes. In englysshe eye bryght.

Euphrasynum, syni, neu. gene. an herbe called buglosse.

Euphrátes, one of the ryuers that come out of Paradise, whiche passeth thorough the citee of Babylon. also a philosophiers name.

Euphrósyna, the proper name of a woman. also the name of one of the thre graces cald Charites.

Euphrósyne, bewrage.

Eupilides, a certaine swellyng or ryslnge of flesh in the gummes, by the innermost cheeke teeth.

Eupilis, a lake in Fraunce Cisalpine.

Eupolis, an auncient poete, whiche in his comedies sharpely tared the vices of the people.

Eupompus, a verie cunnyng man in aruthmetike and geometrie. Also a famous peinter, whiche taught Pamphilus Apelles master.

Euporus, Caius Gracchus seruaunte, whiche at his biddynge dydde slea hym, and after killed hym selfe.

Euprosopon, a promontorie in Phenicia.

Euprépia, comelynesse.

Eurechinemon, id est plantago.

Eureos, a precious stone lyke an olyue beary.

Eurinus, & euritius, a, um, belongynge to the easte wynde.

Euripides, the name of a famouse poet amonge the Greeches, whiche wrate tragedies moste excellently.

Euripidius, the numbre of foxtie in a certaine die.

Euripus, pi, mas. ge. a smalle cundite ryslng of a great heyght. Also a dyche made to enclose places to plaie in, in the steede of hedges. Some do take it for a smalle ponde or stewe. also an arme of the sea, or a narowe passage betweene two places. Euripus also a parte of the sea, betweene Aulis, an hauen of Bœotia, and the Ile of Euboea, whiche ebbeth and floweth 7. tymes in a daie, with so swifte a streame, that it carieth with it shippes with full saile agaynste the wynde: and yet 3. daies euery moneth stoode styll, and moued not.

Eurócias

Eurócias, a tertayne stone, whiche seemeth to be blache and mossy.

Euronotus, a nozth east wynde.

Europa, the thirde parte of the wozlde, diuided from Asia with the great seas, Hellespontus, Propontis, Bosphorus Thracius, & Pontus Euxinus, and hath the vttermoste bounides in the nozthest, the ryuer Tanais. And from Affrike it is diuided by the myddell sea. It was also the name of a fayze maide, daughter of Agenor, kynge of Phenicia, whom Jupiter (transformyng hym selfe into the fozme of a bull) dyd rauysshe, as poetes wzite: whiche of some is interpzeted, that Jupiter caried hir away by force in a ship, in the decke oz maste wherof was a banner oz streamer, wherin was peincted a bull.

Eurotas, a ryuer that renneth befoze the towne of Lacedemonia.

Eurus, the easte wynde.

Eurydice, the daughter of kynge Minois. there was an other of that name, the daughter of Pratus kynge of Argiue. An other was one of the Gozgons.

Eurylus, the name of one of the pzinces of Peloponese. Virgile feigneth a Troiane to bee so called.

Eurybates, a man of Ithaca, Agamemnons seruaunt.

Eurybatus, the name of diuers men: one was a famous robber and theefe, of whom cometh this woorde Eurybatizare, to steale awaie pzuily from theim that haue hym in keppng.

Eurybia, a nymphe.

Eurybiades, one of Xerres capitaynes.

Eurycles, a soothe saier oz diuinour.

Eurydice, a mayden, the daughter of Pisenozis.

Eurycrátidas one of Lacedemonia.

Eurycyon, a gold smythes name.

Eurydamas, a Tropane, an interpzetoure of dreames.

Eurydame, was the wyfe of Leutichis kynge of Spertans.

Eurydémam, the father of Pebzicea.

Eurydice, the wyfe of Ozpheus.

Eurydomene, a nymphe of the sea.

Eurylochus, the kynge of Phlegia, whiche destroied Thebes befoze Cadmus buylded it.

Eurymachus, one of Penelopes wowers.

Eurymedon, the sonne of Faunus. also a riuer of Pamphilia.

Eurymides, a soothsaier amonge the Cyclops, whiche tolde to Polyphemus all that to hym hapned afterwardes by Ulisses.

Eurynome, the wyfe of Ozchamus, and also the daughter of Apollo.

Eurynomes, a dyuell, who as the auncient Gzeches suppoled, dyd eate and consume the flesche of dead men, leauyng the bones bare, whom they peincted in a terrible figure, hauyng longe teethe oz tuskes, sittyng in the skynne of a bulls

lure, of colour betwene blache and blewe.

Euryon, the daughter of Impata kyng of Macedonie.

Eurypylus, one of the soonnes of Hercules, that reigned in the yle of Cous, an other the son of Euemõ, which bothe wer at the siege of Troie.

Eurystéus, a kyng of Grece, ennemy to Hercules, whiche commaunded hym to doo many of his enterpzises.

Eurythmia, æ, f. g. is a beautee in the true kozmyng of the membzes, where the height accozdeth with the breadthe, and the bzeadthe also with the length. Finally all thyng aunsweryng to his pzopoztion, a comely gesture.

Eurythus, kyng of Oechalia, whiche denied to geue his daughter to Hercules.

Eurytion, one of the Argonautes, an other was the sonne of Lycaon.

Eusebes, bis, masc. gen. a pzecious stone, wherof a chapze was made in the temple of Hercules at Tyze.

Eusebia, pietee, religion, godlynesse.

Eustathius, a learned man, whiche wzote a cronicle from the tyme of Eneas, to Anastasius the emperour. An other was a lerned bishop of Antioche, whiche wzote agaynst Arrius. An other of the same name wzote commentaries on Homere and Dionysius.

Eustaphius, a sophister of Aphzodisia.

Eustratius, a philosopher, which wzote commentaries vpon Aristotles Ethikes.

Euterpe, one of the muses, and is interpzeted iozounde oz pleasaunt.

Eutheca, a stozehouse.

Euthydemus, a philosophier of Massilia, Apollonius maister.

Euthymia, æ, f. g. quietnesse, securitee, without troublous affections of mynde, heztes ease.

Euthymus, a famous capitayne, oz a mighty champion.

Eutices, an heretike, an abbot of a monasterye in Costãtinople, about the yere of our lozd. 450. He affirmed, that Chzist had but one onely nature, that is to saie, diuine, oz of god, lyke as he was one person. This heresye was condemned in the counsaile of Epheline, and Eutices sente into exyle.

Eutichydes, a famous image maker.

Eutrapelia, æ, f. ge. gentylnesse, good behauiour.

Eutrápelus, a mans name, and is interpzeted gentill and pleasaunt.

Eutropius, a mans name, who persuaded Celar to make a lawe, wherby he hym selfe perished. Eccles. histor. There was an other Eutropius S. Augustins scholar.

Euulgo, aui, are, to publysshe abzode.

Euulsio, ónis, f. g. pluckyng vp, oz dzawyng out. Euulsio dentis, the dzawyng of a toothe.

Euulsus, a, um, plucked vp oz pulled awap.

Euxinus pontus, a part of the sea, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia.

EX, ſignifieth of or from.
Ex aduerſum, euen agaynſt it, on the other ſyde.
Ex æquo, indifferently, equally.
Ex aſſe, of the whole.
Hæredem fecit ex aſſe, he made hym heyre of the whole.
Ex diametro oppoſita, ſo contrarye the one to the other, that they maie neuer agree.
Ex diſpoſito, by an order, of a purpoſe.
Ex aduerſum ei loco, agaynſt that place.
Ex æquo & bono, accordyng to equitee and reaſon.
Ex æquo & bono facere, to doo iuſtely or indifferently.
Ex animo, of good wyll, of a good courage.
Ex ante diem nonarum Iuniarum, the ſeuenth daie of June.
Ex argumento, in token therof.
Ex compoſito, as it was agreed.
Ex dignitate tua, & ex republica facis, Thou dooeſt accordyng to thyne authoritee, and for the weale of thy countree.
Ex dignitate noſtra, accordyng to our eſtate or dignitee.
Ex dignitate tribuere, To geue accordyng to his eſtate.
Ex equo pugnare, to fyght on horſebacke.
Summa erit hæc, ſtatues, vt ex fide, fama, réq; mea videbitur, This ſhall be the whole effecte, that thou doo as it ſhall ſeme for myne honeſtee, accordyng to the truſte that I putte in the, and for my profite.
Ex inſidiis, by treaſon, priuily, as it were out of an ambuſhement.
Ex more, and Ex conſuetudine, accordyng to the cuſtome, as they vſe to dooe.
Ex ſuperabundanti, more ouer.
Ex diuitiis iuuentutem luxuria ac auaritia inuaſere, by the meane of rycheſſe, or thorough richeſſe, the youth became lecherous and couetous. Ex for Cum: as, Ex melle reſinam vorato, Doo you eate roſen myxt with hony.
Ex, for præ: as, Quod ei ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebam, Becauſe I truſted hym beſt of all the frenche men: or becauſe I had more truſt to hym than any of the Frenche men.
Ex æquo fertilis, euen as fertile as the other.
Ex æquo viuere, to lyue in equall ſtate or condition with other.
Ex animo amicus, an hertie and vnfeigned frende.
Ex animo & ſimulatè, contrary.
Ex animo dicere, to ſpeake as one thynketh without any diſſimulacion.
Ex animo tibi bene volo, I will you good with all myne heart.
Ex animi ſententia, euen as one thinketh, accordyng to his conſcience, alſo as one woulde haue it, or wyſhe it.

Ex arte dicere, To ſpeake eloquently, or accordyng to the preceptes of rhetorike.
Ex authoritate pontificum, By the ordinaunce and commaundement of the prelates.
Ex alto repetere, to ſerche a thyng deepely.
Ex inuidia, by enuy.
Ex aliis cognoſcere aliquem, to knowe one by the reporte and informacion of others.
Ex confeſſo malus, openly naught, a verie lewde felowe.
Ex continenti, in an inſtant, foorthewith, by and by, incontinent.
Ex contrario, for é contrario, contrarywiſe.
Ex contrario ſtare, to bee one agaynſt an other, or one contrary to an other.
Ex omni populo, among all the people.
Ex conſilio iuriſperitorum, by the counſayle of lawyers.
Ex deſtinato, purpoſely, of purpoſe.
Ex diuerſo, non tamen omnino diſsimile, Diuers, but yet not vtterly vnlyke.
Ex pueris, and Ex ephebis excedere, To paſſe thy lides age.
Ex eo, from thens foorth.
Ex eo die, from that daie forward.
Ex eo fit, therby it cometh to paſſe.
Ex reis aliquem eximere, to diſcharge a perſon accuſed becauſe the accuſer dooeth not appere.
Exponere ex memoria, to expoune or declare by herte.
Diem ex die expectabam, I looked ſtyll on daie after an other.
Ex neceſsitate facere, to dooe by conſtreint, or of neceſsitee.
Ex facili, eaſily.
Hæres ex tertia parte, an heyre appointed to haue the thyrde parte of a mans gooddes.
Aliud ex alio malum, one miſchief in an others neche.
Magnum mihi ex hac re erit malum, I ſhal haue ſome great diſpleaſure by this thyng.
Ex hoc, for this cauſe, by this meanes.
Dependit ex humeris amictus, his garmẽt hangeth on his ſhulders.
Expreſſa ex annulo imago, a print or figure made with a ſeale.
Septem ex ordine menſes, ſeuen monethes together, one after an other.
Ex parte maiore, for the more parte.
Niſi ex præcepto domini, except his maiſter bydde hym.
Ex ore alicuius pendêre, To harken diligently what one will ſaie.
Ex propinquo præliari, to come to hande ſtrokes, to fight hande to hande.
Ex re & ex tempore, as the matter and the tyme ſhall require.
Ex ſententia non ſum hero, I pleaſe not my maiſter, or I am not to my maiſters appetite or phantaſye.
Ex ſententia ſeruus, ſuche a ſeruaũt as a man would

E ANTE X.

wouldē wyshe.
Ex se reliquit filium, after his death he lefte issue male of his owne body.
Timere exsomno, To awake or breake ones sleape sodeynly with a feare.
Ex sua quisq; parte, euery man for his part.
Ex tempore, forthwith, without meditacion.
Ex toto, wholly, vtterly, all together.
Ex vero nomine vocor Thomas, My true name, or my right name is Thomas.
Ex iure hesterno panem vorare, To slabber or sille vp breade with gruell or broth that was lefte the other daie before.
Ex vultu cognoscere, to know by ones countenaunce.
Ex vsu tuo, It is for your profite.
Ex improuiso, vnwares, sodeynly.
Ex industria, of purpose, for the nones.
Insanire ex iniuria, to waxe madde for wrong that is dooen to one.
Ex insperato, vnlooked for.
Ex integro, a freshe, a newe, eftesoones.
Ex intimis vnus, one of my nere frendes.
Iudicare aliquē ex aliorum ingeniis, to iudge a man by the disposicion of other.
Ex iure manu consertum vocare, a maner of suyng in the law among the auncient Romains, where the action was commenced after this sort: the plaintife and the defendāt went both into the fielde, for the whiche the contention was, and there cutte a porcion of the earthe, whiche after, they broughte before the Pretor, and made clayme to it as to the whole lande. Rede more after Exitium.
Laborare ex pedibus, to be sicke of the goute.
Ex lege repetere ab aliquo pecuniam, to sue one in the lawe for money that he oweth or detayneth.
Ex longinquo venire, To come out of farre countreies.
Ex natura alliquid gerere, to doo a thyng accordyng to his nature, or as his nature leadeth hym.
Ex me noscere potes, you may knowe by me.
Ex longo, of long tyme, a great while.
Ex obliquo, ouerthwart.
Ex omni occasione, by euery littell occasion.
Ex omnibus sæculis, sens the world first begā.
Ex opibus non ex veritate causa pendetur, The cause shall be wried accordyng to the riches, not after the truthe of the mattier.
Exacerbesco, scere, to waxe sharpe or soure.
Exacerbo, aui, are, to stirre vp, to prouoke to anger, to make one verate angry.
Exacesco, exacui, escere, to waxe soure or sharp, to become tigre or tarte.
Exacinatio, onis, f. ge. when the kernels of grapes, or suche like, doe fall out.
Exactio, onis, fœm. gene. a pylyng of the people, exaction.
Exactor, oris, ma. gē. a demaunder of moncie, some englyshe it a controller. I take it to bee a gatherer of tolle or tare.
Exactor supplicij, one that requireth to haue a man punyshed.
Exactum, ti, n. g. an exacte or absolute thyng.
Exactus, a, um, passed, verate diligent, exacte, expelled, demaunded, perfectly dooen or performed.
Exacta æstate, the sommer beyng passed.
Exactæ ætatis vir, a verate aged man.
His demum exactis, whan these thinges were dooen and paste.
Exacti reges, kynges expoulsed and dryuen out of their realmes.
Furiis exactus, for Agitatus.
Ensis exactus, a swerde thrust through one.
Exactus, us, a felyng.
Exacuātus, a, um, made sharpe or pointed.
Exácuo, ui, ere, to make verate sharpe, to stire, to whette, to make a sharpe edge or pointe to a thynge, to make angry or vere.
Exacuere dentes, to whette ones teethe.
Exacuere mentem, to stirre vp or quicken the myndē.
Acetum exacuere, To make vineger more tarte or bytyng.
Exácuit palatum, it stereth appetite.
Aciem oculorum exacuere, to quycken the eie sight.
Cohortari & exacuere, to exhort & stere vp.
Exacútio, ônis, fœm. g. a poynctyng or makyng of a thyng sharpe.
Exædificatio, onis, buyldyng vp, or makyng of a thyng perfitte.
Exædifico, aui, are, to buylde perfectly. also to dryue out of an house.
Exædificare opus institutum, To fynysshe or make an ende of a woorke that one hath begunne.
Exǽquo, quáui, quâre, to make equall, to bee euen or equall.
Exæquare omnia, to make all thynges of lyke value.
Neminem dignitate secum exæquari vult, He will haue no man to be of equall authorite with hym.
Exæquare facta dictis, To descrine the dedes and actes of men, with wordes keete and conuenientē.
Exæquari bonis, To bee made equall with good men.
Exæquari ad regulam, To make mete to the rule.
Exæquare precio omnia iura, To esteme not goddes lawe nor mans law more then money.
Exǽquor, quâris, the deponente, idem quod Exæquo.
Exæquâtus, a, um, made equall.
Exæquátio, ônis, fœ. ge. the makyng of a thyng equall with other.
Exǽstuo, áui, âre, to ouerflowe, to seethe ouer,

as a potte doeth, to be verie fierce and angry.
Exæstuare ira, to be verie angrie, or greatly fumed.
Exæuio, exeuiui, uire, to wax gentyl or mylde.
Exaggero, aui, are, to heape vp togyther, to augmente, to increase, to speake muche in the praise or dispraise of a thyng, with woordes to make a thynge more than it is, to amplifie, to extolle.
Exornare & exaggerare.
Exaggerare & extenuare, contrary.
Exaggerare virtutem, to speake muche in the prayse of vertue.
Verbis exaggerare beneficium, to extolle a benefitte with woordes, and make it more than it is.
Exaggerare rem familiarem, to increase a mans substaunce.
Exaggerâtus, a, um, heaped togyther, increased, amplified with woordes.
Exaggerátio, ônis, f. g. a heappynge together, an amplifyng or makyng of the thyng greater.
Exágito, aui, are, to vexe, to anger, to moue, to chyde, to shake vp with knaupsche woordes.
Lenire & exagitare, contrary.
Ne meum mœrorem exagitem, Leaste I shoulde make my sekc more heaup & sorowful.
Exagitare rem aliquam, to debate and handell a matter in reasonynge.
Exagitâtus, a, um, vexed, moued, robbed, debated in reasonyng, and as it were tossed hyther and thyther, annoyed, muche spoken of.
Spoliati & exagitati, spoyled and shaken out of all that euer they had.
Exagitâtor, ôris, m. g. one that vexeth or moueth or speaketh shrewdly by other.
Exagôga, gæ, m. g. one that carieth any thynge out of the house.
Exagôga, gæ, fœm. gene. rent, reuenues, also carying out.
Exalbesco, bescere, to wax paale.
Exalbidus, a, um, somewhat white.
Exalburno, aui, are, to take out the fatte tuyce, that is in some woodde.
Exalto, aui, are, to mount or lifte vp. sometyme to praise verie muche.
Exaluminâtus, a, um, cleere lyke alum. orient.
Exámen, áminis, n. g. a swarme as well of bees, as other thynges, a great company or flocke. also the nedill or tongue in balences and beames. sometyme it signifieth a iuste examination or tryall, diligent inquisition.
Examen infantium, a companye or sorte of children.
Exámino, aui, are, to examine, to serche or try, to weygh.
Examo, éxamas, aui, are, to loue well.
Exampeus, a fountayne in Scythia.
Examúrco, aui, are, to drawe ople cleane from the mother.
Examussim, iustely, by rule.

Exanclo, aui, are, to drawe out cleane, to empty. sometyme to suffre, to vanquyshe, to make, to take great peyne & muche labour, to dispatche and bryng to an ende.
Non potest hic sine tua opera exanclari chaus, This nayle can not bee made without thy helpe.
Exanguis, gue, com. g. without bloudde, timorous or fearefull, paale for anger.
Exanguis atq; æstuans, paale for anger, and greatly moued.
Exanimâlis, le, without soule or lyfe, or that taketh away the soule and lyfe.
Exanimátio, ônis, fœm. g. a trouble of mynde, a great feare.
Exanimatus, a, um, made greatly afeerde, astonied or troubled in mynde. sometyme it signifieth deade.
Exánimo, aui, are, to kyll, to make afeerde, to trouble and make astonied.
Priusq; intus redij, exanimatus fui, ere euer I came in againe I was made afeerde.
Multos exanimauit rigor insolitus niuis, the vnaccustomed chillyng of the snowe beguiled many of their liues.
Exanimare aliquem metu, to make one astonied for feare.
Exánimus, a, um, and Exanimis, me, deade, put in feare.
Exánio, aui, are, derived of Sanies, ei, to squise out mattier or corruption.
Exanthêma, thématis, n. g. a wheale or pustle in a mannes skynne.
Exantlo, aui, are, idē quod Exanclo, loke there.
Exaptus, a, um, verie apte & feete, well couple.
Exardeo, exarsi, dêre, to be vehemently inflamed with desyre, anger, or admiration, to be verie fierce and hotte.
Grauiter exarsit, he was verie angry.
Exardêre ira & indignatione, to be greatly inflamed with wrathe and indignation.
Desyderio exardêre, to be verie desyrous.
Exarsit in iras, he waxed verie hotte.
Exarsit admiratio, men were in a great admiration.
Exardesco, scere, to waxe hotte, or to bee vehement.
Exareno, aui, are, to purge and trie cleane from sande and grauell.
Exarefio, fieri, to be dryed vp.
Exareo, exáres, exárui, rêre, to be drie, to become dry, to pine awaie, to decay and weare awaie, not to be so pleasaunt.
Exaruit diuturna miseria filius, my sonne is pined awaie with long and continual misery.
Facultas orationis exaruisse dicitur, when a mans eloquence decayeth for faute of vse.
Exaresco, scere, idem quod Exáreo.
Exármo, aui, are, to make tame, to vnarme, or to take harneis from a man.
Exarmare actionem, To make the action feynte

feynte or feeble.

Exarmare nauem, to take awaie the tackynge from a shyppe.

Exarmare feras, to cut or breake of the teeth, clawes or other partes of wylde beastes, whiche they vse for theyr defence.

Exarmare strigmenta, to plucke of the taggues of poynctes.

Exarmátus, a, um, vnarmed, made tame.

Exaro, exaras, aui, are, to ears well: also to write.

Exarare frumentum, by earynge to receyue as muche corne as the lande yeldeth.

Epistolam exarare, to write a letter.

Exarátus, a, um, eared, cared vp, founde in the grounde by earyng.

Exarticulátio, the beinge out of ioincte.

Exáscio, aui, are, to chip smoothe with an axe, as carpenters doo after they haue roughe hewed: and by translacion to polysshe, but not finely and perfectly.

Exáspero, aui, are, to make sharpe, also to make verie angrie, to vexe, to stere

Ánimo exasperatus, vexed in minde, made angrie.

Exáno, aui, are, to satisfie, to fyll.

Exánio, aui, are, to fyll or satisfie an hungrie stomache or gredie mynde.

Exauctorati, souldiours or seruauntes put out of wages, or dismissed of theyr seruyce.

Exauctorátus, deposed or put out of office.

Exauctóro, or Exauthóro, to put out of wages: also to dismisse from warre without any reprofe, and geue lycence to departe, to discharge them of theyr othe: sometyme to disgrade a knight, or other lyke.

Exáudio, áudis, iui, íre, to here benevolently, or perfectly.

Exaudire preces, to heare one fauourably and graunt his petition.

Exáugeo, auxi, augére, to increace muche.

Exaugére animum alicuius, to increace ones courage, to make one haue a greatter stomake.

Exáuguro, aui, are, to make prophane the thyng that was holy, to vnhalowe with certayne ceremonies.

Exauguráto, ónis, f. g. the vnhalowynge of a thynge.

Exáuspico, aui, are, to doo a thynge vnfortunately, to haue yll luche.

Exauspicani ex vinculis, I haue had yll luche sens I came out of prison.

Exauthóro, aui, are, idem, quod Exauctóro.

Exbalísto, áui, áre, to shoote out of a crosse bowe, to trumpe or deceiue.

Ego hunc communem meum atque nostrum omnium hostem exbalistabo lepide, I will feately deceiue this myne enemie, and all ours in commune.

Excæco, aui, are, to make blynde, to put out ones eies.

Excálceo, ceáui, áre, to pull of ones shoes.

Excalefacio, or Excalfácio, lefacis, féci, cere, to make verie hotte.

Excalfáctio, ónis, f. g. a heatynge or makynge of a thyng verie hotte.

Excalfactórius, a, um, that hath the power and strength to make hotte.

Excalfio, factus sum, fieri, to be made hotte.

Excalpo, calpsi, cálpere, to scratche or clawe, to ingraue or cut in.

Excandefacio, défacis, féci, facere, to thanke or make angrie, to make verie hotte.

Excandescéntia, æ, f. g. a sodaine anger that tarieth not longe, or after some, the inclynacion of the mynde to anger.

Excandésco, cándui, scere, to be verie angrie, to wexe verie hotte.

Excanto, aui, are, to inchant, to charme, somtyme to shutte out.

Excarnificátus, a, um, torne or rent with tourmentes.

Excarnifico, aui, are, to rent and cutte in pieces, to tourment.

Excauo excauas, aui are, to make holowe.

Excauátio, ónis, f. g the making holowe of a thing

Excédo, cessi, cedere, to departe or go forthe, to passe or excede, to die.

Excesisse ex ephébis, he passed boyes age, he wared a man.

Excedere ex pueris, to be passed boyes age.

Excedere officium, to do more than his dutie.

Excedere é via, to go out of the waie.

Excedere vrbe, to departe out of the citee.

Excesisse mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo, I am nowe paste your gouernance and correction.

In magnum certamen res excesisse, the mattier came to great contencion.

Morbus, qui quatuordecim dies excesisse, whiche hath continued more then fortene daies

Excesisse annos decem, he is aboue tenne yeres olde.

Excedere de medio, or de vita, to die.

Excedere digitum transuersum ex loco, to go a fingers breade out of a place.

Excedit magnitudinem fabæ, it is bigger than a beane.

Excesisse é memoria, I haue forgotten it.

Excedere modum, to passe measure.

Excedunt quatragenos denarios libræ, they cost more then ꝛc.

Notæ excessére, the markes be worne out.

Excesisse res ad publicam quærimoniam, the mattier came to the poinct, that the people complained of it openly.

Excedit fidem, it is not to be beleued, it is incredible.

Excessus, us, m. ge. going out, a dying or departyng out of lyfe, deathe.

Excellens, lentis, excellent, surmountyng.

Excellens omnibus vir, a man surmountyng all other.

Excellentia, æ, f. g. excellencie.

Excel-

Excellentia & magnitudo animi, excellency and noble courage.
Excellentia & præſtantia.
Excellenter, excellently.
Excello, cellui, lere, to excell, to paſſe, to ſurmounte.
Excellere & præſtare.
Admirabile quantum inter omnes vnus excellat, a meruailous thyng, howe muche one amonge all other dooeth excell.
Præter cæteros in re aliqua excellere, to be moze excellent then other in any thynge.
Excellere opibus, to be ryther then other.
Excellere animo, ingenio, conſilio, dignitate, vitijs.
Excellere, non nunquam in malam partem.
Excélſitas, âtis, f.g. heyght, altitude, loftineſſe, hauteneſſe of mynde.
Excelſitas animi, the valiantneſſe oz heyght of courage.
Excelſé, loftyly, hautly.
Excelſus, a, um, hyghe oz great, lofte, haute, noble.
Magnus & excelſus homo, a noble man and of haute courage.
Grandis & excelſus orator, an oratour that vſeth an ample and lofty ſtyle.
In excelſum collocare ſimulachrum, to ſette it in an hygh place.
Amplus & excelſus animus, a courageous and lofte ſtomake.
Excelſus & illuſtris locus, an hygh and notable place that euery man maie ſee.
Exceptio, ônis, f g. an exception.
Excepto, aui, are, to take oz drawe to.
Exceptor, ôris, m. g. he that wryteth faſte that, whyche other men dooe ſpeake.
Exceptórius, a, um, that exempteth, oz contepneth an exception.
Exceptus, a, um, excepted taken, receyued.
Exceptitius, a, um, that is taken oz receiued.
Excérebro, aui, are, to beate out the brayne of any thynge.
Excerno, créui, cérnere, to ſifte, to purge: proprely it is to trie out the yll from the good.
Excerniculum, li, a ſieue to trie graine, lime, oz other thyng.
Excerpo, cerpſi, pere, to gather here and there the chiefe of any thyng, to pike out.
Excerpere & Libare.
Excétra, æ, f g. a ſerpent, of whom the head beyng cutte of, three came vp for it. it was alſo called Hydra.
Excálcio, aui, are, to take ones money from him
Excidium, dij, n.g. the ſackynge of a towne oz citee, oz the vtter deſtruction therof.
Excido, éxcidis, cidi, cidere, to fall out of a thyng, to fall awaie, to be forgotten, to ſlippe out of memorie.
Excidit animo, it is out of my mynde.
Excidere animo, to be forgotten.

Excidere formula, to loſe his action.
Excidit numero ciuium, he is not of the number of citezins, he is banyſhed.
Excidit de manibus gladius, the ſwoorde fell out of his hande.
Tibi excidimus, thou haſt forgotten vs.
Huic éxcidit lingua, vt opinor, this ſelow hath loſte his tongue, as I thynke.
Excidere, & elabi.
Fulmina exciderunt cælo, it lightned.
Mihi iſta exciderant, theſe thinges were gone out of my memorie, I had forgotten them.
Excidit mihi nomen, I haue forgotten his name.
Excidit memoria huius rei, oz éxcidit hæc res é memoria.
Excidit mihi oratio, I coulde not ſpeake.
Mens mihi éxcidit, I was aſtonyed.
Fortuitu éxcidit verbum ex ore, he ſpake that woorde by chaunce, oz vnwares.
Nullum ferox verbum éxcidit, in all his communication he chaunced to ſpeake no cruell woorde.
Vxore éxcidit, he is diſapointed of his wife, he ſhall not haue the woman that he thought to haue had.
Excidere ab aliquo, To diſcende oz departe from one.
Excido, cidi, cidere, to cutte out, to cut downe, to deſtroye.
Excidere árborem, to cutte downe a tree.
Excidere lapides é terra, to cutte oz digge ſtones out of a quarrie.
Excidere malum, to take awaie a miſchiefe oz yll thyng.
Excidere & euertere vrbem, To deſtroy and beate downe a citee.
Ex animo excidere, to plucke out of memorie, to make to be forgotten.
Excidere aliquem ex numero ciuium, to baniſhe oz exile one.
Exciet, vſed of olde writers for Excutit,
Excindo, éxcidi, excindere, to ouerthrowe and deſtroy, to cutte out.
Numantiam excindes, thou ſhalte ſubuerte and deſtroy Numantia.
Excindere linguam, to cut out ones tongue.
Excio, ciui, citum, cire: oz Excieo, ciui, éxitum, exciere, to come vehemently, to call out, to waken, to prouoke oz ſtere, to reyſe vp.
Excire ſomno, and ex ſomno, to awake one out of his ſlepe.
Excire foras, to call forth of dores.
Excire lachrymas alicui, to cauſe one to wepe, to make the water to ſtande in ones eies.
Excire tumultum, to reyſe a tumultie, to make a ruffelynge.
Excire hoſtem ad dimicandum, To prouoke ones ennemies to fyght.
Excire aliquem ad cupiditatem diſcendi, with exhortation to make one deſirous to learne.

Exci-

Excipio, excipis, excépi, excipere, to except, to take, to take out or receyue, to entertayne, to vse or inserche, to separate, to take by craftc, to gather, to hyde, to succede, to resiste without any busines. also to take vnwares or sodenly, to herken or here diligently.

Excipere furem, to receyue a felon as an accessarie.

Excipere notis, to write in cifer, or other compendious fourme.

Excipit hos Iuno, id est, eximit, Juno taketh them out.

Comiter excipere aliquem, to welcome a man gentilly at his comyng.

Amplexu excipere aliquem, to imbrace a man louyngly whan he meteth hym.

Excipere hospicio, to entertayne, to lodge.

Excipere benigno vultu, to welcome with a louyng and frendely countenaunce.

Excipere auidis auribus, to here gladly.

Quid memoret, hinc excipiam, I wil stande here and herken what he saieth.

Labores magnos excipere, To take on hym great peyne and trauaple.

Excipere laudem ex re aliqua, to haue praise and commendacion by any thyng.

Excipere pugnam, To receyue the bryntc of the battaple.

Excipere rumores, to intende and hearken for rumours and tales.

Extremum spiritum filiorum excipere, To be with they chylderne at they departyng or death.

Verba alicuius excipere, to hearken and note a mans wordes, as he speaketh them.

Se in pedes excipere, to lyght on his feete.

Excipere incautum, to take vnwares.

Poplitibus semet excepit, he fell vppon his knees.

Excipere onera amicorum, to take on him the charge and burdeyn of his frendes matters.

Ventris onus auro excipere, to doo his easement in a vessell of golde.

Nominatim excipere aliquem, To except one by name.

Excipere, is a worde vsed of phisitions, whan dyuers thynges brased or beaten in a morter, be after tempered with some lycour.

Excipulus, li, mas. g. an instrument to take any thyng in, a weele to take fysshe, a snatche.

Excipuus, a, um, that is taken.

Excisio, cisas, áui, are, to croppe, to teare, to beate.

Excisio, ônis, and Excidio, ônis, fœm. g. a cutting out, a destroyng.

Excisus, a, um, gelded, cutte oute, cutte downe, destroyed.

Excito, excitas, áui, áre, to stere, procure, or encourage, to reyse vp, to erect and buylde.

A mortuis excitare, to reise from death to life.

Excitare somno, and De, é, or ex somno, to wake one out of his slepe.

Summam hominum admirationem excitare, to make men to meruayle greatly.

Excitare alicui amorem sapientiæ, to make a man desyre wysedome greatly.

Excitare ædificium, to erecte or reyse an house

Excitare ciuitatem, to reyse vp and buylde a citee.

Animum excitare, to be of good courage.

Excitare clamorem, to make a great shoute and crye.

Dormitantem excitare, to reyse vp one that is a sleepe, and by translacion, to quicken a negligent persone.

Fletum excitare, to make to wepe.

Cæspites excitare dicitur sus, when in roothyng with the snowte she casteth vp the earth.

Excitare memoriam alicui, to bryngc one in remembraunce.

Excitare risum, to make to laugh.

Excitare varios sermones, to cause men to reise diuers tales.

Excitare stomachum, to comfort the stomach and prouoke appetite.

Tempestates excitare, to stere vp great bustuousnesse and ruffelyng.

Opus excitare, to further the woorke, by settyng seruauntes diligentely to labour.

Ignem excitare, to blow the fier.

Foculum bucca excitare, to blow the fier with his mouth.

Excitare metum, to put in feare.

Sepulcrum é lapide excitare, to builde or make of stone.

Excitatè, vehemently.

Exclamátio, ônis, fœ. g. an exclamacion, a figure of rhetorike, expressyng sorowe, or indignacion.

Exclâmo, ani, are, to crye out, to call for alowde.

Furiosè exclamare, to crye out, as one were madde.

Aliquem nominatim exclamare, to call one by his name alowde.

Exclamat maximum, he cried out alowde.

Exclûdo, clusi, cludere, to shut out, to deliuer, to hatche egges, to make to appere, to refuse and refuse, not to admitte that is required.

Excludere ab hæreditate, to kepe one from his heritage.

Nullo loco excluditur, he is shutte out of no place.

Excludito mihi oculum, si dedero, put out this eye of myne, yf I geue it the.

Excludinur Cappadocia, he can not haue entrance into Cappadocie.

Excludi tempore, to be lette from doyngc a thyng by reson of the tyme.

Honore aliquo nominatim excludi, to be excepted by name from haupngc any office or auctoritee.

Exclusórius, a, um, that excludeth.

Exclûsus, a, um, shutte out.

Excó-

Excógito, aui, are, to fynde or inuente by thynkyng, to thynke earnestly.
Excogitatio, ônis, f. g inuention.
Excogitâtor, ôris, m. g. one that inuenteth.
Excogitâtus, a, um, inuented.
Excolo, excolis, cólui, cólere, to garnysshe or decke, to polysshe, to haue in reuerence.
Excolere officium, and Negligere officium, contrary.
Excolere animos doctrina, to garnysshe the mynde with doctrine.
Excompósito, in order appointed.
Exconsules, & exquæstores, reherced in the code of the ciuile lawe, doo signifie them (as Iuctatus affirmeth) whiche are or haue been in the dignitee of Consul, or Quæstor, but they dyd neuer minister in those offices, nor tooke the aduauntages therunto belongyng. Also they, whose fathers were Consuls or Quæstors, whan they were borne. which assertion is contrary to Petrus Crinitus, who in the xv. booke De honesta disciplina, saieth, that they were called by those names, after they had accomplysshed theyr ministration. which sentence Iuctatus sharpely reproueth Dispunctionũ li. 4.
Excoquo, excoquis, coxi, cóquere, to boyle a thyng vntyll it be dyre, to boyle throughly.
Excóquere malum alicui, to inuent or deuise some payll for a man.
Ignis excoquit vitium metalli, doth consume or purge awap.
Excório, aui, are, to pluche of the skynne or hide of a beast.
Excors, excordis, om. g. a foole or a man heretesse, without spirite or boldnesse.
Excreo, aui, are, to spette out with retchyng.
Excreátio, ônis, f. g. a spettyng out.
Excreábilis, le, that maie be auoyded with retchyng and spettyng.
Excrementa, orum, thynges of digestion expulsed, mopste or dyre, whereof there bee. ix. or dure, fleume, choler, melancoly, vrine, sweat, filthe of the nose, spettill, milke.
Excrésco, crévi, crescere, to growe out, or to growe muche.
In altum excrescere, to growe vp hygh.
Excrétus, a, um, of Excresco, well growen.
Excrétio, onis, f. g. is the superfluitee of excrementes, beyng in the body.
Excrétum, ti n. g. of Excerno, the refuse or offall of any thyng tried or syfted out.
Excribo, looke Exscribo.
Excruciábilis, le, woorthie to be tourmented.
Excrúcio, aui, are, to tourment greatly.
Excruciatur vicem meam, he is verate sorie for my myschaunce.
Excruciat eam animi.
Filij causa cœperam me excruciare animi, I beganne to tourment and vexe my mynde for my soonnes sake.
Excubiæ, arum, fœm. g. plu. nu. watche as well by daie as by nyght.
Agere excubias, to watche.
Habere excubias, to haue a watche.
Excubitor, ôris, m. g. he that watcheth.
Excúbitus, us, m. g. a watche.
Excubo, excubas, cúbui, âre, to watche, as they whiche in battayle or in the garde of a prynces persone doo.
Excubare in muris, to watche vpon the walles.
Pro foribus excubare, to watche at the doore.
Excubat laurus ante limina, a laurell tree is planted before the gate.
Excubare animo, to be watchefull and haue an attentiue mynde on a thyng.
Excubare & vigilare pro aliquo, To take hede and shewe all diligence for a man.
Excubário, ônis, f. g. watchyng.
Excúdo, excúdi, and after Probus, excúsi, excudere, to beate or strike out. sometyme to fynde out with studie, to prynte, to hatche.
Vt primum silicis scintillam excudit Achates, As soone as Achates had stryken fyre out of the flynt.
Cæræ excudunt apes, the bees make wax.
Excúdere oua, idem quod éxcludere oua.
Excudere opus aliquod, to make a woorke, also to prynte a mans woorke.
Excúsor, ôris, ma. gene. a maker of potes and pannes. also a prynter.
Exculco, aui, are, to treade out or wyppe out.
Exculcátus, a, um, troden out. also out of vse.
Verba exculcata, woordes out of vse.
Exculpo, psi, pere, to graue or intaple images. also to geat any thyng by hearyng of one.
Exculpere oculum, to thrust out ones eie.
Exculpere ex marmore, to engraue in marble.
Exculpere nidos gallinarum, to make hennes nestes in a walle.
Vix exculpsi, vt diceret, I coulde scant get hym to tell it.
Exculpere verum, to geat out the truthe of a matter.
Excultus, a, um, garnysshed, adorned.
Excúrio, aui, are, to put out of cõpany or court.
Apollonium ideo excuriauit, quia nihil habebat, therfore dyd he put Apollonius out of the courte, because he had nothyng.
Excúro, aui, are, to dresse a thyng curiously.
Excurátus, a, um, dressed or handled diligently.
Excuratus victus, meate curiously dressed.
Excuratus homo, a galiarde fellowe.
Excurro, excurri, or excucurri, currere, to renne out of a place, to make inuasions, or breake into the ennemies landes, to make an inrode, to assaute enemies in battayle.
Excurrit oratio, whan one maketh digression.
Excurrit insula, the plande is extended.
Deberis mihi decem aureos, & quod excurrit, ye owe me ten crounes and odde money.
Summa excurrens, a broken summe, wherein is odde money.

Ex-

Excurrens in meridiem planicies, a playne fielde extendyng towarde the southe.

Excursio, ônis, f. g. a digression in speakyng, a skirmishe in warres.

Excursiones inuicem facere, to make skirmyshes and inuasions one vpon an other.

Excursor, ôris, m. g. a currour.

Excursus, a, um, that whiche is ouerrunne or passed ouer.

Excursus, us, mas. ge. a course, where one passeth his boundes, a goynge from the pourpose.

Excusabilis, le, that whiche maie be excused.

Excusatius, with more pardon, more tollerable.

Excusatória epistola, a letter of excuse.

Excuso, aui, are, to excuse.

Excusatum me volo, I woulde they shoulde holde me excused.

Excusare aliquem apud alterum, or alteri, to excuse one man to an other.

Excusatum habeas me, holde me excused.

Excusares mare, aut ambiguos flagis, You shoulde take for your excuse the sea, or the vncertayne windes, nowe blowyng in one coste, nowe in an other.

Oculorum valetudinem excusauit, He layde for his excuse that his eies were sore.

Excusatio, ônis, f. g. an excuse.

Accipere excusationem, to admitte ones excuse.

Afferre excusationem, to laye an excuse for ones selfe.

Temporis excusatione vti, to excuse him selfe by the tyme.

Non habet excusationem stultitia, foolyshenesse is not to be taken for any excuse.

Excusor, ôris, m. g. a pynter. also a maker of potte or pannes.

Excusatè, tollerably, without faute, without offence.

Excusè, exactely.

Excussorius, a, um, that shaketh of, or shaketh out.

Excussores equi, flinginge or gambaldynge horse.

Excussores tritici, wynnowers of corne.

Excussorium cribrum, a rangeyng sieue. also a course boulter.

Excussus, a, um, shaken of, chased out, exampned, searched.

Excutio, excutis, cussi, tere, to shake, to chose, to weigh or consider, to examyne, to serche or inquire diligently, to put awaie.

Excutere clauum lapide, to beate out an prons pynne or naple with a stone.

Excutere equitem dicitur equus, when the horse casteth a man from his backe.

Excutient tibi istam verborum iactationem, They wyll make the leaue these proude and boastyng woordes.

Excutere ignem, to strike fyre.

Excutere feras cubilibus, to chase or hunte wylde beastes out of their dennes.

Excutere mentem, to make madde.

Excutere oculos alicui, to pull ones eyes out of his head.

Pacem excusserat orbi, He set all the worlde in an vproze. or he troubled the whole worlde with warre.

Excutere rationem, to examyne an accompte or rechenyng.

Excutere seueritatem veterem, to put away the seueritee and rigour that one hath vsed in tyme passed.

Genus alicuius excutere, to examine of what stocke or kynred a man is descended.

Excuti patria, to be chased or dryuen out of his countrete.

Vires hæreditatis excutere, to examyne and trye out diligently the value of ones heritage.

Excutere debitorem, to value ones goodes, and to examine whether he be able to pay his deptes or no.

Excutere aliquem, to robbe one, to shake one out of his clothes, to searche one whether he haue any thyng about hym.

Excutere iugum, to shake of the yoke.

Excutere lachrymas alicui, to make the teares come out of ones eyes, to make one wepe.

Excutere vomitum, to make one to spue.

Excussi grandine, beaten with haile stones.

Excutere cerebrum alicui, to dasshe out ones braynes.

Excutiunt cerebrum tua dicta, Thy woordes doe beate out my braynes, or trouble my wyttes.

Exdecimo, aui, are, to tythe out.

Exdorsuo, aui, are, to breake the backe bone.

Execeſtides, one, of whom for his immoderate goyng on pilgremage, grew a prouerbe.

Execo, execas, aui, are, to cut, to cut out.

Execare pestem reip. to dispatche or ridde a most pernitious membre of the common weale.

Execrabilis, le, detestable, horrible. sometyme harde.

Execratio, ônis, f. g. an execration or cursyng, a vowe, wherin one betaketh hym selfe to the deuell, yf he doe the thyng.

Execratus, and Execrandus, a, um, detestable.

Exécror, aris, ari, to curse, to detest.

Exéctio, ônis, f. g. a cuttyng of.

Exectus, a, um, cut out, cut of, gelded.

Filius exectus, a chylde cut out of his mothers wombe.

Executio, ônis, fœ. g. an explopting or dooyeng of a thyng.

Exêdô, exedis, or Exedo, exes, êdi, êdere, to eate as a woorme or a sore dooeth, to eate vp, to gnaw, to consume.

Quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent? what cale shalt thou be in thynheft thou, whome they shall continually eate out of house and home?

Angor

Angor illum exeſt, anguiſh of mynde conſumeth hym, or maketh hym ppne awaie.

Exedra, exedræ, fœm. ge. a place full of ſeates for philoſophiers or learned men to ſytte and diſpute in. alſo a parloure, or other plate, wher a bedde ſtandeth.

Exegemáticus, a fourme of ſpeakinge, where the poete onely ſpeaketh.

Exegéticon, idem quod Expoſitiuum, vel enarratiuum, by the whiche one expoundeth or declareth a thyng.

Exemplar, âris, neu. g. a perſone or thyng conteynyng an example to folowe or eſchewe, and Exemplum, is the example it ſelfe. As the eloquence of Tullye, is Exemplum, and Tullye hym ſelfe, is Exemplar. Alſo it is an example, wrytten out of a copy. ſometyme for Exemplum, a thyng to bee folowed or eſchued. ſometyme the one is vſed for the other: oftentymes they bothe doo ſignifie an example, where one thyng is compared with an other.

Exemplare, idem quod exemplar.

Exemplárium, rij, n. g. an example or copie.

Exemplum, pli, neu. gen. an example to folowe, eſchue, or bee ware of, a copye, a paterne, a preſident, a counterpaine, an open execution or punyſhement dooen to the feare of other. alſo a ſimilitude, a thyng brought in for the proofe or declaration of a matter. Alſo a thyng that hath been dooen afore tyme.

Sine exemplo tempora, ſuche tymes as neuer hath been ſeen afore.

Si meum eſſet exemplum, If I hadde geuen the example fyrſt, or yf it had been dorn fyrſt by me.

Quod ad exemplum eſt? what maner of fellowe is he? whom dooeth he reſemble? whom is he lyke?

Capere exemplum, looke Capio.

Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, To dooe that was neuer dooen before.

Imitari exemplum alicuius, to imitate an other in his dooeyng.

Ad illud exemplum fit, it is done euen accordyng as you ſay.

Nocet exemplo magis quàm peccato, He dooeth more harme by gyuyng an euill example to other, than by committyng the offence.

Præbere exemplum, to geue an example.

Non tibi exemplo ſatis ſum? Ware not you take a good example by me? or am not I a ſufficient example for you?

Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, to doe a thing ſo as neuer man dyd before.

Malo exemplo facio, I dooe a thyng to the euyll example of other.

Vno exemplo ne omnes vitam viuerent, that all men ſhoulde not lyue after one ſorte or faſhion.

Exemplum teſtamenti, a coppe of a mannes wylle.

Miſi ad Cæſarem eodem exemplo literas, I haue ſente letters vnto Cæſar after the ſame ſorte, or hauyng the ſame tenoure and effecte.

Animale exemplum, a paterne taken of a thyng that is alyue.

Exempla edere, or exempla facere in aliquo, To punyſhe any body openly, to the example of other.

Exempla edi, and exempla fieri in al quem, To bee punyſhed openly, to the example of other.

In quem exempla fient? who is that, that ſhall be punyſhed to the example of other?

Dii te malis exemplis perdant, God ſende the a wycked ende to the example of other.

Exempli cauſa, or exempli gratia, For a proofe of this matter, or for a more manyfeſt declaration of this thyng.

Singularis exempli iuuenis, a yonge man of ſuche vertue and towardneſſe, as there is fewe lyuyng agayne.

Rariſsimi exempli vxor, a wife of ſuche vertue as be but fewe.

Futuros ſub exemplo præmonere, to warne them that ſhall come after, by the example of them that haue been before.

Subiicere aliquid in exemplum, To adde a thynge for an example or declaration of the matter.

Sunt inter exẽpla qui. &c. wryters haue made mention of ſome, whiche. &c.

Eſt in exemplis, it is brought in of wryters.

Exémptilis, le, that which maie bee taken awaie, or taken out.

Exémptio, ônis; fœm. g. an exception, a takyng awaie.

Exemptor, ôris, maſ. g. one that taketh awaie. one that dyggeth ſtones out of a quarrie.

Exemptus, a, um, exempte or priuileged, taken awaie.

Exemptus eſt rebus humanis, He is dead.

Exemptus pœnæ, diſcharged of punyſhement. eſcapyng punyſhement.

Exéntero, aui, are, to pull out the gardyſche or guttes of a thynge, to drawe a fyſhe. And by tranſlation, to cut or pyche ones purſe.

Exenteror miſer, I am tourmented wretch that I am.

Exeo, exiui, ire, to goe out, to iſſue, to byde out, to ende, to be deliuered, to be paſt, to be deferred.

In memoriam exire, to bee in remembraunce.

Exit in fabulam, it is made a tale.

Exit de poteſtate, he is beſyde hym ſelfe, he is not able to gouerne hym ſelfe, he is in ward or vnder a gardian.

Exire domum, to go out of the houſe.

Mane dum ad te exeo, tary vntyll I come forth to you.

Ea dictio exit in, a, That worde endeth in, A.

Exire ære alieno, to come out of debte.

Vt tandem é tot miſeriis exiremus, That ones we myghte bee delyuered from ſo many miſeries.
Exire ex animo, to go out of ones mynde, to be forgotten.
Vt in altitudinem exeant, That they maye growe vp in heyght.
Nec dum exierat inducíarum dies, The daye of the trewſe was not yet as than paſſed.
Exire in herbam aut radicem dicitur granũ, To ſpringe vp, or to growe to a rote.
Exierunt libri, bookes were publyſhed or ſette abrode.
Nihil non conſyderatum exibat ex ore, there came no woorde out of his mouthe but with great conſideracion and aduiſement.
Exire in prælium, to aſſaye fooythe, and geue battaple.
Exire é vita, to dye.
Noſtra licet vita ſupra mille annos exeat, although we lieue aboue a thouſand yeres.
Manéque exire ſepulchris, and the dead bodies to go out of theyr graues.
In vulgus exierat cum dixiſſe, It was reporred or publyſhed abrode among the people, that he ſayed.
In tertium diem probationes exierunt, The proues of the mattier were deferred vnto the thirde daie.
Exire obuiam alicui, to goe fooythe to meete with one.
Exire tela, to eſchewe and auoide dartes and quarelles that be hurled.
Quum mea ſors prima exiſſet, whan my lot was fyrſt taken out.
Exéquiæ, árum, f. g. plu. funeralles, whiche are doone in the buriall of any perſon.
Carere exequiis, to be buried with out ſolemnitee of funeralles.
Exequias celebrare, to kepe a ſoléne funerall.
Cohoneſtare exequias, to bee at ones funerall or buriyng.
Exequiis rite ſolutis, after all ſolemnitees of the funerall were duely finiſhed and done.
Exequiális, le, that belongeth to a funerall.
Exequio, aui, are, to execute the funeralles.
Exéquor, équeris, éxequi, to doo or execute, to accomplyſhe or finiſhe. ſometyme to declare or expreſſe. alſo to punyſhe.
Exequi mortem, to dye.
Exequi ſermonem, to ſpeake.
Quid primum exequar? What ſhall I fyrſt doe, or goe in hande with?
Æternitatem éxequi, to contynewe for euer and euer.
Conſilium alicuius éxequi, To folowe ones counſayle, to doo as one aduiſeth vs.
Exequi delicta, to punyſhe offences.
Ney prò modo omnia delicta exequebatur, Neyther dyd he punyſhe all offences as they were woorthie.
Exequi funus, to be at ones interement.
Incœpta éxequi, to doe that one hath begonne.
Subtiliter numerum éxequi, to caſt or compte.
Exequi procurationem, to doe the parte of a procter.
Exequi egeſtatem, To ſuſteigne and abyde pouertee.
Exequi fugam, to flee.
Funus exequi, to kepe a funerall.
Exequi imperium heri, to doo his mayſters commaundement.
Exequi iniurias, to reuenge iniuries & wronges dooen to vs.
Iter exequi, to go a iourneie.
Laudes eius exequi longum eſſet, it were long to recite and numbre vp the prayſes and commendations therof.
Sedulo munera ſua exequentur, they ſhall doo theyr duetees diligently.
Quæ vix verbis exequi poſſum, Whiche thynges I can ſcantely expreſſe and declare in woordes.
Exequi ius ſuum, to purſue his ryght.
Negotium exequi, to explayte a matier or buſyneſſe.
Exequûtor, ôris, ma. gen. one that executeth or doeth a thyng.
Exequûtus, a, um, executed, dooen.
Exerceo, cui, ére, to exerciſe, to doo, to practiſe, to tyll, to occupie, to vexe, to kepe frõ idelneſſe and reſte, to ſette on warke, to vſe, to gette or wynne. ſometyme to dryue out of the houſe.
Exercere ætatem, to lyue.
Exercere Bacchanal, to bee dronke.
Principem exercere, to practiſe the office of a prince or gouernour.
Exercere diſcordias & ſimultates, to haue debate or contencion.
Exercere ſumptus, to get theyr expenſes.
Exercere tellurem, to occupie and tyll well the grounde.
Exercere cantus, to ſinge.
Exercére choreas, to daunſe.
Arcu ſe exercere, to ſhoote.
Quædam exercere feſtis diebus licet, It is laufull to doo ſome thynges on the holy daie.
Ad quam cõmunes exercemus amores, whiche woman bothe of vs doo loue.
Exercere iracundiam, to ſhewe his wrathe, to vſe crueltee.
Exercere artem, to vſe his ſcience.
Exercere patris nomen, To vſe to dooe lyke a father.
Exercere populationem, to robbe or ſpoile.
Exercere pugnos in aliquem, to buffette one with his fyſtes.
Exercere quæſtionem, to examine.
Exercere regnum, To dooe lyke a kynge, to plaie the kyng.
Exercere vectigalia, To gether and leuye tributes.

De aliqua re exerceri, to be troubled aboute a thyng.

Exerceri ad morem philosophorum, to bee exercised after the facion or maner of philosophiers.

Hic me exerceo, here I am occupied, or here I exercise my selfe.

Exercio, ui, ere, to amende or repayre.

Exercitátio, ônis, f. g. exercise, vse, or custome.

Exercitâtor, ôris, m. g. one that exercyseth.

Exercitátrix, the feminine.

Exercitio, ônis, f. g. the takyng of money for carryng or conueighyng by shyppe.

Exercitâtus, ta, tum, exercysed, vexed, disquieted.

Exercitatus & agitatus curis, vexed and tossed with cares.

Exercitium, n. g. exercise or vse.

Exercito, aui, are, to exercise.

Exércitor, ôris, masc. gener. one that exercyseth or tradeth vp men in any feate. Also a factour, or he that hath all the profyte for conueighyng of wares in a shippe, whether it bee the owner, or one that hath hyred it.

Exercitorius, a, um, belongyng to exercitor. loo he there.

Exércitus, us, mas. ge. an hoste of men of warre.

Exercitum conscribere, to gather an armie.

Exércitus, a, um, exercised, vsed in labour, wered, hardened, troubled, tossed in busines.

Exercitus in re militari, of great experience, or well practised in chiualrie and warfare.

Exercitus in agendis causis, muche practised in pleadyng of matters.

Exersitus multa lectione, a man that hathe read muche.

Exersitus rebus aduersis, one that hath bidden muche aduersitee and trouble.

Exero, éxeris, érui, érere, to go foorthe, to put foorth, to drawe out, as a man wyll drawe out a swoorde. also to lyft vp.

Fulgentem ex exerit ensem, And he drew out his bright swoorde.

Exerere vincula, to stryke of his gyues, or to take out of prison.

Quo caput exeratur, wherby his head may be put foorthe.

Exerere caput, to thruste vp the head. And by translation, to auaunce it selfe, to excell.

Cochleæ exerunt se domicilio, snayles creepe out of theyr shell.

Exerere linguam, to put out the tounge.

Exerere manum, to stretche out the hande.

Exerere uincula, to vnlose bondes.

Exerere mentis secreta, to tell or vtter the secretes of the mynde.

Phœbe vultus exerit, the moone appereth.

Exerto, aui, are, to shewe foorth abrode.

Exértus, a, um, shewed foorth, put foorth, taken foorth.

Exertum brachium, the arme put foorth, or shewed foorth.

Ensis exertus, drawne.

Exésor, ôris, m. g. one that eateth or consumeth.

Exésus, a, um, eaten vp, consumed, gnawen.

Exfilatus, a, um, stitched without.

Exfio, I pourge or clense.

Exfitus, us, m. g. a pourgeyng or clensyng.

Exfódio, éxfodis, exfodi, ere, to dygge out.

Exfundo, aui, are, to caste downe harde to the grounde.

Exgregius, a, um, for egregius.

Exgrúmo, aui, are, to come foorthe of an hys loche.

Exgurgito, aui, are, to take or caste out of the chanell or streame.

Exgurgitare argentum domo, to spende ones monete prodigally.

Exhæredátio, ônis, f. g. a disheritynge.

Exhæredâtus, a, um, disherited.

Exhæredo, áui, âre, to disherite.

Exhæres, édis, com. g. one that is disherited.

Exhæréssimus dies, the day that maketh the leape yere.

Exhalabília, such thynges as beynge sette to the fier doe breath out an exhalacion or fume.

Exhalátio, ônis, f. g. an exhalacion or fume that issueth out of the earthe.

Exhalâtus, a, um, breathed out.

Exhâlo, aui, are, to puffe out, to breath out, to sende foorth a breath or fume.

Animam exhalare, to die.

Lucem supremam exhalare, idem.

Exhalare crapulam, to digeste a surfette.

Vinum exhalare, idem.

Vapores exhalat terra, The earthe sendeth out vapours.

Exhaurio, ausi, ire, to drawe out cleane, to make emptie. By translation, to spend or consume, to pille or robbe, to take from one all that he hath, to wast. Sometyme for exequi, to dispatche or accomplyshe.

Exhaurire labores, to bestowe or spende labour.

Exhaurire poculum, to drynke vp all that is in the cuppe.

Exhaurire ærarium, to waste the commune treasure.

Exhaurit ægrum fluens aluus, the flux consumeth &c.

Exhaurire aliquem, to gette all his money from him.

Ciuitatem exhaurire, to send or put away all the inhabitantes.

Ciuitates bonis exhaurire, to pille and cleane take away &c.

Exhaurire dolorem, to sustayne or endure patiently.

Exhaurire hæredem legatis, to bequeath so many thynges to other, that the heyre hath nothyng lefte for him selfe.

Quum tantum laboris exhaustum sit, seeyng so muche labour is spent.

Ex

Exhaurire partem laudum alicuius, To take awaie parte of a mannes cõmẽdation or prayse.
Exhaurire mandata alicuius, To accomplishe and doo suche thynges as one hath committed to his charge.
Sumptu prouinciam exhaurire, to burdepne a prouince with expenses and charges.
Exhaurire sentinam furum ex vibe, by translation to ridde a company of naughtye packes and lewde persons out of a citee.
Sermone exhaurire solicitudines, with communication to put awaye carefulnesse, and trouble of mynde.
Exhaurire sibi vitam, to kyll hym selfe.
Exhaustum, ti, n. g. that is dooen or fynished.
Exhaustus, a, um, cleane emptied, pylled, spoyled and ryddc of all that one hath, consumed, spente, bestowed.
Opes exhaustæ, richesse consumed and spent.
Exhaustus, one that hath an emptye purse, or whose goodes be cleane consumed
Periculi exhausta, perilles that a man hath passed and gone through.
Exhaustus est sermo hominum, men haue no more to saie.
Anno exhausto, the yere being ended.
Bella exhausta, finished, ended.
Exhebenum, ni, neu. g. a stone, wherewith golde smythes doo polyshe golde.
Exhedra, æ, f. g. looke exedra.
Exheribitio, ônis, f. g. a weedyng.
Exhéribo, aui, are, to pluche vp herbes or weedes.
Exherbandus est locus, the place muste bee weeded.
Exhibeo, exhibes, hibui, ère, to proffer, to sette abrode for all men to beholde, to exhibite, to come to shewe ones selfe.
Exhibére negotium, to putte to busynesse or trouble.
Exhibére rationes, to make an accompte.
Exhibere spectaculum, To make commune playes or triumph.
Exhibere alicui affectum parentis, To shewe hym selfe lyke a father to one: to beare a fathers affection towardes one.
Fidem ac benevolentiam exhibere, to shewe hym selfe faythfull and louynge.
Imperium exhibere, to haue the maystry, to beare a rule.
Se iudicijs hominum exhibere, to putte hym selfe to the iudgement of the people.
Iustitiam exhibere, to shewe his iustice.
Laborem difficilem exhibere, to put to great payne and trauayle.
Argutias alteri exhibere, to striue against one with subtilties.
Exhibere negotium, to putte one to busines.
Exhibere molestiam, to vexe or greeue.
Exhibere reum, whan the iuerie bryngeth in the man that he was bounde for personalty, and dischargeth hym selfe.
Exhibere alterum, to represent the fourme of an other man.
Rem saluam tibi exhibebo, I will warrant you your good saulfe agayne, I wyll make it good.
Vicem alicuius rei exhibere, to be in stede of an other thynge, to serue to the same vse.
Exhibitio, ônis, fœ. ge. an exhibition, a geuyng or deliuerance.
Exhibitus, a, um, exhibited, geuen, shewed.
Exhilarátio, ônis, f. g. a comfortyng.
Exhilarátus, a, um, comforted, made merye.
Exhilaro, aui, are, to coumforte or reioyce, to make merye.
Exhilarantur arbores, the trees be comforted.
Exhomologésis, sis, f. g. confession.
Exhórreo, and exhorresco, ui, ère, & scere, to feare horribly or with trembling.
Exhortátio, ônis, f. g. a stomakyng.
Exhortátor, ôris, ma. g. is he that encourageth one that fainteth or wareth slacke in doyng.
Exhortátus, a, um, that exhorteth. comyme passe sluelp, that is encouraged.
Exhórtor, âris, ari, to exhorte vehemently, to encourage or stomake, to cherysshe.
Exhortari canes, to chere the houndes.
Exhortari canes in aliquem, to sette the dogges on one.
Ciues exhortari in hostem, to encorage his contrey men against their enemie.
Equos exhortari, to animate, encourage, or stere vp horses.
Exhúbero, exhuberas, aui, are, to abounde. also actuelp, to make to abounde.
Exibilo, aui, are, to whystle or hysse a man out of the place.
Exiccátio, ônis, f. g. a dryng vp.
Exiccátus, a, um, dryed vp, thorough dryed. also without iuyce, vnpleasaunt.
Exicco, aui, are, to dry, to dryse thoroughly.
Exilare, idem quod exibilo.
Exigo, éxigis, égi, igere, to expelle or shut out, to dryue awaie, to put out, to chase awap somtyme for transigere, to passe, as one passeth the tyme, to experte, to trye or proue, to measure. also for extorqueo, to take by force, to exacte, to make satisfaction. also to require, to demaunde, to inquire, to dooe.
Exigere ætatem, to lyue, to leade his liefe, to passe his age.
Exigere annos, idem.
Exigere vxorem matrimonio, to be diuorsed, to put his wife from hym.
Exigere nomina, to cõpelle men to paye their debtes, to require debtes.
Exigere creditum, idem.
Exigere pecuniam, to demaunde money that is owyng.
Exigere supplicium ab aliquo, to punish one.
Exigere tempus, to passe foorth the tyme.

Tua causa exégit virum à se, For your sake the hath diuuen hir husbande from hir.
Venena suctu corporibus exigere, to sucke the venym out of mens bodies.
Exigere reges ex ciuitate, to expelle kynges out of the cittee.
Exigere aliquem honoribus, to deprine one of office or authoritee, to put or expell out of office.
Exigere lassitudinem é corpore, to put away werynesse.
Exigere vxorem, to put ones wyfe from hym.
Cuius causa hanc erumnam exigo? For whose sake doo I sucker or sustayne this peyne and trouble?
Exigere noctem, to passe the nyght.
Dare & exigere, contrary.
Iura debita policiti tori exigere verecunde.
Exigere pondus, to weygh, to trie the true weighte.
Exigere promissum, to demande and require that one hath promised.
Exigere tributa, to exacte tribute.
Necessitas exigit, necessitee requireth.
Hanc exigam à te operam, I will require of you one thyng, and that is this.
Exigere operam, to make a seruaunt doo his busyneste and labour, to require of a seruaunt his labour.
Exigere columnas ad perpendiculum, To proue and try whether the pillours bee made euen with the plumbe lyne.
Exigere ab aliquo veritatem, to force one to tell the truthe.
Exigere imperatam pecuniam, to leuie money that men were crassed to paie.
Exigere piacula, to constreigne one to make satisfaction for an offence by hym committed.
Mediam dies exigit horam, it is noone.
Exigere ferrum aut gladium, to thruste a sworde through one.
Exigere sues pastum, to dryue out the swyne to the fielde.
Hibernum mare éxigunt, they passe or trauell the sea in the winter.
Ad leges et institura nostra exigere, to measure and examine &c.
Exigere stylo, to expresse in wryting: Quintil.
Exigere interdum apud Cicer. pro Compensare.
Exigere de re aliqua, to reasone and dispute of a matter.

Exiguè, an aduerbe, signifiyng verey littell, hardly, nygardely, slenderly.

Exiguitas, âtis, f. g. littelnesse, smalnesse, slenderneste.

Exiguum, sometyme for exiguè.

Exiguus, a, um, littell, small.
Homo corporis exigui, a man of littell stature. Exiguus animi, of base courage.
Numerus exiguus, a small number.

Exilio, éxilis, ilui, ilij, and liui, lire, to go or hastily, or to leape out, to leape for ioye.
Exiliunt foras, he lepte quickely foorthe of the doores.
Exiluit é sella, he leapte out of his seate, or from his stoole.
Exilui gaudio, I leapte for ioye.

Exilis, exile, slender, small, leane, pyll fedde, vile of small value.

Exilitas, âtis, f. g. slenderneste, thinneste.
Copia et exilitas in dicendo, contrary.

Exiliter, slenderly, thynly.

Exilium, ilij, n. g. exyle, banyshment.
In exilium exigere, agere, depellere, ejicere, to banyshe, to sende in exile.
Ire et proficisci in exilium, to goe in exile or banyshement.
De exilio reducere, to call from exyle, or tourne store one agayne from banyshement.
Exilica causa, a matter ageynste them that be in exyle.

Eximiè, excellently, notably well, passyngly.
Eximiè vtilis, meruaylous profitable.

Eximius, a, um, excellent, pyched, singular, notable, passyng good, chosen out, great.
Eximia spe adolescens, a younge man of excellent towardenesse.
Eximius odor, a great and strong sauour.
Eximia forma, a singular fauoure, an excellent and meruaylous beautie.
Eximia velocitas, notable & passing swiftnesse.

Eximo, éximis, émi, ere, to take awaie, somtyme to dygge out, to excepte, to picke out of a great numbre, to deliuer, to discharge, sometyme to kyll.
Eximere actionem, to barre one of his action.
Eximere ex ærariis, where one hath his Quietus est in the Eschequer, or other lyke place, to discharge one vppon his accompte. Among the Romaynes it was to deliuer and quyte a citizen of the fine and penaltee set vppon him by the Censour, for his myssebehauiour.
Eximere ex reis, to acquite one of an offence, or to shew that the accusation, brought against one is not to be receiued.
Eximere noxæ, to release one of a trespasse committed.
Eximere in libertatem, to take out of seruitude and restore to liberte.
Eximere dubitationem, to put out of doubte.
Exime mihi hunc scrupulum, Solue me this doubte.
Eximere lassitudinem, to put away werinesse.
Eximere de vectigalibus, to exempte from paying tribute.
Vinculis aliquem eximere, to deliuer one out of prison.
Eximere ex culpa, to excuse, to shewe one not to be in any faute.
Eximere memoriæ, to put out of mynde or memoryy.

Eximere

Exime nomen de tabella delatoria, put my name out of the rolle.
Eximere ex obsidione, To deliuer from a siege.
Eximere lapides sub terrâ, To dygge stones out of a quarrie.
Eximere numero, to laie aparte, not to reckon or numbre.
Reum eximere, to quite a person accused.
Ex improuiso, looke ex.
Exin, from hensfoorth. Exinde, idem. afterwarde, from thense forth.
Exinânio, exinânis, iui, ire, to emptie, to bring to naught, to voyde, to take from one all that he hath, to robbe.
Exinanire aluum, to pourge the bealy.
Exinanire nauim, to vnlade a shyppe.
Exinanire vrinam, to make water.
Exinanire aliquem re, to pyll one of all that he hath.
Vastare atq; exinanire agros vectigales, To spoyle and robbe the landes, whereof cometh yerely reuenues to the common treasure.
Exinanitio, ônis, f. g. an emptying or voydyng, a purgeyng of the bealy.
Exinanitus, a, um, pylled, robbed, emptied, brought to naught.
Exinsilio, âui, are, to shewe or put forth.
Exinsperâto, vnlooked for, whiche no man hoped for.
Existimátio, ônis, f. g. suppose, an opinion, a iudgement that one hath conceyued of a thing. Comayne reputacion, estimacion, honour.
Dignitas & existimatio.
Homo magnæ existimationis, a man of great reputacion.
Colligere & parere existimationem, to come in estimacion and credite.
Amittere existimationẽ, to lese his reputatiõ.
Existimationi suæ consulere, to prouide and haue regarde to his honour.
Existimatione damnatus homo, He of whom men haue an yll opinion.
Existimationem suam committere alteri, to truste an other man in a mattier concernyng his honour or estimacion.
Existimátor, ôris, m. g. one that speaketh as he supposeth, and not as a master or instructour, a iudge of any mattier.
Existimo, aui, are, to trowe or suppose, to determe or iudge, to esteme, to thynke.
De alicuius ingenio bene existimare, to haue a good opinion of a mãs disposicion or nature.
Male existimare, contrary.
Vere existimare, to determe or iudge truely.
Ex euentu de alicuius consilio existimare, to iudge of a mans diuise or counsayle by that that foloweth of it.
Suis moribus alterum existimare, to iudge an other man by his owne maners.
Existimatur in probro, It is taken for a reproche. Existimatu facile est, a man may easyly iudge.
Existo, éxtiti, stere, to be, to appere, to rise or come of, to bee sette vp or aduaunced.
Et si hodie ab inferis existat Lycurgus, And yf Lycurgus shoulde this daie appere or rise from death to lyfe.
Existit ex hoc loco difficilis quæstio, there riseth out of this place an harde question.
Existat ille parumper cogitatione vestra, Do you ymagine or suppose a litle in your mindes, that he is aliue.
Summersus equus voraginibus non éxtitit, was no more seene.
Existet ex hac victoria tyrannis, Of this victory and cõqueste, there will aryse a tyranny.
Exitiabilis, le, deadely.
Exitiâlis, le, deadely, or that causeth deathe or mischiefe.
Bellum exitiale, a deadely and cruell warre.
Exitiósus, a, um, idem quod Exitialis.
Exitium, ij, neu. ge. deathe or mischiefe, destruction, A pitiouse or cupll ende.
Esse exitium alicui, to be ones deathe or destruction.
Exitus, éxitus, m. g. a going forth, an issue, an end
Exitus hominis, the deathe of a man.
Exitus anni, the later ende of the yere.
Exitus orationis fuit, The conclusion of his woordes was this.
Aqua exitum reperit, the water hath founde an issue.
Quem exitum res habitura sit non liquet, It is vncertayne what ende or issue the mattier wyll haue.
Contigit exitus quem optamus, it is come to passe as we would haue it.
Imponere exitum rei, to make an ende of a thynge.
In exitu est, it is at an issue or ende.
Ex iure manu consertum vocare, was a forme of contencion for lande in this wyse. The demandaunt saied before the iudge to the tenaũt, The lande, whiche is in ẏ, is mine, I saye it is myne by the lawe, I require the, trie it there with me accordyng to the lawe. The tenaunt answered: from whens thou hast requyred me to trie with the by the lawe: thens I doo ekscoones appeale. Than went they together to the place in demaunde, to the entent, that they shoulde bryng with them a tyrfe of the same ground to the iudge in the citee, and in his presence to remande and answere as for the whole lande whiche was in contencion.
Exiûro, aui, are, to auowe with an othe.
Exlex, lẽgis, com. gene. he that liueth without lawe, or out of lawe, lawlesse, an outlaw.
Exloquor, eris, qui, to speake as it is, to speake all, to speake out.
Exobsecro, aui, are, to make great desyre.
Exocculto, pi, tum, ly.

Exoche, ches, f. g. excellencie.
Exoculâtus, a, um, whose eies be put out.
Exoculasso, aui, ssere, idem quod Exoculo.
Exóculo, aui, are, to put out ones eies.
Exodia, órum, n. g. were wanton topes mynte with verses in a comedie or enterlude.
Exodium, ij, n. g. a songe at the ende of a comedie or enterlude, also the ende of a mattier.
Nullum eius rei exodium inueniebam, I founde no ende of that mattier.
Exolesco, exolui, and léui, lescere, to leaue growynge. sometyme to growe myghtyly, to ware olde, to growe out of vse.
Exoléum fauor, his fauour or estimacion is lost.
Instituta exolescunt, ordinaunces growe out of vse, and be littell esteemed.
Exolêtus, a, um, that is paste growyng. Also olde or out of vse.
Verba exoleta, woordes out of vse.
Authores exoleti, olde authours not vsed to be redde.
Reliqui domi virginem exoletam, I lefte at home an olde maiden.
Exolêtus, ti, m. g. a man abused against nature.
Exoluo, ui, ere, to vnbynde, to paie all clerely, to recompence or geue in rewarde, to deliuer, to loose.
Suspitione exoluere, to deliuer from suspitiõ.
Exoluere religione, to discharge from bowe or conscience.
Exoluere æs alienum, to paie ones dettes.
Exoluere grates, to requite a good turne.
Exoluere idem, to fulfyll that one hath promysed, to kepe promyse.
Exoluere promissum, idem.
Exoluere pœnas, to be punished.
Pœnas morte exoluere, to be put to death for any trespase.
Exoluere aliquem solicitudine, to deliuer one from carefulnesse and trouble of mynde.
Vota exoluere, to accomplysshe and fulfyll that one hath vowed.
Nodum alicuius erroris exoluere, to shewe the verate trueth of a mattier.
Exolûtus, a, um, lewsed, vnbounde, vndooen.
Exómida, æ, f. g. a garment without sleues, a taberde or chymere.
Exómphalon, that swelleth in the nauill by disease or inflammacion.
Exónero, aui, are, to discharge, to vnburden, to vnlode.
Exonerare ventrem, to do ones eaisement.
Plenas colos exonerare, to spinne of all that was on the distaffe.
Exonerare aliquid in alicuius aurem, to tell one a thynge in his eare.
Exonerare aliquem metu, to put one out of feare that he is in.
Exonerare fidem, to accomplysshe and fulfyll ones promyse.
Exopinato, as one looked for.
Exópolis, he that dwelleth in the suburbes of a towne or citee.
Exoptábilis, le, to be wysshed for or desyred.
Exoptâtus, a, um, earnestly wysshed for, greatly desyred.
Exopto, aui, are, to desyre feruently, or to wisshe.
Exorábilis, le, he that is easye to bee entreated in a mattier.
Nulli exorabilis, he that no man can entreate.
Exorabulum, li, n. g. a traicte fourme of desyrynge or askyng a thyng.
Exorâtus, a, um, earnestly desyred, intreated.
Exórbeo, es, bui, ere, to sup vp, and by translacion to sustayne or endure.
Exorbére difficultatem, to endure or abyde great payne.
Exorbére sanguinem ciuilem, to suppe the bloude of citesins, to delyte in the cruell death of his countrey men.
Exórbito, aui, are, to go out of the tracte or carte lose, or to go out of the ryght waie.
Exorbo, aui, are, to make one that he can not see.
Exorcismus, an adiuration or coniurynge.
Exorciso, aui, are, to adiure or coniure.
Exorcista, an adiurour or coniurer.
Exordesco, looke Exsordesco.
Exordine, without ceassyng, in order one after an other.
Exórdior, iris, iri, to begynne.
Exordiri facinus, to begyn a great enterpris.
Exórdium, ij, n. g. a begynnyng.
Exordium dare, to begynne.
Ducere exordium ab aliquo, to take his begynnyng of any thyng.
Exórior, exoriris, or exóreris, iri, to be bore, to appere out, to ryse as the sonne dooeth, to inuade, to assaut or set vpon, to be recreated.
Dies exoritur, the daie appeareth.
Discordia exoritur, discorde ariseth.
Fama exoriebatur, a rumour or bruit dyde spryngе.
Exorta sunt hæc omnia à te, all these thynges beganne at you, or you beganne all these mattiers.
Exóritur illi color, he wareth ruddie.
Rex exortus est Lidyæ, he became kynge of Lidya.
Exornátio, ônis, f. g. a deckyng or trymmyng, garnishyng or apparaylyng. Also a colour of Rhetorike.
Exornâtor, ôris, m. g. he that decketh.
Exornâtus, æ, um, garnysshed, rychly apparailed.
Exorno, aui, are, to garnysshe or make fayre, to apparayle rychely, to ordeyne, sometyme to make foule or out of apparayle.
Exornare, et deformare, contrary.
Exornare se honestis moribus, to garnysshe him selfe with honest maners.
Exornare aliquem magistratu, to geue a man an office.
Exôro, aui, are, to indute or obtayne by desyre,

wise hertly, to entreate, to bring to cõformitee.
Exorare veniam, to aske pardone.
Non queo lachrymam exorare, I can not geue a teare out of mine eies by any meanes.
Exorare aliquid ab aliquo, and Exorare aliquem, to obtain of one a thing that he desireth.
Sine te exorem illis hanc veniam, let me obtayne this pardone for them, or forgeue them this offence for my sake.
Exorare filiæ patrem, to entreate the father to forgeue his daughter.
Vnum exorare vos sinite nos, let vs obtayne of you this one thyng.
Mihi exorandus est, I muste entreate hym.
Exors, ortis, om. g. out of felowshyp, not partaker, sometyme excellent.
Exors culpæ, fautelesse, not gyltee.
Exors amicitiæ, not partenet of the frendeshyp or amitee.
Exors matrimonij, he that was neuer maried.
Exorsa, ôrum, begynnynges.
Exorsus, a, um, that begynneth.
Exorsus, us, m. g. a begynnyng.
Exortiuus, a, um, that pertayneth to rysyng, on the eest parte.
Exortus, a, um, that is risen, or that appeareth.
Exortus, us, m. g a rysyng.
Exortus solis, the sonne rysyng.
Exos, ossis, om. g. without bones.
Exossatus, a, um, that hath the bones plucked out or broken.
Exosculatio, ônis, f. g. a kyssyng.
Exosculor, aris, ari, to kysse.
Exosso, aui, are, to bone or pluche out bones, to breake the bones of any thyng. Also to pull out the tryng of a lampreye.
Exostoses, the superfluitee of certaine bones.
Exosus, a, um, actiuely, that hateth or detesteth, passiuely, that is hated or detested.
Exoticus, a, um, straunge, that cometh or is brought out of an other countrey.
Expalleo, lui, ere, to be pale.
Expallio, aui, are, to robbe one of his garmentes, to pluche ones garment from his backe.
Expalpo, aui, are, to grope out, to gette or obtayn a thyng by layre meanes or by flatterie.
Expanditor amnis, a riuer that floweth abrode.
Expando, di, ere, to spreade out, to open as a flower doeth, to displaye.
Expandere dictis, To open, and declare in woordes.
Expandunt alas aues, The byrdes open and spreade abrode theyr wynges.
Expango, panxi, ere, to ordein or appoynct, to set or fasten.
Expapillo, aui, are, to make naked to the paps.
Expassus, a, um, opened, spreade abrode.
Expatior, aris, ari, to wander, to walke abrode, to spreade farre abroade.
Expatiatus, a, um, that spreadeth, walketh, or roweth farre abroade.
Expato, expatras, aui, are, to come abrode or forth to an open place.
Expatro, expatras, aui, are, idem quod patrare.
Expaueo, expaues, paui, ere, and Expauesco, scere, to be sore afrayde or abashed.
Expauere nouitatem, to feare the noueltee or straungenesse of a thyng.
Ad tumultum aliquem expauere, To bee afrayd whan one hereth of tumultee or rumbling.
A primo conspectu eius expauescunt, They were afrayde as soone as they sawe hym.
Expectate, the aduerbe.
Expectate venis, thou comest euen as I wold haue the.
Expectatio, ônis, fœ. g. desyre of thynges certayne and loked for, expectacion.
Plenus sum expectatione, I greatly longe or desyre to knowe.
Contra omnium expectationem, contrary to the expectacion of all men, otherwyse than any man looked for.
In summam expectationem adducere, to put one in great expectation, to make one looke earnestly for a thyng.
Crebras expectationes sui facere, concitare, commouere, to make men looke oftentymes for his commyng.
Summa est expectatio tui, They doe greatly desire you, and loke for your commyng.
Dare alicui expectationem conuiuij, to make one hope or looke for, &c.
Vereor vt amicorum expectationem sustinere possem, lest I be not able to satisfie or fulfill the expectation. &c.
Decipere expectationem aliculus, To frustrate ones expectation.
Mouere expectationem, to make desyrous.
Vincere expectationem omnium, To doe more than any man dyd looke for.
Expectãtus, a, um, desyred, taried & looked for.
Expectati parentes, were yll parentes & worthy to bee hated, as who saieth, their death were daiely to be desyred.
Charus & expectatus.
Expectatissimæ litteræ, letters verie greatly desyred.
Ante expectatum, sodenly, sooner than men looked for.
Expecto, aui, are, to tarie or abyde lookyng for, to obserue or take heede, to hope, to feare leste a thyng will folowe.
Expecto quid velis, I long, or I would fayne knowe, what your will, mynde, or pleasure is, or elles I desyre to knowe what you would.
Expectabo dum venit, I will tarie and loke for hym tyll he come.
Expectemus Tartessiorum regis ætatem, let vs hope to lyue as long as euer dyd the kynge of the Tartessians.
Diem ex die expectabam, I dyd loke styll euery daie.

Mortem alicuius expectare, to hope euery houre for ones death.
Expectare te arbitror, I thynke you do delyre to knowe.
Ad menſem Ianuarium te expecto, I looke for you at Januarie.
Expectoro, aui, are, to put out of the breaſte or ſtomache.
Expeculiatus, he that hath nothyng of his owne.
Expedio, expedis, iui, ire, to delyuer, to ſpede, to carye out, to declare or ſhewe, to tell ſhortly and in fewe wordes, to rydde or diſpatche, to bringe one out of trouble, ſometyme to appoynte, to bringe forth. Alſo to make preparaunce or proviſion, to ſet in a readineſſe.
Expedire manus, to holde vp his handes.
Expedire virgas iubet, he commaundeth rodes to be brought forth.
Expedire ſe omni moleſtia, to diſpatche and rydde hym ſelfe of all griefe and trouble.
Aditum expedire, to make a way to enter.
Cauſam alicuius rei expedire, to ſhewe the cauſe of anything.
Merces expedire, to ſet abrode wares.
Nodum expedire, to vndoo a knot, to diſſolue a doubt, to diſpatche an harde matter.
Pecuniam expedire, to fynde meanes to gette money.
Expedire rem ſuam iudicibus, to proue his matter good before the iudges
Ad bellum expediti iubet, he commaundeth them to be in a readineſſe for the warres.
Expedite rerum capita, declare the principall poynctes of the matter.
Expedire ferrum, to draw a ſworde.
Nomina alicuius expedire, to contente ones creditours, to pay his dettes.
Expedias me hinc, te rogo, I praye you diſpatche me that I may be gone.
Expedi panem, bringe forth bread.
Aggere et crateibus aditus expediunt, they make wayes to goe to it &c.
Alimenta arcu expedire, to gette his liuynge by his bowe: to kill ſuche beaſtes as he will eate, with his bowe.
Expedire ſe ad prælium, to addreſſe & make hym ſelfe in a readyneſſe to battayle.
Si ita expedit, If it bee needefull or expediente ſo to be doen.
Expedire rationes, to diſpatche matters.
Expedire rem, to declare the matter plainely.
Expedire ſe cura, to diſcharge hym ſelfe of care. Expedi, tell on quickely.
Expediba, for Expediam.
Expedit, ſignifieth alſo It is expedient, or neceſſarie. It is come to paſſe.
Expeditum erat, it was expedient, or rather, It was a ſhorte and redie waie.
Expedite, quickely, eaſily, without cumbrance.
Expedite nauigare, to ſayle forthe proſperouſely and with a good wynde,

Expeditio, ônis, ſ. g. a ſettyng forth towardes battaile, an expedition, a viage.
Expeditus, a, um, delyuered, diſpatched out of buſyneſſe, redie, in a readineſſe, not letted, eaſye, ſoone prouided and gotten.
Expediti milites, ſouldiours in lyght harnes.
Expeditus & paratus, one well appoynted, and in a redyneſſe.
Expeditum facere, to rydde out of buſynes and trouble.
Expedita excuſatio, a redie excuſe.
Expeditum iter, free paſſage in a mans iourney without combrance.
Expediti legio, expeditus exercitus, Expedita ſubſidia, wherin be ſouldiours in light harnayes, and eaſy to be remoued.
In expedito poſitum, In a redyneſſe, ready to be doen.
Expeditus labor, an eaſie labour.
Expeditior via ad honores, a more readie waie to honour and aduauncement.
Expello, expuli, lere, to expell or put out, to driue awaie.
Expellere in opus, to driue out to worke.
Expellere bonis & fortunis omnibus, to put men from theyr gooddes and all that euer they haue.
Expellere ſententiam, to reiecte a ſentence or opinion.
Expellere aliquem regno, to dryue one out of his kyngdome.
Expendo, di, ere, to ponder or weygh, to conſyder, to examyne ſtreyghtly, to paie truely, to ſpende money.
Expendere ſcelus, To be punished iuſtely for his offence.
Pœnas expendere, to be punyſhed.
Expendere & æſtimare, to ponder and weighe.
Expendere aurum auro, To weyghe golde with golde.
Expendant ſe ipſi, let theym conſyder theymſelues diligently.
Expenſum, ſi, n. g. or Expenſa, æ, expenſe, or diſpenſe, coſte.
Expenſum ferre, to regeſtre in a booke what money one hath delyuered or layed foorthe.
Expenſum ferre, is not onely ſpoken of layeng out money, but alſo of other workes, as, Mentio facta eſt de legione ea, quam expenſam tulit C. Cæſari Pompeius, mention was made of the legion, whiche Pompei ſaied he had delyuered to Cæſar.
Creditores ſuæ negligentiæ expenſum ferre debent, The creditours ought to beare the loſſe, whiche is happened by their negligence.
Codex acceptι & expenſi, a reckenyng booke.
Ne tu expenſum mancipibus feras, That you ſhould not impute or write it amõg your goodes.
Fortunæ omnia expenſa, omnia fortunæ feruntur accepta, what ſo euer good or euyll chaunceth, is imputed wholely to fortune, or

they fate, that fortune is cause of it.
Expensus, a, um, weyghed, pondered, consyderd.
Expergefácio, gefacis, fēci, fácere, to awake one out of his sleepe.
Expergefáctus, a, um, waked out of sleepe by an other.
Expergefio, factus sum, fieri, idem quod Expergiscor.
Expergiscor, eris, experrectus sum, sci, to awake.
Cum sole experrectus, he that awaketh at the sonne ryssyng.
Somno experrectus, wakyng out of sleepe.
Expérgitus, a, um, waked by an other.
Expergo, experréxi, expergere, to waken. idem quod Expergefacio: Expergor, the passyue.
Experge te, awake.
Experge te facias, idem.
Expergo, sperſi, gere, to sprincle with licour.
Experrectus, a, um, that awaketh hym selfe, quickened, sterred.
Expériens, éntis, an adiectiue, that trieth or proueth.
Experientissimus homo, a man of great experience, or that vseth to proue or trye matters with great diligence.
Experimentum, ti, n. g. an experiment or proofe.
Capere experimentum, to proue or trie.
Experiéntia, æ, f g experience.
Expérior, iris, iri, to attempt or assaie, to proue, to trie by the lawe.
Experiri ad arborem cornua, to trie his hornes against a tree.
Experiri in paruis, To assaye in litteli matters of small value.
Experiri re ipſa, to proue the thyng in deede.
Experiri certamen, to fyght, to ioyne battail, to assay the hasarde of battaile.
Experiri fortunam, to put in aduenture and proue what wyll chaunce.
Experne, in Plautus is vsed for Experiri.
Experiri iure, To trie for once ryght by the lawe.
Vires suas experiri, to assay what he is hable to doe.
Extrema experiri, to vse the extreame remedi, to put all in hasarde
Ne experior quanti facias vxorem, I trye the how muche thou doest loue thy wyfe.
Experium est, it is tryed by experience.
Ad experiunda vina, To assaie whether the wynes be good or no.
Expers, ertis, om. g. without any parte, lackyng experience, rude, ignoraunt.
Expers doloris, without paine.
Expers lucis, without lyght.
Expers motus, neuer dyngne.
Expers corporis, that hath no bodie.
Ne quis expers tuæ liberalitatis hæret, That euery man myght be partetaker of your lyberalitee.
Expers consilij, that knoweth not what to doe.
Expers linguæ græcæ, that hath no knowlage in the greeke tongue.
Expers amoris gnati, not knowyng that his sonne was in loue.
Laboris expers, that dooeth not labour and trauayle.
Expers fama & fortunis, he that hath losse his credite and all his goodes.
Expers metus, or metu, with out feare.
Expersus, a, um, syrong with syrour or weate.
Expertus, a, um, attempted, taught by experience, that hath proued or tried.
Expertus loquor, I speake that I haue experience of.
Sagittæ expertus, a good archer.
Experta prodigus, wee shew thynges that be proued and tried.
Expertæ industriæ homo, a man whose diligence is well knowen and tried.
Expes, om. g. without hope.
Expeténdus, a, um, worthy to be desyred.
Expetesso, sere, to demaunde or desyre.
Expetisco, scere, to desyre vehementlp.
Expetitus, a, um, desyred greatlp.
Expeto, éxpetis, tiui, or ti, ere, to desyre muche or couete, to happen, to wylle, sometyme to take, to passe ouer. Also to pursue or indeuour to gette, as,
Mirum quin tuum ius meo periculo expetam, it is meruayle but I shall endeuour to get thy ryght with my great daunger. It is also to redounde or tourne.
Nam deum non par videtur facere, delictum suum, suamq; culpam expetere in mortalem vi finat, it is not syttyng for god to do, that he shoulde suffer his offence or faulte to redounde to a mortall persone.
Expetam alterum præ te, I will desyre an other rather then the.
Audire expeto, I greatly desyre to heare.
Expéritur vnguentis radix aspalathi, It is greatly desyred and sought for to make ointments.
Expetit tuam ætatem illud facere, thyne age requireth to doe it.
Expetunt multa iniqua, many vnhappy thynges chaunten.
Primum hoc abs te expeto, syrste of all I desyre this thing of you.
Expetere ab aliquo auxilium, to require one to helpe hym.
Pœnas ab aliquo expetere, To require one to make satisfaction.
Expiábilis, le, that maie bee purged, or for the whiche satisfaction maie be made.
Expiamentum, ti, neut. gene. satisfaction, or a purgation
Expiátio, ônis, f. g. a purgeyng or satisfiyng.
Expilatio, ônis, f. g. a robbyng or pollyng.

Ex-

Expilâtor, ôris, ma. g. a robber, whiche leaueth nothyng behynde hym.
Expilâtus, a, um, ppiled, robbed.
Expilo, aui, are, to robbe or polle, to take by extoztion or decepte, to spoyle.
Expingo, expinxi, ere, to peynct, to peynct out.
Expio, expias, âui, âre, to pacifie god with satisfaction or prayer, whan we thynke he is displeased, to purge by sacrifice.
Tua scelera dq immortales in nostros milites expiauerunt, god hath punyshed our men of armes for thyne offences.
Expiare iniuriam, to make satisfaction or amendes for iniurie that is done.
Luxum populi expiare solent bella, warres are wont to chastise and punishe the riotous liuyng of the people.
Cædem cæde expiare, with one murder to make satisfaction for an other.
Expiratio, ônis, f. g. a breathyng out.
Expiro, aui, are, to breath out, to die, to geue vp the gost.
Expirare animam, to die.
Flammas expirare, To caste or send out great flames.
Expirante libertate, whan the libertie began to decaye and perysshe.
Expirare auras, to cast foorth exhalations or vapours.
Expiscor, âris, ari, to seeke for fysshe, to fysshe out or serche diligently, to get or wynne.
Tandem nescio quid ab eo expiscatur, finally I can not tell what he winneth or getteth by hym, or what he trusteth to haue of hym.
Expisso, aui, are, to make thycke.
Explanate, playnly, manifestly.
Explanatio, ônis, f. g. a declaration, or makynge manifeste.
Explanator, ôris, m. g. one that interpreteth or maketh playne a thynge.
Explanâtus, a, um, declared, expouned.
Explâno, aui, are, to make plaine, to declare, to make manifeste, to expounde.
Explanare verba, to pronounce distinctly and playnely.
Explanto, aui, are, to pull vp that whiche is set.
Explendesco, scere, to appere clerely, to shine, to shyne bryght.
Explco, éui, ére, to fyll, to fulfyll, to fyll vp. Also to satiate, to comforte, to make perfect, to accomplysshe, to content, sometyme to make emptie or voyde.
Exple animum curis, put all care out of thy mynde, or fill thy mynd with cares.
Explere aliquem scribendo, To satisfie and fyll one with writynge letters to hym.
Explere animum suum, to doe his owne pleasure, to fulfill his owne mynd.
Explere animum alicui, to cõtent ones mind.
Explere annos ducentos, To lyue full two hundred yeres.
Supremum diem expleuit, he died, he ended his laste daie.
Susceptum munus explere, to fulfill a charge that one hath taken vpon hym.
Numerum explere, to fyll vp the numbre.
Famem explere, To satisfie or slynte ones hunger. Ipse wpse Sitim explere.
Libidinem suam explere, To do and accomplisshe his pleasure.
Rimas explere, to stop and fyll vp chynkes.
Quod summam talenti attici expleret, which was of the iust value of a talent.
Explebilis, le, that maie be fylled.
Explementum, ti, n. ge. a thyng that fylleth vp.
Explétio, ônis, fœm. gen. a fyllynge, a makyng perfect.
Explétus, a, um, fylled vp, perfecte, accõplished, atchiued, finished. also replenished.
Spectando explétus, satisfied, filled.
Dapibus expletus, filled, replenished.
Explicabilis, le, that may be declared.
Explicate, playnely, manyfestly.
Explicatio, ônis, f. g. an vnfoldyng, a declaration, an expoundyng.
Explicator, oris, m. g. an expounder or declarer.
Explicatrix, the feminine.
Explicâtus, us, mas. g. a declaration, an vnfoldynge.
Explicatus crurum, a castyng of the legges one from an other.
Explicâtus, a, um, declared, made manyfest, vnfolded, dispatched, brought to passe.
Explico, explicas, plicui, and aui, are, to extende, to vnfolde, to displaie, to declare, to tell or shewe a thynge playnely, to deliuer, to ryddo out of trouble, to bryng to passe, to dispatche or make an ende of.
Explicat ensem, he drayweth out his swoorde.
Explicat & cœnas vnica mensa duas, he maketh two suppers at one table.
Explicat caudam pauo, doth sette abroade his tayle.
Cursum explicare citatis gradibus, to renne apase.
Explicat vmbram porticus, maketh abyode shadowe.
Explicare promintiam cinctam periculis, to deliuer.
Explica æstum meum, putte me out of this fantasie or doubt.
Explicant acies, agmen, vel exercitum imperatores, whan they in an open fielde sette their souldiours in arape, redy to battayle.
Explicare alas, to spreade or open the wingers.
Explicare naues, to set shippes in an order redy to fight. Explicare epistolam, to open a letter.
Iter commode explicui, I haue prosperously atchieued and made an ende of my iourney.
Explicatum tibi rem dabo, I wyll dispatche the mattier for you.
Da operam, vt te explices, endeuour to ryd and

and dispatche your selfe out of businesse.
Explicare, & expedire negotium aliquod, to
ryddo and dispatch a matter.
explicitus, a, um, vnfolded, declared, made an
ende of, dispatched.
explicitius, the comparatiue.
explódo, plósi, ére, to drive out with noyse or re
bukes, or clappyng of handes.
explorate, for a surette, for a certaintie.
explorato, after it was serched or tryed.
explorátor, óris, m. g. an espie or privie ser
chour.
explorátus, a, um, well knowne, or surely
knowne.
Exploratum est mihi, I know surely, I am
sure. Exploratum habeo, idem.
Explóro, aui, are, to bewail with exclamacion,
to assay, to serche out diligently, to proue by
diligent serchyng, to be advised, to dyp vp, to
exhaust, to espie.
Amenta explorare in digitis, to assay, to
proue, to trie &c.
Animum alicuius explorare, to proue ones
mynde, to vnderstande to know it.
Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, doth as
say or proue his hornes. &c.
Explorare fugam, to serch and looke for a meane
to flee.
Gustu explorare bonitatem panis, to taste, to
assay &c.
Exploratum dicere: to speake that he hath tri
ed to be true.
Explosus, a, um, convicted or reiected, dryuen
out of the place with clappyng of handes.
Expolio, aui, are, to spoyle or robbe.
Expólio, éxpoli, ívi, líre, to polish well and
cleanly, to make smoothe and trymme, to make
perfite.
Expolire vnguium scabritias, to trimme and
make smooth.
Nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura expo
liuit.
Expolítio, onis, f. g. a polyshyng, a trymmyng.
Expolítus, a, um, polished, made smoothe, cleans
ly and trymme.
Expóno, sui, ere, to expounde or declare, to put
a thynge out of that, wherin it is. sometyme
to caste out a thynge, to the entente that it may
perysshe, to sette foorth at aduenture, also to
spende, to set foorth to be shewed, to laye out,
sometyme to paye money.
Exponere in terram copias, to land an armie.
Exponere fœnum in sole, to lay abrode heye
in the sonne.
Exponere vasa, to set abrode plaate on cups
bourdes to be seene.
Exponam vobis ex memoria, or memoriter,
I wyll declare to you by herte.
Verbosius exponere, to declare a thynge in
many wordes.
Expopulátio, ónis, f. g. a wastyng or spoilyng.

Expópulor áris, ari, to waste, to spoyle, to rob.
Expórrigo, exi, ere, to extende or stretche out,
sometyme to prolonge.
Exporrigere frontem, to shew a merie coun
tenaunce, to be pleasant and iocunde.
Exportatio, onis, a bearyng out, a conueiyng
or caryng out. also exile or banishment.
Exporto, aui, are, to beare or carie out.
Exportauit Syracusis magnam vim mellis, he
caried out of &c.
Exposco, posci, poscere, to aske or desyre ins
stantly.
Exposcere deos aliquid, to desyre a thyng ins
stantly of the goddes.
Exposcere aliquem, to require one to be delys
uered into our handes to be punished.
Expóniti, children caste out to be perished.
Expositio, ónis, f. g. an exposicion or declara
cion of any thyng difficult or hard to be vnder
standed. also castyng out of a thyng to har
darde or daunger.
Expósitus, a, um, that is layed out to the intente
it shoulde perishe. also set out, set abroade, or
pen to all chaunces, in daunger, declared.
Exposita prouincia ad prædandum, a pros
uince in daunger to be spoyled and robbed.
Expósitus solibus locus, a place open vpon the
sonne.
Expostulátio, ónis, f. g. a quarell or complaynt.
Expostulátor, tóris, m. g. he that complayneth
of wronge dooen by his frende.
Expóstulo, aui, are, to complayne, to make a
quarell, to chyde with one for a thynge, to des
maunde, to requyre, to wyll.
Cum eo ne iniuriam hanc expostulem? Is it
best that I chide with hym, or take hym vp for
this displeasure or not?
Minaciter expostulare, to take one vp sharps
ly for a thyng that he hath dooen.
Expostulare computationem, to demande a
rechenyng.
Expótus, a, um, idem quod Epotus.
Expresse, manyfestly, playnly.
Expresse dicere, to speake properly and to the
poynct.
Expressio, ónis, f. g. a strenyng.
Expressus, a, um, expresse, manifest, openly made,
taken by force.
Expressa senatus consulta, ordinances obtei
ned of the senatours by force.
Expressa sceleris vestigia, manyfest and ap
parant tokens of the mischiefe.
Expressa in cæra imago, the lykenesse of a
thyng printed in wax.
Exprimo, éxprimis, expressi, mere, to presse
or wrynge out, to make to doe by force, to cons
straine, to wrynge out by force, to expresse, to
portray, to drawe. also to resemble, to be lyke,
to deserue.
Deinde per lintea exprimuntur, Afterwardes
they be streyned thorough a clothe.

Erip

Eripiendum atq; exprimendum eſt, it muſte be taken and wreſted away by force.
Vi lachrymas exprimere, to wreſt out teares violently by rubbyng the eyes.
Expreſsit hoc neceſsitas patribus, neceſſitie conſtrayned the ſenatours to doe this.
Exprimere confeſsionem culpæ, To conſtreigne one to confeſſe that he hath offended.
Exprimere riſum alicui, to make one to laugh whether he will or no.
Vocem exprimere, to make ſpeake by force.
Exprimere & reddere aliquem, to doe ſyke one.
Similitudinem palatij hæc domus exprimit, is lyke.
Exprimere per aures ſanguinem, To make bludde come out. &c.
Exprimere per linteum, to ſtreine thyough a linnen cloth.
Exprimere animam, To pelde the gooſte and dye with great difficultee.
Exprimere effigiem alicuius, To portraie or drawe out ones picture.
Exprimit ſimilitudinem, it reſembleth or is lyke.
Verſibus exprimere, to princte or deſcribe in verſes.
De græcis litteris ad verbum exprimere, to tranſlate out of greke worde for worde. likewiſe Verbum de verbo.
Vt græci magis exprimunt, as the grekes doo expreſſe or ſignifie more naturally.
Exprobratio, onis, a reproche, a twitynge, an vpbrayding.
Exprobro, exprobras, aui, are, to vpbrayde, to twyte. Alſo to laie in reproche. ſometyme to reiecte or diſalowe.
Non exprobrandi cauſa dicam, I wyll not ſpeake it for any reproche vnto you.
Catonis orationes exprobrant calleum aprugnum, Catos orations reproue or diſalow brawne.
Expromiſſor, ôris, m. g. he that promiſeth, or is ſuretee for an other.
Expromitto, ſi, ere, to promiſe or vndertake for an other.
Exprômo, prompſi, ere, to ſhew forth or open, to ſpeake, to vtter.
Exprómere nummos, to take out money.
Audatius exprômam, I wyll vtter or ſpeake more boldely.
Expromitur, is ſhewed, or is imployed.
Expromptus, a, um, taken out, ſhewed abrode.
Opus eſt mihi tua exprompta memoria, I muſt needes haue the ſhewe thy good and redy witte.
Expugnábilis, le, preignable, that maie bee wonne by aſſaut, that maie be vanquiſhed.
Expugnátio, ônis, ſ. g. conquerynge or wynnyng.
Expugnâtor, ôris, m. g. a conquerour.
Expugnâtor pudicitiæ, a ruffian.

Expugnâtus, a, um, conquered, won by aſſaut, ouercome.
Expugno, aui, are, to wynne by aſſaut or force, to conquere, to ouercome, to vanquiſh.
Expugnare aurum alicui, by tranſlation, to get money from one by craft and gyle.
Expugnare carcerem, to breake priſon.
Expugnare fortunas patrias alicuius, to thruſt a man wrongfully from his heritage, and take it to hym ſelfe.
Expugnare propoſitum alicuius frequenti expoſtulatione, by great ſuite and intreatyng to cauſe one to leaue his purpoſe.
Expugnare pudicitiam puellæ, by gyftes and other meanes to wyn a mayden to lewdneſſe.
Expulſim, with often beatyng out.
Expugnare pertinatiam alicuius, to ouercom, to vanquiſhe. &c.
Expúlſio, ônis, fœm. gen. an expellyng or putting foorth.
Expulſo, aui, are, to meue a thyng with muche thruſtyng, or to put awaie.
Expúlſor, ôris, ma. g. one that expelleth or putteth awaie.
Expúlſus, a, um, expelled, thruſt out, put awaie.
Expultrix, the feminine.
Expûmo, aui, are, to caſte out fome.
Expuncti, were ſouldiours diſcharged or put out of wages.
Expungo, punxi, ere, to put awaie or remoue, to put out a woorde or ſentence in writyng, with prickyng it rounde about, after the auncient maner, ſometyme to priche, to croſſe out.
Expungere nomen debitoris, To put a debtours name out of his booke, to croſſe the tale of his dette.
Expungere rationes, to heare and examyne an accompte.
Stipendiis expungere militem, to put a ſouldiour out of wages, to croſſe hym out of the rolle, wherein their names were written that receyued wages.
Expungere nõnunquàm ſignificat pungere.
Expungor, eris, gi, to be cancelled and put out, or raſed. It is alſo ſpoken of iudges when they are put out of cõmiſſion. it is alſo to quitte as,
Munus munere expungitur, one good turne is quitte with an other.
Expuitio, ônis, ſ. g. a ſpettyng forth.
Expuo, expuis, ui, ere, to ſpet out, to voyde out, to caſt out.
Cum illam expueret ex animo miſeriã, when he woulde caſte that trouble and carefulneſſe out of his mynde.
Expurgátio, ônis, ſ. g. a purgeyng or makyng cleane of a thyng.
Expurgo, aui, are, to make all cleane.
Expurgare ſe, to declare him ſelfe innocent of that whiche is laied to hym, to purge or cleenſe ones ſelfe of a faute.
Expurgationem habere, idem.

Ex-

Exputo, ẽputas, aui, are, to shreade or loppe a tree, to cutte cleane awaie. Also to vnderstande perfectly, to conjecte, to imagine or deuyse in ones mynde.

Exputesco, putrui, scere, to rotte.

Exquilię, ârum, a mountayne in Rome, where marche was kepte.

Exquilius, or Exquilinus mons, the same mountayne.

Exquilius, or Exquilinus, a, um, of the hyll Exquiliæ.

Exquiro, exquisiui, ere, to serche or trie out, to enquire diligently, to demaunde or aske.

Intro exquire, sine ita, vt ego dico, go aske within, whether it be as I saie or not.

Quod meum consilium exquiris, in that you desyre to knowe my counsayle or aduise.

Exquirere facta alicuius ad antiquæ religionis rationem, to examyne.

Omnia uerba alicuius sententiæ exquirere, to examine and ponder .&c.

Exquirere a stirpe, to enquire of a mattier euen from the verie roote or begynnyng.

Exquirere iudicium alicuius, to demaunde ones iudgement.

Exquirere mores alicuius, to make enquirie of ones maners.

Precium alicuius rei exquirere, to demaunde and aske the price of a thynge.

Exquisitè, and Exquisitim, exquisitely, with muche studie and diligence.

Exquisitus, a, um, exquisite, muche serched for, picked, singular, excellent, deintie, fyne perfite.

Exquisito opus est, it muste be looked for.

Exquisitæ epulæ, deintie meates.

Iudicio exquisito vir, a man of exquisite and ripe iudgement.

Exquisita doctrina philosophus, of syngular or excellent learnynge.

Exquisita ingenia, excellent, fine and picked wittes.

Exradico, aui, are, to plucke vp by the roote.

Exrogo, exrogas, aui, are, with a newe lawe to abrogate parte of the lawe that was made before.

Exsacrifico aui, are, to offer in sacrifice.

Exsanio, looke Exanio.

Exsaturo, aui, are, looke Exaturo.

Exscribo, scripsi, ere, to wipte out, sometyme to represent and be verie like.

Exscensus, us, m. g. a clymbyng out, a commyng foorthe, as one cometh foorthe of a shippe to lande.

Exscindo, looke Excindo.

Exscribilo, looke Exibilo.

Exsicco, looke Exicco.

Exsignare, idem quod Signare.

Exsordesco, sordui, scere, to become fylthy and dishonest.

Exspumo, looke Expumo.

Exsugo, looke Exugo.

Exta, ôrum, n. g. plu. the inwardes, as the hert, the lyuer, the longes or lyghtes, and the splene.

Extabesco, tabui, scere, to weare or pyne away, to become drie, to consume.

Extabuit opinio, that opinion is worne awaie and come to naught.

Extemplo, foorthwith.

Extemporâlis, le, sodaine, vnpremeditate.

Extemporâlitas, âtis, f. g. a promptnes or readinesse without meditacion or musyng.

Extemporâneus, a, um, sodaine, with out musyng.

Extemporaneus, & Extemporalis oratio, an oration or mattier written without studie.

Extendo, di, ere, to extende, to stretche out, to continue, to prolonge, to make longer.

Extendere in proceritatem, to stretche vp in heyght.

Extendere consulatum, to prolonge ones consulshyppe.

Extenderem preces nisi, &c. I woulde entreate you longer, saueyng. &c.

Ibi suam ætatem extendebat, there he dyd bestowe and spende his tyme.

Extendere se supra vires, to assaie or enterprise more than he can doe.

Extenditur in maiorem partem noctis subsolanus, continueth or abydeth .&c.

Extendere agros, to gette great landes, or to enlarge his landes greatly.

Extendere famam, to make his fame be spred farther abroade.

Extendere iter, to make a great iourney.

Extendere se magnis itineribus, to aduaunce and marche forwarde by great iurneys.

Vitam extendere, to prolonge ones lyfe.

Extensus, and Extentus, a, um, stretched longe.

Extentus sonus, an hyghe and shrill soune.

Extenta itinera, great iourneys.

Extento aui, are, to stretche often.

Extentare vires, to thrust out strength in doyng of a thyng.

Extenuatio, ônis, fœm. g. a makyng of a thyng lesse than it is, a diminishyng.

Extenuâtus, a, um, made thynne, or slender, made lesse.

Extenuo, aui, are, to minishe or make litle, to eleuate, to make leane.

Extenuare & augere, contrarie.

Extenuare in puluerem, to make in pouder or duste.

Vehementer causam extenuare, to diminishe and make a mattier lesse than it is.

Extenuatur cibus dentibus, the meate is chawed with the teeth.

Extenuatur, it wareth lesse and lesse.

Extenuare corpus, To make the bodie leane and slender.

Extenuare census ciuis, in lessynge to sette a citesen at a lower summe.

Exteraneus, a, um, looke Exterraneus.

Extercorâtor, ôris, m. g. one that carieth awaie dounge, a goung kermer.
Extercoro, aui, are, to cleanse, to auoyde dounge or ordure.
Exterebro, aui, are, to perce through. also to inserche curiouselp.
Extergeo, tersi, êre, to wype cleane.
Extergo, tersi, ere, idem.
Exterminâtor, ôris, m. g. one that destroyeth or kasteth downe.
Exterminâtus, a, um, banysshed, dryuen out, put awaie.
Extérmino, aui, are, to dryue out or pul downe, to banysshe, to dryue awaie.
Exterminare, & Reuocare, contrary.
Exterminare ex hominum communitate, to cast out of the felowshyp or companie of men.
Exterminare morbum, to put awaie sickines.
Externâtus, a, um, astonied, mate beside him selfe.
Externo, aui, are, to make madde.
Externus, a, um, whiche is not of that countrey, a straunger, an alien, outward.
De parte externa, outwardly, on the out syde.
Externa bona, outwarde worldes goodes.
Extero, éteris, triui, ere, to beate out, also to whet or grynde, to rubbe harde.
Exterere literam, to put out a letter.
Exterere messem to thresh corne.
Exterráneus, of an other countrey. Also borne or brought forth before the tyme.
Exterreo, uí, ere, to put in feare.
Extérritus, a, um, put in a great feare.
Exterus, a, um, that whiche is not of this countrey or place, straunge, comen farre of.
Extersus, a, um, scoured, made cleane.
Extexo, texui, ere, to vnweaue.
Extillo, aui, are, to dryop out.
Extillare lachrymis, to weepe, to consume with weepyng.
Extimeo, and Extimesco, timui, êre, and extimescere, to haue great feare, to dread muche.
Extimulâtor, ôris, m. ge. one that encourageth or stereth vp men to a thyng.
Extimulâtus, a, um, pricked, stered vp.
Extimulo, aui, are, to pricke, to stere vp, to encourage.
Extimus, éxima, um, the outwardmost or laste.
Extinguo, xi, ere, to put out, properly the fyre, or any thyng that bourneth or is lyght. sometyme it signifieth to slea or destroye, to abolyshe: sometyme to make a distinction, or diuersites betwene thynges.
Extinguere animam alicui, to kyll or straungle to deathe.
Extinguere bellum, to stynte the warre.
Extinguere familiaritates, to breake and dissolue the loue and familiarites that is betwene men.
Extinguere formam, vtterly to disgrace the fauour and beautee of one.
Extinguere furorem alicuius, to suppresse and slake the furie of any persone.
Extinguere infamiam suam, to stynte the euyll fame or yll name that goeth on hym.
Morbo extinguere, to make to dye of a sickenesse.
Obliuione extingui, To bee forgotten and cleane out of mynde.
Leges extinguere, To abolyshe and destroye lawes.
Vestigia vrbis extinguere, to so subuerte and destroie a citee, that no signe of it may remayne.
Extinctio, ônis, fœm. ge. a puttyng out, a destroyng, an abolyshyng.
Extinctor, ôris, m. g. a destroier, one that endeth or maketh an ende of a thyng.
Extinctor patriæ, a destroier of his countrey.
Extinctor coniurationis, he that suppresseth a conspiracie.
Extinctor belli, one that stinteth the warre, or that maketh therof an ende.
Extirpatio, ônis, fœm. gene. a pluckyng vp by the rootes.
Extirpo, aui, are, to pluche vp by the rootes.
Extirpare humanitatem ex animo, to pluche all humanitee and gentylnesse out of a mans mynde.
Extirpare vitia, to roote vp vice and naughtynesse out of the common weale.
Extíspex, tíspicis, m. g. a soothsayer by lookyng in the inwardes of beastes.
Extíspicium, ij, n. g. the crafte of soothsayyng.
Extántia, æ, f. g. apperance aboue the other.
Exto, éxtiti, âre, neut. to be, to remayne, to be apparant, to appere aboue other.
Extat capite solo ex aqua, he appereth with his head onely aboue the water.
Ita vt extra terram paululum extent, so that they appere a littell aboue the grounde.
Extat é terra sesquipede, it is aboue the grounde a foote and an halfe.
Extare & eminere.
Extant libri, orationes, studia &c. id est, supersunt. Extare & intercidere, contrary.
Extat litteris, It is lefte in wrytyng.
Non extat alius author doctrinæ eius, there is none other authour of that learnyng.
Dum id extabit, as long as that shal continue.
Extollo, éxtuli, tóllere, to aduaunce or prayse, to extolle. also to lyft vp, to prolong, to magnifie.
Extollere liberos, to bryng vp children.
Extollere indignationem, to shewe hym selfe to be greatly displeased.
Extollat nuptias, Let hym deferre or prolong the mariage.
Extollere onera in iumenta, to lifte vp packes on beastes backes, to lode.
Extollere in maius, to make a thyng more than it is.
Quem virtus éxtulit, eundem inuidia deprimit, whom vertue hath auanced &c.

Ex-

E ANTE X.

quco, tórsi, quêre, to fynde out the trouth
tourmentes, to take awaye by force, to
the awaie, to wrest from one by vyolence.
o to put out of ioynte.
orare & extorquere, contrarie.
primere & extorquere.
rorem alicui extorquere, to make one to
ew and hate the errour that he was in.
xtorquere veritatem: to extorte the trueth,
make one to confesse the truth.
xtorsisti, vt fatear, you forced me to con
ſe it.
xtorsit articulum, he hath put a ioynete out
his place.
ctor, ôris, m. g. one that taketh from men
violence, an extortioner.
ôrtis, ris, com. gen. is he that is made to
by, or that is driuen out of his countrete. al
o one that is excommunicated.
rtus, a, um, constreigned by tourmentes.
lso wrested from one by violence.
ra, without, except, saupng.
Extra telorum iactum, out of arrowe shotte,
out of gunshotte. It signifieth out of daunger,
e in sauftegarde.
Extra idcum, in earnest, without mockyng.
Extra precium est, it can not be valued or este
med.
extra culpam esse, not to be in the faute,
to be fautelesse.
Extra modum, aboue measure.
Extra ordinem, out of order.
Extra ostium, without the doores.
Extra turbam colloqui, to commune togyther
apart, from other company.
Extra te vnum, onely you excepted, saupng you
onely.
Extra ducem paucosq; præterea, Saupnge
the capitayne and a fewe other beside.
Extra, an aduerbe: as,
Extra, similè est amigdalis, on the vtter parte
or vttr almondes.
Extra quam, for Nisi.
Extra quam, si quid factum sit. &c. Excepte it
be so that a thyng be doen. &c.
Extractio, ônis, f. g. a drawyng out.
Extractor, ôris, m. g. he that draweth out.
Extractorius, a, um, that hath the power or na
ture to drawe out.
Extractus, a, um, drawen out by force.
Extraho, extrahis, xi, here, to drawe out, to pro
longe, to deferre, also to ridde or dispatche.
Extrahere telum é corpore.
Extrahere scelus in lucem, to discouer, to re
ueale.
Extrahere ex animis religionem, to pluche
out of.
Extrahere diem, to put of a mattier from daie
to daie.
Extrahere certamen, to deferre battayle.
Extrahere iudicium, to deferre iudgement.
Quomodo me inde extraham nescio, I can
not tell howe I should geat my selfe frō thens,
or out of that busyneſſe.
Extrahere in annum rem aliquam, to pro
longe or delaie a mattier a whole yere.
Extrahi rem in suum aduentum iussit, he com
maunded the mattier to be prolonged vntyl his
comyng.
Extráneus, a, um, strange, of an other countrey.
Extraneus hæres, he that is not the very heire.
Extraordinárius, a, um, extraordinarye, contra
ry to the ordinance, contrarie to the order or fa
cion commonly vsed.
Extrárius, a, um, that is not of the same howse
or kinrede.
Extrémitas, âtis, f. g. the extremitee or vttermost
parte.
Ora & extremitas regionis, the frontiers and
boundes of &c.
Extremò, lastely, in the ende, finally.
Extrémus, a, um, sometyme signifieth the begin
nynge or the first, sometyme the ende or the last.
sometyme the woorste. also farre of.
Extrema linia, is spoken where a man woulde
signifie a thyng to be laste, and after al other.
✠ Extremis digitis attingere, to touche with
the tynger toppes, is spoken, where it is signi
fied, that a man hath vneth touched or felte a
thynge.
Ab extremo narrare, to declare and shewe e
uen from the begynnyng.
Extremus labor, the last labour.
In extremo spiritu, euen to the tyme of his
deathe.
Hálitus extremus, the last breath.
Hora extrema, the hour of death.
Extremam manum addere, to finish, to make
perfecte.
Extrema nox, the latter ende of the night.
Extrema puerítia, the latter ende of his chyld
hode.
Supplicium extremum, death.
Durare in extremum, to continue to the ende.
In extremo tertio libro, in the latter ende of
the thirde boke.
Ad extremum, in the verate toppe or ende.
also at the last, finally.
Litteræ, quibus in extremis erat subscriptum,
a letter, in the ende wherof it was writen or
subscribed.
Extremum tunicæ, the hemme of a quote.
Extrema hyeme apparuit, it appeered in the
latter ende of winter.
Extrico, tricas, ui, are, to deliuer or shake of a
ny thyng that letteth.
Extricare se, to rid him selfe out of busineſſe.
Extricare syluestrem agrum, to [illegible] and bushe
a fielde from trees, thorues, and briers.
Nummos vnde vnde extricare, to gette money
from one or an[illegible] how so euer it be.
Extringo, xi, gere, idem quod stringo.
Extrinsecus, outwarde, on the out syde, from
without.

without.

☞ Extripode, whan we ſpeake of thynges, whi
the are verate true, and not to be doubted, as
it were ſpoken of goddis owne mouth.

Extritus, a, um, rubbed out.

Extro, aui, are, to go out.

Extrórſum, from without.

Extrûdo, ſi, ere, to thruſt out, to dryue out.

Extrudere ædibus, and Extrudere foras, to
thruſte out at the dooꝛes.

Quam primum fac vt extrudas, See that you
ſende hym fooꝛthe with all ſpeede, oꝛ as ſoone
as you maie.

Extrudere aliquem, To make one to departe
in haaſte.

Extrúctio, ónis, f. g. a buildyng vp.

Extructus, a, um, buylded, made, garnyſhed.

Extruo, éxtruis, uxi, ere, to oꝛdeyne, to builde
oꝛ ſet vp.

Extruere & euertere, contrary.

Extruere ædificium in alieno, To builde a
houſe in an other mans grounde.

Verba in numerum extruere, to couche and
place woꝛdes in oꝛder of certaine ferte.

Focum extruere lignis, to make a fyꝛe.

Menſas extruere epulis, to garniſhe the tables
with good meates.

Extruere ſtramenta in aceruum, To lape vp
ſtrawe together in an heape.

Cumulum extruere, to make an heape.

Extruere rogum, to make a great fyꝛe.

Extuberátio, ónis, fœ. ge. a ſwellyng oꝛ ryſyng
in the bodp.

Extúbero, aui, are, to ſwelle muche, to ryſe vp
lyke a bothe. alſo actiuely, to make to ſwell oꝛ
ryſe vp.

Extumeo, éxtumes, and Extumeſco, ui, ſcere,
to ſwelle oꝛ ryſe vp.

Extúmidus, a, um, that ſwelleth oꝛ ryſeth vp.

Extundo, éxtudi, ere, to fynde out with muche
labour, to get out with peyne, to obteyne by
foꝛce. alſo with thumpyng to make to ſwell.

Exturbâtus, a, um, thruſted out, pulled vp by the
rootes.

Exturbo, aui, are, to put awaie, oꝛ to put out oꝛ
from a thyng by violence.

Expellere atque exturbare.

Exturbare homines à poſſeſsionibus, To
thruſte men violently from theyꝛ goodes and
poſſeſſions.

Exturbare ſpem pacis, to put away the hope
of peace.

Exturbare ædibus, oꝛ ex ædibus, to thruſte
out of the houſe.

Vt iſtam exturbes ex animo ægritudinem,
That you maie put this paſſion out of youꝛ
mynde.

Exturbare mentem alicuius, to make one out
of his witte.

Exturbare ſpem pacis, to put awaie all hope
of peace.

Exturbare calculos, to breake the ſtone in
bodye.

Exuſsire, to coughe out, to auoyde with
ynge.

Exúbero, aui, are, to abounde, lyke Exhu

Exuccus, a, um, without iuyce oꝛ liꝛcour.

Exúdo, aui, are, to ſende fooꝛthe liꝛcour,
ſweate out.

Humor exúdat, the humour iſſueth out
ſweate.

Exudare laborem, to employe and beſtow
bour and trauaple, to labour vntill he ſwe

Exudare cauſas, to pleade matters with
labour and diligence.

Exuerræ, the ſweppynges of the houſe.

Exuerto, ti, ere, to pꝛeuente.

Exúgo, exuxi, ere, to ſucke out.

Exul, éxulis, com. g. a banyſhed man.

☞ Spes alunt exules, euen baniſhed men
hope ones to returne in to their countrey: a
uerbe, ſignifyng, that there is yet ſome
oꝛ that wee ſhould not yet deſpaire, but
a day: foꝛ in ſpace cometh grace.

Mentis exul, madde, out of his witte.

Exulceratio, onis, a ſoꝛeneſſe.

Exulceratórius, a, um, that hath the powe
nature to make ſoꝛe.

Exulcerâtus, a, um, vexed, made woꝛſe, m
ſoꝛe, coꝛrupted with rancour and grudge.

Exulcero, aui, are, to make ſoꝛe, to vexe oꝛ m
woꝛſe, to impeire, to coꝛrupte with ran
and grudge.

Exulcerare gratiam alicui, to impeire the
uour that one beareth to an other.

Exulcerare animum, to diſpleaſe the
greuouſely, to make very angry.

Ex vinculis cauſam dicere, To pleade
warde.

Exulo, éxulas, aui, are, to be banyſhed, to
in exile.

Exulare domo, to be baniſhed from home,
from his owne houſe.

Exultabúndus, a, um, reioyſyng very muche.

Exultánter, ioyouſely, as it were leappyng
ioye, braggyngly.

Exultántia, æ, f. g. idem quod exultatio. alſo
beatyng, as a ſoꝛe oꝛ the pulſe doeth.

Exultátio, ónis, f. g. a hoppyng oꝛ daunceyng.

Exulto, aui, are, to reioyce exceedyngly, to bra
make auaunt pꝛoudely, to magnifie ones ſelfe
to triumphe ouer one cruelly, to leape out,
leape foꝛ ioy, to bubble, to boyle oꝛ play,
the potte doeth, whan it doeth ſeeth.

Exultim, with leaping and hoppyng.

Exululátus, a, um, that houleth out.

Exúlulo, aui, are, to houle out, to cꝛye out pi
ryfully.

Exundátio, ónis, f. g. an ouerfloowyng, a ſuper
fluous aboundyng.

Exundo, aui, are, to ouerflowe, to abounde, to
be ſuperfluous.

Exungo,

Exungo, xi, gere, to annoynt.
Exungulo, aui, are, to cut of ones nayles.
Exuo, ui, ere, to put of, to despoyle or vncloth, to deprine, to despuer, to vncouer, to shewe out.
Exue mentem, put awaie that mynde or affection.
Amicitiam alicuius exuere, to forsake or leaue ones frendshyp.
Armis exuere aliquem, To take awaye ones harneys, to vnarme a man.
Exuere castris hostem, to dryue the enemies out of their campe.
Ensem vagina exuerat, he hadde drawen his swoorde.
Exuere ferociam, to leaue the fiersenesse and cruelte that one hath vsed in tyme passed.
Fidem exuere, to breake promise, to doo contrary to that that one hath swoorne.
Im gratiam nouitatis exuit, Nowe it is no more pleasaunt or acceptable for the noueltee therof sens that it waxeth olde.
Nonne humanitatē omnem exuisses? should not you haue declared your self, to haue no humanite or gentilnesse at all?
Exuere iugum, and Exuere se iugo, to shake of the yocke of bondage, and sette hym selfe at libertee.
Antiquos mores exuere, To leaue his olde condicions.
Exuere aliquem regno, To dryue one out of his realme, to put one out of his kyngdome.
Exuere se paterno agro, to sell the lande that came to hym by his father.
Exuere senectam, to become yong agayn.
Exuere obsequium, To become disobediente and stubborne.
Exuere tributa, To refuse to pay any more tribute.
Exuperabilis, le, that may be exceded or passed. also actiuely, that maye excell or passe.
Exuperántia, æ, fœm. gene. excellencie, preeminence.
Exuperátio, ônis, f. g. idem.
Exupero, aui, are, to excede, to passe or surmounte.
Exuperat eius stultitia hæc omnia, his folye passeth all these thynges.
Non solum dum anima exsuperabo mea, not onely as longe as I shall lyue.
Exurdo, aui, are, to make deafe.
Vina feruida exurdunt palatum, Hot wynes make dulle the taste.
Exurgo, exi, ere, to arise vp, to arise out of misserie and trouble.
Exurgite ambæ à genibus, ryse vp both and knele no more.
Exurgere de multa nocte, To ryse late in the nyght.
Exurgere de insidiis, to breake out of an ambushe, and set vpon the enemies.

Exurgat foras, leat hym ryse and gette hym forth of the doores.
Exûro, ussi, ere, to burne out.
Exusscito, aui, are, to stirre or reise vp, to waken from sleape.
Exusscitare animos, to quicken and sterre vp the myndes.
Exústio, ônis, f. g. a burnyng.
Exustus, a, um, burned, parched, dried.
Exûtus, a, um, cut of, spoiled.
Exutus campis, dryuen out of the fielde.
Exúuiæ, árum, fœm. ge. plu. spoyle taken from ennemies.
Exuuiæ serpentis, an addres skinne.
Exibaphon, phi, n. g. a salate of herbes.

E ANTE Z.

EZechiel, (a prophete of the countrete Sarera, in Syria, of the line of bishops,) had meruailous reuelacions and visions, and by hym God shewed many great miracles. For in the tyme of a great scarsitee, he by prayer obteyned of god aboundance of fisshe, wherby the people were sufficiently refresshed. Also whan the people were oppressed, he stode and made their ennemies so abasshed with myracles and wonderfull sightes, that they ceassed of theyr enterprise. Beeyng in the countrete of Caldete, he tolde the people of many thynges doen in the temple of Hierusalem, he brought the people out of Caldie to Hierusalem, to the reproche of the infidelles. He beyng in Babylon, iudged the tribe of Dan and Gad, for that they had wyckedly dooen agaynst the loyde, in persecutyng theym, whiche beleued in the lawe. And he shewed vnto them a terrible token. For adders deuoured their chyldren and all their cattall. At the laste he was slayne at Babylon by the duke of the people, because he reproued hym of ydolatrie. He was buried in the fielde Maur, in the monumente of Sem and Arpharad, progenitours of Abraham. He prophecied of the retourne of the childzen of Israel, and also of the comyng of Chryst. He lyued afore the incarnation. 617. yeres.

, VVAS VSED in olde tyme for H, as Fordeum, for Hordeum, Trafo, for traho. &c.

Faba, æ, f. g. a beane. Eristius Lozdus, a phisition of our tyme, affirmeth, that the pulse, whiche we call beanes, is not Faba, whereof Dioscorides, Celsus, Galenus, and Plinius doo wryte: For that is rounde, and lasse than our beane, wherof. xviii. made a dramme, where ours be so great, that some one beane weigheth a dramme, and is somewhat longe and flatte.

Faba cudetur in me, the beane shall be knocked on me, signifying the peyne or blame that lyght on me.

Faba inuersa, some do suppose to be that herbe, whiche is called Lunaria, or Solanum somnificum: reade in Solano.

Faba Pythagorica, signifieth the cõsayle of Pythagoras, where he biddeth we shulde not eate beanes, saying, Faba abstinero, which is by diuers men diuersly expounded. Some declare it for a bare precepte, saying: That for as muche as beanes make the sight dulle, and causeth yll dreames, as Plinie saieth, or as Tullie affirmeth, prouoketh inflaciõ or muth wynde in the body, Therefore Pythagoras forbare the eatyng of them. But Tristorenus affirmeth, that Pythagoras did not eate more of any kynde of pulse thã of beanes, because they easyly loused the brayn. Empedocles saieth, that Pythagoras cõmaũded to abstayne frõ beanes, as it were frõ the acte of lechery, because Cyamos signifieth not only a beane, but also the genitours. Plutarchus expounded this precepte, as yf he had saied: Abstayne frõ the ministration of a cõmon weale, because it is full of perilles, nor can not be without rebuke or damage. In the olde tyme the cõsent of people was declared by beanes, which yet doth remaine at Venice, as well in election of officers, as in iudgemẽtes & sentẽces: for by whyte beanes thinges are affirmed, by blacke beanes thei are denied or refused.

Fabácia, æ, f. g. a beane cake.

Fabáginus, a, um, of beanes.

Fabâlis, le, of a beane.

Fabâle, lis, a beane stalke.

Fabâlis, the refuse or offall of beanes.

Fabaris, a ryuer in Italy, renning by the Sabins.

Fabárius, a, um, pertenyng to beanes.

Fabariæ calendæ, the calendes of June.

Fabella, læ, f. g. a shorte tale.

Faber, a fysshe of the Spanisshe sea, also called Zeus, and is in figure rounde, and of a russet colour. It is lyke to be that fysshe, which is called a lumpe, and of late yeres was founde in the sea about Deuonshire.

Faber, bri, m. g. almost euery craftes man, that woorketh with the hande.

Faber lignarius, a carpentre.

Faber ferrarius, a smithe.

Aurifaber, a goldsmithe.

Faber, bra, brum, pertenyng to a smith.

Fabérrimè, counnyngly, verayle craftily or well.

Fabianus, the proper name of a man.

Fabitor, in the auncyente tyme was taken for a maintenour.

Fabius, the surname of a noble house of the Romaines, which had first that name of sowyng or selling of beanes, as Cicero of the grain called Cicer, Piso of pesen, Porcius of swine. of this name were diuers valyant capitains & wyse counsellours of whom one was called Fabius Maximus, who in his youth exercised both eloquẽce & prowesse: & therfore he after became, as well in armes as in counsaile, a capitaine most excellent: & subduyng many countreies vnto the Romaines, he triumphed .v. times. Beyng made dictatour against Annibal, he so tempered prudence with manhood or prowesse, that by detractyng of battaile, and trainyng Anniball from place to place, and at sundry aduantages skirmishing with hym, he minished his puissance, & preserued the publyke weale of his countrey, whom Minutius (enuyenge hym) in fightyng with Anniball, was vanquisshed, and had ben slayn with all his armie, had not Fabius come to his succor and rescous, who delyuered his aduersarie and all his trayne, and caused Anniball to retyre: who saied then to his hoste: Dyd I not tell you before, that this clowde wold at last bryng vs a storme? calling Fabius a cloude because of his houerynge on the hilles. This man was afore the incarnation of Christ. 200. yeres, and somewhat more.

Fabius Quintilianus, rede after in Quintilian.

Fabrateria, a towne of Campayne.

Fabrè, woorkemanly, craftily. Vrapologum fabricit? quam fabrè? De what a deuice he maketh? howe craftily he handleth it?

Fabrefácio, brefacis, feci, ere, to woorke cunnyngly, to bylde.

Fabrica, cæ, f. g. a woorkhouse, a forge, sometyme the frame or woorke. also the science of a carpenter, the facture, ioignyng or settyng together of a thyng, the makynge or woorkemanshipp. also a wyle or deceite.

Fabrica ferraria, a smithes forge. Aliquam fabricam fingit, he goeth about some wyle.

Quot admoui fabricas? howe many craftye waies dyd I assaie.

Fábrico, aui, are, & Fabricor, aris, ari, to make, to build, to inuent. Fabricare naues, to build shippes. Fabricare gladiũ, to make a swoorde. Fabricare animum, to forme the mynde. Fingere & fabricare.

Fabricâtus, a, um, made.

Fabricâtor, ôris, m. g. a maker.

Mundi fabricator deus, god the maker of the woorlde.

Fabri

Fabricus, a, um, of or perteinyng to a carpenter.
Fabilis, le, belongynge to handye crafftes, as smythes and carpenters.
Fabrianus, a mans name.
Fabricius, a noble Romayne, who beyng wonderfull poore, refused a great summe of money, sent to hym by kynge Pirrhus, touchyng with his handes all his membres, and sayeng vnto the kynges messangers: As long as he mought rule all that, whiche he touched, he could lacke nothyng.
Fabula, læ, fœm. g. a fable or tale. sometyme an enterlude. It is also a litteil beane.
Fabula palliata, a comedie of greke.
Fabula togata, a comedie of latine.
Fabulam incœptat, he beginneth to tel a tale.
Fabula est omni populo, he is a talkyng stocke to all the people.
Iam nos fabulæ sumus, now be we a talkyng stocke for euery man: nowe be we mocked and talked of by euery man.
Fabulam ætatis agere, To passe the whole course and tyme of ones lyfe.
In fabulis esse, to be babbled of abrode.
Fabulæ, spoken in an answere, without any other woorde forgned therwith, amounteth to as muche, as yf one woulde saie, Fables, trifles, fantasies, tapes sometime is added meræ, as meræ fabulæ, verate trifles or fantasies: or as one wold saie, That whiche ye saie, is not to be regarded.
Fabulāris, re, of a tale, or lyke a tale.
Fabulātor, ōris, m. g. a teller of fables or tales.
Fabulinus, was supposed of the paynyms to be a god, whiche had the rule ouer children, whan they began to speake.
Fabulor, āris, āri, to talke, to commune, to mocke or delude, to babble foolyshely.
Mortuo verba fabulare, Thou speakest to a dead man, thou laboures in vayne.
Fabulari falsum, to lye.
Fabulose, lyke a fable or lye.
Fabulosus, a, um, fœm. ge. the inuention of fables and lyes.
Fabulōsus, a, um, muche talked of, that euery man speaketh of, that whereof many thynges be feigned.
Fabulum, li, n. g. a beane.
Facesso, cessi, cessere, to go about to do a thing, to doo, to accomplishe. sometyme to go away.
Facesse hinc, geat the hense.
Facessit vbi negotium, he putteth the to busynesse and trouble.
Facessere periculū, to put in perill & daūgier.
Facēter, merely, pleasauntly, prettily.
Facētiæ, arum, f. ge. plur. nu. merie woordes or dites without dishonestie, merie conceites with a pleasaunt grace.
Acerbæ facetiæ, bityng scornes, tantyng lookes.
Dictum sale & facetiis, full of witte and pleasaunt sayenges.
Facetōsus, a, um, full of mirth and pleasantnesse.
Facētum, ti, n. g. a thyng that is pleasant & merie.
Facētus, a, um, merie, pleasant, that speaketh or doeth pleasantly to make men laugh.
Fācies, ei, fœm. g. a face. sometyme the proporcion of all the body, a visage, a similitude, the figure, fourme, or faction of a thyng, the cheere or countenaunce.
Qua facie est homo? Of what stature is the man?
De facie hominem noui, I knowe the man by syght.
Facies arboris, the fourme or faction of a tree.
Facies honesti, the description and figure of honestee. Contusa in puluere faciem, beateth small lyke duste.
Loci facies, the figure and faction of a place.
Lykewise Facies vibis, stagni, montis, cœli, maris.
Noua illic rerum facies, all is newe there to looke to.
Vertere se in omnes facies, To assaye all the meanes and waies that one can.
Facies, and facij, was vsed of olde writers in the genitiue case.
Facilē, lyghtly or easyly, without feat or dout, without any great greke, without peine.
Illius ciuitatis facile princeps, without controuersie chief and principall of that cite.
Facilē facere possum, si iubes, I can doo it quickely, if you bidde me.
Propter eas, viuo facilius, By theim I geat my lyuyng more easily.
Facilē hic plus mali est q̄ illic boni, without doubte there is more yll in this parte, than good in the other.
Facilē carere, to be well content to lacke.
Facilē patior, I am verate well content.
Fācilis, le, light, easie, facile, gentle, good to be entreated, easie to be pleased, tractable, redie to forgieue, propice, fauorable, gracious, sometyme obedient, peasible, easie to be ruled.
Facilis aduersarius, a weake aduersary, easye to be vanquyshed.
Cæra facilis, softe waxe.
Deos faciles habere, fauorable.
Cibi faciles, meates easy to be gotten.
Iactura facilis, a small losse.
Faciles oculi, rollyng eies.
Facilis & plana via, an easy and playn waie.
Facilis homo, a man easy to please, contrary to Morosus.
Ministri faciles, obedient.
Facillimi mores, pasible maners, and easy to away with.
Populum facilem habere, an obedient people, easie to be ruled.
Facilis ad credendum, prone & redy to beleue.
Facilitas, ātis, f. g. easynesse, gentilnesse, whē one is sooge contented and pleased, promptnes.

Facinerôsus, a, um, full of mischiefe, wicked, vngratiouse.

Facinus, facinoris, n. g. an act or dede. sometyme an yll dede, a great acte.

Facinus indignum nephariũm, tetrum, a shamefull and abhominable acte.

Facinus nobile, a noble dede or enterpryse.

Facinus admittere, cõsciscere, facere, patrare, to committe some shamefull or heynous acte.

Facio, feci, facere, to doo, to be occupied, to make. also to sacrifice, to prokite.

Facere aucupium auribus, to harken as a spie.

Aequi bonique facere, to take in good parte, or in good wooyth.

Animum alicui facere, to geue one courage, to stomache a man.

Facere carnificinam, to execute the office of an hangeman, in hangyng, beheadyng, or quarterying of men.

Facere castra, to pitche a campe, to campe.

Facere certiorem, to assertayne or aduertyse one by letter or messanger.

Facere compendium, to make shorte, to abridge to go a shorte waie to wooyhe, to doo a thynge the sooner.

Facere compotem, to geue to one that thyng, whiche he desyreth.

Facere coniecturam, to coniecte or deeme, to diuine or esteeme.

Facere contumeliam, to doo displeasure.

Facere conuitium, to rebuke, or put to rebuke, to cheeke.

Capitale facere, to make it felony or death.

Cautiorem facere, to make him wiser, to make him more ware.

Concilia facere, to gather to gyther for counsaylyng one an other, to geue counsayle.

Facere copiam, to geue leaue.

Facere copiam alicuius, to leat hym take his pleasure of one.

Facere copiam argenti, to lende monele.

Copiam consilii sui facere, to heare theim that come for counsaile, and to geue it to theim.

Facere consuetudinem, to be familiar.

Deditionem facere, to yelde vp as a man vanquyshed in warre.

Facere delitias, to speake for pleasure, or in mockage. Fac esse, admit it be so, or admit the case.

Fac te esse, qui sum, ymagine that thou were as I am.

Eruptionem facere, to breake or issue out vpon enemies.

Facere fidem, to make one to beleue hym.

Facere frugem, to wynne gaynes.

Facere funus, to minister funeralles.

Gradum facere, to steppe foorthe or steppe vp, to wynne somewhat.

Gratiam facere, to thanke, to release or acquite one of a thyng, to geue leaue, to pardone.

Gratiam iusiurandi facere, to dispence with one for his othe.

Facere gratum, to doo pleasure to one, or to bye a mans fauour.

Facere grauidam, to get with chylde.

Facere iacturam, to haue a losse.

Impetum facere, to renne on a thynge with all force.

Facere inditium, to tell or to geue warnynge of a thynge that he knoweth.

Facere ingenium suum, to doo accordyng to his witte or nature.

Facere insidias, to lie in waite to do harme to one.

Facere iter, to go or ryde.

Iusta alicui facere, to perfourme all obsequies belongyng to deade men.

Lenocinium facere, to kepe baudry.

Facere lucrum, to wynne.

Facere ludos, to mocke or scorne. also to hye foorth plaies.

Facere magni, to esteeme muche.

Modum facere, to kepe measure.

Modos facere, to synge.

Moram facere, to tarye, to prolonge, to detayne.

Morem facere, to bringe vp a custome.

Multam facere, to forfayte a peyne.

Mutuum facere, to do one for an other, to quite.

Facere mecum, to make for my purpose, to hold on my syde, to take my parte.

Facere naufragium, to renne to wreche, to haue a shyppe wrecke.

Naufragium gloriae facere, to lose his glorie and renoume.

Facere negotium, to put one to busines.

Facere nequiter, to doo shrewdly.

Facere nomina, to get debters, as by lendyng as they doo nowe by exchaunge, and in shyftes, properly called vsurpe, and in bargaynes of cattayle, and other lyke, or lettyng of landes. also to borowe monete, to name, to make renomed and famous.

Respondit, secum facere Syllam, he answered that Sylla was of his opinion, or dyd thynke as he dyd.

Obnoxium sibi aliquem facere, to bynde one to be at his commaundement.

Facere otium, to geue to one leysure.

Facere palam, to tel a thyng abrode.

Facere periculum, to proue, to assaie, to bringe in perill and daunger.

Facere pluris, to set more by.

Facere propitium, to make him thyne or his good lorde or maister.

Facere quaestum, to gayne.

Facere reducem, to bring one agayne.

Facere rem, to geat profite or gayne by a thynge to thryue.

Facere reum, to accuse or sewe one in a crymynall cause.

Facere risum, to cause to lawgh.

Facere scelus, to doo a mischeuous deede.

Facere sementem, to sowe grayne.

Facere stipendia, to be in wages in the warres.

Facere ſumptum, to beſtowe coſte.
Facere ſuperbum, to diſdayne one.
Facere technam, to playe a craftye pageant.
Facere terrorem, to put in feare.
Facere tranſacta omnia, to bryngе all thynges to a poynte.
Facere turbas, to make buſineſſe.
Facere vadimonium, to lay in gage or ſurctee, to promiſe to appere at a date appoincted.
Facere verba aut verbum, to ſpeake.
Facere vindemiam, to gather grapes, to make wyne.
Facere vitium, to fall in decaie.
Facere voluptatem, to ſatisfie wyne, thyne, or his pleaſure, or appetite.
Facium vte plurimum amem, I wyll loue the muche. Feciſſe hoc oportuit, needes muſte ye haue done it.
Facio plurimi, I make muche of.
Floccifacio, I ſette not a ſtrawe by it.
Facit ad difficultatem vrinæ, it is holſome for the tranquillion, or for them that can not pis eaſyly.
Non facit ad ſtomachum, it is not holſome for the ſtomache.
Aes alienum facere, to borowe monеie.
Facere ad bonos mores, to helpe or anayle to honeſt behauiour.
Facere ad alicuius palatum, to bee for ones nowne tooth.
Caput facere, to growe to an head, as herbes doo before they beare ſeede.
Facere concurſum, to renne together.
Qui cum Sertorio faciebant, whiche folowed or fauoured the parte of Sertorius.
Facere deſcentionem, to lande out of a ſhyp or boate.
Quamuis paucos vnâ fecerimus dies, Although we taried but fewe daies together.
Facere dolorem, to put to peine.
Facere errorem, to deceiue.
Exempla faciam in te, I wyll punyſhe the to the example of other.
Facere fauorem apud aliquem, to reconcyle.
Finem facere, to make an ende.
Formidinem facere, to put in feare.
Fraudem legi facere, by ſome craft or wyle to delude the lawe.
Funus facere prandio, to eate a mans diner.
Glorium alicui rei facere, to make a thynge greatly eſteemed and ſet by.
Hoſpitium facere, to entertayne or lodge.
Hoſtilia facere, to ſhewe hym ſelfe to be an enemy, to doo dyſe an ennemy.
Facere iudicium, to iudge, to geue iudgement.
Facere manum, to gather a company or bande of ſouldiours.
Medicinam facere, to make a confection. alſo to heale or cure.
Mercaturam facere, to vſe or practiſe the feate of marchaundiſe.

Miſſum facere, to leat go.
Miſſa hæc faciamus, Leat vs ſpeake no more of theſe thynges.
Momentum facere, to bee of ſome weyghte or importaunce.
Facere momentum annonæ, to bryngе downe the price of vittaile or corne.
Huius rei ſibi naturam faciat, Let him by long cuſtome tourne this thyng in to his nature.
Non poſſum facere, quin ad te mittam, I can not chooſe but ſend to you.
Optionem facere, to put to the chooſe.
Opus facere, to labour.
Odium vitæ facere, to make one weerie of his lyfe.
Ouà facere, to lay egges.
Partes facere, to diuide.
Facere pecuniam, to get great gaynes.
Securitatem facere, to make careleſſe.
Facere ſyngraphum, to make an obligation.
Facere prouentum maiorem, to yelde more fruite.
Pugnam facere, to bende the fyſte.
Factus, a, um, made, dooen, wrought.
Argentum factum, plate.
Factio, ônis, f. g. a diuiſion of people in ſundry opinions. alſo an acte, a dooyng. alſo a company or bande of men. ſometyme rytheſſe, and thoſe tee or eſtimacion in a citee.
Cui teſtamenti factio nulla eſt, to whom it is not permitted by the law, to make any teſtament.
Factionum principes, the heades of rebellion or ſedition.
Neque nos tanta factione ſumus, neyther bee we of ſo great authoritee.
Factitius, a, um, made or counterfait to the likeneſſe of an other thyng.
Factitius color, a counterfaite colour.
Factito, aui, are, to doo often tymes.
Carmina in aliquem factitare, to make verſes agaynſt one.
Factitare medicinam, to practiſe phiſike.
Factiôſus, a, um, factious, ſeditious, buſyeyng. alſo ryche, of great authoritee.
Factor, ôris, m. g. a maker.
Factum, ti, n. g. a deede, a thyng made.
Factum atque tranſactum, dooen and brought to good paſſe.
Haud muto factum, I repent me not of that I haue dooen.
Facta, proweſſe and noble actes.
Fortia facta patrum, the valiaunt deedes of our forefathers.
Factûra, æ, fe. g. the facture or makynge of a thynge.
Facturio, iui, ii, ire, to deſyre to doo.
Factus, us, m. g. a makyng.
Fácula, læ, f. g. a lyghte, or lyttell torche.
Faculárii, torche bearers.
Facúltas, âtis, f. g. power to doo or ſpeake, habilitee: ſometyme rytheſſe. alſo faculte, vertue,

 or ſtrength

or ſtrength in a thyng. alſo occaſion, opportu nitee.

Adimere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to leat one that he can not doo a thyng.

Facultatem dare, to geue power or licence.

Si facultas erit, yf we maie, yf we can haue oꝛ poꝛtunitee oꝛ leiſure.

Dare facultatem eligendi, To geue one the choiſe.

Facultas ingenij, a facultee oꝛ ſcience that the wytte is exerciſed in.

Facultas dicendi, eloquence, aptneſſe, oꝛ pꝛõpt neſſe to ſpeake in any thyng.

Facultatem in dicendo habere, to be eloquent oꝛ well langaged, to be a good oratour.

Dare facultatem omnibus ſui irridendi, To geue all men occaſion to mocke hym.

Prætermittere facultatem alicuius rei, To omitte the opoꝛtunitee. &c.

Vtiam eſſet facultatis meæ, I wolde to god that myn eloquence were ſuche that I coulde: oꝛ, I wolde it were in my power to doo it.

Facultas nummorum, ſtoꝛe oꝛ plentie of mo nete, ryches.

Omnia medicamenta proprias facultates ha bent. All medicines haue theyꝛ pꝛopꝛe vertue and ſtrength.

Facultates, tatum, fœm. gen. plu. nu. riches, re uenues.

Facultatibus labi, to leſe theyꝛ goodes.

Facultas operæ vbi mihi erit, whan I ſhall haue leiſure, whan my buſynes will ſuffre me.

Facundè, eloquently.

Facundia, æ, f. g. eloquente oꝛ ſweete and pleaſant ſpeche.

Facundiõſus, a, um, full of eloquence.

Facúndus, a, um, eloquent, well ſpoken, he that pꝛopheſieth thynges to come.

Fæcatus, a, um, hauyng lees oꝛ dꝛegges.

Fæcatum vinum, wyne that dꝛyueth of the lyes.

Fæciniæ vuæ, grapes, wheꝛeof cometh wyne haſ uyng muche lies.

Fæculentus, a, um, fulle of lyes, dꝛegges, oꝛ groundes of any licoure.

Fæcutinus, a, um, pertεynyng to dꝛegges.

Fæx, fæcis, fœ. g. lies, dꝛegges, oꝛ grounde of any kynde of licoure.

Fæx ciuitatis, thei that in a citee doe lyue beaſtly and vicioꝰſly, the dꝛegges and raſcall.

Fáginus, a, um, of a beeche tree.

Fagineus, and fageus, a, um, idem.

Fagus, gi, fœ. g. a beeche tree.

Fagutal, a chapelle in Rome, wheꝛein was a beech tree conſecrated to Jupiter.

Fala, æ, f. g. a towꝛe made of tymbꝛe.

Falacrium, a pꝛomontoꝛie of Sicile, called nowe Melazo.

Falárica, æ, f g. a kynde of dartes thꝛowen out of towꝛes and foꝛtreſſes beſieged.

Falcárius, rij, m. ge. he that fighteth with a bill, oꝛ he that occupieth a hooke oꝛ ſieth.

Falcárius, a, um, pertεynyng to a bylle, hooke, oꝛ ſieth.

Falcâtus, a, um, hooked. alſo any thyng, wheꝛin bee hookes oꝛ other lyke thynge.

Falcati currus, cartes armed with hookes.

Falcícula, læ, f. g. a litteli hooke oꝛ bylle, a ſythe.

Falcidia lex, a lawe, wheꝛby legacies were deſal cate oꝛ cutte of, wheꝛe the fourthe paꝛte of the goodes were not aſſigned to the heyꝛes.

Falcifer, cifera, um, that beareth a bylle oꝛ hooke.

Falcito, aui, are, to cutte with a bylle oꝛ hooke.

Falco, aui, are, to cut of oꝛ mowe, to cut oꝛ lopꝛe with a bylle oꝛ hooke.

Falco, ônis, a hauke.

Falcônes, they that haue crooked toes.

Falcula, læ, f. g. the diminutiue of Falx, falcis, a ſpete, a litteli hooke oꝛ bille. alſo falcule be crooked clawes of lyons, liberdes, and ſuche lyke wild beaſtes. alſo the talons of an hauke.

Fálcula, læ, f. g a certaine birde, the thirde kind of ſwalow, and is called alſo Ripaꝛia, a bank martnet.

Falere, ris, n. ge. a wooꝛde vſed of Varro, for a paꝛte of an houſe to vs vnknowen.

Falernus, a counterie in Campania, nowe in the realme of Naples, wheꝛein gꝛewe the beſt wynes of Italy, called Falernum, Mountfaſcon.

Faliſci, a peꝛple in Italy alſo a kind of puddinges.

Faliſcus, a, um, that is ſtuffed like a puddyng.

Fallacia, æ, fœ. gen. a deceiptfull wooꝛde, oꝛ geneꝛally deceipt oꝛ craftye handlynge, a ſubtill oꝛ craftye deuiſe.

Fallaciõſus, a, um, full of deceipte.

Fallaciter, deceiptfully, falſly.

Fallax, ácis, om. g. that deceiueth oꝛ begileth.

Fallax coniectura, a coniecture that deceiueth a man in his opinion.

Herbæ fallaces herbes that pelde not ſo muche fruite as is looked foꝛ.

Fallo, fefelli, fállere, to deceiue, to beguile, pꝛac ctiſe with wooꝛdes, to be pꝛiuie oꝛ cloſe from, to be vnknowen. alſo to be hydde.

Fallunt amaritudinem edentes abſynthium in fico, becauſe they feele not the bitternes.

Fallere eidem, to breake pꝛomyſe.

Iura tori fallere, to committe adulteꝛye.

Memoria falli, to foꝛgeat.

Nihil me fallis, I know the well enough, thou deceiueſt me nothyng, thou canſt not go any thyng beyonde me.

Niſi me fallit animus, excepte my iudgement deceiue me.

Niſi omnia me fallunt, excepte I bee vtteꝛly deceiued. Opera fallunt, in theiꝛ doonges they deceiue men.

Curam fallere ſomno, To put away care by ſleape, to lye downe and ſleape to put away his care.

Tempus ſermonibus fallere, to paſſe the time in talkyng.

Opi-

Opinionem tuam fefellit eares, that thynge was otherwyse than you dyd thynke.
Opinio de te multum me fefellit, I was great ly deceyued in you.
Fallere promiſſum, not to kepe promyſe.
Spes fefellit, it hath chaunced otherwiſe than we hoped it would.
Cum ſaxa lubrica veſtigia fallerent, Where as the ſlyppery ſtones did make mens fete ſlide.
Tanta celeritate, vt viſum fallant, ſo ſodeinly or ſo quickly, that it can not be ſene.
Num me fefellit hoſce id ſtruere, dyd not I knowe well enough, that they went about ſuche a thyng?
Qux mutatio Neronem non fefellit, whiche chaunge was not vnknowen to Nero, or Nero perceyued well enough.
Qui per biennium fefellerat, which the ſpace of two yere was not knowen.
Fallens, entis, that deceiueth, vnconſtant.
Veſtigium fallens, the ſwete ſlydyng
Fallonia, a treſpas, wherby the tenant forfaiteth to the lorde, that whiche he holdeth.
Falſarius, rii, m. g. a forger of wrytynges.
Falſe, falſely.
Falſidicus, & falſiloquus, a lier or fals reporter.
Falſifico, aui, are, to forge dedes, wrytynges, or ſeales.
Falſificus, a, um, that vſeth to deceyue men.
Falſitas, tatis, f. g. falſehood.
Falſiiuratus, a, um, that vſeth to ſweare falſely.
Falſimonium, nii, n. g. a deceyte or falſehood.
Falſiloquus, a, um, that ſpeaketh falſe.
Falſipatrens, entis that hath an other father, than he that is ſuppoſed.
Falſo, aui, are, to forge.
Falſo, falſely, without a cauſe, wrongfully.
Nec tu me habebis falſo ſuſpectum, Thou ſhalte not ſuſpect me for naught.
Falſum, ſi, n. g. a falſe or vaine thyng.
Tela in falſum iacere, To caſte dartes, and miſſe them that they hurle at.
Falſus, a, um, falſe, vaine, deceyued, counterfait.
Falſum habere, to deceyue.
Haud mihi ſam falſus, I knowe well.
Falſus es, you are deceiued, or it is otherwiſe than ye weene.
Falſum gaudium, vaine ioye.
Falſa lachryma, a feigned teare.
Falſum teſtamentum, a counterfaite teſtament or will.
Vt falſus eſt? howe farre is he deceyued?
Falſi ſub imagine cerui, vnder the lykeneſſe of a counterfaite harte.
Vt falſus animi eſt? how much is he deceiued.
Nec ea res me falſum habuit, neither dydde that matter deceyue me any thyng: or I was not deceyued in that matter.
Falx, falcis, fœ. ge a hooke, bill, or ſieth: alſo an yron of warre, made croked lyke a hooke.
Falx fœnaria, a ſieth to mowe graſſe.
Adhibere frondibus falcem, to cutte or ſhred boowes with an hooke or bill.
Falx arboraria or ſylueſtris, an hedgeyng bill, a hooke.
Falx vineatica, a hooke.
Curare vitem falce, to cutte a vine.
Supponere falcem arriſtis, to mow corne.
Fama, æ, fœm. gene. fame or bruite of a thynge good or yll, a rumour or a noyſe brought vp of any newe thynge: alſo renowme, ſometyme opinion.
Prior famâ, more renowmed, more famous.
Famam diſſipare, to ſowe a bruite or noyſe amonge the people.
Famæ commendationis homo, a man that hath a good name.
Secunda fama, a good renowme or fame.
Fama incolumis, fame of a man that is not diſtayned.
Mœſta fama, heauie tydynges.
Accipere fama, to here by reporte or commynyng of the people.
Dare famæ, to ſpreade abrode.
Famam extinguere, to ſtynte a bruite or rumoure.
Conualeſcit fama, the fame or reporte begynneth to wexe great.
Fama ferebat, the reporte was.
Famam alicuius inquinare, to diſtayne a mans good name.
Accipere famâ, to here ſay by reporte.
Percrebuit fama, it was commonly reported.
Læſerat famam ſub Nerone, In the tyme of Nero he gatte hym an yll name: or he was yll ſpoken of.
Famam temeritatis ſubire, to be coũted raſhe, lewchardie, or vndiſcrete.
Intra famam eſſe, not to be of ſuche eſtimation or value, as the fame goeth.
Fama vulgauerat, it was commuued abrode.
Famam facere, to reyſe a fame or bruite.
Vt hominum fama eſt, as the communyng is among the people, or as men ſaie commonly.
Si vera eſt fama, if it be true that the fame and reporte ſayth.
Famigeratio, ónis, fœm gene. a ſpreadyng of fame.
Famelicoſus, a, um, often hungrie.
Famel, in the Dche tongue, is a ſeruant.
Famelicus, a, um, hungrie, hunger ſtoruen.
Famella, æ, fœm. gener. the diminutiue of Fama.
Famen, minis, n. g. ſpeche.
Fameo, mui, ere, to be hungrie.
Fames, famis, f. g. hunger, famine.
In fame, in tyme of famine or dearth.
Auri fames, couetouſneſſe.
Fame abſumi, to be ſtoruen for hunger.
Fame confectus, hunger ſtoruen.
Famem explere, to ſatiſfye and ſtynte ones hunger.

Leuare famem, to asswage ones hunger.
Fámiger, famigeri, a spreader of fame.
Famigerábilis, le, famous.
Famigerâtor, ôris, a teller of newes or tidynges, or a spreader of fame.
Famigeratio, onis, f. g. a spreadyng of a fame or rumour.
Famigérulus, idem.
Famigerâtus, a, um, renowmed, famed.
Famigero, gêras, aui, are, to publisshe or diuulgate a thyng.
Familia, æ, f. g. a housholde, a familie, or hyred. It also signifieth all the seruantes of the house. sometyme a secte of Philosophiers.
Submouere aliquos familia, to put or remoue out of his house.
Familiâris, re, pertenyng to housholde: also familiar, of the same familie or housholde. also a frende of longe acquaintance.
Familiaria sepulchra, were places of burpall for men and theyr seruauntes.
Familiaris Italiæ arbor, a tree, whiche groweth muche in Italie.
Familiaris sella, a chambre stoole.
Negotia familiaria, housholde affayres.
Res familiaris, a mans propre goodes.
Familiarior aditus, a prime entre.
Familiari pecunia tenui esse, not to be verie ryche, to haue no great goodes or substance.
Familiaris filius, the mans son of the house.
Familiaria vestimenta, rayment for the housholde.
Sermones familiares conferre, to talke familiarlie.
Familiaria sepulchra, Sepulchres for one and for those that be of his familie.
Familiáritas, âtis, f. g. custome, familiaritee, acquaintaunce, familiar frendeshyp.
Summa familiaritate coniunctus, a verie nere and truste frende.
Intrare in familiaritatem alicuius, to become familiar and throughly acquainted with one.
Arcta familiaritate complecti, looke Complector.
Conflare familiaritatem, to geat frendshyp and acquaintaunce.
Dédere se penitus in alicuius familiaritatem, to addicte and geue hym selfe wholly to vse a mans familiaritee and frendshyp.
Intercedit inter nos familiaritas, there is familiaritee and acquaintaunce betwene vs.
Illum à mea familiaritate disiunxit, he made hym to forsake my companie, or to be no more familiar with me.
Familiáriter, familiarly, sometyme homely, also greuously.
Nimium familiariter me attrectas, you handle me to homely.
Familiariter ignotum compellare, to speake to one that he knoweth not, as thoughe he were well acquainted with him.
Familiariter nosse causam alicuius, to knowe ones matter so well as he woulde his proper and priuee affayres.
Familiariter ferre mortem alicuius, to take ones deathe greuously.
Familiariter aliquo vti, to vse one as his familiar frende.
Familiariter aliquem diligere, to loue one hartily, and as his truste frende.
Faminare, of olde writers was vsed for Dicere.
Fáminor, the olde writers vsed for Dicito, say, speake, tell on.
Famósus, a, am, greatly renowmed, famous, muche spoken of. also that hath an yll name, vnhoneste, or that speaketh yll by other.
Vrbs famósa, of great renoume.
Famosa mulier, an harlotte.
Famosa epigrammata, epigrammes written to the infamie of other.
Famul, idem quod famulus.
Fámula, æ, f. g. a woman seruaunt.
Famulanter, humbly, seruisable.
Famulare, aduerbially, lyke a seruaunt.
Famulâris, re, that pertaineth to a seruaunt.
Famulárius, a, um, seruisable.
Famulátio, ônis, f. g. housholde or meynie.
Famulâtus, us, m. g. seruice.
Famulitium, ij, n. g. seruice. Also the meynie, the companie of seruauntes.
Fámulor, âris, ari, to serue.
Fortuna famulante agere aliquid, with the ayde of fortune to doe a thynge.
Fámulus, li, m. g. a housholde seruaunt.
Fanaticus, a, um, madde. In the olde tyme before Christe expelled the diuell (whan that his vtelles were honoured in Idoles) certayne persons, as well men as women, were possessed with diuelles, whiche ladde theim whither they lysted, agaynste theyr proper wyls, and caused theim to speake wonderfull thynges. some also sodaynly and oftentimes dyd tell what shoulde happen. Wherfore they were thought to be inspired with goddes. Those persons were called Fanatici. Sometyme Fanaticus is taken for the keper of the temple or the chappell, where the dyuell gaue answeres.
Fanatica arbor, a tree blasted with lightynge.
Fandi, of speakyng.
Fando, in speakyng.
Ne fando quidem auditum est, neuer any man hearde it reported.
Fandus, a, um, iuste to be spoken.
Fanenses, and Fanestres, people of a towne called Fana, in a countrey of Italie called Marca Anchonitana, in latine Picenum.
Fanesii people in the northe part of the worlde, whose eares be so great, that with them they hyde all theyr bodies.
Fanestris, a towne.
Fannia lex, an honourable and vertuouse lawe made by Augustus, the noble emperour, the

sonne

consent of all states of the citee inforcyng it, all dignitees approuing it, the people gladly receyuyng it. By this lawe, the superfluouse charges in feastes, wherby the citee abounded in vices, were prohibited, and such temperance therin prouided, that in the great plaies of the Romains, and those that were called Saturnales, they shoulde not excede an hundred brasse pens, whiche were ten Romaine grotes, called Denarij: and in our money nowe currant, amounteth to .v. s. vi. d. ob. halfe farthyng: & the fourth parte of a farthing: ten other daies. xii. brasse pens, whiche is xii. d. ob. q. and a lit tel more. Euery other daie .x. brasen pens, whiche was, vi. d halfe penie, and the .vii. part of an halfe penie. This lawe was made. xvii. yeres after the lawe called Lex orchia, wherby was determined the noumbre of theym that shoulde dyne and suppe together, and that the doores should be open whyle they sate, that men myght perceyue, yf any mo came than the lawe had appointed. But this lawe was not so good as the other, for thei thought none come to their frendes, but such as were inuited or boden.

Fannîana, a kynde of peares.

Fannius, the name of diuers oratours and noble men of Rome.

Fanum, ni, n. g. a temple, where the deuill gaue aunswere out of an Idole.

Fanum fortunæ, a citee of Italie.

Far, arris, n. g. somtyme signifieth all maner of corne, all be it amonge auncient philicians it is taken for meale, as wel of wheate as of barley, properly where the corne is beaten in a morter: See Columella libro. 9.

Farcilis, le, apt thyng stuffed.

Farcimen, ĉiminis, n. g. a puddyng or sausage.

Farcio, ciui, ire, to stuffe, also to franke or feede, to satte, to cramme.

Farcire pannum in os, to thrust clothe into ones mouthe.

Farcire alicui centones, looke Cento.

Farfâria, farfugium, or farsaria, an herbe, called also Tussilago, vngula equina, & Bechion, looke Bechion.

Fâfarum, fari, n. g. the popler tree.

Farfarus, or Farfar, a ryuer of Syrie.

Farfenum, a kynde of shrubbes or twigges.

Farina, æ, f. g. meale.

Farina auenaria, ote meale.

Cribro decussa farina, sifted meale.

Farinarius, a, um, pertainyng to meale.

Farinarium cribrum, a sieue to syfte meale.

Faris, farus sum, fari, to speake.

Farrâceus, a, um, of meale.

Farrea, meates made of meale.

Farraginâria, plural. meates made of dyuers graynes.

Farrâgo, inis, f. g. a mixture of sundrie kyndes of grayne and corne: It is that, whiche in Cambridge shyre is called Bolymonge, wherin is barley, otes, and peason, or betches: somtyme it is taken for a mixture of thynges good and bad together.

Farrâta, amonge the olde Romaines were the ceremonies of matrimonie.

Farreâtio, ônis, f. g. a sacrifyce made with a wheaten caake: whan the bryde was brought to churche.

Farreum, rei, n. g. a wheaten caake, also a barne to laye corne in.

Farreus, a, um, of corne or wheate.

Farreus panis, wheaten breadde.

Farrinârium, rij, n. g. a place where wheate or meale is kepte.

Farrinus, a, um, and Farrinaceus, a, um, pertaynynge to wheate.

Fârtilis, le, that is franked or crammed.

Fartilis anser, a franked goose.

Fartim, full stuffed or crammed.

Fartor, ôris, m. g. a puddyng maker, or he that feedeth or crammeth geese, capons, or other foules to fatte theim.

Fartum, ti, n. g. the stuffeyng of a puddeyng or other meate.

Fartum vestis, the bodie.

Fartûra, æ, f. g. the crafte or maner of stuffynge or crammyng.

Fas, n. g. indeclinabile, lefull before god, standyng with the lawe of god.

Fas & iura sinunt, It is permitted bothe by the lawe of god and man.

Nec ego id me facere fas existimo, neyther doo I thynke it lawfull for me to doo so.

Fas habebant, they thought it lefull.

Vulgo fas habetur, it is commonly coumpted to be lefull.

Fascelis, a name of Diana.

Fascia, æ, f. g. a swathell, or swathynge bande, or other lyke thyng of lynen. sometyme any gyrdle. sometyme an hose, greaue, or bushyn, or after some a garter or latchet to fasten ones greaues to his legges. sometyme it is vsed for a cloude.

Deuinctus erat fasciis, he was swathed, or he was bounde, or in bondes.

Fasciæ cretatæ, peinted or coloured hose.

Fascia lecti, the couerynge of a bedde.

Fasciæ orbis, the circles that astronomers calle Zonæ.

Fascia pectoralis, the gorget that women vsed to couer their pappes. Also a mucketer that children weare for rayneynge their clothes.

Nil fascia nigra minatur, the blacke cloude.

Fasciâtus, a, um, swathed, or bounde with swathell bandes.

Fasciculus, li, m. g. a grype or thyng bounden together. It is also a nosegaie, or any thynge knytte together, whiche may bee borne in a mans hande.

Fâscinans, nantis, one that bewitcheth.

Fascinâtio, ônis, f. g. a bewitchyng.

Fáſcino, aui, are, to trankfourme by enchaunt ment, or to bewitche.

Faſcinum, ni, neu. gen. an inchauntment or be witchynge, and one ſo enchaunted is of the common people called, taken, or forſpoken, or forlooked.

Faſciola, læ, fœm. gene. a little bande, a garter, a latchet, wherewith men vſed to faſten theyr legge harnayes.

Faſcio, aui, are, to ſwathe a chylde.

Faſcis, is, maſc. gene. a knytche of woodde or twigges, or any other thing bounden together, a faggotte, a bauen, ſometyme for Onus, a bourdeyne.

Faſces, roddes bounden together, and an axe in the myddle, whiche were borne before the chiefe officers of Rome, in declaryng theyr au thorite, whereof ſome had .vi. and ſome mo.

Faſces in the plurall noumbre is vſed for the offices or magiſtrates, that the people aſſigned or gaue to any noble men.

Faſces ſtramẽtorum vel virgultarum, a bun dell or barden.

Faſcis cocularius, a faggotte of dyre wood.

Faſces ſubmittere, was a kynde of reuerence that the Romaine magiſtrates vſed, either towarde the people, or ſome other noble per ſonages.

Iuſtitiæ faſces princeps ſubmittit, whan he, leauyng his princely traine, or kyngly maie ſtee, ſheweth hym ſelfe in any place of iuſtice to his ſubiectes more pleſauntly.

Faſcis ſagittarum, is taken for a theffe of ar rowes.

Faſcolus, li. m. g. a kynde of ſmall pulſe.

Faſellus, or Faſcelus, li, m g. & f. g. a kynde of bores called a gallion.

Faſiolus, lyke Phaſiolus.

Faſſus, a, um, one that hath graunted or cõfeſſed.

Faſti, orum, or Faſtus, tuum, plu. bookes, wher in were conteined certein ceremonies and cau ſes of ſundrie thynges amonge the Romaines, cõcernyng theyr feaſtes and ſolemnitees, whi che were longe kepte from the knowlage of the common people, vntyll at the laſte they were deuulgate by one Caius Flauius.

Faſti dies, were certaine daies, wherein onely the officer of Rome called Prætor, myghte ſpeake theſe three woordes, Do, Dico, Addico, plea dable daies: Nefaſti dies, contrary.

Faſtidio, faſtidis, iui, ire, to contemne with diſ daine, to abhorre, to haue in abhomination.

Faſtidire preces, to contemne or diſdeigne.

Faſtidit mei, he doeth diſdeigne me. Plaut.

Faſtidioſé, proudely, diſdainefully, ſcornefully.

Faſtidiôſus, a, um, full of diſdeigne.

Faſtiditus, a, um, hated, abhorred, diſdeigned.

Faſtidium, ij, n ge. hatrede, properly where one abhorreth the ſight or preſence of any thynge, contempte, diſdeignefulneſſe, lotherſomeneſſe.

Faſtidium delicatiſſimum, A verye nice lo thynge or diſdeignyng of any thyng.

Faſtidium audiendi, diſdeignfulneſſe in hea ring.

In faſtidium ădducere rem aliquam, to make a thyng lothed, hated, or diſdeigned.

Abigere faſtidium, to put awaye lothſomnes,

Afferre faſtidium, and Creare faſtidium, to make one loth or diſdeigne a thing or perſon.

Eius non poſſum ferre faſtidium, I can not abyde his diſdeignefulneſſe.

Modo ne ſit faſtidio, ſo that it wyll not loth you: or ſo that ye wyll not diſdeigne.

In faſtidio eſſe, to bee lothed or hated, to be nothyng eſtemed.

Faſtidium meũ, wherwith I diſdeigne other.

Faſtidium mei, whan other diſdeygne me.

Faſtidium ſtomachi, lothyng of the ſtomache, when one can not brooke meate.

Faſtigátio, ônis, fœm. g. the makyng of a thyng ſharpe toward the toppe, ſteple wyſe.

Faſtigiâtus, or Faſtigiatus, a, um, reyſed vp ſharpe towarde the toppe.

Faſtigiatus in mucronẽ, ſharpened to poynte.

Faſtigio, aui, are, to make or reyſe vp in height ſharpe towarde the toppe.

Faſtigium, gij, n. g. an altitude or the toppe or heyght of any thyng, a ridge of an houſe: alſo the bottome of a picte or lyke thyng, ſometyme the begynnyng of a matter. Sometyme it ſig nifieth the eſtate of a perſone in any dignite, ſometyme the ende of a thyng.

Summi faſtigia tecti, The ridge or toppe of the howſe.

Faſtigium imponere, is ſpoken whan a man will ſignifie a matter or thyng to be finiſhed or broughte to a poynete.

Faſtigium, idem quod genus.

Tria ſunt agrorum faſtigia, id eſt genera, Thre kyndes or ſortes.

Faſtigium tenere inter homines, To bee of great authorite or power, to be highly aduã ced or in great promotion.

Faſtigo, aui, are, idem quod Faſtigio.

Faſteſſus, a, um, that proudly diſdeigneth other.

Faſtus, us, m. g. hautenelle of mynde, pride, ars rogancie with proude woordes.

Fatâlis, le, pertaynyng to deſtenie, fatall: ſome tyme mortall.

Fataliter, deadely, by deſtenie.

Fatantur, id eſt, Multa fantur.

Fateor, ẽris, faſſus ſum, ẽri, whan a perſon that is culpable or faulte, doeth confeſſe & acknow lage his offence, in maner by conſtreynt. Alſo to vtter and affirme boldely without cõſtreint, boldely or freely to confeſſe.

De ſe ipſo haud cunctanter faſſus eſt, as for hym ſelfe he confeſſed without delate.

Fathiſco, looke Fatiſco.

Faticinus, a, um that telleth deſtenie.

Fatidicus, a, um, that readeth or telleth deſtenies or thynges to come, a ſouth ſayer.

Fa-

Lifer, tifera, um, that bringeth death or peſtilence, deadely.
Fangino, ônis, f. g. a wetyng.
Fangitus, a, um, wetted.
Fangitus corpore, ſeſſus animo.
Fango, axi, are, to make wete, to trouble much, to moue, to conſtreigne, to encourage, to beate or ſtrike, to ſtrike, to ſtere or prouoke, to reſtreigne or let.
Fangere deum votis, to praie and call vppon god dete inſtantly.
Fangere vinculis & carcere, to rule & bringe to conformitee and reaſone by impriſonment.
Spe laudum corda fangit, he doth ernestly ſoſtaine or encorage with hope of prayſe.
Inuecum terga fatigamus haſta. Verg. id eſt, percutimus.
Quæ mare nunc terraſque metu cœlumq; fangit, id eſt, perturbat, commouet.
Fanioqua, a wytche.
Fanioquus, a, um, idem quod Fatidicus.
Fanſco, ſcere, to be wete, to chynke or cleane, to open, gape, or chappe, as the earth doeth in a drouthe, to wexe feynte or feble, to become barreine, and as it were wete of bearynge, as the earthe with ouer muche tylyng.
Area fanſcit, the flooze choppeth.
Accuſatores non fatiſcebant, were not wete.
Fanor, aris, ari, to ſpeake muche.
Fanitas, atis, f. g. fooliſhenelle.
Fanum, ni, n. ge. the ordinaunce and diſpoſicion of almyghtie god, deſtenie, goddes prouidence, ſometyme deathe: ſometyme calamitee or great misfaunce of aduerſitee.
Fano conſulem fieri, To bee made conſull by the ordinaunce of god.
Si fanum tibi eſt, if it be thy deſtenie.
Fani dies, the daie of ones deathe.
Fato concedere, to die.
Fato fungi, to be deade.
In his qui fato ſunt functi, among them whiche be dead.
Veneno fato præcepit, he killed hym ſelfe with poyſon.
Fanor, aris, ari, to plaie the fole or idiote.
Fanus, a, um, that hath ſpoken.
Fanus, a um, vnſauery, without any maner of taſte, ſauyche, that lacketh naturall knowlage, an idiote.
Fanus, a naturall foole, without any wiſedome or good faſion, or after ſome one that ſpeaketh fooliſhe woordes, fooliſhe in woordes or ſayinges.
Fatua dea, called alſo Bona dea, the name of the earthe, ſo called, becauſe chyldren whan they be borne, door not vtter any voyce, before they haue touched the earthe.
Fauces, cium, f. g. plu the chekes, the lawes, the vpper parte of the throte. Alſo a ſtreicte entre into any place. Alſo the mouthe of a riuer.
Fauce is ſometyme redde in the ſingular nũbre.

Immani fauces ducit hiatu, he gapeth meruailouſe wyde.
Crucior bolum tantum mihi è faucibus ereptum, It greueth me ſore, that ſuche a good morſell, gobbet, or praie, is ſnatched out of my mouthe.
Fauentia, a citee in Italie, called commonly, Faenza, an other of Spaine.
Fauentinus, a man of Fauentia.
Faueo, ui, ere, to fauour, to beare good wyll, to be ſtyll and kepe ſilence.
Fauere linguis, to kepe ſilence.
Fauere faucibus, fauere ore, idem.
Inuidere & fauere, contrary.
Honori alicuius fauere, to wil wel the entreſt and forthcraunce of ones honour.
Male fauere alicui, To beare one little good will.
Iſti ſententiæ faueo, I like this ſentence well.
Fauetur, the impersonall.
Fauani, certaine people.
Fauj, people whiche deſcended of Hercules.
Fauilla, æ, fœm ge. a deade ſparke of fyre, hotte aſhes or embres extincted.
Fauiſcæ, certaine cellers in the courte of the capitall at Rome, where were wont to be laied the banners of the Romaines, whiche were borne in warres. Alſo therin was layed the treaſure and money, whiche the prieſtes of the temples in the capitall, dyd employe aboute thinges neceſſarie to their ſuperſtition and ceremonies.
Fauna, idem quod fatua.
Fauni, were named of the poetes ruſticall goddes, and monſtrouſe beaſtes lyke vnto men.
Faunus, an auncient kynge of the olde Latines, ſonne of Picus, he was alſo called Fatuelus, and was father of Latinus, whiche reigned in Latium, whoſe wyfe was called Fatua or Fauna.
Fauoniâna, ôrum, n. g. peares whiche are redde.
Fauonius, one of the wyndes called the ſouths weſte wynde.
Fauor, ôris, maſc gene. fauour, good will, ſupportacion.
Studium & Fauor.
Facere fauorem, to get one fauour.
Emereri fauorem, to deſerue ones fauour or good wyll, to get fauour.
Fauorabilis, le, fauoured of many, fauourable. Alſo that fauoureth.
Inuidioſus & fauorabilis, contrary.
Fauorabiliter, fauourably, with good wyll or ſupportacion.
Fauorinus, a philoſophier in the tyme of Adrian the emperour.
Fauſtè, proſperouſely, fortunately, luckely.
Fauſtianum vinum, wyne made of the graſpes growyng in the middes of the fildes called Falerni.
Fauſtitas, âtis, fœ. gen. good fortune, good lucke, happineſſe.
Fauſtus, the ſonne of Sylla,

Fau-

Faustulus, a shepeheardᵉ, whiche was the nourysher of Romulus and Remus.
Faustus, a, um, prosperouse, foꝛtunate, luckie.
Fautor, ôris, ma. g. one that fauoureth oꝛ supporteth.
Fautrix, icis, f. g. she that fauoureth, oꝛ supporteth, she that sustepneth oꝛ maintepneth.
Fauulus, a little hony combe.
Fauus, ui, m, g. a hony combe.
Fax, âcis, f. g. a toꝛche oꝛ candell, oꝛ other sphe thyng, which burnyng, geueth syght, a chiefe authoꝛ oꝛ mouer, one that inceneth oꝛ stireth a man to any thyng, a cheke sterer oꝛ mouer.
Fax accusationis, the chiefe authour and furtherer of an accusation.
Faces corporis, the motions oꝛ appetites of the bodie.
Dicendi faces, a very eloquent & ernest maner of oꝛacion aboundyng with all sygures of amplification & other oꝛnamentes of Rhetoꝛicke.
Fax seditionis, a thynge that is a great occasion oꝛ maintenaunce of sedition.
Præferre faces, by translation, to shewe the wey, oꝛ pꝛouoke by his exemple.
Addere faces, & subdere faces alicui, to incense and encourage one foꝛwarde in doynge any thynge.
Dolorum faces admouere, to geue one great occasions of soꝛowe and heuinesse.
Faxim, let me dooe.
Lubens faxim, I wyll dooe it with a syght good wyll.
Verbum caue faxis, beware thou speake not one wooꝛde.
Vtinam dij ita faxint, I woulde the goddes woulde bꝛynge it so to passe.
Faxint, let them dooe.
Faxo, I wyll oꝛ shall dooe.
Faxiolus, li, m. g. the fruite of a certayne tree in the realme of Zenega, in Affrike, which are redde with blache spottes.

F ANTE E

FEbricito, aui, are, to be sicke of a feuer.
Febricula, læ, f. g. a little oꝛ easie feuer.
Habere febriculam, to be sicke of an ague.
Febrifugia, looke Centaurium, some thynke it to bee one of the kyndes of the herbe, whiche is called of olde writers Parthenyon.
Febrilis, le, pertepnyng to a feuer.
Febrio, iui, ire, to haue a feuer.
Febris, bris, f. g. a feuer, whiche is an vnnaturall heate kendled at the hert, bꝛought from thens by the veynes and arteryes, by the meane of the spirite and veynes, into all the body, sensibly hurtynge his naturall operation.
Therof be three kyndes, one called Hectica, whiche is in the spirites and pꝛincipall humours, and also in the firme partes of the body, and is eyther by it selfe pꝛoceding of continuall anger, labour, kampyne, exercise of lecherie inflampng and dꝛyng the membꝛes: oꝛ following other sickenesses: sometyme vniuersall, specially in the bodie coleryke oꝛ melancolike oꝛ elles particular, as whan it happeneth after the weakenesse of the kyue pꝛincipall membꝛes, the hert, the longes, the lyuer, the stomache, oꝛ the reynes. The other is named Ephemera, oꝛ Diaria: whiche is an inflamacion of the spirites vitall, naturall, oꝛ animall. In the vitall spirites, it happeneth by wyath inflaming, by thought oꝛ soꝛowe restreignyng, by hotte ayre chaufking, oꝛ by colde ayre stoppyng. In the naturall spirites it happeneth by hunger oꝛ thyꝛst inflampng, by hotte meates and dynkes inflampng, by repletion oppressyng, by superfluous lacke oꝛ stoppyng, by accustomed exercyse neglectynge, oꝛ foꝛbearynge of customable baynes, sweate, oꝛ bloude letting. In the spirites animall it happeneth by to muche beyng alone without recreation, by muche watche oꝛ lacke of sleape: by to muche oꝛ ofte studyng, by a catarre oꝛ reume, by vntemperate heate oꝛ coldenesse of the ayre, oꝛ by to muche laboure oꝛ exercyse. The other feuer called Humoralis, and also Putrida, is in the humoꝛs, the matter whereof is eyther bloudde, cholin, fleume, oꝛ melancholie. This feuer happeneth either by feruentnesse of the sonne oꝛ ayre, oꝛ by lacke of accustomed exercyse, baynes, oꝛ euacuacion, by dayly surfettes, inoꝛdinate wellyng oꝛ meatyng after meales, dꝛinking muche wyne after meate, hot confections oꝛ spices after meales. Of superfluitee of meates & dynkes cometh repletion, which stoppeth the pores of the skynne, and the holes of the little veynes called Capillares, because they be as smal as heres. And that stoppyng oꝛ oppilacion, letteth the ventyng out of the naturall heate: by reason whereof the heate of the naturall humour (nature beyng vnable to rule it) boyleth and sendeth vp fumes, whiche whirlyng about comeh to the herte, and inflameth it: and passyng foꝛthwith by the veines and arteries into all the bodie, maketh the feuer, called Putrida, whiche accoꝛdynge to the humour, wherin it reigneth, taketh a sundꝛie name, as ye shall reade in theyr seuerall places.
Accessio, and Accessus febris, the beginnyng of the feuer, oꝛ the encrease of the feuer.
Ardor febris, the bournyng of the feuer.
Horrores febrium, the chyllynges oꝛ shakynges of the feuers.
Intentio febris, the encrease of a feuer.
Remissio febris, contrary.
Reliquiæ febris, the grudgeing of a feuer, after the courses haue left a man.
Vaga febris, a feuer that kepeth no certayne course.
Abigere, arcere, depellere, submouere, resoluere febrem, to put awaie an ague.

Accessit

Accelsit febris, and Desijt, contrary.
Minui febrem, and intendi, contrary.
Asserre & facere febrem, to bryngе one in an ague.
Febris instar, incipit, augetur, consistit, finitur, decedit, repent, reuertitur, redit.
Corripi febre, and incidere in febrem, to fall into an ague.
Liberare febre, to heale one of an ague.
Remittit se febris, the feuer diminisheth.
Februa, ôrum, plu. sacrifice, and ceremonies for purgeyng of soules. Also all thynges vsed in sacrifice to purge and clense.
Februatus, a, um, that which was so pourged.
Februarius, ij, m. g. the moneth of Februarie.
Februo, aui, are, to purge soules by sacrifyce or prayer.
Februum, i, neu. g. in the Sabynes tongue, is called purgeyng or clensyng.
Februus, is also Pluto called god of hell.
Fecialis, is, m. g. a certayne officer of armes, whiche denounced warre or peace, where as was hostilitee or cause of battayle: whiche maie be nowe taken for an ambassadour, sent for suche a purpose.
Fecialis, le, belongyng to that officer of armes.
Fel, fellis, n. g. the galle, sometyme it is taken for griefe of the mynde.
Felicrae, the herbe called Centaurium, loke there.
Sales suffusi felle, taunting scoffes.
Felicones, men that are neteffarie for nothyng, it hath an other signification, whiche for the abhominablenesse therof I will not wryte: hence it is more expedient that it be vnknowne.
Felis, lis, m. g. a catte, sometyme it signifieth a weasell.
Felix, icis, looke Fœlix.
Felleus, a, um, bitter lyke gall.
Fellico, aui, are, to suche.
Fescina, æ, a citee in Italie, nowe called Bononia.
Fesnum, a towne in Italie in the countrey called Marchia Tarusina.
Femen, minis, n. g. the inner part of the thygh. sometyme the prime membre of a woman.
Feminalia, the heuerying of the thyghes.
Femoralia, lium, n. g. plur. breches.
Femur, ôris, n. g. the vtter and harder parte of the thygh, some englysche it the hamme.
Femur bubulum, an herbe, holsome for the sinewes.
Fenestella, læ, m. g. the proper name of a storie writer, whiche flourished in the daies of Tiberius Cæsar: but Eusebius affirmeth, that he died i the tyme of Augustus.
Fenestella, læ, f. g. a little windowe.
Fenestra, æ, f. g. a wyndowe, sometyme an entre into a thyng.
Fenestram aperire, to open a windowe, to geue an occasion, to make awaie.
Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefecerís? How greate a gappe shalt thou open to naughtynesse? Howe great an occasion shalte thou geue to doo lewdely.
Fenestrâlis, le, belongyng to a windowe.
Fenestrâtus, a, um, opened.
Nulla est fenestratior domus, no house is more open.
Fenestrenula, æ, a little windowe.
Fenestro, aui, are, to open.
Ferabites, wylde.
Fera, æ, f. g. a wylde beaste.
Feracitas, atis, fruitfulnesse.
Feralia, ôrum, n. g. plur. a daie dedicate to the infernall goddes to pacifie theym towardes the soules departed. They were also sacrifices made for soules.
Ferâlis, le, deadely or mortall, lamentable.
Feralia officia, solemnitees aboute deade bodyes.
Feralia amicula, wyndyng sheetes, and suche lyke thynges, wherin dead bodies were layed.
Feralis cultus, mournyng apparayle.
Feralis dies, the daie of buryng.
Ferax, âcis, om. ge, fruitfull, or that bryngeth foorth muche fruite.
Ferax miraculorum Asia, Asia bryngyng forth many meruailouse and straunge thinges.
Ferax ingenium, a plentifull wytte.
Feraces agri, fruitfull and fertyle fieldes.
Ferax solum, a ranke soyle.
Ferax bonarum artium seculum, a tyme, in the whiche learnyng & good sciences do florish.
Ferbeo, bui, ére, to boyle or seeth.
Ferculum, li, neu. g. a dysshe with meate, also a pageant caried or borne to be loked on in a triumphe, as were in olde tyme, the images of the goddes, spoyle of the enemies, crownes, ingyns of warre, and other lyke thynges. sometyme it signifieth the stage or place, wherin the pagent is sette.
Feré, almoste, nyghe, well nyghe, lackyng but little, for the moste parte.
Rure feré se continebat, he abode or tarved for the moste parte in the countrey.
Feré in diebus paucis, shortely after within fewe daies.
Qui tum fere multis erat in ore, Whiche was than all moste in euery mans mouthe.
Vtor feré hac veste in sacris faciendis, in doyng sacrifyce, I moste commonly weare this garment.
Vt feré fit, as it chaunceth for the most parte: or as it chaunceth almoste in euery place.
Feré plærumque, for the moste parte, moste commonly.
Ferentârius, a, um, armed in lyght harneies, redie to come quickely to succours, plyng to fight with a darte, sworde, or slyng.
Ferentarius amicus, a friende that helpeth at tyme of neede.

Feren-

Ferentinum, a citee, which after Plinie standeth in the fyrste region of Italie.

Ferentum, a citee in Apulis.

Feréola vitis, a kynde of vynes.

Feretrius, a name of Jupiter, geuen by Rómulus.

Féretrum, tri, neu. g. a beere or coffyn, whereon deade bodies are borne. sometyme a thynge, whereon images, reliques, or iewelles are borne.

Féretrius, a mountayne, of the whiche the house of Pherectre was named.

Feriæ, arum, fœm gene. plu. holy daies, daies vacant from labour.

Feriæ belli, times of vacation from warres.

Feriæ statiuæ, holy daies that come at one certaine tyme of the yere.

Conceptiuæ feriæ, feastes & holy daies, whiche were ordeyned yerely by the prelates and maiestrates, but at no certayne tyme.

Feriæ imperatiuæ, extraordinarie holy daies commaunded sodeinely by officers, for some thyng that hath chaunced.

Feriæ esuriales, fastyng daies.

Feriátus, a, um, vnoccupied or ydle.

Feriati dies, holy daies.

Feriatus voluntate sua à negotiis publicis, one that is not occupied or busied about the affayres of the common weale.

Ferina, æ, f. ge. venison, flesshe of a wylde beast.

Ferina caro, idem.

Ferinus, a, um, wylde as a beast, or pertenyng to wylde beastes, or lyke to a wylde beaste.

Ferio, aui, are, and Ferior, aris, ari, the deponent, to bee vacant from labour, busyneile, and studie, to make holy date.

Ferio, percussi, ferire, to strike, to stabbyshe, to knocke.

Ferire fœdus, to make a league or truse.

Ferire iugulum, to slea, to hit the marke.

Feriunt aures hominum, whan thynges that are spoken dooe pleasauntly stere vp men to herken to them.

Ferire cornu, to bushe with the horne.

Feriam fores, I wyll knocke at the doze.

Oculos feriunt quæcunq; conspici possunt.

Pectus ferire, to strike or knocke ones brest.

Pecunias ferire, to coyne money.

Pugno ferire, to strike with the fyste.

Calce ferire, to strike or kycke.

Ferire rostro, to pecke with the byll.

Ferire securi, to cut of with an axe, to dooe execution.

Porcum ferire, to sacrifice an hogge.

Féritas, átis, fœ. g. a naturall wyldenesse, fiersnesse, cruelitee.

Ferme, almoste, well nere, for the moste parte.

Haud ferme, scantly, hardly.

Fermentesco, tescere, to puffe or rise vppe by leauenynge, & in the grounde to lye lyghte and not faste to gether.

Fermento, aui, are, to medle or myxt well togyther, as leauen with dowe also to leauen.

Fermentare terram, after Calepine, to make fatte the ground: but diuers places in Columella dooe well declare, that Fermentare terram, is to resolue the earthe into dust, & make it light, tenable, and lewse, and not to wasshe, faste, compact, and cloddy together.

Fermentum, ti, n. g. leauen.

Mea vxor tum in fermento iacet, my wyfe is verie angrie, greatly moued, all bestirred.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, to beare, to suffre, to susteigne or abyde, to leade or bryngе, to cleyme or go awaie, to take, to name, to shewe or tell, to repoyre, to desyre, to bryngе forth, to haue, to boaste, to take awaie, to receiue, to obteine, to accustome.

Balbum vero, qui est istius rei (quemadmodum scribis) adiutor, in oculis fero, Balbus, who (as you write) is the helper of al this matter, I loue hertile, or I greatly esteeme.

Ferre acceptum, looke Acceptum ferre.

Ferre ad cælum, to extolle or praise a man ouerlyngly.

Ferre in astra, idem.

Ferre ad populum, or Ferre rogationem ad populum, to aske aduyse of the people.

Aegrè ferre, to take it grieuously.

Aequo animo ferre, to take patiently.

Ferre annos, aut vetustatem, to endure long, or beare well his age. It is properly spoken of wyne, or other lyke thynge.

Ferre conditionem, to proffer, to put in the thoyse, to offer a condition.

Ferre expensum, To spende, to laie out, to write expenses, to bestowe.

Vtinam ita fortuna tulisset, I wouldе it had so fortuned.

Ita fama ferebat, so the bruite went.

Fortiter ferre, to abyde or sustreine constantly.

Fructum ex aliquo ferre, to take profyt by one.

Fructum ferre, to bryngе forthe fruite.

Ferre gradum, to go forthe.

Ferre grauiter, to take a thyng grieuously.

Fero tibi iudicem, I am contented to be iudged by suche one: least hym be iudge betweene vs, or iudge the matter betweene vs.

Fer contra manum, geue me thy hande.

Fer me, beare with me.

Ferre molestè, to take a thynge grieuously, or displeasauntly.

Ferre obscure aliquid, To dissemble a thyng, to kepe secret, to make as though it were not.

Paupertatem nam nunq; obscure tulisti, you dyd neuer dissemble or hyde your pouertie.

Odium ferre pro labore, for ones labour and trauaile to be hated.

Ferre osculum, to kysse.

Ferre palam, to speake it abrode, to publisshe a thynge openly.

Partum, or ventrem ferre, to be with chyld.

Pedem

edem ferre, to go swythe, poetice.
ersonam alienam ferre, to plaie an other mans
arte.
remium ferre, to bee rewarded or recompensed.
recium ferre, idem.
rimas ferre, to haue the pryce or preeminence,
be chiefe.
palmam ferre, idem.
riuilegium de aliquo ferre, whan the prince or
agistrate requireth the people to enacte a thyng
prejudice of any particular person.
ferre quæstionem, whan the magistrates desyre
e people to ordeyne iudges extraordinare in a
ivate cale.
si ita res fert, If neede bee, if the mattier so
equyre.
Repulsam ferre, to be refused, or put backe in'a
requeste.
Responsum ferre, to haue an answere.
Lætum responsum tulère, They had an heauy
unswere.
Ferre sententiam, to shewe his opinion.
Ire obuiam ferre, to go and mete with hym.
Signa ferre, to marche againste ennemies with
anners displaied.
Ferre sitim, to suffer thirste.
Suffragia ferre, To geue voyce in election, or or
ber consent.
Ferre suppetias, to succour.
Nihil hoc feró, I care not, I passe not on 't.
Ferri, to be borne or caried.
Feror, I go I wotte not how like a madde man.
Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, whyle tyme ser
ued therfore, whyle it was conuenient.
Dum ætas ferat, while age suffereth or requireth.
Tu ne hoc aliter à me argentum feras? Shalt
thou haue this money of me, if thou do not?
Quod posces, feres, what so euer you wyll re
quyre or aske, you shall obteyne.
Eius se magistrum ferebat, he saied he was his
master.
Et vt ætas illa fert, and as the nacion or condicion
of that age is.
Fert animus, it is my pleasure, it pleaseth me,
I am disposed.
Arma ferre aduersus patriam, to warre against
his countrey.
Auxilium ferre, to ayde, to helpe, to come to
the reskue.
Clam iram ferre aduersus aliquem, To beare
grudge and malyce againste one priuilie.
Maiori strepitu quàm populi Romani fert con
suetudo, with greatter noyse then the custome
and facion of the Romaines was.
In fama ferebat, so the bruite or rumoze went.
Præcipuam gloriam tulit, he had the chiefe re
nome and praise.
Immoderatè, or Immodicè res aduersas ferre,
To take aduersitee too vnpatiently.
Impunè & inultum ferre, to escape vnpunished.
Iracundè ferebat, he was verie angrie and dis
pleased with the mattier.
Laudem ferre, to haue great praise.
Ferre laudibus, to extolle, to praise.
Ferre lucem, to abyde the lyght.
Fer in nouitiam meam, geue me knowlage.
Faciet, quæ feret libido, he wyll doe, what so
euer his fantasie or pleasure shall leade him to.
Vt natura ferebat, as nature ledde hym: accor
dyng to his nature and inclination.
Natura fert, it is a thyng naturall.
Nomen alicuius ferre, to beare the name of
any person, to be called after hym.
Neq; id occulte fert, neyther doeth he that
priuylie or in corners.
Vt mea fert opinio, as I thynke, as I suppose.
Plagas ferre, to be beaten.
Precium ob stultitiam fero, I haue a rewarde
for my foolyshenesse.
Ferre rem vulgo, to diuulgate or tell abrode.
Ferre salutem alicui, to greete or salute.
Sententiam ferre, To speake ones opinion or
iudgement.
Non feret, quin vapulet, He shall not goe a
waie before he be beaten.
Supplicium ferre, to be punyshed.
Preces deo ferre, to praie.
Victoriam ferre, to haue the victorie.
In quæstionem seruum ferre, to deliuer a ser
uaunt to be examined by tormentes.
Via quæ ad portam fert, the streete which lea
deth to the gate.
Fertur ad terram vitis, The vyne groweth
downe towarde the grounde.
Tributum ferre, to paie tribute.
Fertur, the impersonalle, the reporte is, the
bruite is.
Ferunt dixisse, they report that he saied.

Ferócia, æ, fœm. g. fiersenesse.
Ferocio, ciui, ire, to be fierse or cruell.
Ferócitas, ātis, f. g. in shewynge cruelties, fiersenesse, cruelnesse, hastynesse.
Feróciter, fiersely, cruelly.
Feróculus, li, m. ge. one that is somewhat fiers or arrogant.
Feronia, the goddesse of woddes. it was also the goddesse of seruauntes, in whose temple (the head beyng shauen) they were wont to receyue a coped cappe, in token that they were infranchised. it is also a citee vnder the hyll Soractes.
Ferox, ôcis, omn. gene. fierse, arrogant, glorious, hardy, couragious, cruell, vntractable, curst or shewed.
Eó ne es ferox, quia habes imperium in belluas? Arte thou therfore so hastie on men, because thou arte mayster ouer bruite beastes?
Ferox forma, prowde and glorrouse of his beautee.

Ferramentarij, ôrum, ma. ge. they whiche worke in yron.
Ferraméntum, ti, neu. g. an instrument or toole of yron.

Ferramenta tonſoria, barbours toolcs.
Ferrária, æ, f. g. an yron myne.
Ferraria, Ferrer, a titee in Italye. alſo a yromõ-
gere in Spayne.
Ferrárius, a, um, perteynyng to yron, or of yron.
Ferrarius faber, a ſmythe.
Ferraria officina, a ſmythes forge.
Ferraria aqua, The water in the cole trough,
wherin ſmythes vſe to quenche hotte yron.
Ferrâtus, a, um, haunge yron on it, or cloſed
in yron.
Ferreus, a, um, of yron. And by tranſlation, harde
to intreate, vnkynde.
Durus & ferreus. Ferus & ferrens.
Ferreus ſcriptor, an authour that hathe an
harde and crabbed ſtyle.
Ferro, aui, are, to ſette yron on.
Ferrugineus, a, um, of the colour of ruſty yron,
a blew colour.
Ferrûgo, înis, fœ. g. ruſte of yron, a murreay co-
lour. ſome call it a ſadde blew. alſo the fringe
about a canaby or other lyke thyng.
Ferrum, ri, neu. ge. yron. ſometyme a weapon,
a ſwoorde.
Abſumere ferro aliquem, To kylle one with
a ſwoorde.
Adegit ferrum in viſcera, he thraſt his ſwoord
into his bealy.
Cernere ferro, to trie by dente of ſwoorde.
Ferrûmen, înis, n. g. glewe, lyſe, ſoulder, or ſu-
che other byndyng or cleaunyng mattier.
Ferruminátio, ônis, f. g. a ſowdyng with yron.
Ferrúmino, aui, are, to ioygne or myxte together,
proyerly mettalles, to ſoulder.
Fértilis, le, fertile or fruitefull, ranke, battle.
Fertilitas, âtis, fœm. g. fruitefulneſſe, fertilitee,
battleneſſe of the growund, aboundance.
Fertiliter, fruitefully, abundantly.
Fertum, ti, n. ge. a cake made of ſundyr graynes
and ſpices.
Feruefácio, uefacis, féci, ere, to make hot.
Feruens, entis, that is verate hotte, that ſcalderh,
fierce, feruente, chaufked, angrye, vehemente.
Feruens aqua, ſcaldyng hotte water.
Feruens guſtu radix, vehement and bur-
nyng taſt. Feruentes horæ diei, the myddaie.
Feruens ingenium, a fierce or haſty nature.
Feruenter, hottely.
Feruco, es, ui, and Férbui, êre, to bee chaufed or
hette, to boyle, to ſeethe, to bee verate angrye.
Ira totus feruet, he is thoyoughely chaufked
with anger.
Fora limbus omnia feruent, All the common
places of iudgementes bee greatly buſyed and
occupyed with ſuites and matters of the lawe.
Feruéſco, ferbui, feruéſcere, to ware hotte.
Feruidé, vehementlyr, with a great heate.
Féruidus, a, um, feruent, verie hotte, ſcaldyng,
vehement. alſo diligent.
Férula, læ, f. g. a certayne herbe, haunge a ſtalke
lyke to fenell, and, as Turnor iudgeth, may be
named fenell grant, or herbe Sagapene. it is
taken for a rodde or ſtyche, wherewith chyl-
drens handes be ſtryken in ſchooles, called a
paulmer. Alſo a cane or reede, a potte lyke.
ſometyme a ſpleynte to ſpleynt a broken lymme
or legge with.
Ferulæ manum ſubducere, To go to ſchoole
with a maiſter, & to bee beaten as the other bee.
Ferulácens, a um, like the herbe called Ferula.
Ferulárius, a, um, lyke a cane or reede.
Feruo, ferui, ëre, to be hotte, to bee chaufed, or
bee angry.
Feruit ſol, the ſonne is hotte.
Feruor, ôris, m. ge. a greate heate or burnyng,
vehemencie, great anger.
Ferus, a, um, wylde, cruell, terrible.
Feſcenninum, a town of Campayne, where ver-
ſes longe at mariages were fyrſt inuented.
Feſcennini verſus, verſes longe at weddyn-
ges, full of ribauldry, ſcoffes, and taunts.
Feſiis pro feriis, aliquando dixerunt antiqui.
Feſſus, a, um, weerie.
Feſſus via, and De via, werie with iourneying.
Feſſus vita, weery of his lyfe.
Feſſus curſu, weery of rennyng.
Artus feſſi, weeri lymmes.
Feſtinans, antis, that maketh haſte or ſpede.
Feſtinánter, Feſtinaté, and Feſtiné, haſtily,
quickely, ſwikely, ſpeedily. ſometyme without
aduiſement.
Feſtinátio, ônis, f. g. haſte or ſpeede.
Adhibere feſtinationem, to make ſpede.
Feſtinatio, and Otium, contrary.
Feſtinató, ſpeedily, in haſte.
Feſtinâtor, ôris, m. g. one that maketh haſte.
Feſtinâtus, a, um, haſtened, dooen with ſpede.
Feſtino, aui, are, to make haſte, to be troubled,
to hye apace.
✠ Feſtina lenté, ſpede the ſlowely, make ſom
haſt: ſoft fire maketh ſwete malte, it is good b
merie and wiſe, this is. gr. ſpoken, where
man will signifie a thyng to be doen, neyther
to haſtyly, nother to ſlowely, but in a conuenie
temperance. Se my booke of the gouernour i
the chapiter of maturitee.
✠ Comes feſtinationis pœnitentia, haſt bring
geth repentance, haſt is haſte mans woe.
Properare & feſtinare.
Feſtinat ad fratrem, he maketh haſte to goe to
his brother.
Nihil feſtinat, he maketh no haſte.
Fugam feſtinare, to make haſte or ſpede, to
renne awaie.
Mortem in ſe feſtinauit, he haſtened his owne
deathe.
Feſtinant eſſeda, They make ready the wag-
gons or charlottes with all ſpeede.
Quid feſtinas? why hyeſt thou ſo faſte? or what
is the mattier that thou arte ſo troubled and
maheſt ſuche haſte?
Feſtinor, the paſſiue,

Festinus, a, um, hastie, quicke.
Festue, merily, pleasauntly, featerly, prettily, iolyly.
Festuitas, âtis, fœm. g. mirthe, pleasauntnesse, iopfulnesse.
Festiuo, aui, are, to keepe holy date.
Festiuus, a, um, merry, pleasaunt, pfyouohynge mirth, ioyous: also pertaynyng to holy daies.
Festiuum caput, a mery and pleasaunt felowe.
Festiuus sermo, pleasant and mery talke.
Festra, a lyttell wyndet.
Festûca, æ, f. gen. the yonge tender syzynge of a tree or herbe also a mote also the rodde, whiche the pretor vsed amonge the Romans, in makyng bondmen fre.
Festucârius, a, um, pertaynynge to Festûca, belongyng to the pretors rodde.
Festus, a mannes name, familiar with Domitian.
Festum, ti, n. g. a festiuall date.
Festus, a, um, feastfull or solempne.
Dies festus, an holy date.
Festa pax, a iopfull peace.
O dies festus, O mery and iopfull date.
Festus clamor, a crye or shoute of men festyng and makyng mery.
Conuiuia festa, mery tauntes.
Cultus festus, apparell vsed on holy daies.
Celebrare & agere dies festos, to solemnise and kepe holy daies.
Fesulæ, arum, f. gen. plu. an olde citee in Tuscane, not farre from Florence.
Fex, vocis Fæx.

F ANTE I.

Fiber, bri, m. gen. a beast called a beuer, called also Castor, whose stones are vsed in medicine, and are named Castorium: it is also a kynde of wolfes.
Fibra, æ, fœm. gen. the hyrsynes of a tyuer, or any other thynge. also Fibræ are the extreme partes of the tyuer, the herte, the lyuer, or other thynges, wherin is any diuision. They may be called lappes. also small thynges lyke heares, hangynge at the rootes of herbes or trees, sometyme the small pores of the veynes, by the which the sweate issueth. Also sodde conseled, thynges lyke threedes, which are taken out, eare they make puddynges.
Neq; mihi cornua fibra est, I am not so harde horned.
Fibrâtus, a, um, that hath hyrsynes or smalle thynges hangynge at yt lyke heares, as the beardes of an oyster.
Fibrinus, a, um, of a beuer.
Fibula, æ, fœm. gener. a buckle of a gyrdell or other thynge lyke therto, a tache or claspe. Also a kynde of brydynge it is a brace, in masonrie it is a cramppon or yron hoope, to holde square stones together. Also a thynge that surgions vse to

close woundes. sometyme a littell houpe or syringe of brasse.
Tigna coniuncta fibulis, The principall postes ioigned strongly together with braces.
Fibulo, aui, are, to buckle, to ioygne or fasten together tymber or bourdes, or other like thinges.
Ficâria, æ, f. ge. a fygge tree, or rather the place where fygge trees growe.
Ficârius, a, um, that delyteth to eate figges.
Ficatum, ti, neu. gener. the liuer of a hogge or swyne.
Ficédula, æ, fœm. g. a byrde, whiche feedeth on fygges or grapes.
Ficêtum, ti, neu. gene. a place where fygge trees doo growe.
Ficitor, tôris, mas. gen. he that loueth or gathereth fygges.
Ficolea, æ, f. g. a staffe or stake of a fygge tree.
Ficôsus, full of sores in the heade or in the bearde.
Ficte, feygnedly, with counterfaytynge, not sincerely.
Fictile, lis, a thyng made of earthe.
Fictilis, le, earthen or made of earthe.
Fictitius, a, um, feigned, or dissembled, counterfayted.
Fictor, ôris, ma. ge. a counterfaiter, a feigner, a potter that maketh earthen vesselles.
Fictrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.
Fictus, a, um, made to the similitude of a thynge feigned, inuented to no purpose.
Ficulnea arbor, a figge tree.
Ficulneus, a, um, & Ficulnus, a, um, of a fygge tree.
Ficulus, li, m. g. a lyttell figge.
Ficus, secundæ & quartæ declinationis, fœ. ge. a fygge, or figge tree.
Ficus Aegyptia, called also Sycomorus, is a tree, which hath his name of a figge tree, and a mulberi tree, and therfore may be called mulberie fygge tree.
Ficus, ci, masc. gene. a sore or scabbe, growyng in the places of a mans body, where heare is. sometyme a fygge.
Fidei commissârius, a feoffer of truste.
Fidei commissum, a feoffement of truste.
Fidei commissus, a, um, that is committed to one, to be by hym disposed to a certayn vse.
Fideicommitto, mîsi, ĕre, to enfeoffe.
Fideiussor, ôris, a suretee or bondsmen.
Fidelia, æ, fœm. gene. an earthen vesselle, seruynge to diuers purposes. Also a carpenters lyner, chalked to marke out the euen proposition of thynges.
De eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, spoken of hym that with one benefite or pleasure woulde deserue thanke of two persons.
Fidelis, e, faithfull, loyall, trusty, sure.
Fidelitas, âtis, fœm. gener. faithfulnes, loyaltee, surete.
Fideliter, Fidelè, and Fide, faithfully, truely,

vprightly.
Fidena, æ, or fidenæ, arum, a towne in Italy.
Fidenates, people of the Sabines.
Fidentia, æ. f. g. a confidence, boldenesse, truste, credite, estimacion, tuicion, sauegarde.
Fidenubeo, fidei bes, to be suertee for an other, to wyll a thyng to be doone on his warrandise.
Fidenusio, ônis, f. g. suertethyp.
Fidens, entis, trustynge, bolde, hauyng a good confidence.
Fidenter, stoutly, boldly, with a good confidence. Timide & fidenter, contrary.
Fides, ei, fœm. gen. beleefe, truste, promyse, credite, estimacion, tuicion, saufegarde. It is a stablenesse and truth in promises and couenauntes. It is also a faithfull execution of thynges committed or promysed, faythfulnesse, true dealyng, vprightnes of conscience.
Fides labefactata, affecta, afflicta, credence loste.
Fides publica, assurance or warrantise made in the name of all the rulers, and people for a man to doo or saue a thynge safely without perill or hurte, saue conducte.
Fide nulla es, thou kepest no promise.
Fide bona, without fraude or couen.
Fide sua, mea, tua, iubere, to vndertake.
Fidem accipere, to be beleued.
Fidem astringere, to promyse faithfully.
Fidem deserere, prodere, abrumpere, fallere, frangere, mutare, to breake promise, to be inconstant, to goe from ones woorde, to be inconstant of promise.
Fidem habere, to beleeue. a so to be beleued.
Fidem labefactare, to lose credence.
Fidem liberare, implere, exoluere, præstare, seruare, to discharge ones promise or honestee, to keepe promise.
Fidem publicam dare, to geue assurance or warrantise, to graunt a safe conducte.
Fide tua esse iubes, Thou dost vndertake, thou doest make warrantise.
Fidem excedere, to be incredible.
Fide maius esse, idem.
Fidem rei exhibere, to declare that a thynge is trewe, to shewe a true proofe of a thynge, to doo a thyng in dede.
Fidem dare, to promise, to plight ones trouthe.
Ad fidem veri, for the confyrmacion and declaracion of the truthe.
Fides sit penes authorem, Let the first teller therof answere for the truthe.
Fide nulla homo, or fidei nullius, a man of no credite, a man of no honestie, of no substantiall dealyng.
Fide publica venire, to come vnder safe conducte.
Fronti nulla fides, a man may not bee trusted or beleued by his looke.
Inest in verbis fides, There is in his woordes substantialnesse or truthe.

Absonum fidei, not to be beleued, vnlykely to be trewe.
Haud magna cum re, sed fidei plenus, A man of no great substance, but faithfull and truste.
Abrogare alicui fidem, to credyte a man no more.
Bona fides, substantiall and trewe dealyng, without gyle or craft, contrary to Dolus malus.
Bona fide dicere, to speake as one thynketh in his conference, without fealyng.
Bona fide emere, to bye a thynge without fraude or gyle.
Fac hoc quod te iubemus, mea fide, Do this that we byd you on my warrantise.
A fide aliquem abducere, to entice a man to doo agaynst his othe and conscience.
Abhorret a fide, it is not lykely to be true.
In fidem accipere, to take vnder obedience and protection.
Fidem detrahere alicui, to bynge a man out of reputacion or credite.
Alligare fidem iuramento, to sweare.
Committere se in fidem vel fidei alicuius, to put ones selfe in the tuicion and protection of a man, to truste one to doo with him as he wyll hym selfe.
Fides concidit, his credence is loste, no man wyll truste hym.
Fides constitit, it is proued or tried.
Cum fide, faithfully, trustyly.
Ex fide scribere, to wryte a thyng truely and faythfully as it is.
Si fidem habeat, yf he myghte beleue: yf he myght be in suretie, or yf he myght surely trust.
Res habuit fidem, the thynge was beleued.
Fidem nullam habent, They are nothynge lyke to be true.
Imminuere fidem alicuius, to make a man of lesse credite or estimacion.
Fidem implorare, to desyre ayde or succour.
Fidem interponere, to make warrantise, to assure.
In fide populi Romani manere, to abyde or continue in the protection or saufgarde of the people of Rome.
In fide manere, & frangere fœdus, contrary.
Redde nunc pactam fidem, Now performe that you promised.
Hoc vnum curaui, ut esset mihi fides, That one thynge I a wares endeuoured, that a man myght truste me at my woorde.
In nullius fide esse, to be in the obedience or protection of no man.
Istine parum fides mihi apud te? Doo ye trust me so lyttell? or am I in so smalle credence with you?
Fides mihi apud hunc est, I am in good credite with this man.
Fide alicuius sumere argentum, to borowe money vppon an other mannes credyte or warrantise.

Fides

Fidem ſuam tueri, to maintepne and defende his honeſtee and credite.

Fides, dis, f. gen. the ſtrpng of any inſtrument, ſometyme an harpe or lute, or other ſuche inſtrument with ſtrynges.

Conſpicuus fide, famous and well knowen for his cunnyng on the harpe or lute.

Adhibere fides epulis, to play on the harpe or lute at a feſt or banket.

Diſcebãt fidibus antiqui, men of auncient tyme learned to play on the lute, harpe, or gitterne.

Docere aliquem fidibus, to teach one to play on the harpe, lute, or gitterne.

Iungere vocem fidibus, to ſinge to the lute, or harpe.

Fidicen, fidicinis, m. gen. an harper, or one that playeth on an inſtrument with ſtrynges.

Fidicina, æ, a woman harper or luter, a ſyngyng wenche.

Fidicinius, a, um, of or pertaynyng to an harper, or player on a ſtringed inſtrument.

Fidicula, æ, f. gen. a rebecke or gitterne. alſo the name of a ſterre.

Fidiculæ, arum, fœm. gene. plur. a tourment made with cordes or ſtrynges, wherwith men bee tourmented, to make them confeſſe treaſone or felonye.

Fidiculanus, a noble ſenatour of Rome.

Fidipedes, a kynde of birdes, wherof Aelianus writeth.

Fidius deus, a god among the Romains, ſonne of Iupiter.

Fido, fiſus ſum, fidere, to truſte, to beleue, to put ones hope in a thyng.

Fidúcia, æ, f. gen. truſte, confidence, ſometyme hope, boldenelle, moſt commonly in the good parte, ſometyme in the yll. It is properly that truſte, wherin any thynge is delyuered by one man to an other, to the intent that he ſhall deliuer it whan he is required.

Propter nam fiduciam, for the confidence that he hath in the.

Qua fiducia id facere audeam? Howe maie I be ſo bolde as to doo that?

Fiducia in virtute alicuius, Confidence and truſte that a man hath in ones conſtancie and vertue.

Fiduciam etiam diligentiæ tibi habeo, I truſt well, or I haue a good truſte or confidẽce, that you will be ſo diligent. &c.

Fiducia ſui, hardyneſſe, confidence and truſt in ones owne ſtrength.

Fiduciam accipere, vpon ones faith and promyſe, to receyue poſſeſſion of a thynge, whiche he muſt after reſtore to hym, of whom he receyued it.

Fiduciam committere, to delyuer the poſſeſſion or charge of a thyng on that condicion.

Fiduciárius, a, um, that hath the poſſeſſion, charge or cuſtody of a thyng on condicion to reſtore it agayn, or elles the thyng that is ſo geuen or committed to ones charge.

Fiduciarius hæres, idem quod Fideicomiſſarius.

Legatus fiduciariam optinet operam, a lieutenant of a prince hath great authoritee, but yet ſo that he muſt leaue it, whan his ſouereigne commaundeth.

Philippus Corinthum Nabidi, tanquam fiduciariam dedit, Philip deliuered Corinthe to Nabis, vpon condicion that yf he returned, he ſhoulde reſtore it to hym agayn, otherwyſe to kepe ſtill the poſſeſſion therof.

Fiduciaria mancipatio, aut venditio, a ſtate in landes made vppon confidence or truſte, vpon condicion that it may bee redemed and reſtored agayne, morgage.

Fiduciaria poſſeſsio, a poſſeſſion to an other manneſe, or vpon condicion.

Fidus, a, um, truſtye, faithfulle, ſure, trewe herted.

Figlina, æ, fœm. gen. a potters warehouſe, or potters crafte.

Figlinum, i, n. g. a thyng made of earth.

Figlinus, a, um, that belongeth to a potter.

Figlina creta, potters claie.

Figmentum, ti, neu. gen. the wooꝛke or wooꝛkes manſhyp. ſometyme a lye, or a thyng feygned, a forged tale.

Figo, xi, gĕre, to thruſte in, to ſtycke in, to ſhoote in, to faſten to. Alſo to hange vp, as one hangeth a thyng by a walle. Sometyme to dyppe or faſten in the earthe. ſometyme to ſtrike. alſo to plant or ſette.

Palum humi fixit, he dyoue the ſtake into the grounde.

Ipſe feracẽs figat humo plantas, He maye ſette in the grounde the fruitefull plantes.

Figere ceruos, to hunte deere with bowes.

Figere legem, to ſette an acte of parliament or ordinance on a walle or poſte, to the intent that all men maie reade it.

Amicis parcere, aduerſarios figere, to taunte his aduerſaries.

Figere carnes verubus, to ſpyt meate.

Figere arma, to hange vp ones armour, and by tranſlacion, to bee no more carefull for the warre.

Figere aliquem maledictis, to raile or ſpeake ſpitefully agaynſt one.

Figere mentem in re aliqua, to ſette ones cogitacion or mynde on a thyng.

Oculos figere in aliquo, to looke ſtedfaſtely vpon one, to eye one.

Oſcula figere, to kyſſe.

Figere in poſte, to faſten on a poſte.

Veſtigia figere, to ſteppe ſurely, that one fall not. alſo to ſtop & ſtand ſtil whẽ one is goyng.

Figebantur noſtri diuerſis telis, were ſticked or thruſt in.

Figulâris, re, pertaynyng to a potter.

Figularis creta, looke Figlina creta.

Figulina, looke figlina.
Figulus, li, m. g. a potter.
Figura, æ, f. g. a fygure. also fauoure, shappe, facion, sometyme a scoffe.
Noua figura oris, suche a fauour or face as you haue not ysghtly seen.
Species & figura humana, The fauour and shappe of man.
Figuratio, ônis, f. g. a fourmyng or facionyng, sometyme an ymaginyng.
Figurâtus, a, um, facioned, fourmed.
Figûro, aui, are, to make or fourme, to facion. sometyme to ymagyne, to gesse.
Figurare os pueri, to facion a chyldes pronunciation or speakyng.
Figurare orationem, to garnisshe an oracion with fygures of eloquence.
Figurare tamen potestis, qui. &c. yet you may imagine. &c.
Filâtim, threde by threde.
Filia, æ, f. g. a daughter.
Adultera filia, a bastarde daughter.
Collocare filiam, to geue his daughter in marryage.
Filiaster, tri, m. g. a sonne in lawe by an other wyfe, or an other husbande.
Filica, idem quod nix.
Filicâtum, ti, n. g. a ferny grounde.
Filicula, æ, f. g. ferne growyng on trees, called in greeke Polypodion, in Englishe Polepodium, or waiferne.
Filiola, æ, f. g. a litle daughter.
Filiolus, li, m. g. a litle sonne.
Filistum, a countrey that is now called Ascalon.
Filius, li, m. g. a sonne. Filius etiam in brutis, a colte, a whelpe, or the yong of any beast.
Filij, sometyme dooeth contayne both sonnes and daughters.
Filius terræ, a newe begun gentilman, or a gentylman of the fyrste head. After some a vile persone, of an vnknowen birthe.
Fratris filius, a nephewe.
Fortunæ filius, a fortunate persone, whiche hath prosperous successe in all his doynges.
Iustus filius, a sonne begotten in wedlocke.
Enim filios, to bryng forth children.
Filix, filicis, f. g. ferne or brake.
Filo, aui, are, to spinne or make threede.
Filum, li, n. g. a threde. sometyme the proporcion or draught of a thyng. sometyme a lyne. also the forme or figure of ones visage.
Filum ducere, to spynne.
Deducit aranea filum pede, spynneth.
Trahere filum in acu, to threde a nedell.
Filum orationis, a style or maner of oracion.
Fimbria, æ, f. g. the shirtes or hem of a garment.
Fimbriâtus, a, um, that hath a hemme, purfle, pleat, or wrinkle.
Fimbria, the name of a Romayn, whiche was verye proude and seditious.
Fimetum, ti, n. g. a dounge hyll.

Fimum, a bore, out of the whiche men doo caste dyce.
Fimus, mi, dounge of cattell or of man.
Reddere fimum, to shyte.
Fimum, is sometyme red in the neuter gender.
Fimus columbinus, pygeons dunge.
Fimus ouillus, sheepes dunge.
Finâlis, le, fynall or laste.
Findo, fidi, findere, to cut, to cleaue, to dyuide.
✠ Arario cælum findere, a prouerbe spoken of a thyng impossible.
Finditur cor meum, istius hominis vbi mentio, Myne hert bursteth, or it greeueth verye sore, as often as that man is spoken of.
Finditur illic Euphrates, at that place the water Euphrates is diuided.
Fingo, xi, gere, to make, properly of erth, as potters doe, to fourme, to feme, to counterfayte, to ymagine. to diuise.
Finge animo. suppose, or put the case.
Fingere mores alicui, to facion one in manners. Vultum fingere, to make countenaunce not to be merry or sorowfull, where in deede he is merry or sorowful.
Facere & fingere. Fingere & formare.
Ecæra fingere, to make in ware.
Fingere animo or cogitatione, to ymagyne or conceyue in ones mynde.
Qui ex sua natura cæteros fingerent, which dyd iudge other by theyr owne natures.
Eum te esse finge, qui ego sum, Imagyne thy selfe to be as I am.
Voto aliquem fingere, to wysshe a man such one as we would haue him.
Fingit causas, he picketh quarells, or he fyndeth lettes, excuses, or occasions.
Fingere corpora lingua, with spekyng to facion the bodies of the ponge, as beares and suche doo. Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Doth he not go about some wyle or craft to deceiue the olde man?
Fingere fallaciam, idem.
Falsi quippiam fingere, to forge or inuent some vntrue tale or lye.
Fauos fingere, to make hony combes.
Fugam fingere, to make as one dyd renne or flee awaye. Fingere & fabricare.
Nidum fingere, to make a neste.
Fingere se ad nutum aliorum, to facion one selfe to the mynde or fantasy of other.
Vultus quoq; hominum fingit scelus, The wicked gracious knaue canne facion the countenaunces of men, and make them looke as he lusteth himselfe: or he can counterfayte other mens lookes.
Finio, iui, ire, to finishe or ende, to accomplishe, to determin or appoint sometime to define, to diuide.
Finire vitam inedia, to dye for hunger.
Finiri morbo, to die of a sickenesse.
Laqueo or suspendio finire vitam, to hange ones selfe.

finire prouintiam alicui certo tempore, To
mitte or prescribe a tyme, howe long one shall
ue the rule of a prouince.
Dem finire, To determine or appointe a cer-
ayne date.
Finitur, the impersonall.
nis, is, m. ge. the ende, the conclusion. also the
ntent or purpose, whervnto any other thynge
ith relation, or is made or dooen for. some-
yme death. also for Fines, the boundes, mar-
hes or vttermost borders af any countrey.
nes, nium, plur. the borders or marches of a
ountrese, boundes.
Afferre finem alicui rei, to make a thing haue
an ende.
Finem maledictis fecit, he leaueth raylynge.
Finem sermoni facere, to speake no more, to
holde ones peace.
Orandi iam finem facito, intrete me no more.
Implere finem vitæ, to fynyshe his lyfe.
Imponere finem bello, To make an ende of
warre.
Quem ad finem? To what intente or pour-
pose?
nitè, determinately, with a certayn measure.
nnimus, a, um, vngh, ioygnyng, borderyng.
Bellum finitimum, warre among borderers or
neyghbours.
nimo, ônis, f. g. a definition.
nitor, ôris, ma. g. a letter of boundes, a boun-
der of landes.
nitus, a, um, finyshed, ended
o, fis, factus sum fieri, to be made, to bee, to
be esteemed.
Nulla adeo ex re istud fit, nisi ex nimio otio,
This cometh of nothynge elles but of to muche
idelnesse.
Ex ea re quid fiat, vide, Consyder what will
folowe or come to passe by so dooyng.
Fit obuiam casu ei multitudini C. Curio, By
chaunce C. Curio met with that route.
Illud fit sæpe, That happeneth, or cometh to
passe oftentymes.
Fit absynthium in Arabia, wormewood gro-
weth in Arabie.
Modum fieri non video, I can not see that
they vse any measure or meane.
Aliquid cibi fiet, some meate shall bee prepa-
red or made redy.
Commodioris ho valetudinis, I ware better
at ease, I begyn to ware stronge.
Qui fit in hac re scrupulus? what doubte is in
this matter?
Fingere illum exempla, looke Exemplum.
Mihi non fit verisimile, It semeth not to me
to bee lykely.
Fieri non potest quin sentiant, it can not bee
chosen, but that they must nedes perceiue it.
Vbi sanctos cœpit fieri, whan I began to be
somewhat weery.
Vbi tantos sumptus sibi cotidianos videbit
fieri, whan he shall perceyue, that he shal daily
be at so great costes and charges.
Ita fit verum, So it is proued to be trewe.
Ne quam in illum vim fieri sinat, Leat hym
not sucker any violente handes to be layde on
hym.
Quid pecuniæ fiet? What shall bee dooen
with the moneye? better than Quid de pecu-
nia fiet?
Tanti fit ab aliis, so muche he is esteemed of
other.
Fiet, be it so.
Hoc nisi fit, except this come to passe.
Firmâmen, inis, neu. gen. that holdeth or kasse-
neth a thyng.
Firmamentum, ti, neu. gene a surette or stabi-
litee. also that whiche is called the grounde of
a cause or matter. Also the firmament or hea-
uen visible. Firmamenta, bee sometyme taken
for the sinues.
Firmamentum reipublicæ, the thicke staye and
vpholder of the commune weale.
Firmâtor, ôris, m. ge. that maketh stedkast, con-
stant, and sure.
Firmâtus, a, um, stablyshed, fortified, made
stronge.
Firmè, and Firmiter, assuredly, stedkastly, con-
stantly, kastely, verae diligently.
Firmè respondere, to aunswere constauntly
and boldely.
Firmitas, âtis, & Firmitudo, dinis, f. g stable-
nesse, constance, surenesse, strength.
Firmitas vinorum, The strengthe and dura-
blenesse of wynes.
Firmitudo animi, constancie of mynde.
Firmo, aui, are, to assure, to make stable or sure,
to affirme, to sauffe, to make stronge.
Aluum firmare, to bynde the bealye, or make
one costiue.
Firmare corpora cibo, to strength theyr bo-
dies with meate.
Dotem firmare, to be at a point what he will
geue in marriage with his daughter.
Firmare fidem, To perfourme or make assu-
raunce of promise, to confirme that he hath
promised.
Firmare agrum sepibus, To hedge a fielde
about.
Firmatæ cibo vires, He is made stronge with
good meates.
Et rei firmasti fidem, thou haste made me be-
leue that thyng the more.
Præsidia firmare, to fortifie garrisons.
Ad spem aliquem firmare, with confortable
wordes to put in hope.
Firmare agrum sepibus, to fense or mounde.
Mœnia firmare, to fortifie.
Firmare corpora labore, to harden the bo-
dies with labour, and exercise.
Pacem firmare, to make peace more sure and
stable.

Vix quicquam firmare ausim, I dare scantly affirme any thyng for a surrtie.
Iureiurando firmare, to vpholde a thyng with an othe.

Firmus, a, um, stable, constraunt, well fortified, assured, stronge, in good health, lusty.
Cibus firmus, stronge nourysshyng meate.
Satis firmo corpore cum esset, whan he was stronge, lusty, and in good helth.
Firmæ hæ vereor vt fiant nuptiæ, I feare this mariage will not continue longe without some breache.
Rumor firmus, a constant rumour.
Potio firma, a potion or drynke that nourysheth muche.
Vina firmissima, stronge wines that continue long. Firmus ab equitatu, he that hath a strong bande of horsemen.
Iuuenis firmus, stronge and mightie.
Pectus firmum, constant.
Firma valetudo, when one is not sickely or attached with diseases.

Firmum castellum, a citee of Italy.

Fiscales, false accusations of those men, whiche haupng parte of the forfeite, doe bringe men in trouble.

Fiscâlis, le, perteynyng to the kynges treasure.

Fiscella, æ, fœm. ge. a lyttell basket of twygges. it may be vsed for a fraile. also a chese fate. Also it is a thyng made with withies and halters, wherwith cattelle was so moselled, that they mought not bite any pong sprygnges or buddes of trees.

Fiscellum, li, n. g. idem.

Fiscellus, li, a lyttell hyll in Italye, not farre from Tiber.

Fisci, fiscinæ, fiscellæ, great sachelles, wherein were put great summes of moneie.

Fiscina, æ, fœm. g. a great basket, a fraile. also a bagge or sachell to put money in.

Fiscina ficorum, a fraile of figges.

Fiscus, ci, ma. g. a bagge, wherevnto moneie is put. also the kynges escheker, a kynges treasure. somtyme a panyer of osyers vsed in pyckyng of olyues, or a great fraile.

Fiscus lineus, a manor of strayners.

Fissilis, le, that maie be cut, slitte, or cloven.

Fissio, ônis, f. g. a cleauyng or chappyng.

Fissûra, æ, fœ. g. a cut or clift. also the space betwene the fyngers or toes.

Fissus, us, and Fissum, si, n. g. idem quod fissûra. Fissum ani, the clifte of a man betweene the buttockes.

Fissus, a, um, cloven, chynked.

Fistûca, cæ, f. g. an instrument, wherwith piles of woode be dryuen into the grounde, called a water pile sledge or a commander, and stones in a pauement, called a rammer.

Fistucatio, ônis, fœmi. generis, the dryuyng downe of piles, or rammyng downe of stones in pauyng.

Fistucâtus, a, um, dryuen with a commander or rammer.

Fistûco, aui, are, to dryue downe pyles into the earthe with a water pile sledge, or to ramme downe stones in pauyng.

Fistula, æ, fœm. gene. a flute or pipe, as well to conueigh water as an instrument of musicke. also the wesell or rysore bolle, a cuppe or lauer, a dyscase or sore, whiche cometh of a putrified humour, and renneth continually, called in englishe Fistula. somtyme an yrne, by the whiche some fylthe fetche breth. also that, whiche the apothecaries call commonly Cassia fistula.

Fistulâtor, ôris, m. ge. a piper, one that playeth on a flute, or lyke instrument.

Fistulo, aui, are, to be holowe lyke a spounge.

Fistulôsus, a, um, full of holes lyke a spounge.
Fistulosa terra, earth barreyne of nature, whiche serueth neither to tyllage nor pasture.

Fite, the imperatiue of Fio.

Fitiges, the beastes of Aethiope, of a browne colour, haupnge two pappes on the breast as a man hath. They bee not so wylde, but they may bee tamed, nor so tame, but they wyll hurte those that greue them.

Fiuere, olde writers vsed for Fugere.

Fixulæ, olde writers vsed for Fibulæ.

Fixus, a, um, fyrme, faste, stedy, constant, sure, that is not lyghtly chaunged, certayne.

F ANTE L.

Flabellifer, lifera, um, that whiche beareth a fanne.

Flabellum, li, neu. g. an instrument, wherewith in the heate of sommer, wynde is fanned and blowen into mens visages, to coole them, a fanne.
Flabellum seditionis, by translation, a mouer or sterer of sedition.

Flabilis, le, that maye bee blowen, or of the ayre.

Flabrum, bri, or rather flabra, ôrum, neu. ge. a blaste of winde, a blowyng.

Flaccidus, a, um, wythered, feble, weake, hangyng downewarde, lollyng or flaggyng.
Flaccidæ aures, hangyng eares.

Flaccus, a, um, that hath hangyng eares. Sometyme drunken.

Flaces, facium, fœm. gene. plur. nu. the eyes of olyues.

Flagellum, li, n. g. the small branche or twyg of a vyne, or other tree. somtyme a whyppe or scourge, a flayle, wherwith corne is threshed.

Flagello, aui, âre, to whyppe, to scourge, to thresshe, to blame or rebuke.
Flagellare annonam, To dye corne or vytayle ere it come to the market, as forestallers doe.
Flagellare pericis frumentum. Plin. To thresshe corne.

Flagi-

Flagitiosè, vngratiously, mischiefully, wickedly detestably, naughtyly, vnlustely.

Flagitium, tij, n. g. an yll or mischeuous deede woorthie rebuke and punyshement, an heynouse offence, a detestable acte, a synfull thyng, a great trespas, an abhominable vice or naughtye facion. sometyme for Dedecus, dishonour, dishoorship. sometyme a notable errour. also perille.

Flagitium num est, it is by thyne vngratiousnesse, or through thy defaute.

Promptus flagitio, ready to doe mischiefe.

Nam id nobis tam flagitium est, quam illa non facere vobis, quæ modo dixi, For that is in vs as great a faute, as it is in you, not to do thoſe thynges that ye spake of euen nowe.

Flagitio ardere, to be enuiete of a great offence.

Non patiar me tuis flagitiis infamem fieri, I will not suffer my selfe to renne in the slander & obloquie of men through thyne abhominable vices and naughty facions.

Compertus flagitij, one conuict of some detestable faute.

Flagitium facimus, we goe aboute an heynous offence.

Flagitium est, it is yll dooen.

Flagitiosus, a, um, vngracious, full of mischiefe.

Flagito, aui, are, to aske importunately, and with clamour to exacte, to require instantly. also to accuse.

Flagitare plus est quam postulare.

Implorare & flagitare.

Flagitare aliquem, to desyre of one instantly.

Flagitas me vt eloquar, you are verie instant on me, that I should vtter it.

Vt speculatorem flagitari iussit, he commanded hym to be accused as a robber or spoiler of the common weale.

Id me flagitat, he desyreth that thyng of me importunately.

Flagitat frumentum ab Heduis, he exacted wine or grayne of the people called Hedui.

Flagitator, ôris, m. g. he that instantly desyreth or asketh.

Te flagitatore suscepi negotium, at thy instant desyre I toke on me the businesse.

Flagrans, antis, om. g. burnyng, flamyng, very hote, ardent, shynyng bryght.

Flagranter, verate ardently.

Flagrantia, æ, f. g. flamyng or burnyng, bryghtenesse, shynyng, ardent desyre.

Flagrantes oculorum, glisterynge bryghtnesse of the eyes.

Flagratores, they whiche for money doo suffer themselues to be beaten.

Flagrio, ônis, f. g. a slaue vsed to be beaten.

Flagro, aui, are, to bourne with a flame of fyre. sometyme to loue or desyre inordinately.

Flagrare infamia, to be verie yll reported of.

Flagrare inopia, to be in greatte neceſsitee or poouerte.

Flagrare inuidia, to be exceedyngly hated.

Flagrare libidinibus, to be outrageously geuen to the desyre of filthy pleasure.

Flagrare amentia, to bee woodde or starke madde.

Flagrare amore, or ardore alicuius rei, to loue a thynge inordinately. Likewyse Flagrare desyderio & cupiditate.

Flagrat bello tota Italia, warre rageth throughout all Italy, or all Italie is miserably troubled with warre.

Flagrant mutuo odio, They doo hate eche other deadly, or they beare mortall hatred one towarde the other.

Rumore malo flagrare, to haue a very ill name: to be verie ill reported of.

Flagrare studijs, to bee exceedyngly geuen to study and learnyng.

Flagrum, gri, neu. gen. a whippe, a rodde, or scourge.

Flamatica, a tree bourned with lightnyng.

Flamea, clothe or silke of yelow colour.

Flamen, flaminis, n. g. a blaſt of wynde, the blaſt in an instrument.

Flamen, minis, m. g. the great priest amonge the gentiles.

Flameum, mei, n. g. a vayle or typpet of yelowe, whiche women did weare, whan they were newe marped.

Flaminia, a countrete in Italy, called also Aemilia, and commonly Romandiola, in the whiche are the cities of Bononia, Fauentia, Imola, Rauenna, and Ariminum.

Flaminia via, an hyghe waie from the cite of Rome vnto the cite of Ariminum.

Flaminia, æ, fem. gen. the house of the archeflamen.

Flaminica, cæ, f. g. the wyfe of the great priest called Flamen, whiche myght not be diuorced from hir husbande for any cause. also a wedding gowne, whiche was of yelow colour.

Flaminium, or Flaminia, órum, the office of the archeflamen.

Flaminiana ostenta.

Flaminius minister, a seruant attendyng vpon the hygh priest.

Flaminius, the name of diuers Romaynes, of whiche one beyng Consull, was ouerthrowen by Annyball at Trasimenus.

Flamma, æ, f. g. a flame. sometyme perill. sometyme loue.

Flamma fumo proxima est, there is no smoke without fyre.

Flamma concidit, the flame ceaſsed.

Concipere flammam, and Corripi flamma, to bourne, to be on a lyghte fyre.

Incidi in ipsam flammam ciuilis discordiæ, I chaunced on the verie rage or moste perilous tyme of the ciuile warres.

Eripuit se de fama iudicij, he rydde hym

 selfe

teike out of the perill of that iudgement.
Flammatica arbor, blasted with lightnyng.
Flammea, æ, f. ge. an herbe called also Lachnis coronaria, of the frenchmen Candelaria.
Flammeolum, li, n. g. a litteli veple oz typpet.
Flammeolus, a, um, somewhat coloured lyke a flame of fyre.
Flammeārius, rij, masc. gen. he that maketh oz dieth the veples called Flammea, a dyer of peolowe colour.
Flammescere, to be inflamed.
Flammeus, a, um, burnyng oz flampng, that is of the colour of a flame of fyre.
Flammifer, a, um, that bzyngeth oz causeth fyre oz bournyng.
Flammigena, æ, comen of fyre.
Flammiger, idem.
Flammigero, aui, are, to burne in a lyght fyre, to cast out flames.
Flammiuomus, a, um, sendyng out flames.
Flammula, æ, form. gene. a litteli flame. also a certayne herbe.
Flandria, a countrey called Flanders.
Flator, óris, m. g. one that bloweth.
Flatus, us, m. g. a puff oz blast of wynde.
Flaueo, flaues, uere, to be lyke golde oz of peolowe colour.
Flauesco, idem.
Flauinium, a place in Italie.
Flauius, ij, the name of a family in Rome, of the which was Vespasianus, Titus, and Domitia.
Flauus, a, um, pelowe oz of the colour of golde.
Flaua arua, when coyne is ripe.
Flebilis, le, lamentable.
Flebiliter, lamentablie.
Flecto, xi, ctĕre, to bowe, to bende, to leade, to tourne.
In diuersum flectere, to bowe contrary waies.
Inde Capuam flexit iter, he turned his tourney from thens to Capua.
Flectere animum, To attende and settle the mynde on a thynge. Also to tourne the mynde from any purpose.
Flectere genu, To make curtesye, to make a legge.
Flectere in gyrum, to turne rounde.
Flectere Leucaten, to turne his tourney to Leucate.
Flectere aliquem oratione, to perswade oz tourne one to his opinion.
Flegma, looke Phlegma.
Flegmen, flegminis, n. ge. is where with muche goyng the bloud issueth out of the toes.
Fleo, fleui, flere, to weepe.
Flere de morte alicuius, To wepe foz ones death.
Fletus, us, m. g. weepyng.
Abstergere fletum, to wype the eies whan one weepeth.
Fletum ciere, exitare, mouere, to make one weepe.

Comprimere fletus, to cease weping, to stint weping.
Prosequi natos fletu, To weepe and lamente the death of ones chyldren.
Rumpe iam fletus, wepe no maze.
Fletus, a, um, lamented, bewayled.
Fleuo, one of the mouthes of the riuer of Rine. Also a towne by the same ryuer.
Flexanimus, a, um, that tourneth the mynde.
Flexanima oratio, an oracion oz speche, whiche by a mans mynde is stzred to pitie, reioysing oz other lyke affection.
Flexibilis, le, and Flexilis, le, any thynge that maie be easily bowed, oz bent. Also vncertaine, mutable.
Flexiloquus, a, um. that speaketh thinges doubtfull and obscure.
Flexipes, ĕdis, that hath croked feete.
Flexio, ónis, form. gene. a bendyng, bowyng oz crookyng. Also the tunyng of the voyce vp and downe.
Flexumines, certaine swifte horsemen among the Romains.
Flexuose, crokedly, wyndyng in and out.
Flexuōsus, a, um, that is croked, oz hath many tournynges and wyndynges in and out.
Flexūra, æ, f. g. a crookyng oz bowyng.
Flexus, us, mas. gen. a bowyng, a tournyng, chaungeyng oz tunyng of the voyce in pronunciacion.
Flexus sonus, a redowndyng of a towne.
Flexus ætatis, the declinyng of the age in the later parte of the lyfe.
Flexus Autumni, the later part of Autumne.
Flexus, a, um, bowed, bended, tourned, crisped, curled.
Flictus, us, masc. gene. a strikynge oz dashyng against a thyng.
Fligo, xi, ctum, ere, to tourmēt oz vexe, to bruse oz dashe against a thyng.
Flo, aui, are, to blowe, also to make coyne of metall.
Simul flare & sorbere, a prouerbe signifyeng to doo two contrary thynges together.
Floccifácio, floccifacis, feci, facere, to sette naught by.
Illum non floccifacio, I sette not a straw, ruishe oz heare by hym.
Flocci non fecit fidem, He nothyng esteemed his credite oz honestee.
Flócculus, li, m. g. a fyne flocke.
Floccipendo, endi, ere, idem quod Floccifacio.
Floccus, i, mas. gene. a flocke of the shearyng of wollen clothe.
Floccum facere, idem quod Floccifacere.
Floces, flocum, flocibus, lyes oz dzasties of wyne.
Flora, an harlot, taken of the Romaines for a goddesse.
Floralia, ôrum, neu. gen. plu. the feastes of the goddesse Flora.
Florábilis, le, pertaynyng to Flora.

Florales

Florales ludi, playes made in the honour of Flora the harlot, whiche gaue a great treasure vnto the people of Rome.

Florens, entis, om. g. flourysshyng, excellente, beautifull, in great estimation.

Aetate florentes ambo, bothe of theim in the floure of theyr age.

Aduersus & florens, contrary.

Florentus Antonio, whyle Antonie flourysshed, or was in estimacion or authorite.

Florentia, a citee in Italie called Florence.

Floreo, rui, ere, to flourisshe, or to haue floures.

Also to excelle, sometyme to prospere, to be renowned, to be in great authorites or estimacion.

Florere & vigere.

Omni genere virtutis floruit Pericles, Pericles excelled in all kynde of vertue.

Florere laude bellica, to be greatly renowmed for chiualrie, or marciall prowes.

Florere aetate, & forma, to be in the floure of youe age and beautie.

Florere authoritate & gloria, to be in great authorite and reputacion.

Florefco, fcere, to burgen, to bryngе foorthe floures, to growe, to encrease.

Floreus, a, um, made of floures.

Floridulus, a, um, a litle flourysshyng, somewhat beautifull.

Floridus, a, um, garnysshed with floures, somewhat freshe or lustie, flourishyng, iolie.

Gelu flumina constiterunt, the ryuers be frosen ouer.

Superare flumina, to passe ouer the ryuers.

Florifer, florifera, um, that beareth floures.

Floriger, a, um, bearyng floures.

Florianus, an emperour of Rome.

Floriligus, a, um, that gathereth floures.

Florius, a ryuer in Spayne.

Florulentus, a, um, full of floures.

Flos, floris, m. g. a floure.

Apperit florem suum arbor, the tree dooeth blossome.

Flores carpere, decerpere, legere, delibare, to gather floures.

In ipso Graeciae flore, whan Greece moste of all flourished.

Florem amittit puella, cum corrumpitur.

Flos vini, the sauour of wyne.

Flos aetatis, the moste flourishyng tyme of ones age, lustie youth.

Flos Italiae, the floure or principall of all Italie.

Odorus flos, a sweete flower.

Blandi flores, fayre flowers.

Fundit humus flores: bryngeth forth great abundance of flowers.

Nectere flores, to make a garlande.

Flos in filigine, the flower of wheate.

Fluctifragus, a, um, that breaketh the wawes of the sea.

Fluctio, onis, f. g. the remme or pose.

Fluctiuagus, a, um, wandryng in ryuers, waters, or in the sea.

Fluctuans, antis, vncertaine, doubtful, lewse.

Fluctuanter, troublously, doubtfully, lewsely.

Fluctuatio, onis, f. g. flotyng, doubtyng, vncertaintee, wauerynge.

Fluctuatio animi, whan a man doubteth what is beste to bee doen, wauerynge, vnconstantie of mynde.

Fluctuatio stomachi, whan the meate swimmeth in the stomache.

Fluctuatus, a, um, shaken, tossed, moued.

Fluctuo, aui, are, to waue vp and downe as the water goeth: By translacion it signifieth to thynke nowe one thynge, nowe an other, to be troubled or disquieted in mynde, to bee in an vncertayne state or condicion.

Fluctuat animus, my mynde wauereth, or it is nowe in one opinion, nowe in an other.

Fluctuare animo, to be vncertayne what one maie dooe.

Fluctuor, idem quod Fluctuo.

In re aliqua fluctuare, to behaue ones selfe vnconstantly in any thyng

Fluctuose, troublously.

Fluctuosus, a, um, troublous, vnquiete, stormy.

Fluctus, us, m. g. a floude, a waue of water stered by tempeste, businesse or trouble of aduersitee, disquietenesse of mynde through anger, loue or care. sometyme a violent course, or assaute, a great multitude.

Fluens, entis, om. g. flowing, wyde, lewse.

Fluentes buccae, great hangyng cheekes.

Fluentia, the auncient name of the citee called Florence in Italie.

Fluentum, i, n. gen. a ryuer or streame.

Fluescere, to be resolued or relented.

Fluidus, a, um, flowyng, relented, resolued, that is nothing stronge, without stiknes or strength, feeble.

Fluida corpora, nice and tender bodies vnapte to peine or labour.

Fluito, aui, are, to flowe continually. sometyme to flytte or swymme.

Flumen, fluminis, n. g. a great ryuer. sometyme the course of the water.

Ne flumini eius riui esset impedimento, that it myght not let the course of that ryuer.

Aduerso flumine, agaynst the streame.

Increuerunt flumina, the waters were rysen.

Nullius tantum est flumen ingenij, no man hath so aboundant or plentifull a witte.

Flumineus, a, um, of the ryuer.

Aqua fluminea, rennyng water.

Fluminosus, a, um, full of ryuers.

Fluo, xi, ere, to renne as water dooeth, to procede or come of a thyng, to growe plentifully, to spreade farre abrode, to slyppe or slyde, to passe awaie.

Voluptas corporis fluit, pleasure of the bo-

dis

die palleth awaie lyghtely, or is of no continuance.

Tempus fluit, the tyme palleth awaie.

Fluere luxu, to be vtterly geuen to riotte and wantonnelle, to swimme in sensualitee.

Fluit ratio a capite, reason proceedeth or commeth from the head.

Ad voluntatem nostram res prosperæ fluunt, thinges chaunce and come to passe euen as we woulde haue theim.

Qorsum fluant eius rationes: what doeth he intende or purpose in his proceedynges.

Fluonia, the name of Juno.

Fluor, óris, Fluxus, us, m. g. & Fluctio, ónis, f. g. a flyxe.

Flustrum, i, n. g. the full tyde in the sea or other water, whiche ebbeth and floweth.

Fluta, æ, fœ. ge. a fysshe lyke to an eele called a lampreye.

Fluuialis, le, of the ryuer.

Fluuiâticus, a, um, and Fluuiátilis, le, that whiche is in the ryuer.

Fluuiâtus, a, um, laied to soke in ryuer water.

Fluuius, ij, m. g. a floude or ryuer.

Fluxè, aboundantly.

Fluxio, ónis, f. g. a flyxe.

Fluxio sanguinis, the bloudie flixe.

Fluxura, lecherye.

Fluxus, a, um, flowyng, vnstable, or that whiche dureth but for a whyle, large or wyde, relented, lecherouse and wanton.

Fluxi, men abandoned to all delicatenesse or pleasures of lecherie and wanton lust.

Fluxa vestimenta, wyde garmentes, hangyng lowse about a man.

F ANTE O.

FObij, idem quod, Fabij.

Focale, is, n. g. a hercheke, whiche men and women dyd weare about theyr chekes. Seneca semeth to take it for a garment to sit by the fyre in. It may be taken for a muffler that women do vse. It is also an yron pynne to make the heare crispe and curle.

Focáneus, nei, m. g. a braunche of a vine, whiche groweth out of a twiste or forked boughe.

Focária, æ, f. g. a fyre panne. Also a concubyne that one kepeth as his wyfe.

Focárius, a, um, of or pertenyng to the herth. Focarius panis, bread baked on the herthe.

Focillátio, ónis, f. g. a nowrishynge or keppynge warme.

Focillo, aui, are, to nourysshe or comforte, to kepe warme, to mayntayne.

Fócilo, idem.

Fócula ventris, nourysshyng meates.

Fóculo, aui, are, to nourisshe or sustaine.

Fóculus, i, masc. g. a little panne, wherin fyre is borne, a little herthe.

Foculum excitare bucca, to blowe the fyre with ones mowthe.

Focunates, people of the Alpes.

Focus, i, m. g. a panne or herth, wherin fyre is, sometyme it signifieth fyre, sometyme priuate houses or tenementes.

Extruere lignis fócum, to make a fyre, to lay wodde on the fyre.

Splendet focus, the fyre burneth.

Pro aris & focis pugnare, a prouerbe, signifyng to fyght and contende as well for the mayntenaunce of religyon and godlynesse, as the safegarde of his countrey and priuate goodes.

Fodare, vsed of olde writers for Fodere.

Fódico, aui, are, to perse or pricke, to boore.

Fodicare dolore, to greue or misuse beyonde.

Fodina, æ, f. g. a place where a thyng is digged, a quarrie, a myne.

Fodio, fodi, fódere, to delue, to digge, to trenche.

Fodere argentum, vel metallum, to myne syluer or other metall.

Fodere ora hastis, to thruste theyr speares a mens faces.

Fodere stimulo, to pricke with a goade.

Fodere terram, to eare or delue the grounde.

Fodiri, is vsed of Columella in the fourthe conjugation.

Fœcundè, plentifully, aboundantly.

Fœcúnditas, átis, f. g. fertilitee, plentie.

Experta fœcunditatis fœmina, a barren woman.

Fœcundo, aui, are, to make fruitfull or plentious.

Fœcundus, a, um, plentiouse, aboundant or fruitfull, battle, as the grounde is, full.

Fœcundi calices, full cuppes.

Fœcundus & vber.

Fœcunda mulier, a woman with childe.

Fœcundissimus melle & felle amor, loue both both great plentie of sweetenelle, and also of sowre, or loue is both verie sweete & very sowre.

Fœciális, looke Fecialis.

Fœdè, villanously, shamefully, vnhonestly, filthyly, cruelly.

Fœderátus, a, um, confederate, one that is in a leagne or alliaunce.

Fœ'dero, aui, are, to confederate.

Fœdifragus, a breaker of leagne or truce or euill course.

Fœ'ditas, átis, f. g. fylthynesse, dishonestie, filthynesse, pil fauouredneſſe.

Fœditas odoris, the noysyng of a stinkyng and poyson sauour.

Fœditas spectaculi, the cruelitee, or horriblenes of that sight.

Notabilis fœditas vultus, notable disfauoredneſſes, or misshap of countinance.

Fœdo, aui, are, to polute or defyle, to destroye, to rente or teare, to consume.

Ora vnguibus fœdans, scratchyng or rentyng ones face with his nayles.

Fœdus, fœ'deris, n. g. a treatie of peace or leagne betweene

betwene princis, an entrecourse, a truse after battaile. sometyme it signifieth a lawe made in the tyme of warres. Also aliance betwene frendes.

Fœdus facere, fancire, ferire, inire, icere, to make a league or aliaunce.

Pœnam fœderibus ascribere, to appoynct a penaltee for them that breake leagues.

Gemalia fœdera, aliaunce of mariage.

Polluere fœdus naturæ, to breake the law of nature, to doe against nature.

Fœdus aliquando pro lege, vt, Aequissmo iure aut fœdere ciuitas.

Cauere fœdere de re aliqua, in confirmyng a league to make an exception or caution of any thyng.

Coire in fœdus, to alie, to become federates.

Fœdus frangere, violare, rumpere, to breake a league, contrary to, In fide manere.

Fœdus, a, um, foule, deformed, cursed, or cruel, yll fauoured, lothesome to looke on, fylthy, vnhoneste, abhominable, detestable.

Fœdum exemplum, a vyle and naughtie example.

Fœdum in modum laceratus verberibus, scorged or beaten, that it wolde lothe a man to see it.

Fœdus odor, a poyson stronge sauour.

Fœdissima tempestas, a verie great or foule storme or tempeste.

Facinus fœdum, a shamefull or abhominable acte, a cruell deede.

Fœdum consilium, a shamefull and mischeous counsaple or purpose.

Bellum fœdissimum, a verie cruell warre, wherin is shewed no mercie nor pitie.

Fœlicitas, ātis, f. g. felicitie, prosperitee, abounsdaunce of all thynges.

Fœlicitas terræ, the fruitfulnesse of the erth, fertilitee.

Fœliciter, happilie, fortunately, with good lucke.

Fœlicito, aui, are, to make prosperouse, happy, or fortunate.

Fœlix, icis, om. gen. hauyng aboundance of all thynges, prosperouse, happie, commodiouse, or profitable. Also fatte, fruitfull, plentifull, aboundant, fertyle, sometyme prospise, fauourable or good.

Ramis fœlicibus arbor, a tree hauyng bowes laded with frute.

Fœlix industria, industrie and labour that hath good successe.

Fœlices horti, frutefull gardens.

Fœlix hostia, fatte. ꝛc.

Fœmen, looke Femen.

Fœmina, æ, f. gene. a woman, also in beastes, the female.

Lectissima, primaria, probatissima.

Fœminas implere, by generacion to make the female with ponge.

Fœmineus, a, um, of a woman, or of the female kynde. Fœmineus amor, inordinate or vnmoderate loue.

Fœmininus, a, um, of the female kynde.

Fœnārius, a, um, pertepnyng to haye.

Falces fœnariæ, hookes or sythes for to cutte haye.

Fœnebris, bre, pertepnyng to vsurie, or vnreasonable gayne.

Fœnebres leges, lawes made against vsurie.

Fœneralia, ôrum, the date of paiemēt of the money lent to vsury.

Fœnerātio, ônis, f. gene. vsurie, or the feate or practise of vsurie.

Fœneratitius, a, um, that is lent or taken to vsurie, or that pertepneth to vsurie.

Fœnerātor, ôris, ma. g. an vsurer, or lender for vnreasonable gayne.

Fœneratórius, a, um, idem quod Fœneratitius.

Fœnerātus, a, um, pertepnyng to vsurie.

Fœneratum istum beneficium tibi pulchrè dices, Thou shalt saie thy selfe, that thou hast been well recompensed, or that thou hast had good aduauntage by shewyng this bnekite or pleasure.

Fœnero, aui, are, the actiue, whereof cometh Fœneror the passyue, beyng construed with a datiue case, and sometyme with an accusatiue case, signifieth to lende out to vsurie.

Fœ'neror, aris, ari, the deponent, with an ablatiue case and a prepositiō, to borowe or take monei lent to vsurie: with a datiue case, to lende out to vsurie.

Fœnerat sol lumen suum cæteris syderibus, the soonne parteth or lendeth out his lyght to other planetes.

Fœnerari ab aliquo, To borowe money of a man to vsurie.

Fœnerari aliquid alicui, to lende out a thyng to vsurie.

Fœniculārium, rij, neu. gene. after some interpretours, a place where an armie dooeth lie. it signifieth properly the mowing of hay, or the tyme of hay harueste.

Fœniculum, li, n. g. Fenell, or fenkel.

Fœnile, lis, n. g. an haye house, an haye locke, a place where haye lyeth.

Fœnisĕca, æ, com. g. a mower of haye.

Fœnisĕcium, ij, n. g. haye harueste.

Fœ'nisex, nisĕcis, com. g. a mower of haye.

Fœnum græcum, fengreke.

Fœnum, ni, n. g. haye.

Fœnum cordum, latewarde hay.

Meta fœni, a cocke of hay.

Fœnúsculum, i, n. g. gayne by lendyng.

Fœnus, fœnoris, n. gen. fruit, whiche the earthe bringeth foorthe without any labour. Also vnreasonable and vnmeasurable gayne comyng of that thyng, whiche is lent, vsurie.

Credere fœnus argenti, and dare fœnori pecuniam, to lende out money to vsurie.

Fœnore accipere, to borow money by vsury.

Quum

Quum quinquagesimo fœnore reddit fœlicitas soli, the fruitfulnesse of the ground yelderth fyftie for one.
Trientarium fœnus, fower in the hundred.
Vnciarium fœnus, gaine of one in the hundred.
Fœnus ex triente factum erat besibus, The vsurie was mounted from fower in the hundred, to eight in the hundred.
Magno fœnore versuram facere, by gaine of great vsurie to pay his creditours.
Fœstûca, æ, looke Festuca.
Fœteo, tui, ére, to stynke, to sauour yll.
Fœtidus, âtis, f. g. a stynke or yll sauour.
Fœtidus, a, um, stynkyng.
Fœtifer, a, um, fruitefull.
Fœtifico, aui, are, to bryng foorth, moste commonly as a beaste or birde doeth.
Fœtificus, a, um, that maketh fruitfull.
Fœto, aui, are, the same.
Fœtor, ôris, m. g. stynche, or yll sauour.
Fœtuôsus, a, um, full of dredyng.
Fœtûra, æ, f. gen. the tyme from the conception vnto the byrth. Also the encrease of cattell: sometyme it signifieth encrease or compyng foorthe of other thynges sometyme the settyng foorthe of a worthe.
Fœtus, m. gen. all thyng that is brought foorthe in generation: as, of man, beast, fysche, foule, or other thynge: sometyme the fruite of trees. Also the profite or gayne that cometh of a thynge. Sometyme for Fœtura, the tyme of bryngyng forthe.
Fœtus arborum decerpere, to gather the fruites of trees.
Fœtus oratorum, great plentie or encrease of orators.
Fœtus, a, um, full or great with younge, as a woman with childe, or a beaste.
Canis fœta, a bytche with whelpe.
Fœta, also that is deliuerred of young.
Fœta loca, id est plena.
Fœta ouis, an yewe that hath younge.
Foliáceus, a, um, of or lyke leaues.
Foliâtum, ti, neu. g. a pleasaunt oyntment, that the matrons of Rome dyd vse.
Foliâtus, a, um, leaued, or hauyng leaues.
Foliôsus, a, um, full of leaues.
Folium, ii, n. g. a leafe.
Amittere folia, whan the leaues fall.
Fóllico, aui, are, to snuffe or fetche backe wynde with the nostrilles.
Follicontes calligæ, a kinde of wide buskyns that monkes vsed to weare, as saincte Hierome mentioneth.
Folliculâre, ris, a parte of an ore.
Folliculus, li, m. ge. the huske, wherin the eares of wheate or other corne is enclosed, whan it is grene, called the hose. Also a sacke, wherin corne is put: sometime a ball stuffed with winde. Sometyme it is taken for the bodie of a man, by translation.
Follis, is, m. gen. a bagge or purse, or any thyng made of lether to be fylled: a bellowe, where with the fyre is blowne: also a ball blowne full of wynde. Semblably, a bedde stuffed only with wynde.
Follis fabrilis, a smithes bellowes.
Folitus, a, um, that is couered or wrapped in lether.
Fomentátio, ônis, idem quod Fomentum.
Fomentum, ti, neu. gen. a nourysshement of naturall heate. It is also any thynge layed to the bodie in fourme of a plaister, to mitigate the griefe or payne of any disease, called Fomentation. And by translation applied to the mynde: a thyng that asswageth or mitigateth sorowe or heauinesse.
Fomes, fómitis, m. gen. a chip, or any matter, wherwith fyre is kendled and kepte burnyng. Sometyme it signifieth that whiche kercucly stereth vs to doo a thyng.
Fons, ontis, m. gen. a fountaine or well, the beginnyng or principall cause of a thyng.
Caput & fons, the head and principall.
Origines fontium, well springes.
Ex eodem fonte hæc omnia fluxére, all these thynges had one begynnyng.
Oritur fons, the well springeth.
Ipse sibi malí fons, he is causer of his owne hurte, he made a rodde for his owne taple.
Fons solis, a fountaine in Cyrenaice, which in the daie time is colde, and in the night hote.
Fontâlis le, idem quod fontanus.
Fontanus, a, um, of a fountaine.
Aqua fontana, well water.
Fonteia, a virgyn vestall.
Fonticulus, i, m. g. a littel well or springe.
Fontinalia, órum, the solemne feastes about welles.
Forago, a chayne of parne, or rather a threade, by whiche spinners note so muche as they spynne a day.
Forâmen, ráminis, n. g. an hole.
Foras, out of doores, aduerb. ad locum.
Exire foras ex ædibus, to go foorth out of the house.
Foras locare agellum, To leat foorth a litle piece of grounde to a straunger.
Quo foras vocatus est ad cœnam? whither is he byd foorthe to supper?
Proferre foras aliquid, to bring forth a thyng.
Ne hinc foras ambulet, That he shoulde not walke abrode any whither.
Forátia, æ, f. gene. a marchette woman, whiche selleth egges, chickens, and other lyke thynges at the marchette.
Forâtus, us, m. g. an hole.
Forbea, æ, f. g. all maner of meates, foode.
Forceps, fórcipis, ma. & f. gen. a payre of tonges, or other lyke instrument. Also the clawe of a creuis or crabbe.

Fors

ecus, a proper name of a man.
ula, æ, f. g. a mylche cowe that bryngeth forth
calues.
ore, to be here after.
Non putaui fore, I neuer thought it woulde
come to passe.
Cito fore, to be ere it be longe.
Te adme fore venturum spero, I hope that
you wyll come to me.
Scio ita fore, I know it wyll be so.
orem, res, ret, I should or myght bee, thou
shuldest or myghtest be, he should or myght be.
orensis, se, pertenynge to places of iudgement
or courtes, wherin lawes be exercysed. Also
a mayour.
Forensia vestimenta, habittes or robes wozne
onely in places of iudgement.
Genus dicendi forense, a kynde of oration, or
a forme of eloquence vsed of playdours in the
common place.
ores, doores, looke foris.
orfex, forficis, f. g. sheares.
orficula, æ, f. g. little sheares, sissours, a forked
thinge of any sheafte.
ori, rum, m. g. plur. the hatches of a shyppe
or place, where men bepnge in the shippe walke
vp and downe. Also stages or galeries, from
whens the noble men of Rome, behelde the
the plates called Circenses. Also rozowes in
a fielde longe and narowe.
orti, rum, n. g. plur. dounge that is lyquide
or thinne.
orica, æ, f. g. a common draught or iakes.
oricula, æ, f. g. a little dooze, hatche, or flap of
a windowe.
oris secus, without.
orno, nas, nare, to discharge the bealy of ordure.
orsolus, li, m. g. he that hath a lache.
ortulus, a god amonge the Romaines.
oris, without, or from without, aduerb. in loco.
Foris occludere fores, to shutte or locke the
dooze on the out syde.
Foris est animus, my mynde is abroade.
Foris sapere, to be wyse in other mens matti-
ers. Foris est, he is abzode, he is from home.
Foris, is, f. g. a dooze or gate.
Foremobdere, to bolte the dooze.
Fores aperire, to open a waie, or make an en-
traunce to a thyng, to geue an occasion.
Fores amicitiæ aperire, to begynne frende-
shyp, to geue the first occasion of frendshyp.
Reserare fores, to vnlocke a dooze.
Forma, æ, f. g. fauour, fourme or shappe, some-
time beautie, facion, maner. Also for Spe-
cies, a kynde, as iustice in respecte of vertue.
sometyme a lawe or rule. Also a paterne, a plot
of an house, or other thyng, sometyme a chese
vatte.
Forma stans, a meane fauour or beautie, neyt-
ther exceedyng fayre nor exceedyng foule.
Forma vxoria, idem.

Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum, I
am werie of these, which be commonly called
fayre women amonge vs.
Accepit formam aratri, It was made lyke a
ploughe.
Res proxime in formam latrocinij venerat,
in maner of a robberie.
Formālis, le, formall.
Formitor, ôris, he that facioneth, instructeth, or
maketh.
Formatura, ræ, f. g. a facionyng of a thyng.
Formātus, a, um, facioned, made.
Formiæ, a towne in Campania.
Formica, æ, f. g. an emot, ante, or pismere.
Formicans, antis, that moueth lyke the gopnge
of pismers.
Pulsus formicans, the pulse strikyng softely as
it were antes creppng vnder ones hande.
Formicātio, onis, f. g. that which is commonly
called a rynge wozme.
Formicinus, a, um, that pertepneth to antes.
Formicōsus, a, um, full of antes.
Formidabilis, le, that which is to be dreade.
Formidatio, onis, fearyng or dreadyng.
Formidatus, a, um, feared or dread.
Formido, midinis, f. g. dread or feare.
Plenus formidinis homo, a verie fearefull
persone.
Formido, aui, are, to haue great feare.
Formido mihi, I feare leaste I shal haue some
harme.
Formidat auro, he is a fraude, leaste his money
shall be taken from hym.
Formido illum, I feare lest he wyll hurte me.
Verbera formidauere, they were afrayde of
stryppes.
Formidolosè, fearefully.
Formidolōsus, a, um, actpuely, that feareth other,
dreadfull, terrible, passpuely, that is afrayde
of other, fallehearted, fearefull.
Num formidolosus, (obsecro) es? art thou
fearfull or false hearted? or doeth thyne herte
fayle the man I praie the?
Alterna virtus illis semper formidolosa, the
vertue of other is to them alwaie dreadfull or
terrible.
Bellum formidolosissimum, a verie terrible
warre.
Formio, a ryuer of Istria, called commonly Ce-
sano.
Formo, aui, are, to fourme, to facion, to make in
facion.
Formare carmen, epistolam, orationem alie-
no ingenio, to make a verse, an epistle, or o-
ration by an other mans helpe.
In suos mores formare, to make one in con-
dicions lyke to hym selfe.
Formare se in alicuius mores, to endeuour to
be lyke an other man in condicions.
Iuuentutem formare, to instructe and facion
youthe to any thyng.

For-

Formóſitas, âtis, fœm. gen. welfauouredneſſe, comelyneſſe.
Formóſus, a, um, fayre, welfauoured.
Fórmula, æ, f. gene. an inſtrument or dreſſe in wrytyng. A ſtyle in writyng, and a fourme in pleadyng. A rule or faſion.
Formula iniuriarum, an action of treſpaſſe.
Formula cognitionis, the maner of an examination.
Formula excidere, to be barred of his action.
Formulam intendere, to bryng an action.
Formulárius, rij, m. g. a practiſer of the lawe.
Fornacalia, órum, n. ge. plu. daies dedicated to bakyng of bycade, or rather bakers holydays, when certayne ſacrifice was doone in the bakehouſe.
Fornacárius, rij, m. g. a baker.
Fornáceus, a, um, made like a fournais or ouen.
Fornácula, æ, f. g. a little ouen.
Fornax, âcis, fœm. gene. a chymney or ouen, a fournaiſe.
Fornax calcaria, a lyme kylle.
Fornax lateraria, a bryche kylle.
Fornicárius, rij, maſc. gene. he that hath a ſtall or booeth vnder the vaultes or arches of churches or palaices, where they ſell theyr wares to theym that paſſe by, as they do in Weſtminſter halle.
Fornicárius, a, um, pertaynyng to lechery,
Fornicatio, ônis, f. g. a vaultynge or makyng of a vault or archeruſſe, alſo fornication, horedome, lecherie.
Fornicátor, oris, m. g. a lechour.
Fornicátus, a, um, made lyke an arche, that hath committed horedome.
Forábilis, le, that maie bee perced or bored thorowe.
Fórnico, aui, are, to make an arche or a vault.
Fórnicor, aris, ari, to committe fornication.
Fornix, icis, m. g. an arche or a vault. ſometyme a ſtewes or brothelle houſe.
Fornices, were alſo arches in Rome made in the memorie of any noble victorie, or triumph.
Foro, aui, are, to perſe or bore an hole.
Fórpices, ſpillars to clippe heare.
Fors, ó, fors, a forte, fortune, ſometyme it is vſed for Forſan, peraduenture.
Fors fortuna, good fortune or chaunce.
Fors fuat, god ſende the good fortune, god ſpede the well.
Fors viderit, I leaue that to fortune.
Mala fors, yll fortune.
Fórſitan, & forſan, peraduenture.
Fortaſſe, fortaſsis, idem.
Forté, by chaunce, as happe was, as it fortuned, peraduenture.
Forté fortuna, by good aduenture.
Forte fortuna adfuit. &c. by chance, or, as fortune was ꝛc.
Forteſco, ſcere, to ware or be ſtronge.
Forticulus, a, um, a little ſtrong, ſomwhat hardie.
Fortificò, aui, are, to fortifie or make ſtronge.
Fortis, e, ſtronge, puiſſaunt, valiaunt of courage, conſtaunt. Alſo fayre. ſometyme ryche.
Fortis & ignauus, contrary.
Fortis familia, a ryche and ſubſtauncial familie.
Fortis equus, a courageouſe and ſwift horſe.
Fortia facta, valiaunt deedes.
Forte ac vehemens dicendi genus, a weighty and vehement maner of ſtyle or oracion.
Fortes fortuna iuuat, fortune fortherethe bolde aduenturers, nothyng venture, nothyng haue: ſpare to ſpeake, ſpare to ſpede.
Fortis & magnus animus, a valiant and noble courage.
Fortiter, ſtrongly, valiauntly, manfully, conſtantly, myghtily.
Fortiter ferre aliquid, to take a thyng patiently, or with a valiant ſtomake.
Fortitúdo, inis, f. g. ſtrengthe, valyant courage.
Fortuitò, by chaunce, at aduenture.
Fortuitu, idem.
Fortuitus, a, um, that happeneth by chaunce.
Diuinum & fortuitum, contrary.
Subita & fortuita oratio, ſpeakynge without meditacion or ſtudie.
Fortuitus euentus, a chaunce of fortune.
Fortúna, æ, f. g. fortune.
Afflicta fortuna, aduerſitee.
Integra fortuna, proſperitee.
Fortuna, æ, or Fortunæ, arum, goodes, good fortune, aduauncement, eſtate, condicion.
Committere ſe fortunæ, to abyde the aduenture of fortune, to aduenture.
Fortunæ filius, looke Filius.
Ampliſsimæ fortunæ, of ryght hyghe eſtate or degree.
Poſſeſsiones & fortunæ.
Conditio, & fortuna.
Infima fortuna homines, men of moſt vile and baſe condicion.
Fortunis omnibus euertere, To thruſte one out of all that euer he hath.
Fortunatior fortuna, a better chance, a more luckie fortune.
Fortunatæ inſulæ, the fortunate yles, whiche were in the great Ocean ſea, and of Plinie are named to be. vi. of Solinus. iii. of Ptolome. ii. whiche he calleth alſo the yles of goddes, for the holſomeneſſe of the ayre, and wynde blowyng there. Alſo the plentie of good fruites and fertilitee of the grounde. It is thought of ſome men to be thoſe yles, whiche are nowe called Canaria, diſtant from Spaine, towarde the weſte. 1200. myles, after the coumpt of Petrus Martyr. of theſe yles are founden to be. ii. in noumbre. Fyrſt about the yere of our lorde. 1405. a frenche man, called Betanhor, at the commaundement of Katharine, then quene of Caſtell, founde two of theym, and called the one Launcelotte, and the other Forte ventum.

ennum. Soone after one Fernandus Peraria, nd his wyfe founde other two, and called the ns Ferream, and the other Gomeram. After hat the great Canaria was founde by Petrus de Vera, and Wychaell de Moxica. last of all, by commaundement of Fernando, and Es lisabeth late kyng and quene of Spaine, Tene riphe, and Palma, were founde by Alphon ſus Lugo, So that nowe all the .vii. yles bee vnder the dominion of the kynge of Spaine. Not withstandyng some suppose, that these be not the yles, whiche were called Fortunatæ, but rather those more southe, called now of the Portugales, Insulæ capitis viridis.

ortunate, happyly, fortunately, prosperously.

ortunátim, idem quod fortunate.

ortunátus, a, um, luckie, happie, welthie.

ortúno, aui, are, to make prosperouſe, to augment with good fortune.

óruli, forulæ, f. g. a wicket.

orule, a citee of Italie.

óruli, órum, m g plur. hutches, wherin bookes were kepte, nowe they be taken for heuerynges of bookes.

orum, i, neu. ge. a market, where thynges bee solde. Also a place where iudgementes are practised, and matters in lawe pleaded.

Forum agere, to syt in iudgement, to heare & determyne causes.

Foro vti, to doo accordyng to the tyme, to take the tyme while it serueth.

Forum Liui, a citee of Italie called Forli.

Fora, vesselles vsed in pressyng wyne.

Forum, when it is taken for a markette, hath commonly an other worde ioygned therwith: as Forum boarium, the market where cattell is solde.

Forum olitorium, the market, where herbes be solde.

Forum piscarium, the fysshe market.

Forum Cornelij, a towne in Italy called Imola.

Forum Iulij, a region or countrey of Italie, whiche was sometyme called Iapidia, nowe it is called Friuli.

Forum Claudij, Tarentasia in Italie.

Fossa, æ, f. g. a dyche, or dyke, or a mote.

Vallo & fossa munire castra, to cast a trenche and dyche about a campe.

Fossæ marianæ, a citee in the prouince of Narbone called Aigues mortes.

Fossæ Papyrianæ, a citee in Italie called Fosso nouum.

Fossátum, i, n. g. a dyche or mote.

Fossilis, le, that whiche is or maie be digged.

Fóssio, ónis, f. g. a dyggyng or delueyng.

Fossínus, a, um, that is dygged.

Fossor, oris, m g. a dygger, or dycher.

Fóssula, læ, f. g. a little dyche.

Fossum Sempronij, a towne in Italie called Fossombrone. Also Faventia.

Fossúra, æ, f. g. a dyggyng.

Fotus, us, m. g. nourysshynge, keepynge warme and in naturall heate.

Fótus, a, um, nourished, cherysshed, kept warme.

Fouea, æ, f. g. a denne.

Foueo, ui, ere, to nourishe, to susteyne, to maintayne, to kepe warme, to cherisshe, to weate or washe a thyng, to ordeine or set, to defende.

Fouere aliquem, to kepe out his friende, or to fauour or make muche of one.

Fouere in pectore, to thynke priuily.

Fouere oua, to kepe warme egges, as foules doo sytting on broode.

Fouere amorem, to nourishe and maintaine loue. Castra fouere, id est tueri.

Fouebam dolores meos, I dyd nourysshe and maintayne my sorowe and heauynesse.

Fouere iudicium, quod de vobis habet, maintein and increase the good opinion that he hath of you.

Fouere aliquam, to embrace a woman.

Fouere vulnus aqua, to wash a wounde with water, to stinte the bleedyng.

Fouere os multa aqua frigida, to washe the mouthe with muche colde water.

F ANTE R.

Fraceo, cui, ère, to putrifie or age.

Fracesco, scere, idem.

Fraces, ium of oyle.

Frácidus, a, um, more than rype, rotten as fruite is.

Fractúra, æ, f. g. a breakyng or bruysyng.

Fractus, a, um, broken, discouraged.

Fracto animo & demisso est, his courage faileth hym, his herte fainteth, he stoupeth.

Fractæ res, riches or goodes spente or loste.

Fracti bello, wery of warres.

Fracta pronunciatio, an effeminate, womanly and nyce pronunciation.

Frænátus, a, um, that is bridled or restreigned of his will.

Frænigerus, a, um, that ruleth the bridle.

Ala frænigera, the wynge of horse men.

Fræno, aui, are, to bridle, to restreigne, to stop.

Voluptates frænare, to maister the wanton appetites or pleasures.

Frænare populum, to kepe vnder a stubborne or frowarde people.

Iram frænare, to bridle, rule or moderate anger.

Frænum, ni, n. g. a bridle, or the bit of a bridle.

Frænum, morbus est cum glans penis ita contecta est, vt nudari non possit.

Frænos adhibere, to restreigne.

Frenos inijcere alicui, to let one of his pleasure, to bridle hym that would not be ruled.

Frænum mordere, to take the bit in the teeth, signifieth, to fette naught by.

Accipere frænum, by a metaphore to submit, and become subiecte.

Com-

Compeſcere animum frænis, To bydle the mynde.
Da frænum, let hym haue the bydle at will, geue hym the head, leat hym doe as he liſte.
Ducere frænum, contrary.
Eget frænis, he hath nede to be reſtreigned.
Fraga, ôrum, neu. gen. plur. ſtrawe beries, the herbe is called Fragaria.
Frageo, gere, & Frageſco, ſcere, to braſte.
Fragilis, le, fraple, bruckle, ſoone broken.
Fragile & caducum.
Fragile dentibus, That may eaſily be broke with the teeth.
Fragilitas, atis, fœm. ge. frailtee, brouhleneſſe, inconſtancie.
Fragiliter, weakely, inconſtauntly, brouhlely.
Fragitides, the two great veynes, which doe appeare on either ſyde of the neche.
Fragmen, inis, & Fragmentum, ti, n. g. a piece or gobbet of a thyng broken, a fragment.
Fragor, ôris, m. g. the noiſe that is made at the falling or bruſtyng of any great thyng.
Fragôſus, a, um, vneaſy to clime, rough, ſharpe.
Fragoſa oratio, & Lenis oratio, contrary.
Fragrans, antis, om. gen. haupng great or ſoote ſauoure.
Fragrántia, æ, f. g. a great ſauour.
Fragro, aui, are, to geue a pleaſaunt ſauour.
Framea, æ, f. g. a ſpeare or iauelyn.
Francones, people of Germanie.
Frango, égi, ere, to breake, to diſcourage, to vainquiſh, to maiſter, to tame and kepe vnder.
Frangere animum, to diſcourage.
Audaciam hoſtis frangere, to abate his enemies courage.
Frangere authoritatem veteris diſciplinæ, to breake or deſtroye the olde rule or laudable cuſtome.
Fidem frangere, To breake promyſe or appointement.
Frangere hominem, To cauſe one to relente from his purpoſe, to make hym to agre to his requeſte.
Opes inimicorum frangere, to impouerylhe his ennemies.
Sententiam alicuius frangere, to confute ones opinion and make it of no value.
Frangi, not to abyde patiently aduerſitee ſorowe or trouble.
Frangi dolore, to be in extreme ſorowe, or almoſt deade for ſorowe or griefe.
Frangi metu, to be almoſte deade for feare.
Frangi pudore, to be exceadyngly aſhamed, to be out of countenaunce.
Frangere in micas, to breake ſmall, to crũme.
Fregit nauem, he had a ſhyppwracke.
Cupiditates frangere, to miniſter ones wanton appetites.
Frangere & domare nationes, to vainquiſh and kepe vnder nacions.
Patientia aliquem frangere, To ouercome one with patience.
Frangere molis, to grynde.
Frangere conſilia alicuius, to ſtop ones purpoſes, to let that one goeth about.
Franôſus, a deceptuour.
Frater, tris, m. g. a brother.
Frater patruelis, a brothers ſoonne, a coſyn germayne.
Fratres gemini, two twynnes.
Fratris mei gnatus, my nephewe.
Fraterculus, li, m. g. a little or pong brother.
Fraternè, brotherly.
Fraternitas, atis, brotherhede.
Fraternus, a, um, of a brother.
Fratilli, the fringe of tapeſtrie that hangeth nye the grounde.
Fratro, aui, are, properly is ſaied of children breſtes, whan they do grow and ware imbord.
Fratres Aruales, rede before in Aruales.
Fratria, æ, f. g. a brothers wyfe.
Fratricida, æ, fœm. gener. he that hath ſlayne his brother.
Fratrueles, brothers children, coſyn germains.
Fraudátio, ônis, f. g. a deceiuyng or begyling.
Fraudátor, ôris, m. g. a deceiuour.
Fraudátus, a, um, deceiued or begiled.
Fraudo, aui, are, to deceiue priuily by taking awaie that is due, to diſapoynte.
Fraudare aliquem ſuo teſtimonio, when one holdeth his peace, whan his friende is ſpoken of, and will not ſaie well of hym.
Fraudare genium, not to ſatiſfie the requeſte of nature or carnall appetite.
Fraudare ſe victu ſuo, to fare hardely for negardeſhyp, to withdrawe part of his owne liuyng and ſuſtinaunce.
Fraudare ſtipendium, To retayne or kepe backe wage from men.
Fraudare, & Fallere.
Vadimonium alicui deſerere, & eum fraudare, To diſapoynte one and not to appeare at the daie appoynted.
Fraudare creditores, To deceiue his creditours, not to paie his debtes.
Aliquem pecunia fraudare, to geat ones money from hym by ſome wyle or cautele.
Fraudulenter, deceitfully.
Fraudulentus, a, um, full of deceipte.
Fraus, fraudis, fœm. gener. deceipte, fraude, a ſnare or trappe to begile one, diſpleaſure, inconuenience, hurte, damage. Alſo perill daunger.
Fraus & integritas, contrary.
Agere aliquem in fraudem, to bryng one into perill and daungier.
Aſtruere, cogitare, nectere fraudem, to go about to deceiue.
Facere fraudem legi, with ſome interpretation or meane to delude the lawe.
Quod ſine fraude mea populiq; mei fiat, ſauyng myn own right, & the right of my people.

Fert

Fert illi fraudem hæc res, this thyng bzought hym in daungier.

In eandem fraudem ex hac re atq; ex illa incides, Thou shalte fall into the same trappe bothe by this meanes and by the other.

Illicis in fraudem, Thou bzyngest theym to displeasure and inconuenience. Thou dost entice oz allure theym to that thyng, wherby they shall haue hurte, Oz thou tollest them into the snare, oz into daungier.

Modo ne cares mihi sit fraudi, So that that thynge put me to no displeasure, hurt oz inconuenience.

Sine fraude esse, To bee out of perylle oz daungier.

Fraus capitalis, a deadly offence.

Fraus, was vsed of olde wzyters foz Pœna.

Fraudum, was vsed of olde wzyters foz Fraudatum.

Fraxineus, oz Fraxinus, a, um, of asshe, oz asshen.

Fráxinus, i, f. ge. an asshe.

Fraxo, aui, are, to go about the watche.

Fregillæ, a lytell towne in Italy, sometyme a noble citee.

Fremebundus, a, um, that maketh an hozrible and great noyse.

Frémitus, us, mas. gene. a rozynge, pzopzely of waters. sometyme a murmuryng, rumble, oz noyse of people assembled together.

Fremo, mui, ĕre, to roze oz make a noyse lyke great waters, oz lyke a lyon, to murmure and shewe mens selues greatly discontented, to be verie angrie oz greatly moued.

Legiones fremebãtse fraudari stipendio, the souldiers shewed theim selfes greatly discontẽted, that they were deceiued of their wages.

Hæc fremit plebs, the people murmureth and grudgeth greatly at these thynges.

Frendens, dentis, om. gene. gnashyng with the teeth.

Frendeo, dui, dẽre, to grynde the teethe together for anger oz peyne. Also to grunte oz grone foz peyne, to breake oz bzuise.

Frendo, dui, frendere, idem.

Frentani, people of Italy.

Frenum, lowe Frænum.

Frequens, entis, om. gener. Accustomed, muche haunted. Also assembled together, abounding.

Omnibus relictis mihi frequentem operam dedisti, Leaupng all other men, ye haue often holpen me.

Frequens auditorium, a great audience.

Frequens adest, he cometh often.

Frequens est cum eo, he is often tymes with hym.

Frequentes fuimus ad ducentos, we were a great numbze about. ii. hundzed.

Frequens senatus, all the senate gathered togyther.

Venio in senatum frequens, I come ozdinarily into the senate.

Frequens populus, muche people continually resozting.

Frequens vrbs, a citee full of people, a citee of great resozte, a citee of muche haunt.

Frequens forum, the hygh stzete full of people.

Aderat ibi frequens, He was muche there a comer and goer.

Auditor frequens, a scholar that resozteth often to ones lecture.

Frequens numerus, a great numbze.

Via frequens & tuta, a waie muche haunted and without daungier.

Frequens secretis, muche of ones pzyuie counsaile.

Frequentes obuiam prodeunt, they goe fozth in great numbze to mete with hym.

Frequentamentum, ti, neu. gen. in musyke, it is warblyng.

Frequentárius, a, um, of olde wzyters vsed foz Frequens.

Frequentátio, ônis, fœ. gene. an hauntyng, an assemble. also a figure of zethozike.

Frequentia, æ, fœ. gene. a great haunte oz company of folke.

Domum reducebant cum maxima frequentia, with a great companie.

Circumfusus frequentia hominum, haupng a great multitude of people about hym.

Frequentissimæ ædes, an house muche haunted with people.

Frequento, aui, are, to haunt, to go together, to go muche to a place. also to make to be hanted, oz muche vsed. sometyme foz Geminare, to repete agayne.

Frequentare aliquem, to resozte much to one, to visite hym often.

Frequentatur domus, the house is muche resozted to.

Solitudinem alicuius loci frequẽtare, to make a place inhabited, whiche was befoze deserte.

Frequentare templum decet, it is mete that the people shulde resozte muche vnto the churche.

Frequentare populum, to assemble the people in great numbze.

Fressus, a, um, bzoken oz bzuised.

Fressa faba, a beane bzuised oz bzoken.

Fretum, ti, neu. ge. a nartowe sea betweene two landes, as Fretum Herculeum, whiche is in the sea betwene Spayne and the countrepe of Moozes, called the straightes of Marroh.

Fretus, was vsed of olde wzyters in the masculine gender.

Fretus, a, um, of Fruor, trustyng, haupng confidence in a thyng.

De qua tamen magnam spem habemus, freti clementia collegæ tui, wherefof not withstandyng we haue good hope, trustyng on the mercy of your companion.

Quo fretus hoc audebat? vpon whose sup-

portacion durste he be so bolde to doo this?

Friabilis, le, soone broken in smalle pieces, that maie be crummed.

Fribolus, almost wooꝛth an halfe peny.

Frico, fricui, and fricaui, frictum, and Fricatum, are, to rubbe.

Frictilla, æ, fœm. gen. a fritter made of flowꝛe and batter.

Frictus, us, m. g. Fricatio, & Frictio, ônis, f. g. rubbyng, fricacion,

Frictus, and Frixus, a, um, fryed.

Frigédo, gédinis, idem quod Frigus.

Frigefácio, géfacis, fêci, ere, to coole.

Frigefacto, aui, are, to make colde often.

Frigeño, fieri, to bee cooled.

Frigeo, gui, and frixi, ère, to be colde oꝛ flowe, to bee kapnte oꝛ out of courage, to bee almoste blanke.

Nimirum hi homines frigent, In faith these felowes are blanke: Oꝛ the courage of these men is gone oꝛ well abated.

Vbi friget sermo, whan our communicacion wared colde: oꝛ whan there lacked matter to talke of.

Friget venus, lust of the bodie is colde.

Frigero, aui, are, to coole.

Frigesco, scere, to ware colde.

Frigidárius, a, um, where colde water is kept.

Frigidaria cella, a colde bathe.

Frigide, coldely, vnaptly, vnpleasauntly, without any grace.

Frigiditas, âtis, f. g. coldenesse.

Frigidulus, a, um, somewhat colde.

Frigidus, a, um, colde, dangerous, oꝛ noyfull. also nothyng hotte in a matter, kapnt, flowe, without grace oꝛ pleasantnesse.

Frigidum opidulum, a towne of small roste.

Argumentum frigidum, a slender argument without foꝛce oꝛ pithe.

Frigida negotia, trifelynge matters of no weyght oꝛ importance.

Frigida solatia, slender comfoꝛtes.

Frigidum, foolyshe, that hath no grace, cui Facetum & plausibile opponitur.

Frigida, vsed substantiuely foꝛ colde water.

✠ Frigidam suffundere, pꝛouerbially, signifieth to encourage oꝛ steere to a thing, with flatteryng and fayre wooꝛdes.

Frigilla, æ, fœm. ge. a bꝛyde that syngeth in the colde wether, that whiche is called a chaffinch, oꝛ a spinke.

Fringillago, ginis, fœ. g. a little bꝛyde called the lesse titmous.

Frigo, xi, & frigui, frixum, and Frictum, ere, to fꝛye, to parche.

Frigorificus, a, um, that maketh colde.

Frigor, oris, neu. gene. colde. sometyme feare. sometyme deathe.

Friguſculum, looke Friuiculum.

Frigutio, frigûtis, tiui, ire, to quake foꝛ colde.

Fringilla, idem quod Frigilla.

Frigillarius, a hynde of hawkes, most lyke to be our hobbie.

Frio, aui, are, to bꝛeake small, especially betwixt the fingers.

Frisi, people by Hollande, whereof the countrey is called Friselande.

Frit, the grayne in the toppe of the eare, whiche is lasse than a cozne.

Fritilla, læ, f. g. a fꝛoyle oꝛ pancake.

Fritillus, li, m. ge. a bore, out of the whiche bꝛe were cast on the tables.

Friuiculum, li, n. g. dissencion betwene men and theyꝛ wyues, whiche cometh not to separacion, this wozde is in Vlpian, where some wouldе haue it redde friguſculum, some fricuſculum.

Friuola, ôrum, neu. gen. plu. trenkets, of lyttell value.

Friuolárius, i, m. ge. he that selleth stuffe of lyttell value, a pedlar.

Friuolus, a, um, vayne, lyghte, of no estimacion oꝛ value, that wyll quickely vanishe oꝛ peryshe.

Frixorium, órij, n. g. a fryng panne.

Frondárius, a, um, of leaues.

Frondatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a slyppyng of leaues oꝛ bowes, loppyng of trees, also bꝛowsyng.

Frondátor, ôris, mas. gen. a bꝛouser, a wooddе lopper.

Frondeo, frondui, ère, & Frondesco, scere, to beare oꝛ bꝛyng fooꝛth leaues.

Frondeus, a, um, that is of leaues.

Frondifer, a, um, bearyng leaues.

Frondo, daui, are, to cutte of leaues, oꝛ small boowes.

Frondôsus, a, um, full of leaues.

Frons, frontis, fœm. gener. the foꝛehead, the fronte oꝛ foꝛepart, the entrance oꝛ begynnyng of a thynge, shamefastenesse Also countenance. also it signifieth the foꝛeparte of an hoste. also seueritee, grauitee.

Fronte obducta, corrugata, caperata, contracta, nubila, with an heauie, sadde, frouned, sowꝛe oꝛ displeasaunt contenance.

Frons causæ, the begynnyng of the matter.

Prima fronte, at the fꝛyste, at the entre, at the fꝛymeface.

Porrecta, serena, explicata fronte, with a merp countenance.

Frontem explicare, and exporrigere, to take merply, to be merp and iocunde.

Frontem contrahere, and Obducere, to take sowꝛely, to bee heauye and sadde, to looke displeasauntly.

Frontem ferire, Is spoken, where a man signifieth, that one dyspeyreth an other extremely.

Periit illi frons, he hath lost his countenance, he is past shame.

Frons vrbana, confidence, boldenesse, wantes mefastnesse in requiryng a thyng.

✠ A fronte præcipitium, a tergo lupi, A pꝛouerbe, signifiyng a man to be in the myd-

des

des betweene two great daungiers or myſ
chiefes.

✠ A fronte & à tergo videre, A prouerbe, no
tyng a prouidence and wyſedome, in conſide
ryng and weyngе as welle thynges paſte as to
come.

Sed vtrum fronte an mente dubitatur, But it
is doubtefull or vncertayne, whether he doo it
with his herte and mynde, or with the counte
nance onely, ſhewyng a fayre face.

Frontem perfrica, caſte awaye all ſhame.

Frontem remittere, to abate of ones ſeuerite,
and to become more pleaſant and gentill.

Frons libri, the edge of a booke that is pein
ted and coloured.

Frons, frondis, fœ. g. the leafe of a tree with the
braunches.

Agere frondem, to bourgein.

Frontâle, lis, n. g. the headſtall of a bridell.

Frontâtus, a, um, that is ſyke a forehead.

Frontâri lapides, ſtones that go thorough,
and appere on bothe ſydes of a wall, and are
the chiefe ſtrength of the wall. The Grekes call
them Diatoni, and Diatori: the Frenche men
call theim Perpeins.

Fronto, a learned man, inſtructoure of M. An
tonius.

Fronto, ônis, m. g. that hath a brode forehead.

Frontôſus, a, um, that hath a great forehead, or
that is not abaſhed.

Frúctifer, a, um, bearyng fruite.

Fructuârius, rij, maſcu. gene. he that taketh the
fruite or profyte of a thynge, called of our law
yers, Pernour of profites.

Fructuârius, a, um, that whiche beareth fruite,
or doeth pertayne to fruite.

Flagellum vitis fructuarium, That beareth
fruite.

Scroſa fructuaria, a ſow kepte for breede and
encreaſe.

Fructuôſus, a, um, fruitfull, profitable.

Fructuoſiſsimus locus, a verie fertile and
fruitefull ſoyle.

Fructuoſa beneficia.

Fructus, us, tuis, & ti, fruite, vſe, commoditee.
alſo all profitte, or reuenues that come of the
grounde, or any other thyng. ſometyme meate,
alſo the vſe or pleaſure of a thyng.

Fructum capere ex aliquo, to haue profite or
commoditee of a thyng.

Alere ſuis fructibus exercitum, to mainteine
an armie with his reuenewes.

Frugâlis, le, in the poſitiue degree, no good la
tine woorde. But in the ſtede thereof the latine
authours vſe Frugi.

Frugalior, Frugaliſsimus, more temperate,
moſte temperate.

Dedo patri me nunc vt frugalior ſim quàm
vult, I putte my ſelfe into my fathers handes,
to be more honeſt man and of better rule than
he woulde haue me.

Nequiſsimus & frugaliſsimus, contrary.

Parciſsimus & frugaliſsimus, a verie thrifty
fellow, of great moderacion and temperatneſſe
in ſpyenge.

Frugâlitas, âtis, fœ. g. moderacion of ſpyenge,
eſpecially in apparayle & diete, ſobre rule, thrif
tines, frugalitee, good and honeſt behauour,
alſo ſufficiencie.

Frugâliter, têperately, ſobrely, profitably, with
out reproche, exceſſe, or ryot.

Parcè & frugaliter viuere, to leade a têperate
or moderate lyfe, without exceſſe, or ryotte, to
lieue ſparingly and thriftily.

Fruges, or Frux, frugis, fœm. g. encreaſe of all
thoſe thinges, which the earthe bryngeth forth,
moſte properly of corne and grayne. Sometyme
it ſignifieth rente or reuenues.

Recipere ſe ad frugem bonam, of a naughty
and lyghte fellow, to become thriftye, and waxe
an honeſt man.

Corrigere ad frugem, to chaſtiſe to the intent
to make hym an honeſt man.

Euadere ad bonam frugem, To proue in the
ende a right honeſt man.

Frugi, of all genders and vndeclined, temperate
and meaſurable in dyet, or maner of lyuyng of
ones bodie, and ſometyme in apparayle and
other thynges, of a good rule or moderacion,
moderate, profitable, neceſſarye, thriftie, ſobre,
good, honeſte, contrarye to Nequam.

Frugi ædificium, an houſe not ſumptuous.

Frugi homo, a good man, a thrifty man, en
dued with manhod and vertue, an honeſt man,
temperate in expenſes.

Frugi ſeruus, a truſty ſeruaunt, whiche loketh
well to his maſters profite.

Permodeſtus ac bonæ frugi homo, a verie
modeſte perſone, and of a righte honeſte bee
hauiour.

Frugi es, thou arte a profytable and neceſſary
fellowe.

Frugi cœna, a moderate & temperate ſupper.

Frugi victus, an honeſt moderate and tempe
rate diete. Cui luxurioſus opponitur.

Frugis, is vſed of Plautus in the genitius
caſe.

Frugi filius opponitur luxuriôſo.

Frûgifer, a, um, fruitefull, that beareth fruite
or corne.

Frugilegus, a, um, that gathereth together fruite
or corne.

Fruiſcor, ſci, to vſe at libertee.

Frumen, frúminis, n. g. the vppermoſte parte of
the throte, the gargyll.

Frumentâceus, a, um, of corne.

Frumentârius, a, um, pertaynyng to corne.

Res frumentaria, prouiſion of grayne.

Locus frumentarius, a ſoyle or place where
muche corne groweth.

Re frumentaria laborare, To lacke forrage or
corne.

Solum frumentarium, a ſople or grounde apt to beare corne.

Frumentarius, rij, m. g. a forrager, one that maketh proviſion for corne to ſell againe to other.

Frumentarius negotiator, idem.

Frumentatio, ônis, f. ge. a takynge in of corne, harueſt, forrageyng. alſo a diſtribucion of corne and graine among citezens.

Frumentátor, ôris, m. ge. a pourueier of corne, a forrager.

Frumentor, âris, ari, to gather or purueye corne.

Frumentum, ti, n. g. all corne or pulſe. it is moſt vſed for wheate or rye.

Fruniſcor, vſed of olde writers for fruor.

Frunitus, wiſe in vſyng of a thyng.

Fruor, frúeris, fructus ſum, frui, to eate, to bee fedde or nouryſhed, to haue the vſe or profite of a thyng, to vſe with delectacion and profite.

Frui ingenio ſuo, to doo as he wyll, to doo after his owne fantaſy and pleaſure.

Frui otio, to bee at leyſure without buſynes.

Recordatione noſtræ amicitiæ fruor, I take great pleaſure in the remembraunce of oure amitee and frendſhyp.

Frui ſermone alicuius, to take pleſure or profite by hearyng a mans talke.

Frui agrum, to take the profitte of a piece of lande.

Aeternitate fruuntur animæ, ſoules lyue eternally, or ſoules haue fruicion of euerlaſtyng lyfe.

Fruſino, a citee of Campayne.

Fruſinum, a citee of Campayn called Fruſinona.

Fruſtatim, in pieces or gobbettes.

Fruſtillâtim, piece meale.

Fruſtra, in vayn, without any effect or purpoſe.

Fruſtra es, Thou arte deceyued or abuſed.

Fruſtra eſſe, to come to none effect, to profite nothyng, to doo no good.

Fruſtra habere aliquem, to abuſe or deceyue one. Ne fruſtra ſis, That thou bee not diſappointed.

Fruſtra legati diſceſſere, the embaſſadours departed without haueng theyr purpoſe.

Fruſtra gauiſus ſum miſer, I was glad for nothyng, vnhappy body that I am.

Fruſtra eſt homo, It is not as the man thynketh, or he is deceyued.

Ea res fruſtra fuit, that thyng deceyued theyr expectacion, or it came not to paſſe as they looked for.

Fruſtrátio, ônis, fœm. gene. abuſyng or deceyuyng of one.

Fruſtro, aui, are, & Fruſtror, aris, ari, a verbe common after Priſcian, after other a deponent, to deceyue. Alſo to doe a thyng in vayne, or vaynely to employe.

Fruſtrari expectationem alicuius, To diſappoynt one of that whiche he looked for.

Fruſtrari expenſas, To loſe his coſtes and charges.

Imprudenter facta opera fruſtrantur expenſas, warkes made vnaduiſedly make one to loſe all that he hath beſtowed.

Fruſtrari laborem, to loſe his peyne.

Fruſtrari ab aliquo, to be deceyued of one, to be defeated of his purpoſe.

Fruſtrâtus, a, um, that hath deceyued or begiled.

Hæc ſpes me ſæpe fruſtrata eſt, this hope hath begyled me more than ones or twyſe.

Satis adhuc tua fruſtrata eſt fides, Hytherto the truſt that I haue had in the, hath merily well deceyued me.

Fruſtuléntus, a, um, full of ſmall pieces or gobbettes.

Fruſtulum, and Fruſtillum, li, n. g. a litle gobbet.

Fruſtum, i, n. g. a piece or gobbet.

Fruſtum hominis, a lute prette below, that ſeemeth to be but a peece of a man.

Fruſta meri bibunt, They drynk wyne, frozen in to peeces of yce.

Fruſus, a kynde of brambles, whoſe pryckes be not hooked.

Frutetôſus, a, um, haueng aboundance of ſuche great herbes, full of ſhrubbes.

Frutêtum, ti, ſeu Fruticetum, i, neu. ge. a place where groweth herbes with great ſtalkes or ſtemmes, or where ſhrubbes growe.

Frutex, frúticis, maſ. gene. a ſhrubbe, that whiche hath a great ſtalke, and yet it is no tree, as fenell, calles, certayne malowes, and other lyke herbes. ſometyme it is taken for the ſtem or ſtalke.

Frutex, is alſo a certayne tree growyng in Phrygia.

Fruticátio, ônis, f. gen. the bryngyng forth of ſhootes or yong ſpryngs.

Frutico, aui, are, & Fruticor, aris, ari, to ſpryng in ſtalkes, to bryng forth ſpryngs, ſhoots, or ſhrubbes.

Fruticare pluribus culmis, to ſpryng & bryng forth many ſtalkes and ſhotes.

Fruticôſus, a, um, that bryngeth forthe many ſhotes, ſtalkes, or ſtemmes.

Frutinal, a temple of Venus.

Frux, frugis, fœm. gen. vſed of olde writers for corne or pulſe.

F ANTE V.

FVat, for ſit.

Fucátus, a, um, coloured or peincted as ſom women be.

Fucatus nitor, counterfait brightnes or clerneſſe. Fucata and ſyncera & vera, contrary.

Fúcilis, le, falſe coloured.

Fucinus, a lake in Italy.

Fucôſus, a, um, coloured, counterfaited.

Fuco, aui, are, to laye on a colour, to counterfaite.

Fucus, ci, maſcu. gener. a drone or bee without ſtynge, which entreth into hiues, and eateth vp the

the bony. Fucus is also a sea herbe, lyke Lactuse, good to die clothe with. also peinctyng, all false or counterfait colour. it is also used for deceipt or false hoode, or any maner colourable deceipte.

Fucus gloriæ, the glosse of renoume.

Facere fucum, to deceyue or begyle.

Sine fuco, without fraude, sincerely, plainly.

Turpill taketh fucus sometyme for ware.

Fucus marinus, an herbe called also Alga marina, wherwith clothe is died.

Fufidius, the name of an oratour.

Fuga, gæ, f. g. flyght, eschewyng of a thynge. sometyme exile, banyshment. also a swifte race or course, swiftenesse.

Fuga honoris, a meane to eschewe an office or promocion.

Nulla fuga malefactis meis, my naughtinesse can by no meanes escape vnpunished.

Dissicere in fugam, and In fugam vertere, to discomfyte, to put to flyght.

Dare, conjicere, conuertere, conferre se in fugam, to flie or renne awaie.

Laboris fuga desidiam coarguit: eschewynge of labour is a token of slouthfulnes.

Fugalia, ôrum, a feaste amonge the Romaines in remembrance of dryuyng out of the kynges, and expelling of Tarquinius, solemnised in the moneth of Februarie.

Fugax, gâcis, om. g. that fleeth lyghtly. also it signifyeth swifte.

Fugacia poma, appulles that will not longe continue, that wyll soone be rotten.

Fugaia, thynges that wyl perysshe and vanysh awaie quickely.

Anni fugaces, which passe quickely.

Fugax contra insequentes crocodilus, it fleeth from them that pursue it.

Fugiens, entis, om. g. fleyng or rennyng away.

Fugiens laboris, abhorryng labour or payne.

Fugiens vinum, wyne that hath lost his vertue: or wyne that will not be long kept.

Fugientes litteræ, blynde letters.

Fugio, gi, gere, to flee, to ren awaie, to escape, to forget, to eschewe, to be vnknowen.

Fugit me ratio, thou vnderstandest not the mater.

De Cæsare fugerat me ad te scribere, of Cesar I had forgotten to wryte vnto you.

Nisi si quæ me forte fugiunt, Except perchance I haue forgotten somewhat: or excepte there be some thynges that I know not.

Oculis aliquem fugere, to be lothe to see one, or looke vpon him.

Non te fugit, ye be not ignoraunte, ye knowe well enough.

Si paululum quid te fugerit, If ye chaunce to forgeat any thynge: or yf ye be oversene in any pointe, be it neuer so litteli.

E manibus fugere, to escape ones handes.

Infamiam fugere, to eschewe infamy or shame.

Fugere, is spoken either of hyppes saylyng or byrdes sleeyng awaie.

Fugin hinc? art thou gone in all the haste? or wilte thou not geat the awaie quickely.

Fugitiuarius, rij, m. g. one that selleth seruauntes that bee runne away, to bryng them ageyn.

Fugitiuus, a, um, fugitiue, not abydynge, starynge awaie, fluttynge, that gladly and quickely renneth awaie.

Fugitiuus seruus, he that renneth frome his master, wylyng neuer to retourne: or goeth to a place, from whense he supposeth that his master can neuer recouer him.

Fugito, aui, are, to vse to ren awaie.

Fugitare patrem, and Fugitare è conspectu patris, to kepe ones selfe oute of his fathers syght: or that his father see him not.

Fugitare quæstionem, to eschewe examinacion by tourmentes.

Fugo, aui, are, to dryue away, to put to flyght.

Fulcimentum, ti, n. g. a bottrell, or that, wherwith a thynge is sustened, a proppe, a shore.

Fulcio, ciui, cire, to suppose, to fortifie, to stay or holde vp.

Benevolentia fulcire imperium, to establysshe and make stronge a kyngedome with benevolence and gentilnesse.

Eius ope fultus, haupnge his good helpe and supportacion.

Fulco, a duke of Angew, the fyfthe kynge of Hierusalem.

Fulcrum, cri, n. g. a beadstede.

Fulgeo, si, gere, and Fulgo, gi, gere, to shyne. sometyme for Fulgurare, to make to lyghten. olde writers used it for Ferire.

Auro et purpura fulgere, to be gorgiously apparayled in purple and golde.

Fulgétrum, tri, n. g. and sometyme Fulgetra, træ, f. g. a vehement and great lyghtnynge, a leame of lyghtnyng.

Fulgidus, a, am, bryght.

Fulgor, ôris, m. g. bryghtnes, shining. sometyme lyghtning, sometyme great noblenesse and glory.

Fulgur, guris, n. g. lightnyng.

Fulgurâlis, le, pertaynyng to lyghtnyng.

Fulginates, a people of Italy.

Fulgurátio, ônis, f. g. the lyghtnynge whan it is in the cloudes.

Fulgurâtor, ôris, m. g. the sender of lyghtnynge, or he that diuineth by lyghtnyng.

Fulgurio, riui, rire, to cast lyghtnyng.

Fulgu ritas, âtis, f. g. lyghtnesse or bryghtenesse, glysterynge.

Fulguritassunt, they are blasted or stryken with lyghtnyng.

Fulguritum, striken or blasted with lightnyng.

Fulguro, aui, are, to sende foorth lyghtnyng.

Auro fulgurat domus, The house shyneth or glystereth all of golde.

Fulica, cæ, f. g. a sea byrde, more than a culuer.

a white lemewe, with a blacke coppe. there bee diuers opinions, and diuerſly this name is taken. after Gaza, it is Cepphus, of ſome called Larus.

Fuligo, ginis, f. g. the ſoote of a chimney.

Fulix, licis, idem quod fúlica.

Fullo, ônis, m. g. a fullar of clothe.

Fullónica, cæ, f. g. fullars crafte, or a fullars ſhop

Fullonius, and Fullonicus, a, um, of or pertepnyng to a fullar.

Fullonicum, ci, n. g. idem quod Fullonica.

Fulmen, minis, n. g. lpghtnyng.

Ictu fulminis deflagrare, to be bourned with lpghtnyng.

Afflare fulmine, to blaſt with lpghtnyng.

Fulmina verborum, great vehemency of wozdes. Fulmina fortunæ, great miſchaunces of foztune.

Fulmineus, a, um, of or belongyng to lpghtnyng.

Fúlmino, aui, are, to lpghten, to ſtryke with lpghtnynge.

Fultûra, æ, f. g. a ſtoze or ſtroppe, a thynge that ſtaieth vp.

Fulſinates, people of Illiria.

Fuluiana, a certayne herbe.

Fuluiaſter, he that imitateth the maniers of Fulvius.

Fuluius, the name of a Romaine.

Fuluus, a, um, a colour mixte of greene and red, a darke pealow. ſometyme greene.

Fumaria herba, an herbe called Fumitorie.

Fumárium, rij, n. g. a ſmoky place, where wyne was laped, to the intent that it myght the ſooner ware olde. alſo the ſhanke, ſhafte, or tonell of a chimnete.

Fumeus, a, um, ſmoky or of ſmoke.

Fúmidus, a, um, ſmoky, that ſmoketh.

Fúmifer, ra, rum, that bzyngeth ſmoke.

Fumifico, aui, are, to make ſmoke, to incenſe, to perfume.

Fumicus, a, um, makyng ſmoke.

Fúmigo, aui, are, to perfume.

Fumo, aui, are, to ſmoke.

Fumôſus, a, um, ſmoky, blacke with ſmoke.

Fumoſæ imagines, olde ſmoky ymages, beyng the monumentes of ones auncеſtours.

Fumus, mi, m. g. ſmoke.

Fumos vendere, is the practiſe of them, which beyng myghe about a prince, or in his fauour, dooe beare men in hande, that they ſpeake for theym to the prynce, whan they ſpeake neuer a wozde, & cauſe men to lyue therby in fooles paradiſe.

Funâle, lis, n. g. a tozche. ſometyme it is vſed for a cozde or halter.

Funâlis, le, pertepnyng to cozdes.

Funales equi, hozſes, whiche coupled with an halter, did go befoze the chariot in a triumphe.

Funalis cereus, a tozche of waxe.

Funámbulus, li, m. g. he that walketh on a rope.

Functio, ônis, fœ. g. the exerciſe of a weighty mattier or office, an office or charge that a man hath to dooe, as in teachynge, in gouernynge a company.

Functus, a, um, dooyng or executyng.

Functi militia, they that be paſt warfare.

Funda, æ, f. g. a ſlynge. alſo a caſtyng net, a ſhell or purſe lyke a nette. alſo a girdle of golde or other mettall, wherin ſtones be ſette.

Fundâmen, minis, and fundamentum, ti, n. g. a foundation, the fyrſt beginnyng or grounde of a thyng.

Fundamenta cæmentitia, foundations made with ſtones and rubbyſhe.

Imitia & fundamenta.

A fundamento, euen from the grounde and fyrſt beginnynge.

Fundamenta iacere, and opera perficere, contrary.

Fundamenta reipublicæ iacere, to begin to eſtabliſhe and ſet in good order the common weale.

Cauſæ fundamenta iacere, to laie the grounde of a mattier.

Fundâtus, a, um, founded, eſtabliſhed.

Fundata legibus ciuitas, a citee eſtabliſhed with good lawes and ordinances.

Fundatiſſima familia, a verie auncient and ſubſtanciall familie.

Fundibulárius, rij, m. g. a ſlynger of ſtones.

Funditare rem, to ſpende goodes in vaine.

Fúnditor, ôris, m. g. idem.

Fúndito, aui, are, to poure out often, to ſpende muche and in vayne, to ſprende riotouſly and prodigally.

Fúnditus, aduerb. from the foundation, vtterly.

Funditus me perdidiſti, Thou haſt vtterly vndooen me.

Funditus perij, I am vtterly vndoon.

Funditus euerſa ciuitas, a citee vtterly deſtroyed and caſt downe euen by the grounde.

Fundo, aui, are, to founde, to make ſtable, to laie the foundation of a thyng.

Fundare nauem, to make or builde a ſhippe.

Fundo, fudi, fundere, to pette or caſte metalle, to poure out, to ſhede, to thzowe downe, to ſpreade or ſcatter, to diſcomfit or vanquiſhe, to geue abundantly, to ſpeke much, to lay downe.

Fundere exercitum, & fundere copias, to diſcomfite an hoſte, to ſlea all the armie.

Fundere lachrymas, to weepe exceedyngly.

Fundere verba, to ſpeake moze than nedeth, to ſpeake in vayne.

Fundere verſus, to make verſes fodainly.

Fundere vrinam, to piſſe muche.

Fundere preces, to praie.

Fundere ex ære imaginem, to caſte an ymage of braſſe.

Fundere flores, to pelde or bzyng foorth flowres aboundantly.

Fundere frugem, to putte oute fruite aboundantly.

Fundere

Fundere corpora humi, to caſte down bodies on the grounde.
Fundere mendacia, to tell lies plentifully.
Fundere orationem incondite, to ſpeake confuſely without pauſynge, as muche as one can vtter at a breath.
Funditur in Rhenum fluuius, the ryuer hath his courſe into the Rhene.
Lauiſsimè fundi, to be ſpredde farre abrode.
Fundum, di, neu. ge. the bottome of any thynge that conteyneth lycour.
Fundus, di, maſcu. gene. that whiche is vſed to bee called lande or ſoyle, a plotte of grounde with an houſe buylded on it. ſometyme it is taken for a foundacion. alſo for the chiefe authour of a thynge.
Funebris, bre, of or perteinyng to funeralles or mournyng for the dead.
Funebria iuſta, the ceremonies doone at the buryng or interrement of one.
Funebre bellum, a cruell and deadly warre, wherin is muche ſlaughter.
Epulum funebre, a feaſt at a burialL
Funeræ, arum, thoſe women that are the mourners at a burialL, as the mothers and ſyſters.
Funeràlis, le, pertenyng to funeralles.
Funereus, a, um, pertenyng to the dead body, or to the funerall.
Funero, aui, are, to bury.
Funeſto, aui, are, to vyolate a place with a dead body.
Funeſtus, a, um, vyolated with dead bodies. alſo mortall, blouddy: alſo perteinyng to dead bodies or deathe, deadly, cruell.
Funeſta vox, a blouddy and cruell ſentence.
Funeſta familia, a familie, wherof one of the houſe is dead.
Perniciosum & funeſtum.
Funetam, boowed or houped as ſome vines be.
Fungibiles res, al ſuch thinges, which be nũbred, waied, or meaſured: as wine, oyle, corne. ꝛc.
Fungor, fungeris, functus ſum, fungi, to exerciſe an office.
Fungi officio ſuo, to doo his duetie or office.
Fungi fato, to be dead.
Fungi vita, idem.
Fungi vice alicuius, or vicem alienam, to be in an other mannes ſteede, to ſupply an other mannes roume.
Functus vita, he that hath finyſhed his lyfe.
Iuſtitia fungatur officiis, leat hym liue accordyng to the lawes of iuſtice.
Fungi munus, or officium alicuius, to doo an other mans office or charge.
Fungi munere, to geue a gyfte or preſent. alſo to exerciſe an office.
Fortuna proſpere fungi, to haue good fortune, to proſpere.
Laboribus functus, he that hath taken peines and trauailes, and is now paſt theim.
Functus honore, that hath ben in any office, or dignitee.
Primo loco fungi, to be the firſt.
Fúnginus, a, um, of a muſcherom.
Fungóſitas, âtis, f. g. the holownelle of a muſcherom, or other ſuche thyng.
Fungóſus, a, um, lyke a mouſcherom.
Fungus, gi, ma. gen. a taddoole, a mouſcherom, a ſnuffe of a candelle. alſo a faute in trees as it were a kynde of blaſtyng. alſo a dulle head, a dolte, a foole, an idiote, that hath no witte or vnderſtandyng.
Funiculus, li, m. ge. a ſmalle rope, a littell corde.
Funis, nis, m. & f. g. a rope or corde.
Funipeus, idem quod funambulus.
Funus, fúneris, neu. g. funerall exequies, or ſolemnitee of buryng. ſometyme it ſignifieth the dead corpe. ſometyme deathe.
Funus facere, to cauſe one to dye, or to keepe a funerall.
Funus facere prandio alicuius, to eate vp ones dyner.
Crudeli funere extinctus, cruell death.
Immaturum funus, vntimely death.
Soluere iuſta paterno funeri, to kepe funerall obſequies at his fathers death or buriall.
Fuo, fui, futum, to bee.
Fur, furis, com gene. a theefe. Fur is taken of Varro, for a doore or great bee. of Vergile for a ſeruaunt or ſlaue.
Fur furem cognoſcit, one knaue knoweth an other, one theefe ſhaketh an other by the hand, lyke will to lyke.
Fur mihi es, thou ſtealeſt awaie my goodes.
Fur diurnus, he that robbeth in the daye tyme.
Fur nocturnus, contrary.
Furax, âcis, om. g. theuyſhe, a great pycher.
Furaces manus, theuyſhe handes.
Furácitas, âtis, f. g. theefte.
Furáciter, theuyſhely, lyke a theefe.
Furca, cæ, fœ. g. a forke, or any thyng made lyke a forke, to vnderſet or proppe vp. Furca, was alſo a facion of galowes, made with two great forkes, and a polle layde ouerthwarte.
Fúrcifer, ri, m g. a ſeruãt, which for ſome light offẽce was cõpelled to beare a forke on his neckhe, haupng both his hãdes bounden faſt therto, & ſo to go through the toune, confeſſyng his deſaute, & exhortyng other, that they ſhoulde not in lyke caſe offend, which was a great reproche. it is vſed for euery villayne hãgrope, or knaue.
Fúrcilis, lis, f. g. a doung forke.
Furcilla, læ, fœ. g. an hepe forke. alſo a galowes.
Furcula, læ, f. g. a littell forke.
Fúrculus, li, m. g. a littell theefe, a picher.
Furfur, furis, m. ge. bzanne.
Fúrfures, furfurum, ma. g. plu. nu. white ſcurfe that falleth out of a mans head or face.
Furfureus, and furfuraceus, a, um, of bzanne.
Furia, æ, or furiæ, arum, fœm gene. the furies of helle, whiche were three, Alecto, Tiſiphone, Megæra. ſometyme the woorme or pryn-

full remorse of conscience, whyche horybly tourmenteth the myndes of wycked persons.
Furfurôsus, a, um, full of bran or scurfe, scurvy.
Furémter, lyke a mad bodie.
Furiâlis, le, of or pertenyng to the furies. Or that is proper or lyke to mad folkes.
Furiâliter, madly, or lyke a mad body.
Furiâtus, a, um, made furious or mad, rageinge.
Furibundus, a, um, woode or verie mad.
Furio, aui, are, to make madde or woode.
Furiosè, furyously, madly.
Furiôsus, a, um, madde or woode, frantyke, furious, rageyng.
Vesanus & furiosus.
Furinus, a, um, belongyng to a theefe.
Furnaceus, a, um, baken in an ouen.
Furnaria, æ, f. g. bakers crafte, a woman baker. also a bake house.
Furnariam exercere, to vse or exercise a bakers crafte, or to sette out a bake house or ouen to hyre.
Furnalia, the sacrifyces of the goddesse Furina.
Furnarius. rij, m. g. a baker.
Furnianus, a, um, of Furnius.
Furniana vasa, certayne vesselles, whyche were inuented by one Furnius.
Furnus, ni, m. g. an ouen.
Furo, furis, furere, to bee woode for anger, to rage, to be mad or distraught.
Furere se simulauit, he made as though he wer madde.
De aliquo furere, to be in a great rage or furie, for a thyng doone.
Furere aliquid, id est, ob aliquid.
Furor, ôris, m. g. madnesse. also fury, which is a vehement conturbacion or sterying of the mynde.
Furor, âris, ari, to steale, to attayne to a thynge by pryuie and secrete meanes.
Furtificus, a picker or pryuie stealer.
Furtim, by stealthe, pryuily.
Furtiuus, a, um, that whyche is doone by stelth, or verie pryuily, or that is stolen awaie.
Furtiuæ litteræ, and furtiua scripta, letters, which no man can rede, but onely he, vnto whom they be sente, as letters in cifer.
Furtiuæ excursiones, pryuie rodes or skyrmyshes.
Furtiuè, idem quod furtim, by stelth, pryuily.
Furtum, ti, n. g. theefte. it is defined to be a deceyptfull handlyng or vsyng of any thyng, or the possession therof, to haue therby gayne or aduauntage, whiche is by the lawe of nature prohibited to be suffered. it is sometyme any acte that is dooen pryuily, to the intent it shulde bee secrete, a crafty wyle to deceyue one. sometyme auoutrie.
Furti teneri, aut obstringi, to be answerable to felonie.
Furtum facere, to steale.
Furunculus, li, m. g. a little theefe. also a beaste called a stote, that hylleth rabettes. it is also a sore called a felō. also a sore called a cankar, whiche breaketh out in the fyngers with great wheales, and muche peyne. sometyme a knob in a vine, lyke a warte.
Furuus, a, um, darke, blacke.
Furuæ hostiæ, sacrifices dooen to Pluto and Proserpine.
Fuscina, æ, f. g. a speare wyth many teeth, wher with fyshers door take troutes or pikes, by throwynge of it, a troute speare, an pike speare.
Fuscinula, læ, f. g. a flesche hooke.
Fusco, aui, are, to make browne.
Fuscător, ôris, mas. ge. he that maketh blacke, darke, or cloudie.
Fuscus, a, um, browne of colour, not fully blacke, lyke a more, or one bourned in the sonne.
Fusca vox, a lowe voyce, whan one speaketh in the throte, as he were halfe hoarse.
Fusè, in length, longe, abundantly, plentifully.
Fusè latèq; dicere, to speake of a thing at lyght
Fúsilis, le, that whiche is molten.
Fusim, abrode as it were molten.
Fusio, ônis, f. g. a melting, a founding, a pouring out, a spreading.
Fusor, ôris, m. g. a founder, a melter.
Fusorius, a, um, pertenynge to foundryng or meltynge.
Ars fusoria, the craft of meltyng or foundyng.
Vas fusorium, a meltyng potte.
Fustigâtio, ônis, f. g. a beatynge wyth a staffe
Fustigo, aui, are, to beate wyth a staffe.
Fustis, tis, m. g. a clubbe, a staffe, a cudgell.
Caput aperire fuste, to breake ones head with a cudgell.
Fustuárius, rij, m. g. a minister, whiche serueth to beate men wyth staues.
Fustuarium, rij, a beatyng with staues.
Fusus, si, m. g. or fusum, si, n. g. a spyndell.
Fusûra, æ, f. g. a meltyng or foundynge
Fusus agrestis, the herbe, called also Aristilis.
Fusus, a, um, molten, scattered, or spred abrode
Fusus humi, stretched on the ground.
Fusi fugatiq;, slayne and put to flyght.
Per herbam fusi, lyenge alonge on the grasse.
Crines fusi, heares dissheueled or hangynge about ones eares.
Fusa cupressus, a large & great cypresse tree.
Fusa in omnes partes vitis, a vyne tree spredde abrode on euery syde.
Fusum corpus, a bodie playne and smoothe.
Fútile, lis, a cuppe vsed in the sacrifice of Vesta, whiche was so brode at the mouth, and so narowe at the foote, that it coulde not stande.
Fútilis, le, that whiche wil be soone powred out.
Futilis, he that speaketh all that he knoweth lyght or vnaduisedly, vayne, vnprofitable, babelyng foolyshly.
Futilis homo, a blabbe, that can kepe no counsayle, a telle tale, one that hath a long tongue, one in whom is no stay.

Futi

Futilis alacritas, dissolute, or vncomely myrth, or gladnesse without cause.
Futili de causa, for a vayn and trifling cause.
Futilé, and futiliter, foolishely, dissolutely.
Futilitas, atis, f. g. lyghtnesse, foolishnesse, fooly the babbling.
Fútio, tis, tire, to poure out, or renne out.
Futis, a vessell, wherewith water was poured in to a lauer, to bringe water into a parlour or supping chambre.
Futo, aui, are, to blame.
Futúrus, for Profusus.
Fumo, tui, tuere, to doo the acte of generation.
Futurus, a, um, that shall be hereafter.

G ANTE A.

GABA, a towne in Galilee.
Gabaa, a citee of Syria.
Gabales, a people of aquitayne in Fraunce.
Gabalum, a toune in France nygh to Narbona, where verape good cheese was made.
Gabalus, li, m. g. a galowe tree or gybet, whereon men be hanged.
Gabalus, the name of Heliogabalus, before he was emperour.
Gabaon, a citee in the holy lande, nygh to Rama, where Salomon doyng sacrifice, spake with god.
Gabaonitæ, men of that towne.
Gabata, tæ, f. g. a potage dysshe.
Gabba, a citee in Syria.
Gabii, orum, a citee in Italy, whiche the Romayns destroyed.
Gabiensis, and Gabinus, a, um, of the people called Gabij.
Gabinius, a Romayn imbassadour, whiche restored Ptholome to his kyngedome.
Gabinus cinctus, a garment with two lappes, wherof the one caste backewarde, dyd gyrde hym that dyd weare it, whiche garmente the consull ware, whan he denounced warres.
Gabriel, signifieth the puissaunce or myghte of god.
Gaddir, a citee of Spaine.
Gades, dium, f. g. plur. num. two yles by the further partes of Spayne beyonde Granade.
Gaderes, a citee of Syria, not far from Ascalon.
Gadira, a place nere to the vttermoste boundes of Spayne: to whiche whan Hercules came, and thoulde passe no further, he sette vp there his pyllours.
Gaditánus, a, um, of or belongynge to the yles Gades.
Gaditanum fretum, the entree out of the occean sea, in to the sea called Mediterraneum, haupng Spayne on the northe syde, and the Wooyes on the southe.
Gæon, a great ryuer, whyche renneth through Ethiope and Aegypt, & is now called Nylus.
Gagates, m. g. or Cages, a stone called Jeate, & a ryuer in Lycia, where that stone was fyrste founde.
Gagites, tis, m. g. a precious stone, of notable vertue, founde in the Egles neast: it is called also Aetites. if it be shaken, it semeth to haue an other stone within it.
Gaioli et lagunculi, marchepaines and other lyke fine breade.
Galactis, idem quod tithymalus.
Galactobdolon, idem quod galeopsis.
Galactites, a precious stone of white colour.
Galactophagus, an eater of mylke.
Galactopota, a drynker of mylke.
Galanga, gæ. f. g. a spice called Galingale.
Galanthis, the handemayde of Alcmena, by whose crafte she brought forth Hercules, whan she was let by Juno & Lucina: in despite whereof, shee was tourned into a weasyll, called Gala.
Galata, an yle not farre from Medina.
Galatæ, or Gallograeci, people of Galatia.
Galatea, a nymphe or mayden of the sea, and was daughter of Nereus and Doris.
Galatia, or Gallograecia, a countrete in the lesse Asia, lopnynge to Phrygia and Lidia.
Galaxias, a precious stone.
Galba, a Romayne, whiche in his tyme was verate eloquente.
Galbæ, arum, f. g. maggottes or small wooymes that breed in meate.
Gálbanus, ni, for g. or Gálbanum, ni, neu. g. a gumme of a certayne tree, whiche is muche vsed in plaisters. also a kynde of garmentes, whiche delycate persones vsed, of a bryghte whyte colour.
Galbanâtus, a, um, that weareth the garmente called galbanum.
Galbaneus, a, um, of the gum called Galbanus.
Galbeum, a certayne kynde of ornamentes that women vsed.
Galbinus, a, um, delycate, wanton, or nyce.
Gálbulus, li, m. g. the cypresse nutte, or lytell rounde ball, wherin the seede is contayned.
Gálbula, læ, a certayne byrde.
Gale, gales, f. g. a weasyl.
Galea, æ, f. g. a helmette or salet.
Galeâtus, a, um, that weareth an helmet or salet.
Galena, æ, f. g. that part of the syluer ooze, that is lefte after the tynne and syluer is tryed out: of the whiche blacke leade is made.
Galenus, a noble phisician (borne in Pargamo, sonne of Nicon a great geometrician) in the arte of phisike, excelled all other before his tyme and sens, in so muche, as in his ministration, counselle, or doctryne, he neuer had reproche, as he him selfe wryteth. also liuynge, as some doo wryte .Lx. yeres (after he passed the age of .xviii. yeres, vntyll the tyme of his deathe

deathe) he was neuer vered with any ſyches neſſe, except the grudge of a feuer of one day, as he ſaieth in his warke De ſanitate tuenda, and that happened onely by to muche labour. He flourysſhed in the tyme of the emperours Marcus Comodus, and Pertinax, and dyed onely for feblenelle of age, after the incarnation of Chriſte, about. 160. yeres.

Galeo, aui, are, to put on a ſalette or helmet.

Galéola, læ, a wyne potte, ſomewhat facioned lyke a ſalette.

Galeobdolon, idem quod Galeopſis.

Galericulum, li, n. g. an vnder bonet or rydyng cappe. alſo a pirwike.

Galerita, æ, f. g. a larke.

Galeopſis, in latine Vrtica labeo, called of the apothecaries Scrophularia maior, or after ſome Agripalma, an herbe hauyng a verate ſtrong fauour, and is muche lyke a netull: it is called Archangell, as ſome doo ſuppoſe, or blinde nettle.

Galeótes, tis, a kind of lyſardes, extreme enemie to ſerpentes, for they can not abyde the ſight of this beaſt.

Galèrus, ri, m. g. and Galerum, ri, n. g. a hatte. alſo a pirwike.

Galeſus, a ryuer of Calaber, by the citee Tarentina.

Galeos, called of the latines Muſtela, and Lampetra, a fyſche muche lyke a lampzey, or rather after ſome a lampzete it ſelfe.

Galgulus, li, m. ge. a bryde, whome yf one doo beholde, that hath the pelowe iaundiſe, foorth with the man becometh whole, and the bryde dyeth.

Galilea, a countrete, whiche marcheth on Syria, Arabia, and Aegypt.

Galion, idem quod Galeopſis.

Galla, æ, f. g. a fruite called gaulles.

Gallária, a lampurne.

Gallia, a noble region, ſette betwene Spayne and Germany, and on the eaſte bordereth on the mountaynes Alpes. That whiche longeth to Germanie, was called Belgica, and was conteyned betwene the ryuers Scaldes, and Sequana. That parte, whiche marcheth to the mountaynes, was called Celtica, or Lugdunenſis, and was conteyned betwene the ryuers Seyne and Geronde. That whiche bordereth on Spayne, called Aquitania, was bounded with the mountaynes Pyrenæi. Cæſar bounderth the parte called Celtica, with the ryuers Rhone and Geronde: and Aquitania with the hylles Pyrenæi, and the ryuer of Geronde. Agrippa deſcribeth Gallia betwene the ryuer Rhene, the mountaynes Pyrenæi, the occean ſea, and the mountaynes Gebenna, & Iura. Moreouer that, whiche is nowe called Lumbardie, was called Gallia Ciſalpina.

Galliamuſcata, a certaine electuarie, verie pleaſeous and comfortable.

Gallicanus, a, um, Gallicus, a, um, and Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gallicæ, arum, a kynde of ſhoes that the frenche men vſed to weare in foule weather.

Gallicinium, cinij, neu. g. the tyme in the nyght, whan the cocke croweth.

Gallina, æ, f. g. an henne.

Supponere oua gallinis, To ſette a henne bryoode.

Gallinaceus, a, um of an henne.

Gallinaceus, a houſe cocke.

Gallinaceus pullus, a chycke.

Gallinago, náginis, a wood cocke.

Gallinarium, rij, neu. ge. a place where poultrie is kepte, a cubbe.

Gallinárius, rij, m. g. he that kepeth poultrie.

Gallipes, that hath a foote lyke a cocke.

Gallium, an herbe, lyke vnto clote, but it hath no burres nor pryckes, and groweth on ſtone walles. it is called cheſe wurt or courde wurte.

Gallo, aui, are, to be madde.

Gallogræcia, a countrete in Aſia, called Galacia, the people therof be called Gallogræci.

Gallonius, a ſumptuous and a voluptuous perſone, of whome Cicero maketh mencion.

Galliulo, as, and Gallulaſco, to beginne to haue a bigge voyce, as yong ſtriplinges at the chaunge of their voyce.

Gallus, li, ma. ge. a cocke, a frenche man, a preeſt of Cybeles. alſo a ryuer in Phrygia, the water wherof if it be dronke vnmoderately, maketh one mad.

Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gamale, a towne in Iudea.

Gammarus, ri, m. g. a fyſche called a lopſter, or creuiſe of the ſea.

Gammoides, an inſtrument that ſurgians vſe to take matter out of wounders.

Gamos, in latine Nuptiæ, mariage, wedlocke.

Gamphaſantes, a wylde people of Aethiope, why che can handell no maner of weapon.

Ganea, æ, fœ. g. and Ganeum, nei, neu. gen. a brothell houſe, a houſe of baudry and ryott, alſo Ganea is taken for gluttony.

Ganeo, ónis, m. g. a ruffian, a haunter of baudy houſes, a riottour. alſo a rauenour of delycate meates.

Gandari, people in the eaſte parte of Aſia, by the ryuer Indus.

Gangabæ, ſlaues and porters that carye burdeynes among the Perſians.

Gangaridæ, people betwene Aſſyria and India not farre from the ryuer Ganges.

Ganges, a great ryuer, that diuideth India, called in holy ſcripture Phiſon, one of the. 4. ryuers, whiche come out of Paradiſe. Ioſephus dooeth interpretare it Inundatio. The breadth therof (as Solinꝰ writeth) is in the narrowest place. viii. myles, in the brodeſt xx. myles. Ariſtianus writeth, that where it is narrowest, it is in bredth. 100. furlonges, whiche is. viii. myles.

In

In many places it ſpredeth ſo wyde, that where the grounde is moſt playne, nor any hygh place appereth, no man maye diſcerne any thyng on the other ſyde. In the ſhaloweſt place it is .100. foote deepe. There renneth into it .xvii. great ryuers, euery of theym able to beare a ſhyppe. In this ryuer of Ganges is an yle, and therin a great citee, called Palybotra, the countrete is named Phyſia, the kynge wherof (as Plinye writeth lib. 6. cap. 19.) hath alwaie in wages 600000. foote men. 30000. horſemen, and 9000. elyphantes.

Gangéticus, a, um, of that ryuer.

Gangetica tellus, India.

Ganglion, or Ganglion, a ſickeneſſe in the heade of a beaſte, wherewith the heade becometh full of water. Ganglion, is alſo the wreſtynge of a ſinewe.

Gangréna, æ, f. g. a ſore called a canker.

Ganictor, a mannes name.

Gannio. niui, and nĭ, nire, to make a noyſe lyke a fore, to barke or houle lyke a dogge. alſo to mutter or erie betweene the teeth, as one doeth that is beaten.

Gannitus, us, m. g. barkynge lyke a fore, the com playnyng or weeppng of one that is beate.

Ganimedes, a Troiane chylde, which was feigned to bee raupſhed of Jupiter, and made his butlar.

Ganza, æ, f. g. a goose.

Garamantes, people in Aſrike, in the middell of Libya, whiche are blacke Mooꝛes.

Garamanticus, a, um, of the people Garamantes.

Garamantes, a certayne kynge, whoſe daughter Garamantis, Jupiter raupſhed, and on hir begeete Hierba.

Garganus, a hille in Apulia, called now Mons ſancti Angeli.

Gargarus, ri, m. g. and Gargara, orum, neu. ge. the toppe of the mountayne Ida. alſo a lake of Phrygia, out of the whiche iſſuen the ryuers Scamander and Simois.

Gargarizatio, ónis, f. g. a waſhynge of the mouthe and throte, to expelle fleume oute of the head, gargelyng.

Gargarizo, aui, are, to gargell or waſhe the mouthe and throte.

Gargarizans, a, um, gargarpſed.

Gargarizâtus, us, m. g. idem quod gargarizatio.

Gargerius, the doage, whiche kept the oxen of Geryon, whom Hercules ſlewe, whan he ſtole theym.

Garrio, riui, rire, to babble, to chatte or ſpeke ma ny wooꝛdes foolyſhely to no purpoſe, pꝛoꝛpely to chirpe as byrdes dooe.

Garrulitas, âtis, f. g. chatynge, iangling, babbynge.

Garrulus, a babblar.

Garrulus, a, um, that chattereth, babbleth, or ſpeaketh many vayne wooꝛdes.

Garrulæ aues, birdes that chirpe & ſyng muchꝛ.

Garum, ri, n. g. ſauce made with fyſhe ſalted.

Garumna, æ. fœ. ge. a ryuer in Fraunce called Geronde.

Garus, ri, a certayne fyſhe.

Garyophyllata, ſome thynke it to be the herbe called herbe Benet. ſome ſuppoſe it to be that, whiche Pliníe nameth Geum. The roote of this herbe gathered in Marche, ſmelleth lyke cloues. And Plinie writeth, that Geum hath blacke rootes, which dooe ſmell verye ſweetely, looke Gariophilata.

Garyophilli, the ſpice called cloues.

Garyophillus, Ruellius calleth it Garyophillea, a gyloſer, nexte to the roſe, the fayreſt and ſooteſt flower. It is alſo the tree that beareth cloues.

Gaſter, called alſo Gaſterium, a certayne kynde of veſſell.

Gaſtrimargia, gluttony, ingurgitacion.

Gaudeo, gauiſus ſum, ere, to reioice, to be glad, to delite or take pleaſure in a thyng.

Gaudere in ſinu, to reioyce by him ſelfe.

Triumpho & gaudeo, I tryumphe & reioice.

Hunc ſcio mea ſolidè gauiſurum gaudia, I knowe well, that he will be ryght ioyous and gladde of my myrth and gladneſſe.

Gaudebis facto, Thou wylte be gladde that it hath been dooen.

Gaudeo mihi, I am glad foꝛ myne owne part.

Id gaudeo, I am glad of that.

Fruſtra gaudere, to bee glad in vayne, to reioyce without a cauſe.

Gaudium, dĭ, n. g. ioye, myrth, an affection of the mynde, conceyued of an opynion of a thyng good or pleaſant.

Gaudium capere, compleri, and affici gaudio, to reioyce, to be gladde or merye.

Gauia, æ, a certayne byrde, which I iudge to be a ſea cob, or a ſeagoull.

Gauiſus, a, um, gladde or merye.

Gaulus, a litell rounde bote, or a paſſe to receyue mylke. Herodotus taketh it foꝛ a great ſhyppe.

Gaurus, an hill in Campania.

Gauſape, n. g. indeclinabile, a frieſe or roughe garment, that ſouldioures vſed. a mantell to caſt on a bedde. alſo a carpet to lay on a table. ſome call it a dagſwayne. ſome dooe expounde it a velvet cloke. It is taken of Perſius foꝛ a longe bearde.

Gauſapina, æ, idem.

Gauſapina penula, a rough garmente vſed to be wozne in wynter.

Gauſapina cubicularia, a rough friſe frocke to weare in ones chambꝛe.

Gaza, æ, f. g. the treaſure of a kynge. alſo a citee in Paleſtyne.

Gazella, æ, a beaſte in the partes of India, of whom cometh muſke. Antonius Muſa wꝛiteth, that there be of theim in Aſrike, in figure lyke a roe. Serapio ſaieth, that they haue hoꝛnes.

alſo

alſo long teeth and white, aboute .ix. ynches in length, ſtandinge out of theyr mouthes lyke a boze. This beaſt naturally hath a ſuperfluous blould congeled on his brealt, and groweth lyke an impoſtume. And whan it is rype, the beaſte goeth to a tree or a ſtone, and rubbeth thereon his brealte, tyl the humour breaketh out, lyke vnto corrupte matter, whiche at the fyrſt ſtynketh, but whan it hath ben hãged a whyle in the aire, it waxeth rype: and than hath it an odozyferous ſauour, and is called muſke. Gazella, is not a ciuet, as ſome ſuppoſe: for the ciuet is lyke a great cat, and the ſweete humoure that cometh from hym, is lyke ſweete, and is founde betweene his ſlankes. wherefore vnto it is geuen a newe name, and is called Cibeta.

Gazophillacium, ij, n. g. a cheſte or place where treaſure is kepte, a iewell houſe.

GEbbanitæ, a people dwellynge in Arabia deſerta, by the redde ſea.

Gebenna, a citee in Sauoy, called Genena, where, among the women ſpecially regneth a diſeaſe called Bronchocæle, whiche is a boſnyng or ſwellyng vnder theyr chinnes. Alſo Solinus nameth the parte of Alpes, lopnyng to Sauoy, Gebenna.

Gebuſeus, the ſonne of Canaan, of whome the olde inhabitauntes of Hieruſalem were called Gebuſei.

Gedanum, a towne of Germanie, in the mouthe of the ryuer Viſula, called now Dantz.

Gedeon, the name of a iudge in Iſraell.

Gedroſia, a countrete in Aſia.

Gehenna, is taken in holy ſcripture for hell.

Gela, a ryuer in Sicile.

Gelãbilis, le, that may be froſen.

Galaſco, ſcere, to be froſen

Gelãſinus, ni, m. g. one of the foze teeth, whiche be ſhewed in laughyng.

Gelaſinus, he that laugheth to make other men laughe.

Gelatina, næ, f. g. a kynde of ſauce.

Gelãtio, ônis, f. g. a freſyng.

Gelicidium, dij, n. g. a froſte.

Gelidè, coldely, as it were froſen.

Gélidus, a, um, colde as iſe.

Gellius, a learned man, whoſe woꝛkes remayne at this date.

Gello, a maydens name.

Gelo, aui, aui, to freeſe. ſometyme actiuely, ſometyme neutrally.

Geloi, or Gelones, a people nowe called Tartarians.

Gelon, one that attempted to poyſon kynge Pyrrhus.

Gelos, a poꝛte or hauen of Caria.

Gelothophyllis, lidos, an herbe, whiche (as Plinius wꝛiteth) beyng dꝛunken in wine with myrꝛe, maketh laughyng without ceaſſyng, except the kernels of pyne appulle myxte with pepper and honie, in the wyne of dates be dꝛunken after it. This herbe is founde about the ryuer Boryſthenes, in the furtheſt parte of Ruſſia, and alſo in the countrete Baſtꝛe.

Gelotopæus, he that maketh other folkes laugh.

Gelu, n. g. vndeclined, yce, ſometyme colde.

Gelus, li, m. g. was vſed of olde wꝛyters.

Gemea, æ, a wynge of ſouldiers amonge the Macedonians.

Gemellar, a certayne veſſell to put oyle in.

Gemellária, æ, f. g. an inſtrument, by the which oyle renneth out of the preſſe.

Gemellipera, the name of Latona.

Gemellus, a, um, lyttle or ſmall twinnes: ſometyme double.

Gemellæ vites, vynes that beare two maner of grapes.

Gemelli, is ſometyme taken for two horſes dꝛawyng together in a carte.

Gemibundus, a, um, full of wailyng.

Geminãtio, ônis, f. g. a doublyng or repetyng.

Geminãtus, a, um, doubled, repeted.

Gémino, aui, are, to double.

Geminus, a, um, the numbꝛe of two. ſometyme lyke. alſo Geminus is a twinne, where many chyldꝛen are boꝛne at one burdeyne, although they be. iii. or mo. Alſo it is the name of a man, whiche in Hebꝛue and engliſh is Thomas.

Acies geminæ, the two eies.

Gemini nominis errore ſeruatus eſt, he was ſaued out of danger, by reaſon that both his names were not knowen.

Gemina audacia, lyke boldeneſſe or ſtomacke.

Gemini, is alſo a ſygne in the firmament of Caſtoꝛ and Pollux.

Gemiſco, gemui, ſcere, idem quod gemo.

Gemite, es, f. g. a certayne pꝛecious ſtone, hauynge the ſygure in it of handes clenched together.

Gémitus, us, m. g. a waylynge, lamentynge, or mournyng, a pitefull grone or ſygh.

Gemma, æ, f. g. a ponge budde of a vyne, alſo a pꝛecious ſtone.

Gemmaſco, ſcere, to begyn to budde.

Gemmãtus, a, um, budded. alſo ſet with pꝛecious ſtones.

Gémmeus, a, um, of or lyke a pꝛecious ſtone.

Gémmifer, a, um, that bꝛyngeth pꝛecious ſtones.

Gemmo, aui, are, to budde or ſpꝛynge as a ponge graſſe or vine doth.

Gemmóſus, a, um, that whiche is all of pꝛecious ſtones.

Gémmula, æ, a litteil budde or pꝛecious ſtone.

Gemmulæ, be alſo freſhe floures in the ſpꝛynge tyme, whiche garniſhe the medowes and fieldes as it were with pꝛecious ſtones.

Gemo, mui, ere, to grone or waple, or to make a lamentable noyſe, to be ſoꝛy or lament.

Gemit cymba, The bote craketh beyng ouer charged.
Gemitur, the paſſiue.
Gemit turtur, the turtil ſyngeth mournyngly.
Gemodes, precious ſtones, whiche are ſuppoſed to encreaſe and bryng foorth ponge, they eaſe women trauaylyng of chylde.
Gemoniæ ſcalæ, a place, from whens the bodies of perſones condemned were thrown downe at Rome.
Gemonidæ, women great with chylde.
Gemuſa, æ, fœ. ge. a ſtone or lyke greke vnder the ſpyttell toe.
Gena, æ, f. g. the eye lyd as well vpper as nether. it is ſometyme taken for the cheke, ſome take it for the ball of the cheke vnder the eie. ſome for that part of the face, where the beard beginneth fyrſt to grow.
Pubentes genæ, when the bearde beginneth to ſpringe.
Humectare genas, to weepe.
Genauius, a, um, gluttonous.
Genealogia, æ, f. ge. a pedegree, a genelogie.
Gener, generi, maſcu. gene. he that marieth my daughter.
Generabilis, le, that is eaſyly engendred.
Generalis, le, generall.
Generaliter, generally.
Generaſco, raſcere, to engender.
Generatim, by euery kynde ſometyme generally.
Sigillatim & generatim, contrary.
Generatio, ônis, fœm. ge. a generation, an engendryng.
Generator, ôris, m. g. he that engendreth.
Gĕnero, aui, are, to engendre as the male doeth, to bryng foorth as the female dooeth, to ſpryng as herbes doo, ſometyme to inuent.
Generoſe, nobly.
Generoſitas, âtis, f. g. nobilitee, the eſtate of gentill men, ſometyme aptnes to generation.
Generoſus, a, um, of a gentyll or noble kynde, excellent, couragious.
Generoſus princeps, a puiſſant and couragious prince.
Generoſus equus, an horſe of a good race, a couragious horſe.
Arbores generoſæ, trees which beare plentee of good fruite.
Gĕneſis, geneſeos, f. ge. generation, nativitee, alſo the planette, vnder whiche one is borne.
Genethlia, ôrum, neu. g. plu. ſolemnitee or feaſtyng at the date of ones byrthe.
Genethliacus, an aſtronomer or other like, whiche by the ſterres ſette at a mans nativitee, telleth his fortune.
Genethliacus, a, um, belongyng to a mans nativitee.
Genetum, ti, a promontory, wherin is a temple dedicated vnto Jupiter.
Geneua, a towne in Sauoy.
Genezareth, a great mere or ponde in the lande of promiſſion, called alſo Mare Tyberiadis.
Genialis, le, that is geuen to voluptee and pleaſure, and to make good chere, full of myrthe and pleaſure.
Genialis torus, ſiue lectus, a byrde bedde.
Genialis dies, a date addict to voluptuouſneſſe and pleaſure, or to be merry and iocund in.
Genialis homo, a man in his houſe verate liberall and freſſhe.
Geniáliter, deyntyly.
Genialiter viuere, To liue delicately and myſtonly.
Géniana, næ, f. g. a precious ſtone, procurynge punyſhement to a mans enemies.
Geniæ, olde veches full of vnhappynneſſe.
Geniculâtim, ioynt by ioynt, at euery ioynte.
Geniculáris, the herbe called Lychnis coronaria.
Geniculâtus, a, um, that hath many ioyntes, or knottes, as the ſtemmes of herbes or ſtrawes.
Geniculum, li, neu. gen. the ioynt of a ſtraw, or ſtalke of an herbe.
Genij, men whiche do geue all theyr ſtudy to eatyng and drynkyng.
Geniſta, æ, fœ. ge. a ſhrubbe, whiche hath littell ſedes lyke lintels, growyng in coddes, and a yelow floure, whiche bees delite in: they vſe it for bandes to bynd vines, and for diuers other purpoſes: lothe Spartum.
Génimen, niminis, n. g. generation.
Genitâle, lis, n. g. the membre of generation.
Genitâlis, le, pertaynyng to the byrth or nativitee of a man.
Genitale ſolum, the naturall cuntrete or place where a man is borne.
Genitale ſemen, the ſeede of generation.
Genitalis dies, the date of nativitee.
Genitales trunci, ſtockes of trees that be fertile, and haue ſtrength to beare.
Genitáliter, by generation.
Genitiua, ſometyme generation. ſometyme the ſede of generation.
Genitiuus, a, um, that hath power to ingender, or that whiche procedeth with generation.
Genitiuæ notæ, markes wherwith a manne is borne.
Génitor, ôris, m. g. a father.
Genitores omnium vitiorum Græci, The Greekes, fathers and begynners of all vicious lyuyng.
Génitrix, icis, f. g. a mother.
Genitûra, æ, fœm. ge. generation, engendryng, conception. ſometyme for Horoſcopos, the obſeruation of the tyme of ones byrthe. alſo the ſeede of generation.
Genitûra herois, the herbe Polygonon.
Genitura Titani, the herbe Sideritis.
Génitus, a, um, begotten, engendred.
Genius, ij, ma. gene. an angell. among the paynyms ſome ſuppoſed it to be the ſpirite of man. ſome dyd put two gouernours of the ſoule, a good and an euell, Bonus genius, & malus ge-

genius, which neuer departed from vs. Some tyme it is taken for nature it selfe, or delectation moued by nature, the grace or pleasauntnesse of a thyng.

Genio dare operam, & indulgere genio, To lyue voluptuously.

Genium defraudare, to abstayn from all thynges pleasaunt.

Geno, genui, genere, idem quod gigno.

Genocha, a beast lesse than a fox, in colour a darke yelowe, full of black spottes. I suppose it to be a blache genet, the furre wherof is in Englande estemed aboue all other furres.

Genon, a kynd of opnions, whiche haue a sharpe taste.

Gens, entis, fœm. gen. a nation, a people. Some tyme a kynrede.

Gens Aelia, a kynrede compacte of many families.

Minime gentium, in no wyse in the worlde. The latin men of olde tyme did take these wordes, as who shulde saie thus: a thynge that all the people of the worlde iudge in no maner wise to bee doone.

Nusquàm gentium, no where. Likewyse gentium is vsed after these aduerbes, Vnde, vndecunque, vbinam, vbiuis, vbique, vbi, quo, quando, longe, and it is an expletiue, added festiuitatis gratia.

Sine gente, vnnoble.

Gentiâna, æ, f. g. an herbe called Gentian.

Génticus, a, um, of a nation or people.

More gentico, after the maner of that people.

Gentilis, a kynsman of the same name or stocke. Sometyme it signifieth a Gentile or Paynym. Sometyme a countreie man.

Gentilis, le, proper or familyar to that people or kynrede, or that hath the same name.

Gentiles dominorum serui, seruauntes hauyng the same name that theyr masters haue.

Gentilitas, âtis, gentilitee, the multitude of the people or familie, the frendeshyp and alyaunce betwene men of the same stocke and kynred.

Gentilitas in herbis, the sople or place, where the herbe groweth, or the likenes of nature and propertee.

Gentilicius, a, um, of the people or nation, or that a people nation or kynrede hath of long tyme vsed.

Gentilitium hoc illi est, this cometh to hym of kynd: he hath this of his auncestours.

Gentilitium nomen, the surname or auncient name of a mans auncestours, declaryng their originall begynnyng.

Gentilitia sacra, ceremonies of that countrey or people.

Gentilitium est, It is a proper vse or custome among them taken of theyr ancestours.

Genus, idis, a kyng of Illiria, called now Sclauony, whiche was the fyrst finder of the herbe called Gentian.

Genu, n. ge. in the singular numbre vndeclined, plu. genua, genuum, genibus, the knee.

Aduoluor genibus vestris supplex, I fall downe at your knees humbly intreatyng you.

Nixus genu, kneelynge.

Genua submittere, to kneele, to make curtsie.

Genu terram tangere, to make so lowe curtsye, that his knee toucheth the grounde.

Genua, a great citee called Geane.

Genualia, a kynde of hoses to keuer the knees.

Genuinus, a, um, proper, peculiar, naturall.

Genuinum frangere in aliquo, & genuino rodere, to bachebyte or sclander, to speake yll of one behynde his backe.

Genuini dentes, the innermoste cheke tethe.

Genuinus sermo, The naturall speche of mothers tungue.

Genus, generis, neu. gene. is the begynnyng of euery thynge, either of the person that ingendreth it: or of the place where it was ingendred, a kynred, a stocke, a linage, a parentage. It is also a sorte, a maner or facion.

Orestes à Tantalo ducit genus, Orestes hath his begynnynge of Tantalus, or is descended lineally of Tantalus.

Plato genere Athenienſis est, Plato is of the bloudde or auncestrie, an Athenian. also it signifieth kynde.

Genus vitæ, a kynde of lyfe.

Genus mortis, a kynde of deathe.

Genus animalium, a kynde of beastes. also it signifieth that, whiche contayneth many sundry kyndes, as Animal comprehendeth a man, a byrde, a fysche, and euery of them is Genus to that whiche is cõprehended in them. As a brute beaste is Genus to an horse, a lyon, a bull, a dogge. &c. a byrde is Genus to an egle, a crowe, a larke, a sparowe. &c. a fysche is Genus to a whale, a porpeise, an haddocke, a playce. &c.

Genere summo prognatus, descended of a noble familie or stocke.

Genere paterno ab Hercule oriundus, descended or haupng his begynnyng of Hercules on the fathers syde.

Genus humanum, or genus hominum, mans kynde.

Genus Thebanum, the nation or people of Thebes.

Est genus hominum, there is a sorte or facion of men.

Generis grati est, he cometh of a kind stocke.

Eiusdem generis, of the same sorte.

Vno genere pisces capere, to take but of one sorte of fysshes.

Geodes, a certaine stone.

Geodésia, f. ge. a science of thynges concernyng sensible greatnesse and figure.

Geodætes, he that hath that science, a diuider of grounde, a measurer of lande.

Geográphia, æ, f. g. the description of the erth.

Geomantia, æ, fœ. ge. superstitious worckyng in sorcery,

loicery, by circles and prickes in the earth.
ómetres, is, or Geómetra, æ, m. g. a geomes
rician, a measurer of the earth.
ométria, æ, fœ. g. geometry, measuryng, and
proportionyng of figures in the earth.
ométrica, órum, feates or poyntes of geos
metry.
ometricé, like a geomettrician, or accordyng to
the preceptes of geometrie, by demonstration.
Geometricé eruditus, lerned in the science of
geometrie.
ométricus, a, um, of or belongyng to geos
metry.
orgi, people of Asia, haupng that name of tyls
lyng the earth.
órgia, as, fœm. gene. culture and tyllyng of
the earthe.
órgica, órum, bookes writen of husbandry.
orgicus, a, um, belongyng to husbandry.
ranium, ni, neu. ge. herbe Roberde, as some
doe iudge: other call it Pinke nettle, or Cras
nes bill.
ranogeron, ri, neu. gene. idem.
raniopodion, the herbe called Lachnis coros
naria.
rra, a citee of Portugall, called Caceres.
rgonia, a towne in Spayn standyng on an
hygh hyll.
rmanè, brotherly.
Fraterne & germanè.
rmania, a countrey called of some Duchelande,
of some Almayne, it is described by Ptolome
the. ii. chapter, to be bounded on the west with
the ryuer of Rhene: on the northe with the
sea Germanicus oceanus: the south west part
with the ryuer Donowe, the east side is bound
ded with the bendyng of Donowe: vnto the
hylles of Sarmatia. The name of Germany
extendeth nowe further: for therin are compre
hended many great countreys and citees, whiche
sometyme were part of Gallia Belgica, that is
to say, from the ryuer of Rhene westewarde,
vnto ouer sea Mare Britannicum.
rmani, people of Germany, or Germaines.
rmanicus, a noble man of Rome, father to
Caligula the emperour.
rmánicus, a, um, of Germany.
rmánitas, átis, fœm. ge. brotherhood of bro
ther germaynes.
rmánus, a substantiue, brother of one father
and one mother.
rmánus a, um, come of the same stocke, right
and verie true, not counterfeite.
Germanum nomen, the proper & right name.
Mea germana pania, my verye and naturall
countrey.
Germani Attici, the right and true followers
of the Attike eloquence.
Germanissimus Stoicis, verie right the Stois
kes in opinion.
Germana germæ, verie sisters.

Frater cognatione patruelis, amore germás
nus, by nature a cousyn germayne, in loue, á
verie brother germaine.
Germen, gérminis, neu ge. a braunche of a tree
or herbe, a yong sprygng.
Germinális, le, that sprygngeth or braunctheth.
Germinales arbores, Trees that sprygng of a
kernell or seede.
Germinasco, scere, to shoote or sprygng vp.
Germinátio, ónis, f. g. a sprygngyng, a brácheng.
Germinátus, us, m. g. idem.
Gérmino, aui, are, to braunche out, to shote out
yonge sprygnges.
Gero, gessi, erere, to beare, to carp. sometyme it
signifieth to haue, to do, to exercise, to behaue.
Gerere amicitiam, to practise frendeship, to be
ours frende.
Quorum sunt de gerenda amicitia præclás
rissime scripti libri, whose bookes we haue,
howe to practise frendshyp, very well writen.
Gerere bellum, to make warre.
Gerere honores, To bee in honour or authos
ritee.
Gerere magistratum, to exercise an office.
Gerere morem, to obeye.
Gerere negotium, to doo his busyneste.
Patrem spectè gerere, to bee lyke his father.
Animo morem gessero, I will satisfie my
mynde, I will folow myn appetite or fancie.
Gerere prætoram, to be in the office of a iudge.
Gerere pudorem, to be shamefast.
Gerere rempublicam, To mynister the pus
blyke weale.
Simu tatem cum aliquo gerere, to be at vas
riaunce with one.
Gerere cornua, to weare or to haue hornes.
Gerere consulatum, or Consulem, to beare
the office of a consull, to be consull.
Quemadmodum nos geramus, howe we may
behaue our selfe.
Animum muliebrem gerere, to haue a wos
manly herte or courage.
Fidem fluxam gerere, not to be faithfull and
truste of promyse.
Ingenium callidum gerere, To haue a crafty
and subtill witte.
Veteres inimicitias cum Cæsare gerebat,
There was olde grudge and malice betweene
hym and Cæsar.
Morsu onera gerunt, they carp their burdeins
in their mouthes.
Gerere partum or vterum, to bee great with
chylde.
Bene rem suam gerere, to play the good hus
bande, to doo his businesse well and thryftly
for his owne profite.
Personam ciuitatis gerere, To represente the
state or person of the hole cite or cõminaltee.
Reuiso quidnam hic rerum gerat, I come as
gayne, to see what he is dooyng here.
Scini exẽplo rem de compacto gerit. I pers
sepued

repued by and by, that the mattier was agreed betwene theim.
Res alias geris, Thy mynde is on other mattiers.
Gessit se contra disciplinam meam, He hath dooen contrary to myne instruction.
Tutelam ianuæ gerit, He kepeth the gate.
Gerontocomion, nij, n. g. an hospitall, wherin old men are kept, an almes house.
Gerra, æ, fœ. ge. the name of. iii. cities: One in Syria, an other nere to Traconites, the thyrde in Arabia felix.
Gerræ, arum, fœm. g. plu. nu. lattyse made with twigges. also trifles and thinges of no value.
Gerræ ficulæ, trifles.
Gerres, fyche of the kynde of herrynges. it maye be called pylchardes.
Gerro, ônis, f. gen. a talker of trifling thynges or light mattiers.
Gérula, æ, a mayde that kepeth a chylde, and beareth hym aboute.
Gérulus, li, m. g. a porter or a man hyred to cary burdeyns.
Gerrus, a ryuer of Scythia.
Gerunda, a citee in Spayne called Girona.
Gerundium, a gerunde, a nowne participiall.
Gerusa, a citee of Sarmatia, called nowe sainct Georges.
Gerúsia, æ, fœm. ge. a place where the counsayl was assembled at Lacedemonia, like as the senate house was at Rome.
Geryon, or Geryones, a kyng of Spayne, whom Hercules dyd slea, and toke from hym certayn bulles and kyen of notable greatnes.
Gescorêta, tæ, fœm. g. a kynd of boates, whiche some call proscumia.
Gesodumum, a citee of Norrice, called Saltbourg.
Gesum, si, neu. gene. a certayne weapon for the warre, as a swoorde or a woodknife. some take it for an halberde.
Gessampini, trees whiche beare cotten, wherof cloathes be made.
Gessoriacum, as some suppose, was the towne, whiche is nowe named Calais, Layland saieth Bologne.
Gessus, a ryuer of Jonia.
Gesta, ôrum, neu. g. thynges whiche haue been doen, actes.
Gestâmen, inis, n. gen. what so euer is borne, a burdeyn or cariage, a mace, a scepter.
Gestátio, ônis, fœ. g. the exercise, where a man is caried or borne on any thyng. Also a place whither men be caried either for theyr helth, or for their solace and pastyme, in manier of a galery or parlour.
Gestatórium, ij, n. g. that wherin any thynge is caried or borne, a flagon, a horselitter.
Gestatórius, a, um, that which is caried, or wherin one is caried.
Sella gestatoria, a chaire wherin one is caried, or that male be remoued from place to place.
Gestâtus, us, m. g. caryng.
Gesticularia, æ, fœm. ge. the keate of them that daunce with poppettes. also a daunsynge or tumblyng wenche.
Gesticularius, a, um, pertaynynge to signes or tokens of mynthe, with meuyng the bodye or handes.
Gesticulâtor, ôris, mas. ge. he that playeth with poppettes.
Gesticulor, aris, ari, to make signes or tokens of mynthe, as in daunsynge, to make mouable gesture.
Carmina gesticulari, to daunce accordyng to numbre and measure of verses.
Gestiens, entis, hoppynge or skyppyng.
Lætitia gestiens, hopping or skyppyng for ioy.
Gestio, ônis, fœm. gen. an exploutyng or boryng of a thyng.
Gestio, tui, ire, to shewe the affections of the mynde by meuynge of the bodye or any parte therof, and male be referred both to mynthe, sorowe, or any other passion or appetite of the mynde. sometyme it signifieth to desire. also to despyre gladdely.
Quid est, quod sic gestis? What is the mattier that ye leape or skyppe so? or that ye fetche suche gambaldes?
Gesticulósus, a, um, full of mouynge, busy in mouynge.
Gestito, aui, are, to beare or weare ofte tymes.
Gesto, aui, are, to beare longe.
Gestat ventrem, she is with chylde.
Annulos gestare, to weare rynges.
Gestare collo, to weare about ones necke.
Gestare aliquem in sinu, to sette muche by a man, to loue hym hertely.
Gestas animum meum, Thou knowest my thought or mynde.
Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, we be not so harde herted.
Gestus est mos, it was obeyed or dooen accordyng to theyr wyll or pleasure.
Gestuósus, a, um, full of gesture.
Gestus, a, um, borne, or don, ministred, executed.
Gestus, us, m. ge. gesture or countenaunce with meuyng the body, demeanyng, demeanure.
Sometyme for Gestio, a doyng or exploutyng.
Getæ, people whiche some suppose to be those whiche are in Norwaie and Gothia. Some saie that they be more in the northeast in Scythia, pertaynyng to Europa: some thinke that it is the people of the countreys Valachia & Transiluania.
Gethium, the herbe called a liue, a chiue or a cliuet.
Getuli, a people of Affrike.
Gétulus, a, um, and Getulicus, a, um, of the people Getuli.
Geum, an herbe called in Englyshe auennes.

Glarus, a litell yle in the sea Ionium, whet-
vnto men condemned were exiled.
Gibber, eris, ma. ge. idem quod Gibbus.
Gibber, a, um, and Gibber, eris, & hoc re, that
hath a crooked backe, or a great bunche on any
parte of the body. sometyme that appereth or
standeth vp aboue other.
Gibbōsus, a, um, idem quod Gibber, a, um.
Gibbus, bi, m. ge. a great bunche or swellynge
of the flesshe in any part of the body.
Gibbus, a, um, for conuexus, that hath the round
figure of a thyng embossed.
Giganteus, a, um, of or belongynh to gigantes.
Gigantomachia, a battayle which gigantes pre-
pared agaynst the Goddis, as Poetes feigned.
Igas, antis, mascu. gener. a gyaunt, a man or
woman farre exceedyng the common stature of
men, of whom as well holy scripture, as other
credible writers do make mention. Plutar-
chus writeth, that Sertorius, a Romayne ca-
pitayne, beeyng in Mauritania, brake downe
the sepulchre of Antheus, and therin was fouīd
the body of a man, of suche monstrous great-
nesse, that the same Capitayne moeued with a
reuerent feare, caused the monument to bee
reedified. Plinie writeth, that in Creta, an hyll
fell downe, and there was founde the body of
a man, in length. xlvi. cubites, whiche was sup-
posed of some to be the body of Orion, of some
the body of Etiō. Sabellicus affirmeth, it was
reported to hym of a credible person, that in the
south part of Candie, was foūde vnder a great
tree, the head of a man as great as a wyne
vessel called Volium. Howe great that vessell
is at Uenice, where Antonius wrate, I can
not tell, with vs it is taken to bee the greatest
vessell, whiche was sometyme a tunne. But he
saith, one of the teeth of that head remayneth
at Uenice, of wonderfull greatenesse, by the
whiche they that se it may make som gesse to
the greatnesse of the head. Solinus remembreth,
that in the warres, which the Romayns hadde
in Candie, in a great rage of water, the grouīd
beyng broken vp, there was found the body of
a man in length. xxxiii. cubytes: whiche Flac-
cus and Metellus (than capitaynes of the Ro-
mayns hoste) beholdynge, wondered, whiche
they before woulde not beleue, whan they
onely herde it reported. About. xxx. yeres pas-
sed, I my selfe, beynge with my father syr Ri-
charde Sipot, at a monasterye of regular chas-
nons, called Iuy churche, two myles from the
citee of Sarisbury, beheld the bones of a
dead man founde depe in the grounde, where
they digged stone, whiche beynge ioygned to-
gether, was in length. xiiii. foote and. x. vn-
ches. wherof one of the teethe my father had,
whiche was of the quantitee of a great wal-
nutte. This haue I writen, because some men
wil beleue nothyng, that is out of the compasse
of their owne knowlage. And yet some of theim
presume to haue knowlage aboue any other,
contemnyng all men but theim selues, and
suche as they fauour.

Gigeria, ōrum, n. ge. a meate made of garbage
of pullayne and other thynges.

Gigno, gēnui, or ginui, gignere, to ingender
or geat. sometyme to make, to cause.
Gignere & procreare.
Quæ piper gignunt, whiche bryng forthe
pepper.
Gignere capillum, to breede heare.
Oua gignunt pisces, Fysshes bryde and bryng
forth spaune.
Ad has & huiusmodi fortunæ occasiones gi-
gnimur, we bee borne to abyde these and suche
lyke chances and aduentures of fortune.

Gilo, a citee, the people whereof bee called Gi-
lonites.

Gillus, a man of Tarentum.

Giluus, a, um, peolow, lyke honye.

Gingiber, lyke Zinziber.

Gingidium, dij, neu. gen. an herbe that groweth
muche in Syria, or Cilicia, lyke to wilde tur-
neppes, but more bitter, and hath a small roote,
somewhat white and pleasaunt to see to: Pli-
nie and Dioscorid. saye, that it is a strange
herbe: some Physitions take it for Cheruile,
they are deceyued, that take it for Fume-
terrie.

Gingiua, æ, f. ge. the gumme or lawes, wherin
the teethe bee sette.

Gingeria, idem quod Gigeria.

Gingiuula, æ, f. g. a litell gumme.

Gingrina, æ, fœ. g. a kynde of small pypes, ma-
kyng a noyse lyke the churkyng of bryddes.

Gingrio, griūi, grij, grire, to churre or make a
chirme as bryddes doo.

Ginzeriator, a piper, a mynstrell.

Gion, a great ryuer in Egypte, otherwyse cal-
led Nilus.

Girgillus, li, mas. gene. a reele, whereon threede
is wounden.

Giruli, fysshes, whiche I suppose to be mes
nowes.

Gith, or git, neu. gen. indeclinabile, an herbe,
whiche is nowe called Nigella Romana, the
sede therof is blacke lyke vnto onyon seede,
and is verie soote. And the sauour therof ex-
hausteth reumes of the head.

Githago, cockle, growynge amonge corne that
is rype.

Glabella, æ, f. gene. the space betweene the
browes ouer the nose.
Glabellus, a, um, that is bare without
heare.

Glaber, a, um, smoothe without heare, pylde.

Glabreo, brēre, to become naked, bare or pyld,
without heare.

Glabreſco, ſcere, to be without heare or ſmothe.
Glabrétum, ti, neu. ge. a place, haupng nothyng growpng in it, a plot that will beare no corne.
Glabriónes, they whiche lacke heare.
Glábrior, ôris, the comparatiue of glaber.
Glabro, aui, are, to make bare, pplð, or ſmooth, without heare or woulle.
Glaciâlis, le, where yſe is, that maie or is wont to be froſen or tourned into yſe.
Polus glacialis, the noꝛthen pole.
Glaciâtus, a, um, congeled, froſen alſo for Coagulatus, gathered to a curde or creame.
Humor glaciatus in grandines, congeled.
Glacies, ei, fœ. g. yſe.
Ignis exoluit glaciem, diſſoluith, or melteth.
Glacio, aui, are, actiuely to freeſe, or tourne to yſe. ſometyme for Glacior, to bee froſen or congeled.
Glacior, aris, ari, to bee froſen.
Humor glaciatur in gemmas, the humour is congeled into pꝛecious ſtones.
Glácito, aui, are, to make a nopſe lyke a gander.
Gladiator, oris, m. gen. one that playeth with a ſwoꝛde. Amonge the Romaynes they were men, whiche fought vnarmed with ſwoꝛdes.
Gladiatórius, a, um, pertepnyng to that maner of fyghtyng.
✠ Gladiatorio animo, ſpoken pꝛouerbially, whan one with a ſtubburne or ſpitefull mynde intendeth to hurt an other, thoughe it be to his owne great perpll and daunger.
Gladiatorium, is ſomtyme vſed abſolutely for the rewarde geuen to ſwoꝛde players.
Gladiatúra, æ, fœ. g. the acte or feate to fyght or plate with a ſwoꝛde.
Gladiolus, li, m. ge. a littell ſwoꝛde, a woodde knyfe. alſo the name of an herbe like to ſedge, haupnge a pealowe floure, lyke in fourme to a floure delice.
Gladius, ij, maſ. gene. a ſwoꝛde. alſo a hynd of fyſhe, whiche hath a bone in his foꝛeheade lyke to a ſwoꝛde.
Dediſti gladium, qui ſe occideret, pou haue geuen hym an occaſion to deſtroye or caſt away hym ſelfe.
Gladio noſtro conficere ſententiam alicuius, With our reaſon or perſuaſion to confounde an other mans opinion.
Diſtringere, enudare, educere gladium, To dꝛawe out a ſwoꝛde.
Recondere gladium, to put vp a ſwoꝛde in his ſcaberde.
Suo ſibi hunc iugulo gladio, I kyl hym with his owne ſwoꝛde, I confounde hym with his owne woꝛdes.
Gladio plumbeo iugulare, to conuince with a weake argument.
Cinxit ſe gladio, he dyd put on his ſwoꝛde.
Conficere gladio, to kill.
Tranſegit ſeipſum gladio, he thꝛuſt hym ſelfe thꝛough.

Glandárius, a, um, that belongeth to maſte.
Glandaria ſylua, a wood haupng muche maſt, or that is kept to beare maſt.
Glandátio, ônis, fœ. ge. feedyng of ſwyne with maſte, called paunage.
Glandula, æ, fœm. gen. a littell acoꝛne or maſt. alſo that parte of a ſwynes neche that hath many hernelles.
Glandomirum, a citee in Spayne, called now Mondauedo.
Glans, glandis, or Glandis, glandis, f. g. maſt growpng on okes, beeches, cheſtens, and other lyke. ſometyme the fruit of all trees. it is alſo a pellet of leade, or a plommet of leade, which men vſed in warre for a wepon. alſo a hernell growpng betweene the ſkyn and the fleſhe. and moꝛeouer the foꝛeparte or nut of a mans yarde. it is alſo a ſuppoſitoꝛie.
Glans Iouis, a cheſten.
Glans Aegyptia, Myrobolanꝰ.
Glans vnguentaria, the fruite of a tree much lyke Mirice, of the biggenes of a filberde, out of the hernell cometh a certaine humour, which is vſed to pꝛecious oyntmentes.
Glandulôſus, a, um, full of hernelles or maſte.
Glandifer, ra, rum, that whiche beareth maſte.
Glandium, dij, n. ge. the parte of a boyes neche, the ſhielde or gamonde. after ſome the neche of the boꝛe.
Glaphirus, a, um, iocunde, pleaſaunt, ingenyous, polyte, holowe, famous, ſubtill.
Glanus, or glanis, a certayne fyſhe.
Glárea, æ, f. g. pꝛoꝛpely grauell.
Glarea & arena, grauell and ſande.
Ieiuna glarea, dꝛye and bareyne grauell.
Glareôſus, a, um, grauelly, full of grauell.
Glaréola, læ, fœ. g. ſmall grauelle.
Glaſtum, ſti, neu. g. an herbe, called alſo Isatis in englyſhe wad, wherewith woulle and woollen clothes are dyed blewe, the leaues are lyke to great ſoꝛrel, but greatter and thycker. Columella writeth, it was ſo communely knowen in England, than called Bꝛitayne, that the people with the iuyce therof, coloured their bodies and viſages, to ſeeme terrible to their ennemies. Of this herbe, wad is made in this wyſe: They grynde it with wheles of woodde, rennyng in a compaſſe trough, vntill the iuyce bee out of the herbe, and than they make it into balles, and laye theim on a bourded flooꝛe a certaine ſpace vntyll they be puttrified and dyed into powder. But the makyng therof hath remayned vnknowen in Englande. 1000. yeeres, and mo, vntill nowe of late an honeſt marchaunt man (zelous of the common weale) hath erected ſones nouryſhed that herbe in his gardeyn at London, and by the example, which he ſawe in countreies beyonde the ſea, he makyng howſes and mylles, to his impoꝛtable charges hath nowe experienced to make the ſame wad to the ineſtimable commodite of this realme

ꝑ it bee wooꝛthyly imbꝛaced, the marchantes
name is goodman, a name eyght agreable
unto his qualitees, who deſeꝛueth to be incou-
raged, that by his thanke and rewarde, other
maie the rather endeuoꝛe them ſelues, either
to inuent by their wittes, oꝛ to attempte by the
example of other countreys, to augmente the
weale and honoꝛour of this realme of Englad.
Glaucia, æ, f. g. the herbe Chelidonia.
Glucito, aui, are, pꝛoꝑely to make a noyſe lyke
a whelpe.
Glaucinus, a, um, of the colour called Glaucus,
looke there.
Glauciolus, li, m g. a hoꝛſe with a wall eye.
Glaucium, cij, n. g. is a ſoꝛte of an herbe, whiche
the pothecaꝛies do commonly call Memitha, whi
che is vſed in medicine foꝛ diſeaſes in the eies.
Glaucôma, mătis, n. g. and Glaucomatum ti, n.
g and Glaucôma, mæ, f. g a humoure in the
eies lyke vnto ſtall, which letteth the ſyght.
Glaucopis, pidis, com. gen. a man oꝛ woman
with graie eies: oꝛ after ſome, hauyng a cerꝛy-
ble and ſꝛey bꝛyghtneſſe in their eis, lyke to the
eies of a lyon oꝛ an oule.
Glaucus, a, um, blew oꝛ gꝛey as the ſkie is, when
it hath littell ſpeckes of grey cloudes: but An-
tonius Thyleſius, in his boke of colours ſaith,
that Cæſius color, and Glaucus, is all one,
ſayyng that glaucus, is moꝛe common: and de-
ſcꝛyueth them bothe to haue a certaine ſꝛey
bꝛyghtneſſe and ruddineſſe, as in the eies of a
lyon oꝛ an oule. alſo in the ſhynnes of yonge
mothy bꝛanches, and in cheſt nut ſhales: In
hoꝛſes he calleth it a baie, but not a bꝛyght baie.
Glaux, glaucos, an owle, alſo an herbe, whiche
is iudged to be named trikoly, veꝛy ſtꝛaunge in
England.
Glaucus, a god of the ſea. alſo many men weꝛ cal
led by that name. one, boꝛne in Samos, founde
eyght the ſoudyng of bꝛaſſe. it is alſo the name
of a fiſhe.
Gleba, æ, f. g. a tuꝛfe oꝛ piece of earth, a clodde,
alſo a piece of a ſtone.
Gleboſiõr, the comparatiue of Gleboſus.
Glecon, ci, n. g. oꝛganmint, oꝛ penie royall, vt
quidam arbitrantur.
Gleſſina, an yle in the noꝛthe ſea, called Mare
Germanicum.
Gleſſum, ſi, n. g. chꝛiſtall oꝛ beꝛill: the frenche
men call it a certaine kynde of ambꝛe gumme.
Gleucinum, ni, n g. ople, whiche doeth come
from the olyues befoꝛe they be preſſed.
Glicon, aceris genus eſt, called alſo craſſine-
nium.
Gliraꝛium, rij, n. g. a place where kieldе myſe oꝛ
baꝛꝛes be nouꝛyſhed.
Glis g liris, m. g a kieldе mouſe, whiche ſleepeth
all the winter, alſo a bat oꝛ eeremouſe.
Glis, gliſis, fœ. g potters claie.
Glis, gluis, f. g. a thiſtell.
Gliſco, ſcis, ſcere, to gꝛowe, to waxe fatte, to toſ
uete oꝛ deſpꝛe keruenly.
Gliſcente in dies ſeditione, The ſedition in-
creaſyng euery daie moꝛe and moꝛe.
Certamen gliſcit, the battaile waxeth moꝛe
fieꝛce.
Terra gliſcit, the eaꝛth waxeth fat.
Globo, aui, are, to gather oꝛ make ꝛound togeꝛther.
Glôbulus, li, m. g. a littell ꝛounde take oꝛ pellet.
Globôſus, a, um, ꝛounde as a boule.
Globus, bi, m. g. a boule oꝛ other thyng veꝛie
ꝛounde. alſo a multitude of men oꝛ beaſtes ga-
thered ꝛounde togeꝛther.
Globus armatorum, a company of men of
waꝛꝛe.
Glócido, aui, are, to cackle as an hen doeth.
Glocio, ciui, ire, idem.
Glómero, aui, are, to wynde in ꝛounde, to ga-
ther togeꝛther in an heape. alſo in an hoyſe it is
to go pleſantly.
Fœdam glomerant tempeſtatem, the foule
blacke cloudes gather togeꝛther.
Glomerâmen, minis, n. g. a ꝛounde bottome.
alſo pilles.
Glomeramina ouis, id eſt, ſtercus ouinum.
Glomerácio, ônis, f. g. wyndyng ꝛounde on a
bottome. alſo the pleſant pace oꝛ aumblyng
of an hoyſe,
Glomus, mi, m. g. and glomus, mĕris, n. g. a
bottome of thꝛede.
Gloꝛia, æ, fœ. ge. the conſente of good men in
the pꝛaiſe of a man oꝛ woman, called renoume,
gloꝛy.
Operoſa gloria, gotten with gꝛeat tꝛauel.
Plæꝛique in gloria ducunt, many thynke it a
gꝛeat gloꝛy and renoume.
Gloria deflorata, gloꝛy oꝛ renoume diſgraced.
Gloria & ſplendor.
Gloꝛifico, ônis, f. g. gloꝛifyng.
Gloꝛiabundus, a, um, that gloꝛieth oꝛ maketh as
uaunt.
Gloꝛiola, a diminutiue of Gloria.
Gloꝛioſe, gloꝛiouſly, with gꝛeat pꝛaiſe. ſomes
tyme in the yll part, vainglouſely, pꝛoudely,
bꝛaggyngly.
Gloꝛioſe amiciri, to be richely and goꝛgeouſly
apparailed.
Gloꝛioſe mentiri, to lie goodly.
Gloꝛior, âris, ari, to gloꝛy, to auaunt oꝛ boſt, to
thintent to haue pꝛaiſes, to extol with boſtyng.
Gloꝛiari apud aliquẽ, to one, oꝛ in his peꝛſone.
Gloꝛiari contra aliquem, againſt one.
Gloꝛiari de re aliqua, of a thyng.
Gloꝛiari in re aliqua, in a thyng.
Gloꝛiari aliquid, to gloꝛie oꝛ make his auaunte
of a thynge.
Gloꝛiôſus, a, um, gloꝛious, goodly, exceꝛlent, no
table, gꝛeatly eſteemed oꝛ pꝛeiſed. ſometyme in
the yll part, vainglooꝛious oꝛ boſtyng hym ſelfe.
Pꝛæclarum & gloꝛioſum, a thyng foꝛ the whi
che one hath gꝛeat renoume and gloꝛy.
Gloꝛioſum in vulgus, that is eſteemed foꝛ a

goodly & excellent thyng of the common weale.
Glorioſa mors, a glorious deathe, worthye great prayſe and renoume.
Glos, gloris, f. g. the houſbandes ſyſter, or brothers wyfe.
Gloſſa, æ, for. g. a gloſe or expoſition of darke ſpeche.
Gloſſema, ătis, n. g. a worde not muche vſed.
Gloſſemáticus, he that maketh a comment on a booke.
Gloſſographus, phi, m. g. he that maketh interpretacion of ſtraunge and harde wordes.
Gloſſopetra, a preciouſe ſtone lyke a mans tunge, whiche is ſuppoſed not to growe in the earth, but to fall from heauen in the wane of the moone.
Glottis, glottidis, f. g. a tunge. alſo a certayne bryde of the kynde of quailes, which hath a long tungue.
Glubo, bi, ĕre, to pulle of the barke or rynde of a tree.
Glubere pecus, to flea the ſkyn of a beaſt.
Glucidâtum, a ſweete and delectable thyng.
Gluchon, the herbe pulegium.
Gluma, æ, f. g. the huſke of wheate.
Gluo, glui, ere. to ſtreigne or wrynge harde.
Gluten, tinis, & glútinum, i, n. g. glewe.
Glutinaméntum, ti, n. g all glewyſhe mattyer, as paſte, and ſuche lyke.
Glutinátor, óris, m. g. one that gleweth.
Glútino, aui, are, to glew, to ioygne, to ſoulder.
Glutinóſus, a, um, clammy, glewyſhe.
Glútio, tiui, ire, to ſwalowe.
Glutire vocem, to make a noyſe in the throte. lyke a rauen, or as one were ſtrangled, to rattel in the throte.
Gluto, ônis, m. g a glutton.
Glutus, a, um, vnited, compact, beaten or thruſt harde togyther.
Glycerium, licoriſe.
Glycerium, rii, f. g. a womas name in Terence.
Glyciamérides, a kynde of delicate meate.
Glycea, ôrum, ſores in the noſe.
Glycis ancon, the herbe abrotonum.
Glycon, a mannes name in Horace. Alſo the phyſition of Panſa the Romayne, which was ſuſpected to haue poyſoned his maiſter.
Glycirrhiza, lykoriſe
Glyciſida, æ, an herbe called a pionie.

C ANTE N.

GNaphalium, an herbe, whiche is alſo called Chamæzelon, whoſe leaues are ſo whyte and ſofte, that they ſeme to be flore. Ph. lib. 27. cap. 10.
Gnaphalos, idem quod gnaphalium.
Gnaphalon, a certayne flore.
Gnapheus, a certaine fiſh, called alſo Fullo. Barb. in Lozol.
Gnaphos, a teſtille, whiche tuckers or clothe wor-kers doo vſe, alſo idem quod Gnaphalium.
Gnarrauit, and Gnarrauiſſe, for Narrauit, and Narrauiſſe.
Gnarè, ſkylfully.
Gnaritas, ătis, for. g. ſkylfulneſſe, experience, knowlage.
Gnariter, for Gnarè, wyttyly.
Gnarus, a, um, ſkylfull, knowyng, experte. lo-tyme well knowen or perceiued.
Gnarus ſum loci illius, I knowe that place well.
Armorum ac militiæ gnarus, experte and ſkilled in feates of armes, & policies of warre.
Nulli magis gnarum quàm Neroni, to man better knowen, than to Nero.
Gnathos, a cheeke or iawe, wherof cometh the Paraſites named Gnatho.
Gnatus, ti, m. g. a ſoonne.
Gnauiter, diligently, luſtyly, valiantly.
Gnauus, a, um, quicke, luſtie, actyue, apte and vſed in vſyng.
Gneſius, ſei, m. g. the ryght ærgle, of meane bygneſs, and of colour taunte. Plin. lib. 10. cap. 3.
Gneus, the name of certayne noble Romanes.
Gnide, a certayne kynde called Vrtica, looke there.
Gnidius, a, um, of the citee Gnidus.
Gnidus, a citee of Lycia,
Gnitur, Gnixus, olde wryters vſed for gignitur and nixus.
Gnoma, æ, f. g. an inſtrumente or rule to meaſure landes. alſo a ſentence, an opinion.
Gnomon, ônis, m. g. the toothe, whereby the age of an horſe is knowen. it is alſo that, which ſheweth the howres in a cloche or diall. alſo a rule to knowe any thyng by.
Gnopholion, ĭi, n. g. of ſome is taken for the herbe called cudderwurte.
Gnoro, for Noro.
Gnoſco, for Noſco.
Gnoſis, gnoſidos, a woman of the citee Gnoſos.
Gnoſius, Gnoſus, and Gnoſiacus, a, um, of the citee Gnoſos.
Gnoſos, a citee in Candie.
Gnoſtici, deteſtable heretikes, who on good frydaie, aboute the ſonne ſette, aſſembled men & ponge women togyther, not ſparyng daughters nor ſyſters. After nyne monethes paſſed, they mette agayne in the ſame place, and there they plucked the childerne newly borne from theyr mothers, and cuttyng theym in peces, and receiuyng theyr bloude in pottes and cuppes, they bourned the bodie into aſhes, which they dyd mixe with the bloudde, and preſerued it to put into theyr meates and dynkes. They alſo affirmed, that neither the lawe of nature, nor lawes made by men, were good, and that the vertues were nothyng.

GObeum, a towne in Fraunce, called Le four.

Gobio, onis, and Gobius, bij, masc. gen. a gogeon.

Gobrias, a noble Perſian in the tyme of Darius.

Goetia, æ, fœm. gener. a ſpice of witchecrafte, called alſo Theurgia.

Goliás, a puiſſaunt kynge of the Philiſtians, whom Dauid, beyng yet a chyld, ſlewe, whan the Jewes were afrayde to fyghte with hym man for man. His ſtature was, as the Bible reherſeth, vi. cubites, and a ſpanne, which was x. feete, lackyng iii. ynches, accomptyng it with the feete of men lyuynge at that tyme, whiche vndoubtedly were moze than they be nowe. His habergeon weyghed fiue thouſande ſicles, whiche is. ii. M. and. 500. ounces. And the yron of his ſpeare, weyghed. 600. ſicles, which is. 300. ounces: wherby his greateneſſe and ſtrength maye bee coniected, to exceede any man lyuyng in this tyme.

Gomor, is a meaſure of the Hebzues, and is the tenth parte of Ephi. Wherfoze it conteyneth of our ſtanderde meaſure, nyne pyntes, an halfe pynte, a quarter, & about halfe an ounce. It is ſomtyme taken for as muche cozne as one may receyue betwene his armes.

Gomor, after Budeus and Glarian, the tenth parte of Ephi, and Ephi is the ſame meaſure that Amphora, Imphora is. 9. galons, ſo that Gomor is a galon and almoſt a pint.

Gomorrha, & Gomorrhum, a citee in Judea, whiche was conſumed for horrible ſynne againſt nature.

Gonagra, græ, the goute in the knee.

Gongylium, of Hippocrates and Galene is vſed for a pyll in medicine, and for the ſimilitude therof, it ſignifieth the rape roote, whiche is rounde, or rather nauew or turnepe. It is alſo called of ſome Gongyles, or Gongylis, idis.

Gonnus, a citee in the vpper part of Theſſaly.

Gonorrhæa, æ, f. g. a diſeaſe whereby a mannes ſede goeth from hym vnwyttyngly, and they, which haue that diſeaſe, be called Gonorrhæi.

Gordianus, the name of three Emperours, the father, the ſonne, and the nephewe.

Gordium, the principall citee of Phrygia.

Gordius, a poore houſbande man of Phrygia, (hauyng but two yoke of oxen) in the tyme of a ſedition in the countrey, was by aunſwere made of an Idolle, choſen kynge there. whan he came with his wayne, where the counſayle was kept, and beeyng made kynge, and cauſyng the ſedition to ceaſſe: He made his yoke to bee hanged vp in the Temple of Jupiter, the cordes therof beeynge made in ſuche knottes, that it ſeemed impoſſyble to bee vndwen.

Gorgias, a famous Rhetozitian in the tyme of Socrates, who inuented the craft to diſpute and aunſwere ſodeynely to euery queſtion or matter, that was propoſed in a continuall oza-

leontinꝰ.

tion: And by teachynge Rhetozike, became ſo ryche, that he was the fyrſt that dyd frette an ymage of gold in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, he beeynge of age. 108. yeres, ſurmounted almoſte all men of his tyme, in bodyly ſtrengthe, perfectneſſe of lences, quyckeneſſe of wytte, and ſtableneſſe of memozie.

Gorgones, monſtruous women, whiche were vaynquiſhed by Perſeus.

Gorgoneus, a, um, perteynyng to Gozgones.

Gorgónia, æ, f. g. cozalle.

Gorgonius, the name of a neatye kelowe in Lozace.

Gorgóphorus, a, um, that beareth the Gozgõs, the ſurname of Pallas, becauſe ſhe had the head of Medusa peynted in hir ſhielde.

Gorogition, a Troian.

Gortina, or Gortys, a citee of Candie.

Gortynius, a, um, of that citee.

Goſſampinus, ni, fœm. gen. a tree, whiche bzeareth cotton.

Goſſipium, ij, n. g. idem. alſo the cotton of the ſame tree made Plin. lib. 19. cap. 1.

Gothia, an yle by Denmarke called Gutlande, not farre from Noꝛwaie.

Gothi, people, of whom the firſt came out of Gutlande, vnto whom reſoꝛted a great multitude of other people as wel out of the cuntreies now called Prutia, Liuonia, Ruſsia, and Tartaria, as dyuers other partes, called ſometyme Scythia: and makyng ſundzy hynges, dyd depopulate and bzyng in ſubiection the moze parte of Europa, and fynally deſtroied Rome, and inhabited the parte of Italy, nowe called Lumbardie: and ſhewyſe ſubdued the royalmes of Caſtile and Aragon.

G ANTE R.

GRab, a fiſtula, or diſeaſe in the eye.

Grabãtus, bati, maſcu. generis, a poore mans couche. alſo a bed that men vſed in the olde tyme to take their eaſe vppon at after noone.

Graccanus, a, um, of Gracchus.

Gracchuris, a citee of Italy.

Gracchus, the name of a noble familie or houſe in Rome.

Gracile, ſclenderly.

Gracilens, entis, idem quod Gracilis.

Gracileſco, ſcere, to waxe or becom leane, thyn, or ſclender.

Grácilis, le, and Gracilentus, a, um, leane, ſclender, thynne, ſmall, pleatie.

Gracilis liber, a thyn booke, that hath not muche paper.

Gracilitas, ãtis, fœm. gene. leanneſſe, ſclenderneſſe, ſoftneſſe.

Gracilitũdo, dinis, f. g. idem.

Gracus, ci, & graculus, li, m. ge. a byrde called of some a Jaye: but Erasmus in his adagies, so often as this worde Κολοιὸς, doeth come in vse, doth still translate it Graculus, and Aristotle maketh .iii. kindes of those birdes, whiche he calleth Κολοιὸς, the description of the first, agreeth in all poynctes vnto the corniche choughe: the description of the second vnto our chough, properly called monedula, the third I know not: by the descriptions of Aristotle, I thynke nothynge lesse true, then that the Jaye shulde be any of the three kindes of those birdes, whiche be called Graculi.

✠ Graculo cum fidibus nihil, The Jaye hath naught to dowe with the harpe, spoken of theim, whiche lackyng eloquence or good letters, dooe shorne thepm that haue good learnynge. And Graculus inter musas, an vnlerned amonge lerned men, a childisshes talker amonge eloquent men.

✠ Semper graculus assidet graculo, One knaue will kepe an other companie, one prattler will be with an other, like will to like.

Gradarius, a, um, that aumbleth.

Gradarij equi, aumblyng horses.

Gradatim, in order, or by course, a lyttell and a lyttell, by leisure, by degrees or steppes.

Gradatim & pedetentim.

Minutatim & gradatim interrogare, To demaunde in diuers shorte questions, descendyng to the purpose by lyttell and lyttell.

Gradatim amicos habet, he hath diuers sortes of frendes, some that he setteth more by than other some.

Gradátio, ônis, fœm. gener. a fourme of speakynge, whan of the fyrste sentence spryngeth the seconde, of the seconde, the thyrd, and so forth.

Gradátor, ôris, m. ge. a great goer.

Gradátus, a, um, made with grieces or steppes.

Gradiuicola, one that worshippeth Mars.

Gradiuus, one of the names of Mars.

Grádior, gráderis, gradi, to goe by steppes, or to steppe, to walke.

Gradus, us, m. genit. a grise or steppe, a degree in consanguinitee, a degree or estate of honour, or promotion. sometyme an occasion or meane, a pace in goeyng, a rounde in a ladder.

De gradu deiici, To be caste downe from his place: wherby is signified to be abassed or moued from constancie of mynde.

Deturbari gradu, hath the same signification.

Gradu dimoueri, To be putte out of estimacion or authoritee.

Gradu mouere, to cause one to steppe backe, to make to recule or geue backe.

Pleno gradu tendere, to goe or marche forth a great pase.

Accelerare gradum, to go apace.

Vt adderent gradum, that they wouldе make spede forwarde.

Adiuuare gradū baculo, to walke with a staf.

Modico gradu ire, to go softely.

Facere gradum, to steppe. also to make a meane or waie to any thyng.

Inferre gradum, to auaunce forwarde and to bppon ennemies.

Gradum iacere ad aliquam rem, To make an entree, waie, or begynnyng to a thyng.

Omni gradu amplissimo dignus, worthye moste hygh honour and aduauncement.

Militiæ gradu deiicere, to putte one out of the roume that he is in, and make hym a common souldiour.

Græcánicus, a, um, come out of Grece.

Græcé, in greke.

Græce loqui, to speake greke.

Græcia, æ, fœm. gene. (the fountayne of prymesse and doctrine, and nourise of eloquence) a great and famous countrey, conteynyng these noble regions, Epirus, Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Locris, Acaia, Messenia, Laconia, Argos, Megaris, Attica, Bœotia, Doris, Phthiótis, Thessalia, Magnesia, Macedonia, & Thracia, All the whiche of late yeres were vnder the porke of Christes religion, and nowe alas, to the great discomfort of all perfecte christen men, are vnder the moste cruell subiection and seruitude of the great tyrannes the Turke, and become barbarouse, lyuyng in the beastely superstition of the fals prophete Mahomete.

Græciensis, se, of Grece, or comynge out of Grece.

Græcisso, are, to folowe the greke.

Græcor, áris, ari, to reuelle in banketynge and rybauldry.

Græcostasis, a place where ambassadours stode tyll they were sent for into the senate.

Græculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Græcus.

Græcula rosa, a certayne rose, no bigger then a violet. Plin. li. 21. ca. 4.

Græcus, ci, m. g. a man borne in Grece.

Græcus, a, um, of Grece.

Græca salix, redde willowe.

✠ Ad Calendas græcas, a prouerbe, signifyeng neuer.

Graiúgena, æ, com. g. a greke.

Grallæ, arum, crouches, stylts, or shaches.

Grallátor, ôris, m. gen. he that goeth on stylts or shaches.

Grallatórius, a, um, the adiectiue.

Grallatorius gradus, a great or longe stride, suche as one taketh that goeth on stylts.

Gramen, grámmis, neut. gener. grasse. some tyme all herbes togethet, the swarthe. also an herbe called Sanguinaria, Dactylon, or some Dens canis, of Dioscorides, Coronopus, that is to saie, crowes foote. It spredeth and groweth by knottes, and is more pleasant to beastes, than any other herbe or grasse: some take

ſtiche ſtitchwoort for the true graſſe, but they are
decetued.
Gramia, æ, f. g. a fleume in the eyne.
Gramioſi oculi, eies that be ſore of that diſeaſe.
Gramma, ătis, n. g. a letter, alſo idem quod ſcrupulum vel ſcrupulum, a ſcruple, the .xxiii.
part of an ounce.
Grammeus, a, um, of graſſe.
Grammoſus, a, um, growen with graſſe or herbes.
Grammaticus, triſyllabum, a chaunceliour.
Grammias, a precious ſtone, of the kynde of iaſpis, hauing a rounde white circle about it.
Grammatica, æ, or Grammatice, es, fœ. gen. grammer.
Grammatica, ôrum, the ſtudye or ſcience of grammer.
Grammaticè, an aduerbe, ſyke a grammarian.
Grammaticè loqui, to ſpeake congruely.
Grammaticus, maſ. ge he that teacheth grammer, or expounded authors, a profounde grammarian.
Grammaticus, a, um, pertaynyng to grammer.
Grammaniſta, a ſmatterer in grammer, a meane grammarian.
Grammatocyphon, phi, n. g. he that wryeth on his knee.
Grammatophylacium, cij, n. g. a place where the records or common wrytynges be kepte.
Gramine, a length, without breadthe.
Granarium, ri, neu. gen. a graynarde, wherein corne is kepte.
Granata, a royalme and citee in Spayne, lyeng nyge to the ſea called Mare mediterraneum, whiche was vnder the ſubiection of the Moores eyght hundred yeres. It the laſt, by the great wyſedome, polycie, and proweſſe of Fernando, and Eliſabeth, of famous memorye, late kynge and quene of Spayne, was ekeſ ones reſtored vnto Chriſtendome, and the Moores expelled.
Granatum, i, n. g. a pomegranarde.
Granatus, a, um, that hath many cornes or ketnelles.
Malum granatum, a pome granarde.
Grandebalæ arum, f. g. heares in the arme holes.
Grandæuitas, ătis f. g great age, auncientee.
Grandæuus, a, um, verey olde, auncient.
Grandeſco, ſcere, to ware great, to groowe.
Grandiculus, a diminutiue of Grandis.
Grandigro, aui. are, to go away apace.
Grandiloquentia, æ, f g.a ſtately eloquence.
Grandiloquus, a, um, eloquente, he that ſpeaketh as it were with a greatte magnifycence in wooꝛdes.
Grandinatus, a, um, hurt or wounded with haile.
Grandino, aui, are, to hayle, artyuely.
Grandinoſus, a, um, full of hayle.
Grandio, ri, ire, to make great.
Grandis, de, auncient or great, of great value,
Grandis natu, well ſtryken in yeres.
Grande æs alienum, great debte.

Grande gaudium, great ioye and myrth
Grandis ætas, auncientee.
Grandis littera, a great capitall letter.
Genus dicendi grandius, a moꝛe loftie and ample ſtyle.
Grandi pecunia mercari, to bye ſoꝛ a great ſumme of monete, to bie verey dere.
Grandis natu, a verale auncient or aged perſone.
Grandior virgo, a maide of a good bigge ſtature.
Grandior homo, a well aged man.
Granditas, ătis, f. g. aboundaunce of peres, auncientee.
Granditas verborum, ampleneſſe of wooꝛdes, hygh and loftie ſpeakyng.
Grandiuſculus, a, um, ſomewhat great, of a good ſtature or age.
Grando, inis, f. g. hayle.
Granicus, ci, m. g. a ryuer of Bithynia, at the whiche great Alexander ouerthꝛewe and put to flyght the power of Darius.
Granum, i, n. g graine or corne alſo the. 566. parte of an ounce.
Graphiárium, ij, n. g. a caſe, wherin penſels were kept it may be called a pennar.
Graphiaria theca, idem.
Graphice, es, f. g. caruyng in boꝛ, or other ſyke thynge.
Graphicè, properly, well and cunnyngly.
Graphicus, a, um, counnyngely, or perfectely wꝛought.
Graphicus homo, a proper man.
Graphis, graphidis, fœ. gen. the arte of poꝛtraicture, after Budeus, the deſcription or deſignation, or drawyng out of a wooꝛke that is to be made.
Graphium, ij, n. g. a penſell, wherwith men doe wryte in tables.
Graſſatio, ônis, robbyng.
Graſſator, ôris, m. g. he that by hygh wales lyeth in a wayte to robbe or ſlea men alſo an ex ſoꝛ ſonne.
Graſſatûra, æ, f. g. idem quod graſſatio.
Graſſoniæ, ſtinkyng ſauoures about a bodie.
Graſſor, aris, ari, to robbe or ſlea men paſſynge by the hygh wales. alſo to go or come on with a vyolent rage. Therfoꝛe in a ſodayn and vioꝛlent peſtylence, it is ſaied, Morbus graſſatur, the ſickeneſſe kylleth men in great numbꝛes ſoꝛ deynly and it is taken in the yll parte, or els in the good parte, and ſignifieth to goe earneſtly to a thynge.
Vt in ſe hac via graſſaremur, that we myght aſſayle the, or ſette vpon the this way, or after this faction.
Ad gloriam virtutis via graſſatur, he contendeth to come to glory by vertue.
Graſſari, ſometyme taken in the good parte ſoꝛ Procedere. An ſe iure graſſari non vi, id eſt, procedere. ſometyme to walke.

Gratabundus, a, um, and Gratans, antis, om. g. geuyng thankes, thankefull.

Grate, kyndely, thankefully, gratefully.

Grates, f. g. plur. thankes.

Agere grates alicui, to geue one thankes.

Gratia, æ, f. g. grace, fauour, sometyme it signifieth thanke, a benefite, a rewarde, peace, or loue, cause or respecte, prayse, authoritee, fauour.

Mala gratia, signifieth displeasure.

Mea, tua, vel eius gratia, for myne, thyne, or his sake.

Gratiam habere, to thanke, to bee myndefull of a benefyte, to haue mynde to requyte a benefyte.

Gratiam inire, to get thanke.

Ab eo gratiam hanc inibo, I will geat this thanke of him.

Gratiam referre aut reddere, to requite or doe one good tourne for an other, or one displeasure for an other.

Ad gratiam, for fauour, or to please.

Si quid benefacias, leuior pluma est gratia, If ye doe them any pleasure, they haue lyttell or no consideration at all.

Componere gratiam, to make at one, to reconcile.

Gratiam facere delicti, to pardone an offence, to forgeue.

Petere gratiam ab aliquo, to aske pardon or forgeuenesse of one.

Petere gratiam alicuius, to desyre to haue ones fauour and good wyll.

Apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, I will bryng you in fauour with Lentulus, or I wyll reconcile you to Lentulus, or make you at one with Lentulus.

Recipere in gratiam, to loue and take one into fauour agayne after some breache or varyaunce.

Redire in gratiam, to bee at one, to be reconciled, to come agayne in fauour.

Restituere in gratiam, to bryng in fauour agayne, to reconcile.

Redigere in gratiam aliquos, idem.

Retinere, or tenere gratiam alicuius, to kepe ones selfe in a mans fauour, to kepe one his friende. Gratias scribere, to geue thankes to one in writyng.

Cum illo magna est mihi gratia, He and I bee greate frendes, or we bee nowe throughly reconciled.

Cum illo nulla est mihi gratia, He and I be not frendes, Or he and I neuer loued together.

Tibi gratia est, I thanke you.

Ea gratia, for that cause.

Cupio gratiam tuam, I desyre to haue your fauour and good wyll.

Negligere gratiam alicuius, Not to passe whether he haue ones good wyll or not.

Iusiurandi gratiam facere, to discharge or quyte one of his othe.

Gratiæ, the graces, looke Charites.

Gratidia, the name of a woman of Naples in Horace.

Gratificor, aris, ari, to gratifie or doe a thyng thankefull: or to conferre a benefite, or to do a good tourne, to make one bounde to hym by dooyng some pleasure.

Gratiam gratificari, to doo a pleasure.

Gratificatio, ônis, f. g. a gratifying.

Gratiose, for fauour, cui opponitur Sordide, for brybes or gyftes.

Gratiôsus, a, um, verye thankefull. also in fauoure or credite with the people, gentil, pleasaunt.

Gratiosa amissio, a lycence to departe, purchased by vnlaufull fauour.

Apud omnes ordines gratiosus, in fauour, & well esteemed with all sortes of men.

Gratis, an aduerbe, betokenyng without reward, without desert, for nothyng.

Habitare gratis in alieno, to dwelle on an other mans grounde without payyng rent.

Seruire gratis, to serue without wages.

Gratis diligere virtutes, To loue vertues for theyr owne sakes, not for any aduantage or profyte.

Gratanter, thankefully.

Gratitûdo, dinis, f. g. kyndenesse.

Grator, âris, ari, to geue thankes to god with lyftynges. also to reioyce of good fortune. also to speake a thyng thankfully.

Gratuitò an aduerbe, signifyinge of good will, without benefite, freely.

Gratuitus, a, um, without rewarde, or wages.

Gratuita amicitia est, Frendshyp is a thyng that shoulde be without hope of recompence.

Innata est homini probitas quædam gratuita, There is ingendred in man, a certayne goodnesse or honestee, which is neyther allured with pleasures, nor hyred with profyte, but is for onely for the loue of vertue it selfe.

Mercenarius & gratuitus, contrary.

Gratulabundus, a, um, that doeth reioyce or geue thankes.

Gratulâtio, ônis, f. g. sometyme it signifieth a reioycyng of some good fortune happened to hym selfe, or to an other man. sometyme a geuyng of thankes.

Gratulor, âris, ari, to make ioye, and to bee testifie in woordes, that thou art gladde of the good fortune, either of an other man, or of thy selfe, to be glad or reioyce on ones behalfe.

Gratulor tibi, quod tam. &c. I am glad, that you so.

Gratulor mihi, cui hoc sæculo. &c. I am glad on myne owne behalfe. &c.

Gratulor tibi istum magistratum, I am glad that you haue that office. Elsewyse, Gratulor tibi ob istum magistratum, and De isto magistratu. Ioui, cæterisque dijs gratulatum, to geue

gre: dewoute thankes vnto Iupiter and the other gods.

Tibi de hac tua felicitate gratulor, I am ioyous on thy behalfe of this prosperite that thou arte in. Sometyme it signifieth to geue thankes vnto god, to praie or dooe our deuocion to god.

Aduentum gratulantur, They saied I was welcome, or that they were gladde of my comynge.

Gratulor tibi hanc rem, or Gratulor tibi in hoc, I am glad that this hath chaunced to you.

Gratus, a, um, that remembreth or recompenceth a good turne, agreable, delectable, kynde, thankfull, pleasaunt, acceptable, taken in the good parte, in good gree.

Memor & gratus.

Gratum se præbere, to shewe ones selfe thankfull and kynde.

Gratissimum mihi feceris, you shall dooe me a great pleasure.

Gratum & optatum.

Gratum in cibo, sauoury or pleasant in meate.

Gratum iucundo odore, pleasant with a delectable and swete sauour.

Grato animo esse, to haue a thankefull and kynde mynde.

Grauastellus, an auncient father.

Grauate, & grauatim, grenously, displesantly, peynefully, hardely, with an euell will.

Quim grauate pater dedit? With what an euell will did my father geue it?

Id grauate concessum est, That was hardely graunted, and with an euel will.

Grauatus, a, um, greued, bourdened, troubled with the murre or distillacion in the head. also he that doeth a thynge, as it were halfe against his will.

Grauatus somno, drousy for sleape, that he can scant holde vp his head.

Grauatus vulneribus, he that hath many sore or greuous woundes.

Grauedinósus, a, um, that hath an heauy heade, heauy or vnlusty, disposed to do nothyng, that hath the murre or pose, or that causeth it.

Grauédo, uédinis, f. g. heaunesse, greke, disease. also the murre or reume of the head.

Graueolens, lentis, that hath a very euell sauour.

Graueoléntia, æ, fœ. gen. stynche or stynkynge sauoure.

Oris graueolentia, a stinkynge breath.

Graueſco, scere, to be loded or bourdened, to wexe heauy.

Indies valendo graueſcit, he is euery daie sycker and sycker, he waxeth euery daie wors and wors.

Malis publicis indies graueſcentibus, The great euels and mischeues in the commune weale waxyng daiely more and more.

Graucons, cordis, he that hath a great herte.

Grauidus, aus, f. g. greauesse with childe, or with childe.

Grauido, aui, are, to get a woman with childe.

Grauidus, a, um, great with child, or with yong.

Grauida mulier, a woman with child.

Grauidam facere mulierem, to geat a woman with childe.

Grauida est é Pamphilo, she is great with child by Pamphilus.

Grauiloquus, he that speaketh grauely and seriously.

Grautonarium, a citee in Almayne called Wansbergh.

Grauis, heauy, grenous, peynfull, sore. sometyme substanciall, weighte, of great weighe or importaunce, graue, or haupnge grauitee, sage, discrete, contrary to lyghte or wanton. also great or puissant. sometyme olde or aged, sure or constant, plentuouse or full also stynkynge, haupnge a stronge sauour or plie apte, sometyme difficile and harde.

Terra grauis, lande loded with corne.

Grauis nuncius, One that bryngeth heauy tydynges.

Graue precium, an high prpce.

Grauis annis miles, an auncyente and aged souldiour.

Grauis senecta, impotent for age.

Grauí teste priuatus sum amoris erga te mei, I haue lost a substanciall witnesse of my loue towardes the.

Grauis Marte, great with chylde by Mars.

Morbo grauis, feeble and lapnte with the fits heuesse.

Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior, tanto sit ignoscentior, The more graue, sage, and discrete your wysdome is, by reason of your age, so muche the more ready let the same bee, to forgeue and pardon.

Grauis vinculis, laded with pyons and fetters.

Grauis somno, so heauy and drousy, that he can scante holde vp his head for sleape.

Grauis vulneribus, sore wounded.

Grauis vtero, great with chylde.

Graue absynthium, wormewood verye bitter, and vnpleasant in taste.

Grauis aduersarius, a sore and dreadfull enmy.

Aes graue, wedges or ingottes of golde or syluer. Grauis annona, dearth of corne.

Grauis armatura, a complet harneys, contrary to Leuis armatura.

Grauis author, a substanciall author of good authoritee.

Grauis halitus, a strong or stinkyng breathe.

Imperium graue & stabile, a fyrme or durable rule or imperie.

Grauis manus, a hande, full of money, or some other thynge.

Grauis paupertas, great neede, extreme powerte. Graues remi, great and mighty oares.

Grauis senectus, peynefull olde age.

Grauis supellex, goodlye and ryche stuffe of houses

houſeholde.
Vereor, ne tibi ſim grauis, I feare leaſt I trou ble you.
Grauius erit tuum vnum verbum quàm cen tum mea, You ſhall doo more with one worde, than I ſhall with an hundred: Or one woorde of your mouth ſhall more preuayle, than an hundred of myne.
Hæc dum incipias, grauia ſunt, Theſe thynges be harde tyll a man hath ones begun them.
Grauiſsimum anni tempus, the moſt daunge rous and perylous tyme of the yere.
Non dum audiſti, quod eſt grauiſsimum, you haue not yet heard the greateſt matter, or that is moſte heynous or greuous.
Grauis odor, a ſtronge ſauour.
Oratio grauis, graue or diſcrete wordes.
Grauis ſonus, a baſe or lowe ſowne.
Grauiſsima ſunt, ad. &c. they are of verye great efficacie, to &c.
Grauiſcæ, a caſtell of the Tuſcans.
Grauitas, ātis, f. g. grauitee, authorite, ſageneſſe, diſcreteneſſe of mynde, weyghtineſſe, heauy neſſe. alſo the greuouſeneſſe or greateneſſe of a thynge.
Grauitas odoris, the ſtrongneſſe of ſauour.
Grauitas doloris, the greatteneſſe of ſorowe or peyne.
Grauitas audiendi, auditus, & aurium, dul neſſe in hearyng.
Grauitas cœli, the vnpleſantneſſe of the ayre.
Grauitas oris, a ſtynkyng breath.
Grāuiter, & grauè, greuouſely, peinfully, heauy ly, ſubſtantially, muche wyſely, ſaddely.
Grauiter accipere, to take diſpleaſantly.
Grauiſsimè ægrotare, to be verye ſore ſicke.
Grauiter crepuerunt fores, the doores made a great creakyng or noyſe.
Nimis grauiter cruciat adoleſcentulum, He vexeth the poore ponge man to ſore.
Grauiter in aliquem dicere, to ſpeake ſharpe ly and rygorouſely agaynſt one.
Grauiter aliquid facere, to dooe a thynge diſ creetely and wyſely.
Grauiter increpare, to chide or rebuke ſharply.
Grauiter iraſci, to be verye angry.
Grauiter & acutè ſonare, contrary.
Grauiter diſſentiunt inter ſe, they are at great diſcorde and varyaunce betwene theym ſelues.
Grauiter ſpirare, to haue a ſtronge ſauour.
Grauiuſculus, a, um, the diminutiue of grauis.
Grauo, aui, are, to greue or burdeine, to lode.
Grauor, āris, ari, to be greued, or to take grees nouſely, to be lothe to dooe a thyng.
Quæ ſi quis grauabitur, whiche thynge if any man be diſcontented or diſpleaſed with.
Gregālis, le, of the ſame flocke or company, of the common ſorte.
Gregāles tui, thy companions.
Gregarius, a, um, of the common flocke or ſorte.
Gregarius canis, a curre dogge.
Gregarius miles, a ſouldiour taken at aduen ture, not choſen, a common ſouldiour, of ſmall eſtimacion.
Gregarius paſtor, the cheif ſheparde, whiche hath the charge of the hole flocke.
Gregātim, in ſundry flockes or companies.
Gremiāle, lis, n. g. an apron.
Grémium, ii, n. g. the ſpace betwene the two thighes, ſpecially of a woman.
Greſsibile, lis. n. g. apte to goe.
Greſſus, us, m. g. a ſteppe or goyng.
Superbus greſſus, a proude or ſtately maner in goeynge.
Greſſus, a, um, that goeth.
Grex, egis, m. g. a flocke, a route or company, a bende of men.
Grex hominum, a companie of men.
Dux gregis, a bull.
Grex equarum, a herde of maares.
Grillus, looke Gryllus.
Griphus, i, m. g. a nette, a riddle, an intricate darke ſentence, harde to be aſſoiled.
Gronni, people of Spayne.
Groſſapina, æ, f g. cotton.
Gróſſulus, li, maſ. gen. a ſpitell kygge, that is not rype.
Groſſus, i, m. g. a greene kygge.
Groſſus, a, um, great, groſſe.
Gruina, næ, f. g. herbe Robert.
Gruma, æ, f. g. a myddle place, from whens ye iiii. waies. Alſo a thyng, wherwith grounde is meaſured.
Grumulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Gruma.
Grumus, i, m. g. a barrowe or hilloche.
Grundio, and grunnio, iui, nii, ire, to grunte lyke ſwyne.
Grunnitus, us, m. g. a gruntyng of a ſwyne.
Gruo, grui, ere, to crye lyke a crane.
Grus, gruis, m. or f. g. a crane.
Grillus, i, m. g. a beaſt more than a graſſehop, whiche deſtroyeth corne, Grillus, is alſo Xe nophons ſonne.
Gryneus, a, um, of Grynia.
Grynia, a towne of Aetolia, in the borders of Ionia.
Gryps, gryphis, or Gryphus, phi, m. g. a gryfe or gryffon.
Grypus, i m. g. he that hath an hooked noſe like an haukes byll.

G ANTE V.

GVaiacum, a tree growynge in the ylo newe founden, the one called Cortera the other Hiſpaniola, whiche be not fa from the equinoctiall lyne, whiche tree is ve the toppe full of branches, the leaues verye ſmall, and meruailous grene it beareth fruite of the quantitee of a kylderde nut, hauynge wit in it a kernell, and without a thynne ſkale. There is of this tree thyee kyndes. The wood

wood of the one is hard & heup, within blacke, without pale coloured, haupng lynes somwhat russette. The other is somewhat whyter without, but blacke within, not in so great a compasse. The thyrde is white within and without, haupng verie small lynes, This wood boiled in water hath been founde an excellent remedy agaynst the frenche poches, and also the goute.

Gubernáculum, li, n. gene. the sterne or rother of a shyppe, and by translacion the gouernance of a common weale.

Gubernacula reipublicæ tenere, to haue the rule or gouernaunce of the common weale.

Accedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ, to com to beare a rule in the common weale.

Dejcere senatum à gubernaculis reipublicæ, To put the senate from the gouernance of the common weale.

Sedere omni tempore ad gubernacula reipublicæ, To be alwaies occupied in the gouernaunce of the common weale.

Gubernátio, ônis, f. g. the gouernyng of a shyp, the ruling of a common weale.

Gubernátor. ôris, m. gene. a mayster of a shyp. also a gouernour of a countrete, a ruler.

Gubernátrix, ícis, the feminine.

Guberno, aui, are, to gouerne, to rule.

Guesseli, beastes lyke to mise, whiche haue their doung as swete as muske.

Gula, æ, fe. gene, the gullette or weysande. somtyme gluttonye.

Gula follis, the nose of the bellowes, where the wynde cometh out.

Gulbocæ, the greene shales of walnuttes.

Gulosé, gluttonously.

Gulósus, a, um, gluttonous.

Gulosus lector, one that hath redde muche.

Gummátus, a, um, dressed with gum or rosen.

Gummatæ arbores, trees that bryng forthe gumme.

Gummi, neu. gene. vnderlined, gumme whiche droppeth from trees.

Gummínum, oyle made of gumme.

Gummátio, ônis, f.g annoyntyng with gumme.

Gummósus, a, um, that hath muche gumme.

Gurdi, orum, fooles.

Gurges, itis, m. ge. a swalowe or depe pitte in a water, or a goulfe. sometyme the streame. somtyme the perillous daungier of the sea. By trãslation, a naughty and wycked persone, haupng in hym as it were an hole sea of mischiefe.

Gurges cæruleus, the sea.

Gúrgito, aui, are, to swalowe or deuoure.

Gurgúlio, ônis, m. ge. the gullie or gargill of the throte bolle. It is also a worme that breedeth in garners, and eateth vp corne.

Gurgustiolum, li, n. g. a litteli cabyn or cotage.

Gurgustium, ij, n. gen. a darke and vile habitacion, a cabyn or cotage.

Gustatórium, ij, neu. gener. a place where men were wonte to banket.

Gustátus, us, m. ge. taste.

Gusto, aui, áre, to taste, to haue a lyttell knowlage or experience in a thyng.

Primis labris gustare, To tast or wete the lippes a litteli, to haue a litteli smacke or sauour of a thyng.

Gustare eius sermonem volo, I will heare what he will saie.

Gustus, us, m. ge. taste.

Veræ laudis gustum non habent, They haue no smacke or taste of trewe prayse and commendacion.

Gutta, æ, f ge. a droppe.

Guttátim, by droppes, one drop after an other.

Guttátus, a, um, that hath as it wer drops in it.

Guttans, antis, om ge. that droppeth awaie.

Guttulus, li, m. ge. a litteli cruet or lyke thyng.

Guttur, úris, n. ge. the throte.

Gutturósus, a, um, that hath a swollen throte.

Gutturnium, nij, n. ge. a lauer or pewer.

Guttus, i, m ge. a cruet or other lyke thynge, out of the whiche lycour is poured droppyng. also an oyle vessell.

G ANTE Y.

GYarus, i, or Gyara, æ, lowe Giarus.

Gyas, the name of a Troiane.

Gygæus, a lake of Lydie.

Gygémorus, a litteli hyll not far from Thessaly.

Gyges, the sonne of Dascylus, one of the seruauntes of Candaules, kyng of Lydia (as Herodotus writeth) or his companyon (as Trogus reherseth) was also kynge of Lydia, by this meanes. Candaules had a wyfe, whom for the inordinate loue he bare to hir, he supposed to be the fayrest woman liuynge. On a tyme he prayled his wyues beautee vnto Gyges, addyng therto, that he moughte the better beleue hym, he would cause hym to see hir naked. But Gyges refused, dissuadynge as muche as he could Candaules frõ that folye, with right wise exhortations. But Candaules obstinately persistyng in his folysche fantasy, dyd set Gyges in a secrete place, where he behelde his wyfe naked goynge to bedde. And as Gyges departed, the lady beheldc hym. And finally the mattier disclosed vnto hir by hir husbande, she intended to bee reuenged. For in that countrey it was an intollerable reproche to a man or woman, to bee seene naked. wherfore calling vnto hir such of hir seruauntes, as she specially trusted, she sent for Gyges: who beyng come, she purposed vnto hym this election, eyther he hym selfe to be slayne, or elles to prompte to slea Candaules, and take hir to his wife, and the realme with hir. which he abhorryng, and a good whyle resistyng, with sundry persuasions, at the laste he chose, rather than to dye hym selfe, to slea Candaules, as he dyd lyng in his bed, by the meanes of the queene, whom he tooke to his wyfe,

wyfe, and was kyng of Lydia. Plato lib. 2. de iusto, telleth, that Gyges had a ryng, of such vertue, that whan the bzoder parte therof was tourned to the palme of his hãde, he was seene of no man, but he myght see all thynges: And whan he tourned the ring on the cõtrary parte, he was hym selfe seene openly. by the meanes wherof he slewe Cãdaules, and cõmitted adulterie with his wyfe. There was also an other Gyges, a great graunt, & bzother of Briarẽus.

Gymnas, ãdis, f. g. exercise.

Gymnasiarchus, i, oz Gymnasiarcha, æ, m. g. the chiefe maister of ỹ schwle oz place of exercyse, the pzincipall of a hall, ỹ head of a halle oz colledge.

Gymnásium, ij, neu. g. a place where is common exercise of the body. somtyme a schoole house, a colledge oz hall, suche as be in the vniuersitees.

Gymnastes, he that teacheth chylderne to exercise them in wzastlyng, oz other sybe.

Gymnásticus, oz Gymnicus, a, um, belongyng to exercise.

Gymnastium, the acte of exercise.

Gymnisi ludi, plates exercised naked.

Gymnos, signifieth naked.

Gymnosophistæ, philosophiers of Inde, whiche went alwaies naked.

Gymnus, a beaste, whiche cometh of an hozse and an asse mare.

Gyndes, a great riuer of Assyria, which Cyrus caused to be diuyded into xlvi. chanelles oz streames.

Gynæconitis, that parte of the house, whiche serueth onely foz women.

Gynæconomus, the grekes called hym, that in olde tyme had the charge, to ouersee the numbze of guestes at feastes.

Gynæpritus, li, m. ge. a great louer of women, an amourous person.

Gynæcanthe, vitis alba.

Gynæciarij, they, whiche beyng in a house together with women, after cloath is made, doe clense it, and cut of the knottes of the thredes.

Gynæcêum, a nouretry, oz secrete place, where women onely doo abyde.

Gypsatus, a, um, playstered.

Gypsatæ manus, in Ciceros epistle of his seuenth boke to Trebatius, is taken after some interpretours foz white handes, oz after some foz deceiptfull oz crafty handes.

Gypso, aui, are, to playster.

Gypsum, i, n. g. playster.

Gyratus, turned rounde.

Gyrinus, i, m g. a tadpolle.

Gyro, aui, are, to compasse, oz go in circuite.

Gyrus, i, m. g. a circuite oz compasse.

Agere gyros, To turne rounde, oz to renne rounde, as a hozse doth in a carrire.

Ducere in gyrum rationis, to bzynge with in the compasse of reason.

Gytheum, a towne, whiche Hercules and Apollo buylded together, and the inhabitãtes of the same towne be called Gytheates.

HA, an interiection of chastysynge oz warnyng, that a thyng should not be doon.

Habéna, æ, foz. g. the rayne of a bzydell, sometyme it signifieth power oz rule.

Habenas adducere, To holde streicte the bzidell.

Habenas remittere, to slacke the bzydell.

Laxissimas habere habenas, to haue the bzydell at wille.

Tradere habenas alicui, To committe to one the authozite to rule oz gouerne.

Rerum habenæ traduntur Hasdrubali, the gouernaunce oz rule of the commune weale, was committed to Hasdzubali.

Habénula, æ, f. g. a litteli rayne of a bzydell.

Habentia, æ, f. ge. was vsed of olde wzyters, for the hauyng of a thyng.

Habeo, es, ui, ére, to haue, to holde, to possesse, to occupie, to esteeme oz suppose, to tarie, to dwelle, to handell oz intreate well oz yll, cruelly oz gentylly. Also foz seruare, to kepe diligently.

Habere, is often tymes vsed with aduerbes, whiche beyng spoken by a nowne substantiue, shoulde be the datiue case. As Negligenter habere parentes, foz Neglectui, to vse the parentes negligently. So Humaniter habere, for Humaniter tractare. Communiter res habere, foz Rerum communionem habere. Habere, foz Inuenisse. Spero me habere, qui hanc meo excruciem modo, I thinke I haue found a waie to vexe him and anger euery veyne in his herte, euen as I will my selfe.

Habeo audire, I can here, oz rather I muste here. Habeo policeri, I can promyse, oz I must promise.

Haberi aliquo numero, To bee had in some estimation.

Clodij animum perspectum habeo, I knowe oz I perceyue ryght well what Clodius intendeth. Habere bene seu male, to do oz fyndyng well oz yll, to bee in good health.

Bene habet, it is well.

Male me habet, it greeueth me.

Habere concionem, to preache, to declare a thyng to the people.

Habet eum arcte, he kepeth hym shoxt oz from libertee, he holdeth hym streicte.

Fortunas suas venales habuit, he solde all his goodes.

Frustra habere, to be decey[illegible]

Habet frustra, he is disappo[illegible]

Habere gratiam, to thanke. it is pzopzely in the mynde, whan we remembze suche benefites as we haue receyued, and haue a good will to requite the same agayne.

Iam habeo, I despise no moze.

In custodiis haberi, to be kepte in pzison.

Habere obuiã, to encounter oz meete with one.

Pensi habere, to take hede.

Prorsus

rorſus neque facere, neque dicere quicquam enſi habebat, he cared not what he did, nor what e ſpake.
rincipatum habere, to be more excellent.
abere quæſtui rempublicam, To minyſter the ealth publike for his owne profite.
abere delectum, To muſter, and take vp men o the warre.
habere rationem, to haue regarde or conſyderaon.
habere rationem cum terra, to labour the earth, o be occupied in manurynge and tyllyng of the rounde.
Res ita ſe habet, the thynge is at this poynt, the matter is in this caſe.
habere rem cum muliere, to meddell with a oman.
habere rem cum aduerſario, to contende.
e munditer habere, to bee cleanly.
ermonem habere, to common or deuiſe.
habeo tibi fidem, I beleue the, I truſt the.
Nunquam ſecus habui illam, atque ſi me ex nata ſſet, I neuer entreated hir otherwyſe, than yf e had been myne owne naturall daughter:
arce ac duriter ſe habere, To lyue ſparyngely nd hardely.
Nimium te habui delicatum, I haue brought the o to nyerly, I haue made to muche of the.
egre habet, he is diſpleaſed or diſcontented.
habet eos ſomnus, they are a ſleape.
habere in tenebris, to kepe in a darke houſe.
Ibi habet, he dwelleth here.
habeo dicere, I can ſaye ſomewhat.
Hec habui de amicitia dicenda, This muche I ad to ſaye concernyng amitee and frendſhip.
icut plerisq; mortalium habentur, as it chanth moſte commonly amongeſt men.
Reſpondendum habeo, I muſt anſwere. Lyheſ Præcipiendum, tolerandum, dicendum haeo. Deportatum habere, to haue caried away.
Verbum habuimus Curionem, Curio was vehemente agaynſt vs.
Habet res admirationem, The thynge is wonerfulle.
Habere ætatem, to leade ones lyfe Alſo to bee of good age.
Bene habere ætatem, to lyue pleaſantly.
Bonum habe animum, bee of good cheere.
Habere in animo, to thynke, to intende, to purpoſe, to bee mynded.
Dicebat ſe nonum habere annos, He ſayed he was thyrtye [illegible] olde.
Animum [illegible]es habet, This thyng vexeth or troubleth me, or maketh me carefull & penſiue.
Quæ nos anxios habent, whych thynges make vs aſtonied.
Quos authores habet, whiche authoures he doeth folowe
Belle habere ſe, to be merye and in good helthe.
Bonum ciuem illum ſemper habuit, he founde hym alway a ryght good citizen.
Bonum cælum locus habet, the place ſtandeth in an holſome ayre.
Habere caſtra, to campe.
Nullam mei cogitationem habuit, He neuer thought on me, he had no regarde to me at all.
Compertum habere, to knowe ſurely, to haue ſure proofe of a thyng.
Habere conſilium, to conſult, to hold a counſell.
Ne quem conſcium ſuorum haberet, that none of his companyons ſhould knowe it.
Vt intrantium exeuntiumque conſpectum habeat, that he maie ſee theim that go in and out.
Certamen habere cum aliquo, To contende or ſtriue with one. Likewiſe Habere controuerſiam and contentionem.
Conſtitutum habere, To haue throughly determined.
Conuiuium habere, to kepe a feaſte.
Meam culpam habeto, Blame me, laye the faute on me.
Curæ rem aliquam habere, to take good hede of a thynge.
Curſum ſecundum naues habuere, the ſhyppes had proſperous ſayling.
Indelitus habere, to loue one tenderly, to make one his derling, to bringe vp wantonly.
Derelictui habere, to neglecte, to take no hede of a thynge.
Deſpicatum, and deſpectui habere, to deſpiſe, to contemne, to ſette naught by.
De Cæſare ſatis hoc tempore habeo dictum, I haue ſpoken ſufficiently of Cæſar, for this tyme.
Dignum me habuit, he thought me wourthye.
Habeat me ipſum ſibi documento, Leat hym take me for an example, or leat hym take an exaumple of me.
Habet dolorem capitis, His head aketh, he hath the head ache.
Pro haud dubio habitum eſt, it was thought for a ſurette, or they thought ſurely.
Habet effigiem, he is lyke.
Expertem conſiliorum omnium illum habebat, He made hym priuie to nothyng: or he kepte ſecrete from hym all that euer he intended or wente aboute.
Habui excuſationem, I cleered, or I excuſed my ſelfe. Habere fidem apud aliquem, to be in credite with one.
Habere fidem alicui, to beleue, to truſte.
Gratiſſimum habent, They delyte greately, they haue a great pleaſure.
Quod apud alios gratiam habet, whiche thyng to ſome is acceptable and pleaſaunt, or pleaſeth ſome well.
Habere honorem alicui, to honor, to reuerence one. Habet honorem, he hath attayned the office or aduancement.
Hebere honore, for In honore, To haue in eſtimation or reuerence.
Iuſeſtum habere, to vexe, to trouble.
Immunitatem omnium rerum habent, they be chary

charged with nothyng.
Impune habere, to escape quite.
Iter hac habui, my iourneye late this waie.
Nullo loco habere, to set naught by.
Vt hodie diem luculente habeamus, That we maie this date be merry and make good chere.
Habere ludibrio, to mocke, to skorne.
In magno negotio habui, he endeuored or laboured earnestly.
Ad manum habere, to haue in a redyneſſe.
In manibus, and ſub manu habere, to haue in hande.
In matrimonio habere, to marry.
Si ita me haberem, if I were in that caſe.
Hoc male habet virum, this greeueth the man, or greeth hym by the ſtomache.
Quæ te nunc habet ſolicitudo? what is it that maketh you ſo heauy or carefull?
Nullum momentum habere, to be of no weyght or importance, to helpe nothyng to the purpoſe.
Habeo hunc morem, or hoc moris, this is my faſhion or cuſtome.
Eius naturam habet, he is of his nature, he is kynde to him.
Notam impudentiæ habere, to be noted for an impudente perſone.
Habui numerum ſedulò, I remembred well the numbre.
Offenſionem habet, it dooeth diſpleaſe.
Odium in aliquem habere, and odio habere aliquem, to hate.
In ore habere, to ſpeake oftentymes, or muche of a thyng or perſone.
Habere religioni, to make conſcience, to make ſcrupulous.
Scis quo modo tibi res habet? wil't thou knowe howe the matter ſtandeth with the? or dooeſt thou knowe howe thou ſhalt be handled?
Parum habuit hoc facere, he thoughte it but a ſmall thyng or ſpight matter this to doo.
Nihil ſecretum alter ab altero habebant, They kepte nothyng ſecrete the one from the other.
Sic habeto, perſwade your mynde thus, bee you ſure of this, or knowe you th s for a ſurete.
Sic habere ſine, put the caſe, or ſuppoſe it ſo to be.
Sub ſigno habere, to kepe ſake, as it were vnder locke and kaie.
Omnes ſolicitos habui, I had all my houſeholde or meyny, as buſy as coulde be.
Studiò ne id ſibi habeat: Dooth he that of purpoſe or for the nonce?
Hoc tu tecum tacitò habeto, keepe this ſecrete to thy ſelfe, and tell it to no man.
Habeo tibi res ſolutas, I haue paied the.
Habe tibi, take it to the.
Vacationem militiæ habere, to make a reſpite of warre.
Bene habent tibi principia, thou haſte a good beginnyng, thy beginnyng goeth well forwarde.
Habeſit, of olde writers vſed for Habeat.
Habeſſus, a citee of Aſpria.

Hăbilis, le, kete, apte, handſom, mete, conuenient.
Habilis enſis, an handſome ſworde.
Habilis locus pandendis retibus, a fete place to lape or ſpreade their nettes in.
Habilis frumentis terra, a grounde or lande apte to beare corne.
Hăbile cundendo ferrum, yron mette to be beaten and knocked with an hamer, as when it is well het in the forge.
Habilior, the comparatyue, more able or mete.
Hăbilitas, ătis, f. g. abieneſſe, ketenelle, aptenelle, handſomeneſſe.
Hăbitabilis, le, that maie be inhabited.
Hăbitĭculum, li. n. g. and Habitatio, onis, f. g. a dwellyng place or habitacion.
Hăbitior, ôris, more corporate, in better plyght or lyking, more full of fleſſhe, rounder, more plumme.
Eſt paulo habitior, he is somewhat fat, rounde or in good lykyng.
Habitatio, onis f. g. habytacion, dwellyng.
Hăbitător, óris, m. g. a dweller and byder in a place, an inhabytante.
Hăbito, aui, are, to dwell.
Grauiter increpuit tanti cenſorem habitare, He blamed ſharpely, that a cenſoure ſhoulde dwell in ſo coſtely an houſe, or in an houſe of ſo great rent.
Triginta aureis dixiſti eum habitare, You ſaied that the houſe, wherin he dwelleth, coſte xxx. crownes: or that he paieth. xxx. crownes for his houſe rent.
Bene habitare, to dwell in a cõmodious place.
Habitare laxè & magnificè, to dwell in a ſumptuous and great houſe.
Qui in foro habitant, whiche doo none other thyng, but continually pleade matters in the common place.
Tecum habita, dwell at home, lyue at thyne owne coſte or charge.
Habitare ad occaſum, to dwell towarde the weſte.
Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, whoſe countinances I doo continually beholde.
Habitūdo, tudinis, f. g. the ſtate, plyght, or lyking of a body.
Habitudo corporis, the plyght or lykyng of the body.
Graciles habitūdo, the ſlender ſtate of the body. Tenuis habitudo, ſpare or leane ſtate.
Quæ habitudo eſt corporis? Howe rounde or fatte, or in howe good ſtate or lykyng is my body?
Habitus, us, m. g. the fourme or ſtate or diſpoſition of the bodie, ſometyme of other thynges alſo apparaple, the faſion or countenaunce of a man.
Lugubri habitu venerat, he came arayed in mournyng apparaple. Alſo it ſignifieth a propertie or qualitee, which a man hath conceyued by education, longe exercile or cuſtome.

Habitus

Habitus loci, the situacion of a place.
Habitus verborū, the garnyshyng of wordes.
Habitu aliquo se augustiorem facere, to make hym selfe more honorable with some kynd of apparaile or ornamente.
Permutare habitum cum aliquo, to chaunge apparell with one.
Residere in malum habitum, to fall or turne to an ill state or disposicion of the bodie.
Habitus, a, um, had, rompted.
Habita est semper eius soror, she was alwaies taken to be hir sister.
Vt patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, As farre as I coulde perceyue by the facion of your father.
Habitus est tibi hic honor, Thou haste this rewarde or promocion geuen the.
Duro imperio habitus, ouer roughly or cruelly handled.
Habitus magnæ authoritatis, greately estemed, or in great reputacion.
Habraham, is interpreted father of many dyuers people.
Hac, hyther: sometyme by this place, this way.
Ita nunc hac, an illac eam, sum incerta consilij, Now whether I maie goe this waie or that waie, I am vncertayne.
Hac non alia successit aggrediamur via, this way it cometh not to passe, leat vs nowe assaye an other facion.
Hac iter est, my iourneie lyeth this waie.
Hactenus, hytherto, so muche, to this tyme.
Sed hæc hactenus, but this much haue we spoken of the matter.
Hadramitani, people of Sicilie.
Hadria, æ, fœ. g. a citee of Italy on the sea syde, by the which the sea betwene Italye and Slauonie, was named Mare Hadriaticum.
Hádria, æ, m. ge. a bosome or gulfe of the sea, or the sea it selfe, called Hadriaticum.
Hadrianopolis, a citee of Thracia.
Hadriánus, a noble emperour, in all sciences excellently learned, he was after Christus incarnacion. 109. peres, and reigned. xxi peres.
Hadrobolum, li, n. g. a kynde of sweete smellyng gumme that groweth in Media.
Hebudes, are fiue yles beyonde Scotlande. ii. daies sayling.
Hedera, looke Hedera.
Hederátius, a, um, looke Hederatius.
Hædile, or Hœdile, lis, neu. g. a stable, wherin kidds be kepte.
Hædillus, li, m. g. a littell kidde.
Hædinus, a, um, of a kidde.
Hædina caro, kidds flesche.
Hædui, people of Fraunce, whiche bee now called Burgonions, and Burbonoises.
Hædulus, li, m. g. a littell kidde.
Hædus, or Hœdus, i, m. g. a kidde.
Hædi, be also certayne sterres.
Hæliolæ, a kinde of excellent grapes, of colour betwene purple and blacke.
Hæmogogon, the Pionie.
Hæmacátes, a stone of a bluddy colour.
Hæmanthinum vitrum, a kynde of glasse.
Hæmatites, æ, m. gen. the sanguinarie or blould stone, whiche beeyng rubbed, will bleede.
Hæmodes, an hyll of Lycia.
Hæmon, a Thebane.
Hæmonia, the countrete called Thessalia.
Hæmorrhagia, a disease muche lyke the Emoroides, but somewhat differing from it.
Hæmorrhoia, æ, f. g. idem quod Hæmorrhois.
Hæmorrhois, roidis, fœm. gen. a disease in the fundement, like teates or wartes, out of the whiche issueth bloude called Emoroides or piles. also a serpent, of whom if a man be stryken, he bleedeth to death.
Hæmus, looke Aemus.
Hærba, looke Herba.
Hærbaceus, a, um, looke Herbaceus.
Hærbarius, looke Herbarius.
Hærbesco, scere, looke Herbesco,
Hærbidus, a, um, & Hærbosus, a, um, looke Herbidus, & Herbosus.
Hæredíolum, dioli, neut. gene. a diminutiue of Hæredium.
Hæredípeta, dipetæ, m. g. a crauer of gooddes, flatteryng men to be their heyre.
Hæreditarius, a, um, pertepnyng to inheritance, or that cometh by inheritaunce.
Bona hæreditaria, gooddes whiche doo come by inheritaunce.
Hæreditarium nomen, compng by succession.
Hæréditas, átis, fœm. gen. inheritaunce or succession.
Hæreditas caduca, lande fallen by exchete to the lorde, of whom it is holden.
Hæreditatem adire, to take possession of his inheritaunce.
Hereditatem auertere, auferre, eripere, deторquere, To geat ones inheritaunce wrongfully from hym.
Hærédium, dij, n. ge. lande, wherin a man hath a state of inheritance, or rather a littell ferme, manour, or piece of grounde.
Hæreo, si, ére, to cleaue or sticke to a thyng. sometyme to doubte, to stoppe or bee at a staye, to styche in the dyers, whā one can not dispatche or rydde hym selfe of a busyneſſe.
Hæret in te omnis culpa, All the blame is put in the or all the blame is layed on thy necke, or resteth in the.
Perij, lingua hæret metu, Alas that euer I was borne, my tungue is tyed, or I can not speake for feare. likewise Vox faucibus hæret.
In complexu alicuius hærére, to hange vpon one imbracyng hym.
Hærére in equo, to syt on the horsebacke.
Pugnus in mala hæreat, Leat thy fyst lyghte on his cheke, or gene hym a bose on the eare.
Hærens in terga Romanus, The Romayne

fouldiours purſuynge theym harde at thyr backes.
Sed illud nobis hæreat, But leat vs haue this alwaie in mynde.
Peccatum hæret in eo, the faute or blame reſteth in hym.
Hæret Gneo Pompeio, he cleaueth to Cneius Pompeius parte.
Hæret in ſalebra oratio, by tranſlacion whan one ſtoppeth and can go no further.
Hærere apud meretricem, to loue an harlotte ſo inordinately, that he can not bee out of hir company.
Vt hæream in aliqua parte apud illam, That I maie be an hanger on in one parte or other with hir.
Hærebat nebulo, The knaue was in doubte, and coulde not tell what to ſaie.
Hæret hæc res, this mattier is in a perplexitee, or ſtycketh in the briers.
Hæres, édis, com. ge. an heyre, or he that ſucceedeth one in his landes or goodes.
Hæredem ſcribere, to make one heyre by teſtament.
Hæredes ſecundi, heyres in remainder.
Hæredem inſtituere ex deunce, to make one heyre of a leuen partes of his gooddes.
Hæreſco, ſcere, to ſtycke faſte, or be thruſt in.
Hæreſiárches, an arche heretike.
Hæ'reſis, is, fœ. ge. a ſect, an hereſy, a fyrme opinion either in good or yll.
Hæréticus, ci, m. g. an heretike.
Hæſitátio, ônis, f. g. doubt.
Hæſitántia, æ, f. g. idem.
Hæſitantia linguæ, ſtuttyng.
Hæſitátor, ôris, m. ge. he that doubteth or wotteth not what to doo.
Hæ'ſito, aui, are, to ſtycke in, to doubt, to feare, to ſtagger.
Hæſitare lingua, to ſtammer or ſtutte.
Hæſitare inter lætitiã & metũ, to wauer, or to be in a mammeryng betwene gladneſſe & feare.
Hæſitare & cunctari.
✠ In eodem ludo hæſitas, prouerbially, thou art in the ſame daungier that I am, or thou art as muche troubled or wrapped in the briers as I am.
In eo maximé hæſitabat, he ſtucke moſte in this poincte.
Hagiógrapha, holy ſcripture.
Hagiographus, a writer of holy ſcripture.
Hagios, holy.
Hagnos, pure, cleane.
Halalcómene, or Halalcomenæ, a towne of Bœotia.
Halcyon græce, and (as Varro ſaieth) Halcedo latine, the daughter of Æoluus, and wife of Ceyx, whom ſhe beholdyng to be drowned, for ſorowe drowned hir ſelfe. wherefore the poetes write, that they were bothe tranſformed into byrdes, and called Halcyones, reade before in Alcyones, vede the deſcripcion of theis birdes. Plí. lib. 10. cap. 32.
Halcyóneum, ei, a certayne medicine, whiche is made of the neſtes of the birdes Halcyones.
Halcyóneus, a, um, of Halcyon.
Halcyonei dies, looke Alcyon.
Halec, halécis, n. & f. ge. a fyſſhe called an heryng. alſo a ſauce made of fyſſhe.
Halécula, æ, f. ge. a litteil hearyng, a pilcharde.
Hales achne, the herbe called Spuma ſalis.
Haléſina, a citee of Sicilie.
Haleſina regio, a countreie, wherin is a well, the water wherof beeyng alwaies quiet a playne, yf one ſtandyng by it doo plaie on a ſtaune, or other lyke pype, the water in the well will eyſe as it daunced, in ſo muche that at the laſt it wyll mounte and renne ouer the byrmes of the well: and the pype ceaſſyng, the water will fooryth with fall and become quiete.
Haleſus, a ryuer and hill not farre from Ætna.
Halia, a nymph of the ſea.
Haliacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.
Haliæ'etus, a kynde of egles that haunteth about the ſea. It is taken of ſom for a faulcon, of ſome for a goſſehauke: but I take it to be rather that wee call an oſpreye, whiche birde, when he hoouereth ouer a fiſhe pon'e, all the fiſhe turneth vp their beleeſ: and he taketh his praye: and therfore is verie hurtfull to fiſhe poolis.
Hálica, looke Alica.
Halicácabus, an herbe called of the apothecaries Alkekengi, the frenche me name it Coqueret.
Halicallios, called alſo Dorion ſtrichnus, and erithros, an herbe holſome againſt all diſeaſes of the bodie, as Xenocrates affirmed.
Halicaſtrum, tri, neu. ge. a kynde of ſedge, vide Col. lib. 2. cap. 6.
Halicarnáſſus, a citee of Caria, whiche was ſometyme chiefe of all the countreie.
Haliéutica, orum, n. ge. bookes conteynyng the propertees of fyſſhes.
Halimon, mi, neu. gene. a thorne lyke to a white thorne, growyng by the ſea ſyde, and hath leaues lyke to an olyue tree, but they be broder. other deſcribe it thus, to be a ſhrubbe, apte to hedge with, ſomewhat lyke to the bremble, called Rhamnus, without prickles, hauyng a harde leafe, but ſomewhat broade, and groweth in hedges and places nere the ſea. of this herbe ſpeaketh Dioſco. lib. 1. Theophraſtus, lib. 4. & 7. de cauſis. Paulus lib. 1.
Halipleumon, a fyſſhe of the ſea.
Hálinon, ni, ople of Almons.
Haliphlæos, a tree, hauyng ſo bitter fruite, that no beaſt but ſwine will touche it.
Hálipleumon, a certayne fyſſhe.
Halito, aui, are, to vapour out, to ſende out a breathe.
Halituoſa, thoſe thynges, which may be auoided by the pores.
Hálitus, us, m. g. breathe or vapour.

Effare

Eſtare extremum halitum, to dye, to geue the laſte gaulpe.

Noxius terræ halitus, an vnholſome vapour that ryſeth out of the earthe.

Halius, liádos, fœm. gene. a certayne ſmall ſhip or bote.

Halizones, people of Paphlagonie, ſo called becauſe they are inuironed about with the ſea.

Hallucinor, áris, ari, to be in a dreame, to be deceyued, to erre, or to take a mattier wronge, to take one thing for an other. loke Allucinor.

Hallus, li, m. g. or Hallux, úcis, m. g. the great toe, whiche lyeth ouer the next toe.

Halmades, bee olyue bearies, condite in bryne, as Varrius affirmeth, who ſaieth, that Colymbades bee they, whiche doo ſwymme in theyr owne oyle, all be it (as he ſaieth) men doo confounde the one name with the other.

Halmas, the herbe Polygonon.

Halmyris, a kynde of colewoortes, criſpe and deintie to eate.

Halo, áui, áre, to ſende forth ſauour, to breath.

Halo, ônis, fœm. ge. a myſte, whiche ſometyme happeneth to bee about the moone, in maner of a rounde circle.

Halonesos, an yle in the ſea Ægeum, nere to Thracia.

Halophanta, or Holophanta, æ, m. g. a great liar.

Halosis, ſis, f. g. captiuitee.

Halter, eris, or Halterę, êris, a plummette or weight of leade, whiche daunceers on cordes do holde in theyr handes.

Halus, li, fœm. gener. an herbe called of ſome Colonea.

Halycarnaſus, looke Halicarnaſſus.

Halycus, looke Halyæcus.

Halys, a great ryuer of Paphlagonia.

Hama, æ, fœm. g. a great hooke vſed in citees to pull downe houſes in daunger of fyre.

Hamadryades, nymphes or fayries of the woodes.

Hamulus, le, pertaynyng to an hooke.

Piſcatus hamulis, fyſhyng with an hooke, or angling.

Hamatus, a, um, to bee furnyſhed with hookes.

Hamati munera, gyftes or preſentes that be geuen for aduauntage.

Hamax, æ, f. g. a planette called the vii. ſterres.

Hamaxampeus, parte of the ryuer Hypanis.

Hamaxobii, a people of Sarmatia, ſo called for their harde and rygged lyfe.

Hamilcar, looke Amilcar.

Hamiota, æ, m. g. an angler, or a fyſher with an angle or hooke.

Hamites, æ, ma gene. a precious ſtone lyke the ſeame of a fyſſhe.

Hammon, onis, m. g. Jupiter in the Egyptian tongue.

Hammonis cornu, a precious ſtone, of colour like golde made eſteemed in Aethiope.

Hammoniacum, and Hammonitrum, looke Ammoniacum.

Hamo, aui, are, to croke.

Hamonium, nij, maſcu. gener. a darke ruddy colour.

Hamotrahónes, fyſhers, or they that drawe the bodies of dead men with hookes.

Hámulus, li, m. g. a litell hooke. alſo a crooked inſtrument that ſurgions vſe.

Hamus, i, m. gene. a hooke. ſometyme a chayne. alſo a thynge made of yron, that ryche men ſet about theyr coffers. It is alſo an yron combe, wherwith they kembe flaxe or hempe.

✠ Semper ubi pendeat hamus, let thy hooke hange alwais, thou mayſt happe to haue ſomewhat: hope ſtill, for in ſpare cometh grace.

Hanapis, a ryuer of Scythia.

Hannibal, the ſonne of Hamilcar, the moſte noble and valiant capitayne of the Carthaginenſes, who making warre with the Romanes ryual peres, contended with them in proweſſe and policie, wynnyng from theim their dompnions in Spayne and Italye. Finally, beyng vanquiſhed by Scipio, he fled to Antiochus kynge of Aſia, afterwarde to Pruſias king of Bithynia, of whom vnder the colour of amitee, he was betrayed, and ſhoulde haue been deliuered to Flaminius, that tyme ambaſſadoure to Pruſias. But Hannibal perceyuyng it, chooſyng rather to dye, than to come into the handes of the Romayns, toke poyſon, whiche he kepte for that purpoſe, ſayyng, Leat vs delyuer the Romains from the care and feare, which they haue of vs, with a fewe mo wordes of indignacion, and ſo dyed, before he mought be delyuered. ſome write this name without, H.

Hanno, a noble man of Carthage, which perſuaded theim to make peace with the Romaines, but he could not be hearde.

Hanum, or Hanus barbatus, a veſſelle with a great bealy, wherin wine or water was wont to be brought to the table.

Haphe, es, fœm ge. a colour on the body, lyke to theim that be leprous. alſo the caſtyng of duſt on the wreſtlers, after they were annoynted with the ſwete oyle. Alſo the topgning of wreſtlers whan they meete togeither. Pollux taketh it for the fyrſt dyng of any thyng.

Hapſus, ſi, m. g. an handefull of woulle, or other lyke thynge.

Hara, æ, fœ. g. a ſwynes ſtye or cote. Alſo a place made for geeſe to ſytte abroode in.

Harena, vide ante in Arena.

Hariolátio, ônis, f. g. a ſoothſaiyng.

Hariólor, aris, ari, to diuine, geſſe, or tell thynges before.

Hariolus, li, m. g. a ſoothſaier.

Harma, a village in Beotia vnfrequented, called of theim a carte or chariotte, looke the prouerbe, Vbi per Harma fulgurauit.

Harmala, of ſome is taken for the ſede of rue.

Harmodius, and Ariſtogiton, two notable ci-

ncens of Athens.
Harmodorus, a poete.
Harmónia, æ, f. g. harmonie or melody.
Harmónicus, a, um, pertepnyng to harmonie or melodie.
Harmonides, a Troiane carpenter, whiche made the shippes that brought Paris into Grece.
Harmosini, certayne magistrates in Sparta, which chastised the frowardnesse of women towarde theyr husbandes.
Harpaction, a kynde of brymstone.
Harpagium, the towne, where (as the Greekes feigne) Ganimedes was taken awaie.
Harpago, aui, are, to take by violence.
Harpágo, ônis, m. g. a grapple of a shippe. also a coupers instrument, wherewith he dyqueth on houpes, an addise. also a hooke or instrument, wherwith they take vp thynges fallen into welles or pyuers, a dragge.
Harpalice, a womans name, the daughter of Harpalus, kynge of Thrace, and queene of Amazones.
Harpalus, a traytour, whiche forsooke Alexander, and fledde to Athens.
Harpasa, a towne of Asia.
Harpastum, i, n. g. a facion of great balles lyke to a foote balle.
Harpax, âcis, m. g. a grapplyng yron for to claspe shippes togyther. Also a polle with an hooke on the ende, that shippe men vse.
Harpax, agis, ma. ge. idem quod Vertifillum, a wherue.
Harpe, es, f. g. a swerde lyke to a sythe, suche one as the poetes feigne Mercurie to cutte of Argus heade with all, and Perseus the head of Medusa.
Harpocrates, the god of silence.
Harpocratem reddere, to put one to silence.
Harpocratis meminisse, to kepe silence.
Harpyiæ, monstruous byrdes, haupnge maidens visages, and talons of a meruaylous rapacitee. wherefore menne that bee rauenous and great gatherers of gooddes, be named sometyme Harpyiæ.
Haruga, a sacrifice.
Haruspex, ícis, m. g. a diuinatour, or teller of thynges to come, by lookynge in beastes bowelles. Also he that obserueth tymes in doynge of thynges.
Haruspica, æ, the feminine of Haruspex.
Haruspicina, æ, f. g. the arte of hym that is a diuinatour.
Haruspicinus, a, um, pertepnyng to diuination.
Haruspicium, ij, n. g. the diuination or tellynge of thynges to come by lookynge in beastes bowelles.
Hasdrubal, a noble capitayne of Carthage.
Haspis, idis, the bowynge made lyke a circle in the roufes of houses, or of a wheele.
Hasta, æ, f. g. a speare: sometyme it is taken for open sale of gooddes, because a speare was pitched where suche sale was made.
Hastam abijcere, signifieth to leaue suite, to dispayre of the matter in variaunce, to mistrust his matter and geue ouer.
Hastæ puræ, were without yron, and in the olde tyme were geuen for a pryce to them that vanquished first in battayle.
Subire sub hasta, to be solde.
Hastárium, ij, selling vnder the standerde.
Hastátus, a, um, that vseth or beareth a speare.
Hastati milites, speare men in the fore front of the battayle.
Hásticus ludus, rennyng at the tilt with speares.
Hastile, lis, n. g. a speare staffe.
Hastula, æ, f. g. a litrell speare, a launcyn.
Hastula regia, an herbe called also Asphodelus, and Albucus, looke there.
Hau, an interiection of the minde being troubled.
Haud, in no wyse.
Haud abs re, not without a cause.
Et haud cõmodi est, it profiteth hym nothyng.
Haud consuetudine hoc facis, you were not wont to doo this.
Haud dubiè, without doubte.
Haud dudum, not longe sens.
Haud ferme inuenias, a man can scantly fynde.
Haud ita decet, it is not semely.
Haud mora, immediately, without delay, foorthwith.
Haud immerito, not without a cause.
Haud perinde, not so muche.
Haud stulte sapis, ye are no small foole.
Haud procul abfuit, it lacked but litell.
Haud secus, none other wyse.
Haud quaquè, no, not.
Haud inuitò, wyllyngly.
Haud nihil, some thyng.
Haurio, si, sui, rij, rire, to drawe or take out, to here, to see, to take a thynge gredily, to waste, to fatigate or make weery, to make empty, to consume, to endure or suffre, to drynke, to swallowe, to let out, as in woundynge to make one bleede.
Hausit cœlum, he began to take breath.
Hausit corda pauor, feare made theyr courages faynte.
Hausi dolorem acerbissimum, I tooke or conceyued verye great heuinesse.
Haurire supplicia, to suffer punishements or peynes.
Haurire artes, to learne good sciences.
Calamitatem haurire, to endure or suffer misserie and trouble.
Haurire cibos, to eate and swalowe downe meate gredily.
Flamma aut incendium multos hausit, The fyre consumed and deuoured many.
Auribus gaudium haurire, to heare glad and ioyfull tydynges.
Latus alicuius haurire, to geue one a great wounde in his syde.

Laude

Laudes haurire, to gette or wynne prayse.
Haurire lucem, to be borne.
Poculum haurire, to drynke vp.
Vt solidos hauriant tauros, That they coulde swalowe downe whole bulles.
Hauritorium, ij, neu. gene. a whele of a well, or a bucket, or any thing, wherby water is drawen out of a welle.
Haustrum, i, n. gen. a wheele of a well to drawe water with.
Haustus, us, masc. gen. a draught in drynkyng, a suppyng, a drawyng vp of water.
Haustum facere, to drynke.
Exiguis haustibus bibere, to drynke a litteli at ones.
Haustus, a, um, drawen, taken out, swalowed, drowned, supped, or drunke vp.
Haustæ mari naues, shippes sunken or drounded in the sea.

H ANTE E.

HEana, næ, fœm. g. a foundacion, also basyng of a shippe.
Heautontimorumenos, the name of one of the comedies of Terence, which is as muche to saie, as tourmentyng hym selfe.
Hebdomas, dómatis, or Hebdómada, æ, f. gen. a weke. also the noumbre of seuen in dayes, yeres, or other tyme.
Hebe, hebes, the daughter of Juno, who was butler to Jupiter before the raupshyng of Ganimédes, and she was called of the Paynims the goddesse of youthe.
Hebenouichon, the herbe called Capillus veneris.
Hébenus, i, fœ. gen. or Hébenum, i, neu. gen. a tree, wherof the woodde is blacke as geare within, & it beareth neyther leaues nor fruite, lyke Ebenus.
Hebeo, ui, ére, to bee dull.
Hebes, hebetis, om. gen. slowe, dulle.
Hebetiores aures, eares somewhat dulle of hearyng. Likewyse Oculi hebetes.
Hebes ac rudis.
Hébetem reddere aliquem, to make one slow, heavy, or dull to doe any thyng.
Gusta hebes, that is not quycke in taste.
Hebes atque pecus, as dull as a beast.
Dolor hebes, that greueth not sore.
Hebesco, scére, to waxe more dull or slowe.
Hebescit acies authoritatis, his authoritee decayeth for lacke of vse.
Hebetáno, ônis, f. g. a dullyng.
Oculorum hebetatio, the dulnes of the sight.
Hebetátrix, tricis, fœm. gen. that maketh dulshe or dull.
Hebetesco, seu Hebetasco, scere, belongeth properly to the eyes, to bee dull in syght. also as the edge of a knife is dull.
Hebeto, áui, áre, to make dull or blunte, some-

tyme for Hebeo, to bee dull or saynt, as the stomake whan it is diseased.
Hebetúdo, tudinis, f. g. dulnesse or dullyshnesse.
Hebtónes, of men in olde tyme were called pynt sothes.
Hebræi, Jewes whiche came of Abraham.
Hebráicus, a, um, an hebrician, or of hebrue.
Hebron, a village by Hierusalem.
Hebrus, a ryuer in Thrace, into the whiche Orpheus head was caste: It is nowe called Mariza.
Hecale, the name of a verye poore woman.
Hecameda, the daughter of Tesinor, whiche was geuen to Hector for a gifte.
Hecate, a name of Diana, Juno, or Proserpina. It is also the name of the daughter of Perses, a woman of notable cruelnesse, whiche poysoned hir owne father. An other Hecate, was daughter to Perseus and Asteria.
Hecatombe, bes, fœ. g. a sacrifice, wherin were kylled an hundred beastes.
Hecatompilos, the thicke citee of Parthia, whiche had an hundred gates.
Hecatompolis, lis, fœ. ge. a countrey hauyng an hundred citees therin.
Hecatompus, pi, ma. gene. he that hath an hundred feete.
Hecaton, an hundred.
Hecatonchiros, ri, m. gen. he that hath an hundred handes.
Hecatontarchus, tarchi, masc. gene. a capitayn of an hundred men, a centurion, or petie capitayne.
Hécta, æ, fœm. gene. the perynge of a man and a litteli puffe, whiche ryseth in bread, whan it is bake. sometyme it signifieth a trifle, a thyng of no value.
Hic homo hectæ me facit, This man setteth nothyng by me, or estemeth me nothyng.
Héctice, es, or Héctica, æ, f. gen. the feuer that consumeth.
Hector, oris, the sonne of Priamus, the most noble and valiant of all the Troians.
Hecuba, the wyfe of Priamus kynge of Troie, daughter of Cysseus kynge of Thracia, a woman of noble courage and moste vnhappy fortune. For hauynge all hir soonnes & husbande slayne, hir fayre daughter Polyxena kylled vpon the graue of Achilles, hir other daughter Cassandra taken prisoner, beholdynge the noble citee of Troie bourned, hir selfe in captiuitee, hir youngest soonne Polydorus kylled: she finally waxed madde, and dyd byte and stryke all men that she met, wherfore she was called dogge, and at the last was hir selfe kylled with stones by the Grecches.
Hecubæ sepulchrum, a promontory of Thrace.
Hecyra, a mother in lawe, and the name of a comedie in Terence.
Hédera, æ, f. g. yuye.
Hederáceus, a, um, of or belongyng to yuy.

Hederalis herba, the herbe pute.
Hedériger, a, rum, that beareth pupe.
Hederósus, a, um, full of pupe.
Hedicrum, cri, n. g. a parfume of ſweete oyle, whiche maketh one to haue a pleaſaunte and fayre colour.
Hedioſmium, a mynte.
Hedioſmos, mi, m. g. an herbe called a mynte, or ſpereminte.
Hedonius, expence in volapteuous thynges.
Hedra, a ſeate, vnde cathedra.
Hedui, people in Fraunce, nowe called Burgonions, looke Hædui.
Hedypnois, in Plinie ſemeth to be dentdelyon, or prieſtrowne.
Hedyſmata, um, n. g. ſweete ſauces.
Hegeſias, a philoſophier of the ſecte called Cirenaica, who with his eloquence dyd ſo vehementlye ſet fooyth the incommodities of mans lyfe, that many, whiche hearde hym, kylled theym ſelfes.
Hegeſipile, the daughter of Olorus, kynge of Thrace
Hegeſippus, a ſtorie writer.
Hegeſiſtratus, one of Epheſus.
Hegeuinatia, a citee of Germanie called Gnitz.
Heheu, an interiection of ſorowe.
Hei, an interiection of ſorowyng or wailynge, ſometyme of erhortyng.
Hei mihi, alaſſe for me that euer I was borne.
Hélulo, aui, are, to waple cryng out.
Heibunion, nij, neut. gene. idem puod Dictamum.
Helciarius, ij, ma. ge. a ſhypman that drayeth thynges of great weyght into a ſhyppe with ropes, or one that drayeth the ſhyp to the ſhore, or from the ſhore.
Hélcium, ij, neu. gen. the harneys of carthorſes, wherby they drawe.
Helcýſma, átis, n. g. the refuſe or ſcomme of ſiluer after it is tryed out.
Helei, a famouſe people of Peloponeſus, whiche had the rule of the plaies called Olympici.
Hélena, æ, or Helene, es (the daughter of Iupiter and Leda, wyfe of Tindarus kynge of Lacedemonie) for hir wonderfull beautee, was twyſe rauiſched. Firſte at the age of nyne yeres by Theſeus: afterwarde by Paris the Troiane, than beyng wyfe vnto Menelaus, whiche was the onely occaſion of the tenne yeres ſiege, and fynall deſtruction of the moſt famouſe citee of Troye, with the deathe and loſſe of moſt noble princes, and of people innumerable. looke more in Troia.
Helenium, nij, n. g. an herbe commonly called Enula campana, in engliſhe Heirycampane.
Hélenus, a Troiane.
Heliades the daughters and the ſoonne of Nereꝛa, that is to ſaie Phaetuſa, Lampetia, and Lampetuſa, whiche lamented ſo muche the death of theyr brother Phaeton, that therwith they dyed, and were tranſformed (as poetes feigne) into trees, out of the whyche cometh the gumme called Electrum, in engliſhe ambre, wherof beades be made.
Helias, the prophet of Thelbis of the countrey of Arabie, a leuite of the tribe of Aaron. He dwelt in Galiad: for Thelbis was an habitacion dedicated vnto prieſtes: in the tyme of his byrth, his father Sobac dyd ſee in a viſion, that men apparailed in white dyd cal the childe, threwe hym into the fyre, and gaue to hym a flame of fyre to eate. The father reſpyted, went to Heruſalem, and ſhewed his viſion to the prieſtes: and he that gaue anſwere, ſayd vnto hym: beware thou diſcloſe it not. The declaracion of this childe ſhall bee lyght, and his worde a demonſtracion, and ſhall iudge Iſrael in the ſworde and fyre. This is that Elias, that brought fyre thyrſe out of heuen, and bare rayne in his tongue, and was taken vp into heauen in a fyry ſtorme. That whiche is wryten more of Elias in the Bible, maie be there redde.
Helice, a citee of Achaia, ſwalowed vppe of the ſea.
Helicon, a mountayne in Beotia, dedicate to the muſes.
Helicéres, and Helicæ, rynges and hoopes, that menne and woomen vſed to hange at theyr eares.
Heliocaminus, ini, m. g. a ſollar ſet in a ſunny place, where the heate of the ſunne may be receiued, whiche was vſed in the olde tyme.
Heliócopis, the name of a nymphe.
Heliochrýſos, an herbe, haupnge a yelowe floure, a marygolde, or rather that herbe, whiche is called Chryſanthemon.
Heliodorus, a famouſe Rhetorician of the Grekes.
Heliogabâlus, ſuppoſed to bee the baſtarde ſonne of Antonius Caracalla, emperoure of Rome, and (as Lampridius writeth in his lyfe) of Semiamitra: or as Egnatius writeth, of Scenodes, his coſen: he was made emperour after Macrinus, and Diadumenus, beyng but a bope of .xvi. yeres olde. He ſo muche exceaded in deteſtable lechery, and promoyned of vyle perſones, and rybaldes: that fynally he was hated of all men, and at laſte dragged and drawen thorough the citee of Rome, and throwen into the ryuer of Tiber. Albeit he was warned afore of aſtronomers, that he ſhoulde dye a violent death: and therfore had prouided ropes of ſylke (yf nede were) to hange hym ſelfe, ſwordes of golde to kylle hym ſelfe, ſtronge poyſons in Iacinctes and Emeraudes to poyſon hym ſelfe, yf he were inforced. Moreouer he made a verye hygh towre, haupnge the flooꝛe of boordes heuered with plaates of golde, and bordered with preciouſe ſtones, from the whiche, he would throwe hym ſelfe

ſelfe downe, whan he were pourſewed. But all this notynge auayled, for he was ſlayne by knaues. More of hym maye you reade in the lyfe of Alexander Seuerus, which I dyd tranſlate into Engliſhe, and called it the ymage of gouernance.

Helophyton, ti, n. g. the herbe ſmilax.

Helopos, pi, maſcu. gene. the herbe Helitropium magnum.

Heliotacte, es, f. g. idem quod ebulus.

Heliopolis, a citee in Grecia, called alſo Corhinthus. An other in Egypte, an other in Sicile, where Chryſippus was borne.

Helioſcoptum, a littel tree lyke a fygge tree, with leaues lyke a plane, but greatter and blacker. After Plinie it is a kynde of ſpurge, haupnge leaues lyke pourſelane, wherin culuers greatly delite.

Helioſchinum, ni, n. g. an herbe lyke to ſmallage, whiche groweth in watry groundes, and hath but one leafe. Plin. li. 19 cap. 8. but ſome thinke it to be ſmallage it ſelfe.

Helioſcopium, called alſo Herba ſolaris, becauſe the flower of it turneth awaye with the ſonne, both at his riſynge and goynge downe: yet although the day be cloudie. Plin. & Var.

Helis, lyke Elis.

Heliſæus, the prophete of Abelmuth, of the lande of Rubim: whan he was borne in Galgalis, the towe of golde in Delom cryed ſo loude, that he was heard at Hieruſalem. Ano the prieſt ſayed, that it ſignified, that a prophete was borne that daye, whiche ſhoulde diſſolue and breake in peces, images heried and caſt of metrall. Was by meruailes almighty god ſhewed by hym, whiche ye maye reade in the Bible.

Helius, a mans name. alſo the ſonne.

Helitis, a certayne kynd of the oſſall or flower of braſſe, when it is molten. Dioſc.

Helix, icis, f. ge. of ſome is taken for a kynde of wyllowe tree, of ſome for Iuie.

Hellanodices, cæ, m. ge. the iudge in any game or contencion.

Hellas, adis, a riuer & countreie of Acaia: Greece was ſo called of Hellen, Deucalions ſonne.

Helle, the daughter of Athamas kynge of Thebans, whiche was dzowned with hir brother Phrixus in the ſea by Byzance.

Helleboroſus, a, um, he that hath receyued or taken to muche of the herbe called Helleborum.

Helleborum, i, n ge. or Helleborus, i, m. gen. an herbe, the roote wherof pourgeth melancolye. looke in Elleborus

Helleborus albus, neſyng pouder.

Helleborus niger, ſette wozte.

Helleborum edere, is a prouerbe ſpoken to men, which are verie melancolye, or ber wylde brayned.

Hellen, the ſon of Deucalion, of whom the Gretes were named Hellenes.

Helleſpontus, is the fyrſt part of the ſea, whiche dimideth Europa from Aſia, and is in breadth but. vii. furlonges, whiche lacketh one furlonge of a myle. It is nowe called Brachium ſancti Georgij.

Helminthobotane, the herbe Abrotonon, good to kill wormes.

Heloi, in hebrue ſignifieth god almyghty.

Helops, opis, maſc. gen. a certayne fyſhe, idem quod Accipenſer.

Helorus, a ryuer in Sicile. alſo the ſonne of the ryuer Iſter, ſlayne by Iaſ.

Heluari, rauenous eaters.

Heluatia, æ, f. g. a garment, whiche was vſed in Lydia, and was of the colour of a cowes hyde.

Heluatio, ônis, fœ. g. gourmandyſynge or tyrannous rauyng.

Heluellæ, arum, f. g. ſmall wooztes or herbes.

Heluéolus, looke Heluolus.

Heluetij, people called Swiſſers, or Dutches, by deſpyte of warres, enemies to all mankynd, ſubiectes neyther to god nor to prince, as redie for money, to ſerue as well Turkes as chriſtian princes.

Heluo, ônis, m. gen he that in eatyng and drynkyng, ſpendeth all his ſubſtaunce, a ruffian, ſometyme a glutton only.

Heluo librorũ, an inſaciable reader of bokes.

Heluo patriæ, a vicious perſone, that deuoureth the common treaſure, and deſtroieth his countreie.

Heluor, ãris, ãri, to eate rauenouſely, to rauen, to deuoure, to conſume.

Gurges, atque heluo.

Heluolum vinum, claret wyne.

Heluus color, betweene red and white, like the colour of clothe, called frenche taunye.

Heluolus, a, um, A diectiuum, of that colour.

Heluolæ vuæ, grapes of that colour.

Helxine, xines, f. ge an herbe called pelitorye of the wall. alſo the woode called withwind.

Helymus, and Panopes, the companyons of Eneſta kyng of Sicile.

Hem, an interiection of blamyng, diſdeignyng, meruaylyng, or ſhewyng, exclamation or tryſtyng to.

Hem ſerua, howe take heede.

Hem, for Ecce, as,

Hem libero, loe, I deliuer the.

Hem Danum tibi, Se ponder is Danus.

Hem, is vſed alſo in pitying, as can Chryſis? hem. Is Chryſis dead in deede? alaſſe for pitie. Alſo in aunſwerynge: as,

Hem, quid eſt? howe what is the mattier?

Hem Simo, Oh maiſter Simo.

Hem, in reioyeyng, and ſignifieth, heydate, or ſome ſuche lyke thyng.

Hem aſtutias, Oh ſubtyll deuyſe, Ironicè.

Hemereſios, that dureth but one day. alſo a table, whiche Pamphilus, Apelles maiſter, peinted in one daie.

Hemeridion, whiche dureth but one daie.

Hémeris, a kynde of trees, whiche beareth maste.
Hemerobius, one dates sustinaūce. Also a wo3me o3 flie, whiche lyueth but one date.
Hemerocalles, lilium syluestre. Diosc. li. 3.
Hemerodromus, i, m. gene. a courrour, which renneth many myles in one date.
Hemicadia, vesselles called a tperce, halfe an hog3 gces heade.
Hemichōrium, rij, n. g. halfe a daunce.
Hemicrānea, æ, fœ. g. a peyne in halfe the heade called the migrim.
Hemicrānicus, i, mascu. gene. he that hath the migrim.
Hemicyclus, i, mas. gene. a compasse chapie, o3 halfe a circle.
Hemidrachmium, mij, neu. gene. idem quod Triobulum.
Hemina, heminæ, f. g. a measure, which is halfe Sextarius, tenne ounces of measure, which lacketh. ii. ounces of our halfe pynt, and conteyneth in weyght of oyle. ix. ounces, of wine. x. ounces, and of hony xv. ounces.
Hemina, idem quod Cotyla, lohe there.
Heminarius, a, um, that is of the measure called Hemina.
Hemipléxia, idem quod Paralisis, pause in halfe the bodye.
Hemineron, a kynde of saulte fishe, called also Pelles, & saperda Cosacinus.
Hemionos, Mandragora magice.
Hemiola, læ, f. g. gayne of all and halfe as muche, As pf of. iiii. s be gotten. vi. s.
Hemiolus, li, m. g. a proporcion in arithmetike, conteynyng the whole numbre and halfe that numbre, as. iii. to. i. xv. to x.
Hemiónium, ij, n. ge. o3 Hemionitus, nitidos, fœ. ge. the herbe, whiche is commonly called Hartes tunge, as Leonicenus supposeth, it is good agaynst all peces.
Hemis, halfe.
Hemisphérium, ij, n. g. halfe the compasse of the visible heauen o3 firmament, halfe a circle.
Hemistichium, ij, n. g. halfe a verse.
Hemitogium, gij, n. g. halfe a gowne.
Hemitritæus, an halfe tercian feuer, whose cours is euery. xxvi. houres, o3 which hath the course of a tercian.
Hemitrichon, a kynd of salte fishe.
Hemodes, certayne pies in the douche sea.
Hemorrhois, lohe Emorrhois.
Hemus, a great mountayne in Thrace, nyghe to the sea Propontis, whiche is syxe myles in height.
Hendecasyllabus, a verse of. xi. syllables.
Hendiadys, lohe Endiadys.
Henetia, was sometyme vsed for Venetia.
Heniochi, lohe Enyochi
Hénula, æ, f. g. a lyttell chapell.
Heo, an interiection, hoe in callyng one.
Hepar, hépatis, n gen. latine dicitur lecur, the lyuer. also a certayne fysshe.
Hepatárius, a, um, pertenyng to the lyuer.
Hepática, an herbe called Lyuerwoo3t, reade after in Lichen.
Hepáticus, a, um, of the lyuer, o3 that is disseased in the lyuer.
Hepatites, a pzecioule stone of the figure of the lyuer.
Hepatitis the herbe called Eupatorie.
Hephestites, æ, m. g. a stone, which representh ymagenas, a myzrour o3 glasse dooeth.
Hepiolus, li, m. g. a flye lyke a butterflye, whiche flieth at nyght into the leame of a candell.
Hepsema, muste boyled to the thyzde parte.
Hepta, seuen.
Heptagoniæ, the name of a place.
Heptapâchys, the measure of. vii. cubites.
Heptaphillon, an herbe called tozmentyll.
Heptaphônes, a certayne hauen, o3 rather a dalkyng place, o3 place of exercise at Olympia, of that seuen voyces.
Heptaphleuron, ri, n. g. an herbe called Plātayn.
Heptápolis, lis, was sometyme the name of Aegypte, by reason of seuen cities that were fyld in it.
Heptáporus, a pyner by Trope.
Heptápylos, that hath seuen gates.
Heptemimeres, where a syllable naturally long is made longe in a verse, whiche dooeth happen in the begynnyng of the fyrst foote.
Heptéres, a galley hauyng seuen rewes of oors.
Hera, ræ, fœ. g. the name of Juno. It is also the maistresse of a famyle o3 housholde. It is also an herbe called Clarie.
Heraclea, a towne in the confines of Europe, an other in Italy, an other in Sicile, an other of Ponte, called nowe Naxio pontus. It is also a cittee of Lydia, wherof the touche stone is called Heraclius lapis.
Heracleon, o3 Heraclion, an herbe lyke to Origanum, It groweth in watepe places, and hath a flower lyke a lyly, and whan the flower is fallen, it hath an head lyke a poppe. It is also an other herbe growyng in plaisshes, hauyng a lyttell stalke, whiche exceedeth not foure fyngers hygh, hauynge a red flower and leaues lyke Coziander. This herbe healeth all woundes, yf it be layd vnto them. Heracleon, is the stone Magnes.
Heracleo, a notable theefe o3 robber.
Heracleótici, a kynde of crabbe fish.
Heracleon, a grammarian of Egypte, which wrote commentaries on Homere and other.
Heracleopolis, the name of three cittes, one in Egypte, an other not farre from Pelusium, the thyzde not farre from the mouth of Nilus.
Heracleotes, æ, one of Heraclea.
Heracleoticus, & Heraclius, a, um, of Heraclea Heracleotica nux, a walnutte.
Heraclius lapis, the lode stone, & also the touche stone. It is vsed prouerbially for one that hath a fyne witte, and an exacte iudgement.

Hera-

Heracleus, the name of dyuers emperours.
Heráclia, æ, f. g. a kynde of the water lyly, called Nenuphar, hauyng a whyte flower.
Heraclides, the name of a philosopher of Pontus, a sophister of Licia, a grammarian of Sicile, and of a famous peincter of Macedonie.
Heráclitus, a philosophier, which alwaies wepte whan he beheld the people, consideryng how busy they were to gather treasure, and how negligent in the well bryngyng vp of theyr chyldren. His warkes of a purpose were obscure and harde to be vnderstande. An other of that name was an excellent renner.
Herba, æ, fœm. gen. an herbe. also generally all thynge that groweth on the earth, not beynge woodde. sometyme a weede. sometyme grasse.
Proiectus in viridi herba, laied alonge in the greene grasse.
Herbam dare, aut porrigere, where a man yeldeth him, or confesseth him to be vanquished.
Seges in herba est, the corne is bladed or new shot vp aboue the grounde.
Herba paralysis, the smalle dapsle.
Ars herbaria, the knowlage of the simples.
Herbáceus, a, um, of herbes or grasse, that groweth or springeth vp lyke an herbe.
Herbáre, to bryng forth herbes.
Herbárius, and Herbaria, he or she that dooeth gather herbes for phisitions. also he which knoweth the propreties of herbes, and maketh medicines of theim.
Herbárius, a, um, perteinyng to herbes.
Herbásco, or Herbésco, scere, to make herbes or weedes to growe, or ware into an herbe.
Herbidus, a, um, full of herbes or grasse.
Herbidus color, the colour of herbes, greene.
Herbifer, ra, um, that beareth or bryngeth forth herbes or grasse.
Herbigrada, æ, fœm. gen. a snayle that goeth on the grasse.
Herbilis, le, that belongeth to herbes, or that is fedde with herbes or grasse.
Herbilis anser, a grased goose.
Herbósus, a, um, full of herbes or grasse.
Herbin, a citee of Sicile, called Saincte Nicolaus.
Hérbula, æ, f. g. a little herbe.
Herbulum, the herbe Erigeron.
Hercæus, a, um, one of the surnames of Jupiter
Hercinia, a great woodde in Germanie, the which is in bredth nyne dayes iournèye, and in length sixty daies iournèye, as Cesar writeth. Pomponius Mela affirmeth it to be sixty dayes iourney in length.
Hercisceor, sceris, sci, or Ercisceor, sci, to make partition betwene coheyres, and to assigne to eche of theym theyr portion. Thereof cometh Familiæ herciscundæ, a tittle in the digestes of the lawe ciuile. looke Ercisceor.
Hercle, or Herculè, a woorde vsed to ornate a sentence in maner of an othe, as god helpe me, truly, in faythe,

Meâ quidem herclè certè in dubio vita est, Without doubte my lyfe is in daunger in deede.
Herculanium, a towne of Campaine.
Herculânus, or Herculeus, a, um, of Hercules.
Herculanus morbus, the falling sickenesse.
Herculanus nodus, a certayne knotte harde to bee vndooen, whereby a subtyll question or sillogisme maie be signyfyed. Festus Pompeius writeth, that in olde tyme the custome was, that whan the newe maried byride went to bed, she shoulde be gyrte with a woollen gyrdell, knyt with Hercules knot, whiche the housbande for good luche shoulde vndooe in the bedde, that he myghte bee fortunate in getting of childzen. For Hercules is reported to haue. 72. soonnes, and one daughter, as Aristotle writeth De natura animalium, lib. 7. cap. 6.
Herculeana pars, & Herculeus quæstus, It was the custome of men in olde tyme, to auowe the tenth part of theyr goodes vnto Hercules, and that tenth part was called Herculeana pars.
Herculea, an herbe commonly called Millium solis, of Dioscorides, Lithospermon.
Herculeè, valiantly, myghtyly, strongely, lyke Hercules.
Herculeius, a Romaine, whiche fauoured the parte of Marius.
Hercules, seemeth to bee a generall name gyuen to men excellyng in strengthe, all other of their tyme. Cicero De natura deorum, writeth, that amongest auncient writers were founde sixe Hercules. Varro affirmeth, there were thre and forty. Finally there is no notable mention made but of two, the one called Hercules Aegyptius, or Libycus, whiche is supposed to bee Osyris, of whom is written hereafter. The other (long after hym) was sonne of Jupiter & Alcmena, called Alcides by his proper name. And for his incomparable strengthe and labours (taken for the common profit of mankynde) he was named also Hercules. All be it Berosus affirmeth Hercules to bee the sonne of Osyris, and kynge of Aegypte, and was called Hercules Libyus, because he conquered Libya. Saynct Hierome on the tenthe chapiter of Genesis writeth, that this Hercules perfourmed the twelue notable labours, which poetes write of, and not Alcides, soonne of Alcmena. The fyrst labour (as Diodorus writeth) was the sleayng of a lyon in the woodde Nemea, that farre exceded all other lyons in greatnesse, whiche moughte not be slayne with mettall, nor stone, wherfore he was constreigned to slea hym with his handes. The seconde labour was the kyllyng of Hydra the monster, in the kennes of Lerna, whiche had a hundred neckes with serpentine heades. And whan one was stryken of, there dyd aryse eyghtesoones two other heades. The thyrd labour was the taking

of the great wylde boze of Erimanthus, whiche wasted the countrest of Arcadia, and all people dzadde him. But fynally Hercules tooke hym a lyue, and bearynge hym on his shoulders, brought hym vnto kynge Euristheus. The fourthe laboure was the battayle, whiche he had alone with the great noumbze of men called Centauri, that were of great strength, and swifte as hozses. All theym he slewe, whan they assaulted hym. The fyfth was the takynge of the great harte in rennynge, whiche foz his swiftenesse had his hoznes gylted. The sixte was the destruction of the bzydes Stymphalides, whiche consumed the frutes and grayne of the countreies adioygnynge. The seuenthe was the makynge cleane of the halle of Augeus, beynge full of dounge, the whiche Hercules perfourmed by wysedome, bzyngynge the ryuer Pygnio throughe out the hall. Which by the swyfte course of the streame in one daye, caryed awaye the doung, without any reprothe vnto Hercules. The eyghe was the bzyngynge of a bull from Creta into Grece, drawynge hym alonge the sea. The nynth was the takynge of Diomedes kynge of Thracia, and castynge hym to his hozses, who feedynge theim with mannes flesshe, was hym selfe of them deuoured. And after Hercules breakynge those wylde hozses, and makynge theim gentyll, bzoughte theym to Euristheus. The tenth labour was his voiage into Spayne, and sleayng of Gerion and his soones, and takynge the great kyne, whiche he gaue to a kyng in that countrey, who continually after warde, dyd perely offer in sacrifice, to the honour of Hercules, one of the bulles, that came of those kyne. The eleuenth, was his goeyng into hell, and fetchynge thens Theseus and Perithous, and bzyngynge with him in a chayne Cerberus, the dogge of hell, haupnge three heades. The twelfth and last labour was the taking of the golden appulles, out of the gardeins Hesperides, & sleaynge the terrible dzagon, whiche continually watchyng kepte those appulles, which were called golden foz the beautee of theim. Some saie they were sheepe, whose fleeces were of the coloure of golde, and the dzagon signifieth the diligence and strength of the shepeherde, whiche kepte theim. These were the twelue labours of Hercules, wher of grewe this prouerbe,

↛ Herculei labores, where the labours doo seme impossible to be atchieued.

↛ Herculis cothurnos, was vsed foz a prouerbe, wherein a thyng of little importaunce was set foorthe with great eloquence oz other thynge, solemne, more apte foz a greatter mattier. as one shoulde put Hercules hosen on a chyldes legges. Wherwith accozded the saiynge of the wyse kyng Agesilaus, whan one commended to hym a Rhetozician, which by his crafty eloquence made trifles and small thynges to seme great. The kyng answered, That fowler deserueth no praise, which putteth a great shoe on a verale ipttel foote, meanyng thereby, that the woozdes shuld as well accozde with the mattier, as the garmente with the persone. This is so common a vyce nowe a dayes amonge studentes of eloquence, that in wzityng and speakynge, they seeme to pzepare the hose befoze they knowe the measure of the legge, whereon they wyll put it.

Hercules Gallus, as Lucianus wryteth, was in the olde tyme in Fraunce, an Image made lyke an olde man, with a balde head, and wzinkte, his heare verie whyte, the skynne of his face cruelled, and as it were bourned with the soonne, wearynge on him a lyons skynne, and bearyng in his ryght hande a great clubbe, in his lefte hande a bowe, a quiuer at his backe, drawynge after hym a multitude of people, tyed by theyr eares, with a litteli chayne wrought with aumbze and golde, but they were so easily tyed, that laughyng and with good cheere they wyllyngely folowed, and as it seemed, would not bee louse: and the other ende of the chayne was tyed at Hercules tungue, who looked towardes theym with a laughyng countenance. This ymage signified eloquence, whiche foz the puissaunce thereof, resembled rather Hercules than Mercurie. And his age betokened, that foz the most parte eloquence is substantiall and vehemente. That Hercules, oz rather eloquence dzaweth men by the eares tyed to his tounge, signifieth the affinitee betwene the tounge and the eare: and theyr glad and voluntary listwyng, signifieth with what delectation eloquence dzaweth men vnto hir persuasions and exhoztations.

Herculis genitura, the herbe called myrtus sylwestris.

Herculis sanguis, id est, crocus.

Herculis farina, id est, Irion.

Herculis portus, a citee of the Massilians, called nowe Villa Franca.

Herculis turris, a citee of Cyrene called Zuyra.

Herculeus, a, um, puissant oz myghtie.

Herculeus morbus, the fallynge sickenesse.

Hercynia, looke Hercinia.

Here, foz heri, yesterday.

Herebus, the deepest place in Helle. Looke Erebus.

Heri, yesterday.

Hericius, ij, m. g. an yzchyn oz hedgehogge.

Herilis, le, pertaynynge to the lozde oz master.

Herilis filius, foz Filius heri.

Herifuga, æ, m. g. one that renneth awaie from his master.

Herillus, a philosophier of Calcedonie, the scholar of Zeno, whiche put the chiefe goodnesse in science and knowlage.

Herenaceus, cei, and Herix, icis, mas. gen. an hedgehogge.

Herlinus, one of the Centaures.

Herma, æ, m. g. an ymage of Mercurius. It is taken also foz a firmamente oz establyshynge.

sometyme

sometyme the balaste of a shyppe. It is also an ymage, the head whereof may be chaunged.

Herma, be also ymages sette or layde on sepulchres.

Hermæa, after Ptholomee, the vttermoste citee of the iesse Assyne. After Mela, a promontory of Mercurie, called Cabo de Nubia.

Hermaphroditus, the soonne of Mercurie and Venus. Also he that is bothe man and woman.

Hermagoras, a famous rhetoryan of Sofia.

Hermathena, was twoo ymages togyther of Mercurie and Minerua.

Hermeas, a famous capitayne vnder Antiochus magnus.

Hermenij, a people by Colchos.

Hermerótes, tum, small ymages, properly of litle chyldren with wynges.

Hermes, mis, or metis, Mercurie.

Hermes trimegistus, the name of a famous philosopher of Egypte.

Hermæsi, a confection made by the Persians with hony, myrhe, saffron, the wyne or iuyce of dates, the kernelles of pyne appuls, whiche beyng taken of a man with myrhe, and of women after they be conceiued, shall bryng forth children in personage and witte very excellent. Democritus writeth of a hyne medicine, by the whiche chyldren, faire, good, and fortunate, shall be begotten.

Hermiona, a towne of Greee.

Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helene, beyng a chylde, was by Tindarus, the father of Menelaus, in his absence affiaunced to Orestes, the soonne of Agamemnon. but afterwarde she was maryed by hir father vnto Pyrrhus, soonne of Achilles, whome Orestes dydde slea, wedded Hermione, and had by hir three soonnes, Tessamenes, Corinthus, and Orestes, the younger. There was an other, Hermione, daughter of Mars & Venus, and wyfe of Cadmus, whome the poetes fayned to bee (with hir husbande) tourned into a serpent.

Hermiones, people in the vttermost borders of Germany, called nowe Pomerani.

Hermippus, a poete of Athenes. also a philosopher in the tyme of Adrian.

Hermocrates, a famouse sophister vnder the emperour Seuerus.

Hermodactylus, li, m. g. is supposed to be that, which of Aetius and Paulus is called Ephemeron. Actuarius maketh mention of two kyndes called Hermodactyli, which are as muche to saie, as Mercury digiti, in englyshe Mercuries fyngers, for the similitude that they haue with fyngers, wherof the one is white, the other redde: Whiche Ruellius supposeth to bee that, whiche the Arabians call Been rubeum, and Been album.

Hermodorus, a philosopher of Ephesie, whiche caused the .xii. tables to be made. Also a philosopher of Sicile, the scholar of Plato.

Hermogenes, the proper name of a famouse Rhetorician.

Hermóglyphus, phi, m. g. a grauer of ymages.

Hermolaus, a grammarian of Constantinople. an other of the same name conspired agaynste Alexander.

Hermon, a litteli hyll that standeth on Jordan.

Hermópolis, the name of a citee that Hercules buylded.

Hermopolium, a place where ymages were set out to sell.

Hermupoa, an herbe called Mercurie.

Hermupotanion, idem.

Hermus, a ryuer, which in the middes parteth the fieldes of Smirne, and falleth from the hyll Dorylio, and deuideth Phrygia from Caria, wherein Virgile supposed to be golden sande.

Hérnia, æ, fœ. gen. the disease, whereof men bee called bursten, for that theyr bowels or other matter is fallen into theyr coddes.

Hernici, people of Campania.

Hernion, nij, n. g. the herbe Eringion.

Hernioſus, a, um, he that is bursten.

Herodes, the soonne of Antipater, whiche in the tenth yere of Augustus, was of the Romaynes declared kynge of the Jewes: and he reygned. 37. yeres. Of that name were dyuers other kinges, of whom Iosephus writeth abundauntly.

Herodianus, a noble historiane, whych in Greeke wrote most eloquently and truly the liues of the emperours, from Marcus philosophus, to Gordianus the ponger, whyche boke is moste eloquently translated into latyne, by Angelus Politianus.

Herodius, a birde named a faulkon. Theodorus calleth it Ardeola, sancte Augustine Fulica: Suidas Ciconia.

Heródotus, was a noble historian, borne in the citee of Halycarnassus in Asia. He wrote moste eloquently a general historye of the actes doone in Europa, and Asia, by the space of. CC. and xl. yeres, vntyll the warres among the greekes, called Bellum Peloponeiacum, which Thucidides, with an equall style wrate and perfourmed. He flourysshed before the incarnation of Christe, two hundred yeres.

Heroicus, a, um, noble or pertaynynge to nobleneſſe.

Heroica ætas, a tyme wherin are many noble men.

Heroicæ personæ, noble personages.

Hérois, róidis, fœ. g. a noble woman. Heroina, æ, idem.

Heron, an oratoure of Athenes.

Heros, herois, an halfe god, or he whiche for the loue of vertue, sustaynyeth great labours and perylles. also he that excelleth in any faculties or science.

Herostratus, a poore folyshe man, who to haue a perpetuall fame, bourned the moste famouse

temple

trmple of Diana at Epheſus, & after detected him ſelfe, and was put to deathe.

Herpacantha, idem quod acanitha.

Herpes, a ſore riſyng of to muche aboundance of Melancholie. alſo a certaine beaſte. Pli. li. 30.

Herpetta, or hérpeta, a tetter.

Herſilia, the wyfe of Romulus the fyrſt kynge of Romaynes.

Herus, i, m. g. a lorde or maiſter.

Heſichius, a learned man in the tyme of Anaſtaſius the Emperour, whiche wrate an hiſtorie, as well of the Romayne emperours, as of other nations.

Heſione, was daughter of Laomedon kynge of Trope, and ſiſter to Pyramus, whom Hercules at the fyrſte deſtruction of Troie gaue in marrage to Thelamon, a noble prince of the Grecians.

Heſiodus, an auncient porte of the Greekes, whiche fyrſt wrate of huſbandry, whom Virgile folowed in his georgikes.

Heſperia, Italy.

Heſperia vltima, Spayne.

Heſperides, the three daughters of Atlas, whiche kepte the gardens, wherein greewe the golden appulls, that were taken awaie by Hercules.

Heſperidum horti, the gardens, wherein were the golden appuls nowe called orenges.

Héſperis, ris, f. g. an herbe, whiche ſmelleth more in the nyght than in the daie tyme.

Héſperum, a promontory in Afrike.

Heſperus, i, m. g. the weſte ſterre, that foloweth the ſonne goyng downe, the euenyng ſterre.

Heſſeni, people of Paleſtine, which would neuer eate pigeons.

Heſtérnus, a, um, of yeſterdaies, or of the daie before.

Heſterna potatione hæſitantes, yanyng and gaping of the reuel that they kept the day before.

Heſtiæa, is a parte of Theſſaly, ſaieth Strabo and Ptholomee, and in Homere it is a towne of Euboea, Stephanus ſaith, it is a citee in Acarnania.

Heteróclíton, ti, n. g. that is excepted out of the common maner of declinyng or varyng,

Heterocranea, neæ, f. g. a diſeaſe in the head, whan it aketh and ſwelleth, and hath litell rounde puſhes and ſores ryſyng in it.

Heterogenius, a, um, of an other kynde.

Heteromaſchala, and Heteromalla, orum, n. g. garmentes that be friſed onely on one ſyde. It is ſometyme taken for velues.

Heterónimon, that hath an other name.

Hetruria, the countrete of Tuſcane, wherin is the citee of Florence.

Hethburgum, gi, Edenbrough in in Scotland.

Hetruſcus, a, um, of the cuntrey called Hetruria.

Hetruſca diſciplina, a certayn doctryne taught in Tuſcan, concernyng the interpretacion of tyghtnynges, tokens in the firmamente, and thynges monſtrous, whiche was of ſuche eſtimation among the auncient Romayns, that was decreed by an ordinaunce of the Senate, that into fyre partes of that countrey, ſhould be ſente fyre ſoonnes of noble men, to learne that arte.

Heu, alas, it is conſtrued with a nominatyue, a datyue, and an accuſatyue caſe.

Heu mihi, alas that euer I was borne.

Heus, an aduerb of calling. ſomtyme of ſorowing

Hexaclínum, clini, n. g. a parlour, wherein ſix perſones maie ſuppe, or rather a place, where be. vi. ſupppnge beddes, as they vſed in olde tyme.

Hexagónum, ni, n. g. fyre cornerde.

Hexámeron, of fyre daies.

Hexámeter, i, m. g. a verſe of .vi. fete.

Hexapeda, a meaſure called a fathom.

Hexáphorum, i, n. g. a litter or chayre to be born by fyre men.

Hexaplum, uel Hexapla, an example.

Hexáſticum, i, n. g. a kynde of barleye, the eare wherof hath .vi. rewes of corne. alſo .vi. verſes togyther.

Hexecontálithos, thi, n. g. a little pretious ſtone, whiche hath dyuers colours.

Hexéres, ſhyppes with fyre orders of ores, as haue nyne fyre ores in one ſeate.

H ANTE I.

HYacinthus, the herbe Delphinion.

Hians, ántis, om. g. gappnge, openyng, chappyng, deſyryng or lokyng gredyly for a thyng.

Hians oratio, a ſtyle that is not well compacte but by reaſon of meetyng of vowels togyther, ſoundeth vnpleaſantly.

Hiarbas, the ſonne of Jupiter, which was kyng of the Getulyans, and made warre againſt Dido queene of Carthage.

Hiáſco, ſcére, to gape, to open by hym ſelfe, or ſpreade as flowers doen.

Hiato, aui, are, to gape, to open.

Hiatula, looke Chamæ.

Hiátus, tus, m. gen. a gappng or openynge of the mouthe.

Hiatus terræ, the gappng or chynkynge of the grounde.

Hiberia, and Hiberus, looke Iberia.

Hibericum, ci, n. g. an herbe, whiche (as Dioſcorides ſaieth) is called of ſome Androſæmõ, of ſome corion: ſe his deſcription apud Dioſcoridem lib. 3. cap. 146.

Hiberis, looke Iberis.

Hibernia, the yle called Irelande. Betwene England and Spaine in the Ocean ſea, on the eaſt it hath England with in one daies ſailyng: on the ſouth it hath France: Spaine on the weſt diſtant three daies ſailyng: on the northe the maine ocean ſea. it is not farre from Scotlande.

Hibiſcus, ſci. m. g. and Hibiſcum, ſci, n. g. an herbe

herbe, whiche Galenus calleth wylde malowe. It is also called Althea, Marthe malow, or wa-ter malowe. Ruellius saith, that it is the same that the apothecaries cal Bismalua, or Malua-viscus, whiche is the double malowe: it is na-med the marsh malow. But Virgile in Alexi, semeth to take it for a kynde of bulle rusches, or ponge stootes or twygges.

Hibla, loohe Hybla,

Hibris, hibridis, a wylde hogge, engendred be-twene a wylde boze and a tame sowe.

Hic, hæc, hoc, a pronowne, this or that.

Hic amor, hoc studium, that is your desyre, therabout you god.

Hic quis est, who is this?

Hic somnus est mihi, This is my maner of sleapyng.

Vna hac spes est, There is no hope but this.

Hæc, is vsed of Terence in the feminine gen-der, plurall numbre.

Hac re, for this cause, also by this meanes.

His legibus, on this condition.

Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, This fellow is not to be compared to the other.

Hic, an aduerbe, here in this place. sometyme in this matter or busyneile. also in this state or condition. Hic is sometyme taken for Tum.

Hic illi sientes, rogare atque orare cœperunt, Than they blouderyng and weepyng began to desyre and praie.

Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, yf thou were I, or as I am, thou wouldest thynke otherwise.

Hicce, hæcce, hocce, for hic, hæc, hoc.

Hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, for hicne, hæcne, hocne.

Hiccine est Simo? Is this Simo? sometyme it is taken doubtfully, as,

Haud nihil ambigam hiccine fuerit Ascā-nius, an maior quam hoc, I doubte somwhat whether this were Ascanius, or an other elder than he.

Hidruntum, I towne of Calaber, called com-monly Otronto.

Hiena, loohe Hyena.

Hiera, In ple betweene Sicile and Liparis, de-dicated to Vulcane. Also the name of a wape, and of a woman, the wyfe of Thelaphus kyng of Asia, whiche in beautee was supposed to excede Helena.

Hiera, a confection.

Hieracites, æ, m. g. A certayne precious stone.

Hieracium, In herbe, which some do suppose to be sowthystle. But by Fuchsius, it appeereth not to be the same, but somwhat like, and there-fore is called Sonchites, And Lactuca syluē-stris, in Englishe of some dent de lyon, but other wel expert in the nature of herbes, take it to be an other herbe.

Hieracopodion, the herbe called Lychnis agria.

Hieranosos, morbus sacer.

Hieranthemis, the flowre of the herbe Camomill.

Hierapicra, cræ, fœm. gen. a medicine to purge fleaume and choler, and sometyme it is called onely Hiera. It tsok sundrye spices confectio-ned in a powder.

Hierapolis, A cuee in Asia.

Hierarchia, æ, f gen. the holye gouernaunce or principalitee.

Hierática, æ, f. g. fyne paper.

Hieremias, A prophete, borne (as Epiphanius writeth) at Anathothis, and slayne by his peo-ple at Taphnas in Egypt But afterwarde the Egyptians had hym in great honour, and bu-ryed hym in the place, where Pharaos palace stode. For he draue thense serpentes and Cro-codiles. This prophete before the alteracion of the temple, tohe the arch or holy cofer, and that which was in it, and caused a stone to swalowe it vp, saiepng to the priestes and auncient men, that were present, Our lorde is departed from Sinai to heauen, and shall retourne with an holy puissance, and this shall bee the signe of his comyng, whan all people shall honour a tree. he saied moreouer vnto them, Neuer man shal open this arke, neither priest nor prophete, ex-cepte Moyses the electe of god. The tables within it, no man shall vnfolde, except Aaron. And at the resurrection fyrste this arke shall ryse, and shall come out of the stone, and shall be sette in mount Sina, and all saintes shall resorte thereunto, there to receyue the lorde, and shall flee from the enemy, whiche would haue destroied them. And he sealed the stone, wrytyng theron the name of our lorde. The sig-gne was like as it were grauen in ysen, and a cloude than couered the stone, but no man knoweth that place.

Hieri, people beyonde Sauromatas, whiche be balde and flatte nosed, euen from the nativi-tee. They are verye iuste people, and neuer warre one on an other.

Hieris, id est, consecratrix.

Hiero, onis, a kyng of Sicile, whiche was lyke a priuate persone, verye rude and homely, and of his nature intractable and fierce. But after he became sicke, and recalled from busyneile (the feuer nowe and than takyng hym) he became a man of good maners and honorable. And in the meane tyme that he was not vexed with the feuer, he fell to learnyng. Wherfore beyng re-couered, he vsed the compaine of Simonides, Pindarus, & Bacchilides, moste excellent poe-tes at that tyme lyuyng: who in their wrytynges brought his name in an honourable remem-brance. In other of that name of Athens, was familiar frende and scholar with Nicias.

Hierobotane, es, f. g. An herbe called Vermen.

Hierobryneas, a kynd of the herbe Geranium.

Hieroceps, an ple in Cyprus nere to Paphos.

Hierocomion, mij, n. g. a lasershouse.

Hieroduli, ministers in temples and churches.

Hieroglyphicæ, misticall or enigmaticall letters or Ly-

or Cyphers among the Egyptians, which were ymages signifying holy sentences.

Hieron, vel Hiereon, A chappell.

Hieromyrtos, idem quod ruscus.

Hieronicus, ci, m. gene. he that is victour in the games called Sacra certamina.

Hieronymus, the most noble & famous interpretour of holy scripture. He was after the incarnacion of Christe about. 387. yeres, as he hym selfe writeth. He was borne in a towne called Strido, which was in the confines of Hungarie and Dalmatia. His fathers name was Eusebius. There was an historiographer and a philosophier of Rhodes of this name. Also a tyran of Sicilie, the soonne of Hiero.

Hierophánta, æ, m. g. the declarer of misteries or holy scripture.

Hyerophylax, idem quod Aedituus.

Hyerosiarchus, the cheefe preest.

Hierosolyma, æ, and Hierosolyma, orum, or after the Hebrues Hierusalem, the chiefe citee of Iudæa (as Eusebius writeth) in compas about. vi. miles, and an halfe. And as the same author saieth, lib. 9. præparationis euangelicæ, cap. vltimo, it was called Hieron Solomonis, that is to saye, Salomons temple And after, by corruption of speeche, was called Hierusalem and Hierosolyma, But Lyranus on the. xxvii. chap. of Genes. writeth, that it was first builte by Melchisadech, and by hym called Salem, that is to saie peasible. For as much as he was kyng of peace and iustice. also that it was called Solyma, Luza, also Bethel, Hierus, Hierosolyma, & Aelia. Albeit Iosephus de bello Iudaico, lib. 7. cap. 26. affirmeth, that the first builder therof, was Chanam, whiche made there a temple, and called it Hierosolyma, where before it was called Solyma. S. Hierome de locis Actorum apostolorum, saieth, that the citee was called Aelia, of Aelius Adrianus the emperour, whiche eftesoones repaired it, after that it was destroyed by Titus, and made it larger. It was fiue tymes wasted, and laste destroied by Titus, after the incarnacion of Christe. 73. yeres.

Hierosolymarius, the surname of Pompeie for conquerynge of Hierusalem.

Hierotheus, the proper name of a man.

Higra, a roote of pepper.

Hila, a small gutte or ars gutte.

Hilarè, merily, iopously.

Hilaresco, scere, to be mery.

Hilaria, plur. the. viii calendes of Aprille, whan the daie and night haue equall houres, and the daie begynneth to increase.

Hilaris, re, and Hilarus, a, um, merye or iopous, pleasaunt.

Hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Let vs spend this daie merily.

Hilarem in modum, merily.

Hilara vita, a mery and pleasant lyfe.

Hilaritas, âtis, fœm. ge. mirth, pleasauntnesse, iocundenesse.

Hilaritatem afferre, to make mery or iocunde.

Hilaritate conspergere, idem.

Hilaritus, vsed of Plautus for Hilariter.

Hilarius, the proper name of a man.

Hilaro, aui, are, to make one mery or iopouse.

Hilarŏdus, di, ma. gen. a synger of wanton and delicate songes.

Hilaror, âris, ari, to be mery.

Hilárulus, a, um, mery and pleasant.

Hilla, læ, or Hilla, orum, idem quod Hila.

Hillus, the soonne of Hercules by Dianyra.

Hilum, i, n. ge. the littell blacke, whiche is in the ende of a beane. It is sometyme taken for nothyng or nought, or verie littell.

Himera, a ryuer in Sicile, diuided in to two partes, the one fresche water, the other salte.

Hin, is a measure of the Hebrues, whiche after the accompte of Senalis, is of our measure one gaion, and a pynte, and receyueth in poyse of wyne. xvi. li. di, and two ounces: of oyle. xi. li. of hony. xxv. li.

Hinc, an aduerbe, signifying from hens. sometyme for that cause.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ, For that cause were the teares, or that was the matter wherefore he wepte.

Hinc loci mei, from my countrete or towne that I cam fro.

Hinc scibo iam vbi siet, I will wyte of hym nowe where he is.

Hinc illinc, here and there.

Hinc & illinc, on euery syde.

Hinc inde, idem.

Hinc illinc venit, He cometh I knowe not from whens.

Hinc ciuis est, She is a citisen of this citee.

Hinc, for Ex hac parte.

Hinc inde, euery where, rounde about.

Hinnio, iui, ire, to neie lyke an horse.

Hinnitus, us, m. g. neiyng.

Hinnulus, li m. g. a faune or hynde calfe.

Hinnulus leonem, there is to be vnderstande cæpit, vicit, or prouocat, The hynd or faune tooke, vanquysshed, or prouoked the lyon to battaple. A prouerbe applyed to a person feble or ignozant, whiche by any meane hath vanquished hym, whiche is more puissaunte than he: or prouoketh to battaple, or contendeth with hym, whiche is wiser or better lerned than he hym selfe.

Hinnus, hinna, & hinnulus, la, a mule engendred betwene an horse and a she asse.

Hio, aui, are, to gape, to chappe, to open, to cleaue. also to wonder or meruaple.

Hiant flores, the floures doo spreade.

Hiauit humus, the ground chapped or opened.

Hiare vocalibus sermo dicitur, when vowels mete vnpleasantly in an oracion.

Semper ad spem futuri hiat, he looketh gredy

delye,

H ANTE I.

ulpe, or he gapeth alwaie for that, that is to come.

oſciamus, lothe Hyoſciamus.

ppace, es, f. g. thiefe made of mares mylke.

ppico, áui, áre, to fetche breath quickly.

ppigium, ii, n. g. carpage on horſebacke.

ppigius, idem quod armiger.

ppago, inis, f. g. a ferie bote to cary ouer horſes.

ppagogeus, gei, m. g. an inſtrumente, wherewith ſtones are poliſhed.

pparchus, a notable aſtronomer that wrote agaynſt Plato. Alſo a comicall poete. It is alſo the ſoonne of Piſiſtratus the tyran. It ſignifieth a capitayne of horſemen.

ppalus, a philoſophier, the ſcholar of Pythagoras.

ppe, the daughter of Chiron the Centaure.

ppeas a kynde of crabfyſhe.

ppei. cometes or blaſyng ſterres, haupng manes lyke horſes.

ppelaphus, looke Equicerum.

ppenemia, the egges of a certayne kynde of hennes, whiche conceiue by the wynde.

pperides, an oratour of Athens, ennemie to Demoſthenes.

ppiades, dum, f. g. images of women on horſebacke, as the women of Amazon were alwaies pictured.

ppiæ, ben a kynd of creatures in the countrey called Phœnicia, whiche be ſo ſwyfte, that it is impoſſible to ouertake them.

ppias, a Rhetorician (as Appuleius ſaieth Floridorum. 2.) excelled all men in the multitude of ſcrafres, and was equall to any man in eloquence. he came on a tyme to Piſa, to the great triumphe called Olympicum, and all thynges that he dyd weare vppon him, was of his owne makyng, his ſhoes, patens, and cote wrought of the fyneſt threde, with iii. threde ſtitches, a baudrike of baudkin, with chaungeable colours and ſundry pictures, a mantell of whyte ouer all, a ryng on his fynger with a ſtone, wherein was a fignet moſt perfectly wrought. All this dyd he worke with his owne handes alſo he caried with hym a lytle oyle bottel, with a narow mouth, and the reſidue rounde and flat, with a litteli inſtrumente to ſtryke ſweate from his body hangyng therat. He plaied excellently on euery inſtrument, and ſange his own verſes in all kyndes, whiche no man coulde amende. In all partes of logike, rhetorike, and philoſophie, he vanquiſhed many, and was vanquiſhed of none. He ranne, wraſtled, & dyd other feates of actiuitee, that all men beholdyng hym, were therwith abaſhed. Finally, he ſemed not to be ignorant, weake or vnable in any thyng. Not withſtandyng Plato in two dialogues, bryngeth in Socrates diſputyng with hym. in the one interchynge what beautee is, in the other what a lye is. he conſidereth and proueth Hippias to bee an arrogant and ignorant foole, foraſmuch as praiſyng beautee, he wiſte not what beautee was, and boſtyng that he knewe any other man, coulde decerne a lyer from a trewe man, he coulde not make of them a diffinition. By this it appereth, howe muche the common iudgemente of men varyeth, and is inferiour to the iudgement of a perfecte wyſe man, as Socrates was.

Hippatrus, i, m. g. an horſe leache.

Hippice, ces, f. g. an herbe, whiche if a man beare in his mouth, he ſhall neuer feele hunger nor thirſte. Plin. lib. 25. cap. 8.

Hippius Tyrius, was he that firſte made ſhippes, whiche ſerue onely for bourdeyn, called in latine Naues onerariæ.

Hippo, m. g. the name of ii. cities in Affrike, of one of them ſaincte Auguſtyne was biſhop.

Hippicum, ci, n. g. a meaſure of grounde, containyng eight miles.

Hippóbotos, a feder of horſes, a horſehearde.

Hippocampæ, & Hippocampi, fiſſches lyke horſes on the fore parte.

Hippocámpinus, a, um, of thoſe kyndes.

Hippocentauri, were a people in Theſſalia by the mounte Pelius, whiche were alſo called Centauri, the which were the firſte that were ſene in Greece ryding vpon horſes, whereof came the fable, that Centauri were halfe men and halfe horſes.

Hippócomus, i, m. g. an horſe coiſer.

Hippocrates, the name of a phiſition moſt excellent,

Hippocrene, a fountayne in Bœotia dedidicated to Apollo, and the ix. muſes.

Hippodamia, or Hippodame, the daughter of Oenomaus, kynge of Arcadia, vnto whome it was tolde by the ſoothſayer, that whan his daughter dyd marie, he ſhoulde die. Therefore, whan ſhe came to the yeres of mariage: he ordeyned a tryce of rennyng with chariottes, and cauſed to be proclaymed, that who ſo euer dyd vanquiſhe him therin, ſhuld haue his daughter to wyfe: and he that was vanquiſhed by hym, ſhoulde dye. Many of the wooers were ſlayne. At laſt Pelops, deſyryng to haue the ſaied mayden, promiſed promyſe to Myrtilus, whiche draue the kynges chariot, that yf he dyd wyn the tryce, Myrtilus ſhuld lye with Hippodamia the firſte nyght: vpon the which couenaũt Myrtilus made the axeltree of ware, by occaſion wherof the chariot fell downe and was broken. wherfore Oenomaus ſlewe hym ſelfe, and Pelops enioyed the lady and the roialme. whan Myrtilus axed that whiche was promyſed hym: Pelops threwe him into the ſeanert adioynyng, whiche thereof was euer after called Mare Myrtoum. There was an other lady called Hippodamia, whiche was wyfe to Perithous, for whom the bataile was betweene

the

the people called Centauri, and them whiche were named Lapythæ.

Hippódamus, mi, m. g. A breaker of horses. Also the name of a learned man of Miletia, whiche wrate fyrste of the good state and gouernance of a citee.

Hippodorus, a prince of Athens, which to seeme gentle to the people, vsed great seuerite towardes his owne children and kynsefolke.

Hippódromus, mi, m. g. a brode waye, wherein many horses may renne together.

Hippoglottion, tij, n. g. the herbe, whiche some call Daphnoïdis, some carpophillon.

Hippoglóssa, sæ, fœm. ge. an herbe like an horse toungue, whiche Ruellius supposeth to be that whiche is called Laurus Alexandrina, it hath a leafe like a toungue.

Hippolapathum, i, n. g. an herbe called patience.

Hippolochus, Bellerophons sonne, father of Glaucus. an other of the same name was the sonne of Antimachus the Troiane.

Hippolyte, the wyfe of Acastus kynge of Magnesia. An other was queene of Amazones, whom Hercules vanquished, and gaue hir to Theseus.

Hippolytus, the sonne of Theseus, who at the complaynte of Phedra his stepmother, was pursued by his father, and he in a charyotte, sleepyng, was ouerthrowen among the sharpe stones, & rente all to peeces. Afterwarde Esculapius reuiued & restored hym to lyfe. wherfore he woulde be called Virbius, that is to saie, twise a mã, for as muche as he had twise lyued.

Hippomáchia, æ, f. g. a tourneiyng and iustyng on horse backe.

Hippómachus, the name of a famous minstrel.

Hippómanes, n. ge. an herbe, wherof if horses doe eate, they forthwith renne madde. It is also a venemouse humoure, rennyng out of the shape of a mare, whiche if a man hap to receiue inward, he shalbe mad. Plinie sauth, that it is a little fleshe in the forehead of a colte when he is new foled, blache and as bygge as a date, whiche the mare plucketh awaye with hir teethe, as sone as she hath foled. And if any man do take it awaye before hir, she will neuer after loue hir fole.

Hippómanes, the herbe, called also Apocynon.

Hippomárathrum, thri, n. g. wilde fenell.

Hippomenes, the nephew of Neptune, whiche ouercame Athlanta in rennyng.

Hippona, a goddesse, whom horsekepers dyd worship.

Hipponax, a greke poet borne in Ephesus, who was deformed in visage, but in style sharpe and vehemẽt, in so muche as whan a cunnyng peincter, named Bubalus, had peincted his yll fauoured face, to make men laugh at it: Hipponax made against hym suche vengeable verses, that for anger & shame he caused hym to hange hym selfe in his house.

Hipponómus, an herde or keper of horses.

Hippopéra, ræ, f. g. a male or bougt.

Hippophaes, the herbe called tasyll. It is also called Labrum veneris, and Virga pastoris.

Hippophyes, idem.

Hippoplanus, he that begyleth in sellyng of horses.

Hippopodes, people in the Scythicke ocean, whiche haue feete lyke horses.

Hippopótamus, mi, m. g. a beast brynge in the riuer of Nile, hauinge feete like an ore, his backe & mane like an horse, and neyeth like an horse, a wyndyng taile, and tusked like a bore.

Hippos, an horse.

Hippopion, matter in the eye.

Hipphorbus, bi, m. gen. an horse herde, or one that feedeth horses.

Hipposelinon, ni, n. g. some suppose it to be the herbe called smallage, or marche. It is also called olus atrum.

Hippotela, læ, f. g. a fole of an asse.

Hippotóxota, tóxotæ, mas. gene. an archer on horsebacke.

Hippûris, ris, f. g. an herbe called in latyn Equisetum, or Cauda equina, in englisshe horsetayle. but it is commonly called cattes tayle.

Hippus, a ryuer in Asia rennyng into Ponto.

Hipsicratea, the wyfe of Mithridates.

Hir, hiris, f. g. the palme of the hande.

Hira, a citee by the sea side, not far from Pisa. also the gut, whiche is called Ieiunum.

Hircinus, a, um, gotysshe, or of a gote.

Hircipilus, li, m. g. a man that is hearie.

Hircósus, a, um, that stynketh like a gote.

Hirquus, i, m. gen. the corner of the eye. Also he that is goggle syede.

Hirculus, li, m. g. a kynde of spikenarde.

Hircus, i, m. g. a gote bucke. it is also the rank sauour, whiche issueth out of the arme holes.

Hirnea, æ, f. g. a certayne vessell.

Hires, idem quod gnaphalion.

Hirpiæ, certayn families not farre from Rome, whiche doyng sacrifice to Apollo, went vpon the fyre, and were not hurt therwith.

Hirquinus, a, um, idem quod Hircinus.

Hirquitalus, i, ma. gene. a childe, whiche passeth the age of xiiii. yeres, and beginneth to be bred with lecherie.

Hirquitallire, to enter into that age or appetite to lecherie.

Hirrio, iui, ire, to narre lyke a madde dogge.

Hirsúta, æ, fœm. ge. the roughnesse of heares or bristels.

Hirsútus, a, um, rough, heary, full of bristels, mosy, and by a metaphore austere, vnpleasant.

Hirtius, a consul of Rome, whiche was vanquished in battaple by Antonie.

Hirtus, a, um, idem quod Hirsutus.

Saxa hirta dumis, roches full of bushes and brambles.

Hirtæ sepes, hedges made of thornes & briers.

Hisdo,

ido, rádinis, f. g. an horse leathe or blonde
ackar.
ido erarij, by translacion, one that wasteth
or consumeth the common treasure.
undinaria, idé quod Chelidonia, lobe there.
undinus, a, um, or rather hirundininus, a,
m, of or belonaynge to a swalowe.
undo, inis. f. g. a swalowe.*
ciacus, ci, m. g. he that galpeth muche.
co, ci, ícére, to gaulpe as one dooeth for slugs
idenesse after sleepe, or for lacke of sleepe.
lso it is to proffer to speake, or open the mouth
o speake, to mutter, to be astonied, amased,
r in doubt what to doo. also to chappe or bee
pened.
maelita, a saracen.
pania, uel Hispalum, a citee in Spayne nowe
alled Sibilia, or Siuile.
pania, a countrey in the west part of Europa
alled Spayne, sometyme called Iberia, and
esperia. It is inuironed on the southe parte
with the sea Mare Mediterraneum, whiche di-
ideth Europa from Africa, on the northe part
with the sea Mare Cantabricum, on the weste
with the great ocean sea: On the east with the
mountaynes Pyrenæi, and the parte of the rois
alme of Fraunce called Aquitania, & Narbo-
nensis. This countrey is diuided by Ptholo-
mee into three regions, Bethica, wherin is Gra
nado, Siuil, Co dubа. &c. Lucitania, wherin
is Portugal, Galicia &c. Taraconensis, wher-
in is Castile, Lyons, and Arragon. At this
tyme it conteyneth fiue royalmes, Granado on
the southe parte towarde Affryke: Portugal,
on the west: Galitia and Biscaie on the northe,
Arragon on the east, Castile and Lyons in the
middle. Muche of the west parte by reason of
rockes, forestes, and lacke of water, is not fer-
tile nor well inhabited. The northe parte by
reason of muche colde is not plentuous. The
south parte is wonderfull fruitefull. It is in
lengthe (as Strabo writeth) 6000. furlonges,
wouthe is 850 myles. In breadth 5000. fur-
longes, which is 625. myles. Plinius (nerte
unto Italy) extolleth it in fertilitee, aboue al o-
ther countreys. Solinus compareth it with
the best countreys in plentie of grayne, wynes,
oyle, syluer, golde and yron. Statius & Clau
dius, do no lesse commende it.
Hispaniensis, se, that was borne or bred in other
countreys, and lyueth in Spayne.
Hispanus, a, um, that is borne or bred in Spaine.
Hispidosus, a, um, full of brystles.
Hispidus, a, um, brystled, or rough heared.
Hister, i, m. g. a player or tumblar.
Histria, a citee in Sudæa.
Histiæus, a tyran of Milesia. Erasmus saith, it
was a very wyly and subtyle man of the yle of
Samos, a friende of Darius, of whose newe
inuention of letters sendynge, Au. Gell. wry-
teth lib. 17. cap. 9. Noct. Attic.

Histonium, a towne in Italie, not farre from the
mount Garganus.
Historia, æ, f. g. an history.
Historicè, es, f. g. a declaracion of an author in
maner of an history.
Historiális, le, and Historicus, a, um, of or per-
tayning to histories, history wise.
Histórious, ci, m. g. a writer of histories.
Histricus, a, um, perteinyng to players.
Histrio, ónis, com. g. a player in enterludes, or
stage playes.
Histriónia, æ. f. g. and Histrionica, æ, the feate
or science of stage players.
Histriónicus, a, um, and Histrionalis, le, idem.
Histrix, histricis, f. g. a beaste haueynge sharpe
pyckes on his backe, called a porke pyne.
Hiulce, as it were with chappes or gappes.
Hiulco, aui, are, to make to gape or chynke, to
cleane.
Hiulcus, a, um, gappynge or chynckynge, as the
grounde is in a great dyrthe.
Hiulca gens, a tortuous and deceitfull people.

H ANTE O.

HOc, is vsed for tanto. when quo or quod fo-
loweth.
Hoc vide, a forme of latine speche, vsed in
Terence and Plautus, sygnifyinge that wee
take in englyshe, See I praie you.
Hoc, this or that.
Crede hoc meæ fidei, beleue this thyng on my
warrantise.
Quid hoc hominis? what felowe is this.
Hoc litterularum, this shorte letter or little
epistle.
Hoc mentis, this myde lykewise Hoc morbi,
sceleris, noctis, lucis, &c.
Hoc est, quod ille &cet. this is the cause why
he. &c
Huius non facio, I set not this much by hym.
Hodiè, to daie, nowe, at this tyme, in these daies,
in this age.
Hodiè mane, to day in the mornyng early.
Nunquam hodie, no tyme to day.
Non facies hodie? Non dices hodie? and such
lyke are spoken for a vehemencie to enforce one
the more.
Hodiernus, a, um, of this daye.
Hodierno die, to daie, nowe at this presente
tyme.
Hodierno mane, idem quod Hodiè mane.
Hodœdocus, ci, m. g. a robber by the highe
waie.
Hodœporicum a booke to carie in iourney, which
maie be called a iournall: or a booke, wherein
iourneies from place to place be described.
Hodœporus, ri, m. g. a trauayler by the waie.
Hœdus, looke hedus.
Hœmorrhoidis, a byrde, whiche by Plinies des
cription, I thynke to be our redshanke.

Hutchins,

Hœrichius, a Greeke, very counnyng in ymage makyng.
Hoi, an exclamacion of one that wepeth.
Holcus, a certayne herbe.
Holmus, a mortar, a cuppe made like a horne.
Holocaustum, i, n. g. properly the beast, whiche hauyng his bowels taken out, is layed whole on the altare, and bourned.
Holobrizæ vestes, garmentes all of pure golde.
Holóboræ vestes, garmentes whiche be heame and stiffe, with golde that is wrought in theim.
Hológraphum, phi, n. g. a testament all written with the hande of the testatour.
Hololampus, all in a flame.
Holophanta, looke Halophanta.
Holor, ôris, m. ge. a swanne.
Holoserica vestis, a garment all of sylke.
Holopechion, a hole cubite.
Holostea, a certayne herbe.
Holus, looke Olus.
Holus, alias Homolus, an hyll of Thessaly.
Homelium, lij, n. g. a certayne kacion of cappes.
Homericus, a, um, of Homere.
Homeromastix, tigis, mas. gene. the reprocher of Homere. Generally Homeromastices, bee taken for all reprochers and kalse detractours of learned men.
Homérus, the chiefe of all poetes, whose proper name was Melesigenes. But because he was blynde, he was called Homérus, whiche in the tungue called Ionica, signifieth blynde. Cicero, Tuscul. 5. saieth, It is written, that Homer was blynde, yet se we his picture and not his poeme. For what cuntrey, what marches, what host, what naute, what mocions of myndes, as well of men as of beastes, are expressed in suche wyse, that he maketh vs to see that he sawe not? Plutarchus in the boke whiche he wrate of hym saith, that in his two warkes he comprehendeth bothe the partes of man. For in Illiade he described strength and valyantnesse of the bodye, In Odyssea he dooth sette foorth a perfecte paterne of the mynde. Not withstandyng for his vndiscrete kablyng of goddes and goddesses, Plato excluded hym out of his weale publike.
Homicida, æ, com. gene. a murtherer, a mankiller.
Homicidium, ij, n. g. murder or manslaughter.
Homilia, liæ, f. g. a sermon.
Homo, inis, m. gen. as saieth Phocas, the excellent grammarian, but the common rules teache it to be the common gender, a lyuing creature hauyng capacitee of reason, subiect to death, a man woman or childe.
✠ Homo bulla, a man is but a buble, a prouerbe signifiyng the shortnesse and uncertentie of mans lyfe, resemblyng it to a bubble of water, whiche shortly ryseth, shortly vanysheth, and commeth to nothyng.
✠ Homo homini deus, Man is mans god, applied to him, which with any singular benefite, helpeth a man aboue his expectation.
☞ Homo trium literarum, signifieth sometyme in mockage a man of a noble linage, because noble men wrate their forenames, their names and surnames with three letters, as P. Cor. Scipio. C. I. Cæsar. It is sometyme taken for a theefe, because Fur, hath in it but three lemm.
Asini homines, fooles, asses.
Ansatus Homo, a man with his armes a kembowe.
Nemo homo est, there is no man.
Homo sum, I am a man, I may be deceiued.
Homo es, thou shewest thy selfe like a man, thou playest the man.
Nihil minus hominis videtur, There seemeth nothyng to me further from mans nature, a more vnsemely for a man.
Sic homo est, suche is his facion, or this is the facion of the man.
Homo, and Quisquam, bee eleganthy ioigned to gether, not with standyng that Quisquam alone, signifieth as much as Homo quisquam.
Homocapnus, ni, m. g. a man that lyueth alway in the smoke, or by the fyre.
Homœomeria, lyke nesse of partes.
Homeoptóton, ti, neu. g. a figure, when many membres of a sentence haue like fall of cases.
Homœôsis, a similitude.
Homœoteleuton, a figure, when clauses of a sentence ende like.
Homogalactus, ti, m. g. a foster brother.
Homógenes, nis, com. gen. of one kynde.
Homoglossus, of the same tongue or language.
Homole, an hyll of Magnesia.
Homoleum, a cap of the olde facion.
Homolium, a towne of Magnesia.
Homológia, æ, fœ. gene. a confession, consent, or couenaunt.
Homolotti, a people.
Homográphia, like writynge or penmanship.
Homologare, to consent.
Homophónos, of one soune.
Homóphylus, of one kind or tribe.
Homopsychus, of one minde.
Homonæa, the proper name of a woman, whereby is signified concorde.
Homónymon, mi, n. gen. where many thynges haue one name, but diuers in effect: as a man, whiche is alyue or peynted, diuided by this addition, a verie man, a peynted man.
Homosipyi, they whiche sleape together vnder one rouke.
Homousios, sij, m. g. of lyke substance.
Hómulus, Homúncio, & Homúnculus, a litle man, or of small reputacion, a dwarfish fellow.
Honestamentum, i, n. g. a thyng that commendeth or setteth foorth.
Honestas, âtis, f. g. honestie, dignitie, woorshyp.

onestas & turpitudo vitæ, contrarie.
ignitas & honestas.
eité, honestly.
esto, aui, are, to rewarde with honour, to
ake more honorable, to make more esteemed,
commend or set forthe.
estum, i, n g. honestie.
estus, a, um, honeste, of good behauoure, of
od reputation, comelye, fayre, beautiful, wel
houred.
ies honestissimus alicui, a day on the which
man hath great honour shewed hym.
omines honore honesti, men aduaunced to
onour and dignitee.
onesta oratio est, his wordes or sayeng is
asonable. Ille erat honesta facie ac liberali,
e hadde a good and well fauoured face, or he
as bothe fayre and well fauoured.
onestus conuentus, an assemble of worship
ull and honourable persons.
onesto loco natus, descended of an honest
nd substantiall kynred or familie.
Honestissimum testamentum, a wyll discre-
tly and wyselye made.
nor, or Honos, óris, m. g. honour, dignitee,
sometyme beaultie, also reuerence, honestee,
sometyme sacrifice, a rewarde geuen to a man.
also funerall obsequie.
Honorem præfari, is where one shall speake
of any thynge that is not honeste, than to saie,
sauyng your reuerence.
Quo honore est? in what office or dignitee is
he? or in what reputacion is he? or howe is he
esteemed?
Afficere aliquem honore, habere honorem
alicui, and in honore habere aliquem, to doe
honour to one, to haue in reuerence.
Honore augeri, to be aduaunced to hygher
honour and dignitee.
Honore florere, to bee in great honour and
estimacion.
Honorem congerere, deferre, dare, to pro-
mote, to geue office or dignitee to one.
Perfunctus honoribus amplissimis, he that
hath been in great dignitee and authoritee in
the common weale.
In honore esse apud aliquem, to be in reue-
rence with one, to be muche esteemed and set by.
Honoribus vti, to beare office, to bee in au-
thoritee.
Honori habere consulatum suum, to entende
to great honour and reputacion by ministryng
his consulshyp.
Honore summo ei fuit, it was great worshyp
and honour to hym.
Honorabilis, le, honourable, worthy honour.
Honoraria, places made at Rome, to the honour
of Bacchus.
Honorárium, rii, n. g. a present geuen to princes,
ambassadours, great officers, and iustices at
their first comyng, or executyng of their autho-
ritees. Also a custome, that the Decurions
paied for their admission into the courte.
Honorárius, a, um, pertaynyng to honour.
Honorarius arbiter, a worshyppfull man ap-
poynted by the Pretor, to be an indifferent
iudge betwene two parties.
Honorarius tumulus, a monument or hearse
set vp to the honour of any person, where the
bodie is not present.
Honorate, honourably, worshyppfully.
Honorâtus, a, um, that is in honour, estimacion
and reuerence, worshipfull, honourable.
Honoratus vir, a worshyppfull personage.
Honorificentissime, in a very honorable forme
or maner, very honorably.
Honorifico, aui, are, to doe honour, or to honor.
Honorifice, idem quod honorate.
Honorifice appellare, to name one after a ver-
y worshipfull and honorable faction.
Honorificus, a, um, that bryngeth honour, ho-
norable, worshipfull, done or spoken to a mans
honour or worship.
Honôro, aui, are, to honour, to doe reuerence.
Honôrus, a, um, that is with honor, honorable.
Hora, an houre, also tyme of an houre, a date or
a yere.
Crastina hora, to morowe.
In horas, euery houre.
Omnium horarum homo, a felowe at all
assaies.
Dum hæc dicit, abiit hora, while he spake
these thynges, a whole houre passed awaye, or
the tyme passed.
Horæum, ræi, neu. gener. sommer honny. it is
also a sauce made of fisshe.
Horárius, a, um, that is the space of an houre.
Horárium. rii, n. g. the space of an houre.
Horatius, a famouse poete, borne at Venusium,
a man excellent in sharpnesse of witte, & quick-
nesse of sentence: he was addict to Epicures
secte, somewhat wanton in maners, though he
liberally note the vices of other men in his ver-
ses called Satyri, in balades to synge to the
harpe (whiche were in. xviii. sondrie kyndes of
verses) he passed all other that wrate in latine.
He was in good fauour with the emperour Au-
gustus, by the meanes of Mecœnas thempe-
rors minion, who toke in hym for his mirthe
and witte muche delectation: to whom, and to
Augustus, he wrate diuerse epistels in verse,
comprehendyng great wisedomes in compen-
dious sentences: and died whan he was. 57.
yeres olde, as Eusebius writeth. he was after
the incarnacion of Christe about. x. yeres. Of
his name were diuers notable Romayns.
Horctum, olde writers vsed for Bonum.
Horda, æ, f. g. a cowe great with calfe.
Hordeáceus, a, um, of barley.
Hordeárij, they whiche dooe sprue with eatynge
barley.
Hordeárius, a, um, pertaynyng to barley.

Hordearium æs, money geuen to ſouldiers to bie coꝛne.
Hordearia pruna, plummes of the colour of barley, when barley is ripe.
Hordeum, dei, n. g. barley.
Hordeum murinum, called alſo of Plinie Phœnicia, is wall barley, that groweth on mudde walles.
Horia, a fiſhars bote.
Horiola, a littell fiſhars bote.
Horizon, zóntis, neu. gen. a circle diuidyng the halfe ſphere oꝛ outer parte of the firmament, from the other halfe, where to our ſight, it ſeemeth, that the heauen toucheth the earth.
Horméſion, a pꝛecious ſtone of fiꝛie colour.
Horminóde, es, m. g. a greene ſtone, compaſſed with a circle of the colour of golde.
Horminum, ni, neut. gener. an herbe, called of the frenche men Tout bonne. looke Orminum.
Horno, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng, this yere.
Hornótinus, a, um, of this yere, oꝛ of one yeres growyng.
Frumentum hornótinum.
Hornus, a, um, of this yeres, oꝛ of one yeres contynuance.
Agnus hornus, this yeres lambe.
Hornæ fruges, this yeres graine.
Horológium, gĩ, n. g. a diall oꝛ a cloche.
Horológium ſolarium, a diall.
Horomaſdes, amonge the Caldees was named the good god.
Horontes, loke Orontes.
Horóſcopo, aui, are, to marke the houre.
Horóſcopos, the diligent markyng of the tyme of the birthe of a childe.
Horóſcopus, pi, m. gen. that part of the firmament, whiche euery houre riſeth from the eaſt: aſtronomers call it the aſcendent.
Horóſcopus, a, um, euery thyng, wherin houres be marked.
Horrearius, rĩ, m. g. the keper of the barne.
Horreo, rui, rére, whan a man thynketh that his heare dooeth riſe. alſo to quake foꝛ colde oꝛ feare. ſometyme to feare matche, to be aſtonied oꝛ to wonder, to be rough, as fieldes vntilled oꝛ out of culture.
Horrent agri, the fieldes are vnpleaſant and vnfruitefull.
Omnium conſpectum horreo, I am afeerde to come in any mannes ſyght.
Horrére alicui, to feare leſt ſome harme will chance to a man.
Horrére minas alicuius, to feare a mannes thꝛetnynges.
Horrendus, a, um, dꝛedefull, hoꝛrible, terrible.
Horrens, éntis, hoꝛrible, that ſetteth vp the hꝛiſtils, as a lion, oꝛ dogge.
Horreſco, ſcere, whan a man feleth within hym great colde oꝛ trembling to begynne, as in a feuer, oꝛ in a great feare: ſometyme to quake, to feare, alſo to ſhake as coꝛne doeth with the wynde.
Horreum, rei, n. gen. a garner, a barne, where coꝛne is laied. ſometyme a ſtoꝛe houſe, where any other thyng is kepte.
Horribilis, le, hoꝛrible oꝛ terrible, fearefull.
Horrificus, a, um, idem.
Horride, without any good fauon oꝛ pleaſure.
Horriditas, âtis, idem quod Horror.
Horridulus, la, lum, timoꝛous, ſomwhat vnpleaſant, rough, rude.
Horridus, a, um, hideous, terrible, oꝛ he that quaketh foꝛ colde, oꝛ feare, ſtiffe foꝛ colde, rough, out of culture, nothyng cleanly, vnſeemely, oꝛ trymme.
Horrida & inculta vita, a rude & homely life.
Deformis atque horridus homo, an vyll fauored and foule perſone, lotheſome to beholde.
Inculta & horrida ſcripta, wꝛitynges without grace oꝛ eleganꝛy.
Hórrifer, rifera, rum, that bꝛyngeth colde weather.
Horrifico, aui, are, to make afeerde, to make to quiuer oꝛ tremble.
Horripilo, aui, aui, to grow rought.
Horriſonus, a, um, hauyng a terrible ſounde oꝛ voyce.
Horror, ôris, ma. gen. a ſhuueryng oꝛ quakyng foꝛ colde oꝛ feare. ſometyme the cruelneſſe oꝛ terribleneſſe of ones loke. alſo a religious oꝛ reuerende feare.
Horrore perfundi, To be in ſuche feare, that one quaketh oꝛ ſheuereth.
Horſum, hither, oꝛ hitherwarde, an aduerbe.
Hortário, ônis, f. g. Hortamen, minis, & Hortamentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Hortatus.
Hortâtor, ôris, m. gene. one that counſaileth oꝛ moueth to a thyng.
Hortatrix, the feminine.
Hortatiuus, a, um, that belongeth to exhoꝛtation oꝛ mouyng.
Hortâtus, us, maſc. gene. an exhoꝛtation oꝛ counſaile hoꝛtyng.
Horténſia, æ, fœ. g. the daughter of Hortenſius, a woman moſt eloquent.
Hortenſius, an excellent oꝛatour of Rome, of wonderfull memoꝛie.
Hortenſis, ſe, pertaynyng to a garden, oꝛ of a gardeyne, oꝛ that groweth in a garden.
Hortenſius, a, um, idem.
Hortor, âris, ari, to exhoꝛte, to counſaile oꝛ moue to a thynge.
Hortari canes, to chere the hounds. Item equos.
Horrari equos.
Hoc te iam diu hortor, cum duobus accuſ.
Hortari vt capiat.
Hortari ad perficiendum.
Iiſdem de rebus hortor.
Hortari aliquem de pace. &c.
Hortus, ti, m. ge. a knotte gardein, oꝛ a gardein foꝛ pleaſure, oꝛ an oꝛcheparde.

Hor

Horti penſiles, gardeins made in the toppes of houſes.

Horti, in the plurall numbre, is moſte cõmonly vſed for an orcharde or gardein of pleaſure.

Hortus, was vſed of olde writers for Villa.

Hortulus, li, m. g. a litte gardeine.

Horula, a litteli houre.

Horus, an Egyptian, whiche wrate and declared the ſecrete maner of writyng, whiche the Egyptians vſed, called Hieroglyphica. Horus was alſo the ſoonne of Iſis.

Hoſa, a riuer of Tuſcan, called now Wartha.

Hoſtomicus, ſickely.

Hoſpes, hoſpitis, com. g. an hoſt that receiueth ſtraungers or gueſtes into his houſe alſo a geſt, whiche lodgeth in an other mans houſe. alſo a ſtranger, or a man inhabityng out of the countrey.

Hoſpita terra, a countrey, whereby a man may ſauſibly paſſe.

Hoſpes vrbis, a ſtranger that knoweth not what is done in the citee.

Hoſpes in re aliqua, one that is ignorant in a thynge, or knoweth not what belongeth to it.

Hoſpes in voluntatibus ſuorum ciuium, one that knoweth not the mynde or wyll of his citezins or countrey men.

Hoſpita, tæ, a ſtrange woman.

Hoſpitalia, lodgeyngꝛes in an houſe, which ſerue onely for ſtrangers.

Hoſpitális, le, vſyng a gentill entertaynement, or gladly receiuynge a ſtranger: or that belongeth to an hoſt or gueſt, or to entertaynement of ſtrangers.

Hoſpitalis Iupiter, ſo called becauſe ſtrangers or geſtes when they were yll intreated in theyr lodgeynges, called hym to wytneſſe, deſyrynge hym to reuenge them.

Hoſpitáliter, lyke a geſte.

Hoſpitálitas, átis, f. g. hoſpitalitee, entertaynement of frendes or gueſtes.

Hoſpitiolum, i, a diminutiue of Hoſpitium.

Hoſpitium, ii, n. g. an houſe alway redie to receiue frendes ſometyme a lodgeyng. alſo an hoſpital. ſometyme frendſhip ſhewed in hoſpitalitee, frendely familiaritee betwene perſones, whan one man cometh boldely to the others houſe, entertaynement.

Renuntiare hoſpitium alicui, to forſake ones houſe, where he hath ben interteined

Excipere aliquem hoſpitio, to lodge or interteyne one in his houſe.

Pro hoſpitio, quod mihi cum illo eſt, for the familiaritee that is betweene him and me.

Liberale hoſpitium, a liberall entertaynement of frendes or ſtrangers.

Hoſpitium & amicitia.

Hóſpitor, áris, ári, to receiue frendely into his houſe. alſo to lodge in a place as a gueſte or ſtraunger.

Hoſpitatur aqua in eo loco, the water reſteth in that place.

Hoſpitus, a, um, ſtraunge, alſo that gueſteth or receiueth gueſtes.

Hoſpita æquora, id eſt, Vicina.

Hoſpita flumina, riuers that may be paſſed in a bote or ſhyppe.

Hoſſimi, they that be borne without noſethrilles.

Hoſtia, æ, f. g. an hoſt or ſacrifice offered to atteyne victory of ennemies.

Hoſtiátus, a, um, that is laded with ſacrifices.

Hóſticus, a, um, hoſtile or ennemy.

Hoſtilis, le, perteinyng to an ennemy.

Hoſtiliter, lyke an ennemy.

Hoſtilitas, átis, fœ. ge. hoſtilitee, enmitee.

Hoſtimentum, i, n. g recompence, one for an other

Hoſtio, iui, ire, to recompence, to aſſuage or abate, to offende, to ſtrike.

Hoſtis, is, com. gen. an ennemy.

Hoſtium, ii, n. g. a meaſure of an hundreth and forty buſſhels alſo a dooze.

Hoſtórium, ii, n. g. the ſtaffe, wherwith all meaſures be made euen, a ſtrike.

Hoſtus, i, the quantitee of ople, that the olines pelde at euery preſſyng.

H ANTE V.

Hvber, hûberis, n. g. a pappe or bdder.

Huber, hûberis, om. g. fruitefull, plentuous, aboundant.

Huber aqua, plentee of water, muche water.

Ferax & huber.

Huber & fœcundus author, an authour that is plentiouſe and full of good matter.

Huberior ſpes, greatter hope.

Edictum huberrimum, an ample and large commaundement.

Huberrimus fructus, great plentee of fruite.

Hubero, aui, are, to make plentuous or fruitfull. alſo to be aboundant.

Huberrimè, verie plentuouſely.

Hubértas, átis, f. g. plentie, aboundance, fruitfulneſſe, fertilitee.

Hubertas mammarum, aboundance of mylke in the breaſtes.

Hubertas ſoli, fruitefulneſſe or fertilitee of the grounde.

Hubertas virtutis, the great fruitefulneſſe of vertue.

Hubertim, plentuouſely.

Hubértus, a, um, aboundant or plentiouſe.

Huc, hyther.

Huc abij cum illo, I came from thens hyther with hym.

Huc coram adducam, I wyll bryng hym hither before you.

Huc prouiſo, I come hyther to ſee.

Ergo huc redde, than reſtore it hyther to me again.

Omnia hæc verba huc redeant, All theſe woordes come to this ende, or bee ſpoken to

this intente.
Rem huc deduxi, I brought this matter to this poynte.
Huc & huc, nowe on the one syde, now on the other, nowe to the tone syde, now to the tother.
Hac illuc, hyther and thyther.
Hui, an interiection of wonderynge, sometyme of sorynge.
Hui meam sororem? Ho my syster?
Hui tam cito? Ho, ho, so shortely, so soone?
Hudum, for Sudum.
Huic, to that place. also to hym or hyr.
Huiusce, the genitiue case of Hic, hæc, hoc, compounded with ce.
Huiusmodi, & huiuscemodi, suche, of that sorte.
Hulula, læ, f. g. a thrike oule.
Húlulo, aui, are, to howle.
Humánitas, átis, fœ. g. humanitee, or nature of man, kyndenesse. also doctrine, pertaynynge to man, learnyng, liberall knowlage, gentylnesse, meekenesse, curtesie, gentill behauiour, cruelitee, pleasauntnesse in maners.
Humanitas & modestia.
Immanitas & humanitas, contrary.
Comprehendere aliquem humanitate, To shew gentlenesse towarde.
Politior humanitas, good learnyng.
Vir humanitate politus, a man adowrned with cleane learnyng.
Humánitus & humanè, gentylly, curtesely, meekely.
Humánitus, aduer. of men, after the facti of me.
Humanus, a, um, gentyll, tractable, courteys, meeryfull, freendely, humayne, learned, counynge.
Si quid mihi humanum contigerit, If I chaunce to dye.
Hoccine humanum est? Is this a gentyll touche?
Humanus calculus, The stone ingendred in a mans body.
Humanum genus, and Humana gens, mankynde.
Humana specie & figura esse, To haue the shappe and figure of a man.
Humátio, ónis, f. g. an interrement or buriall, a putting in to the grounde.
Humátor, óris, m. ge. one that burieth.
Humátus, a, um, buried, layde in the earth.
Humectátus, a, um, made moyste or weete.
Humecto, aui, are, to make moyste, to weate.
Humectus, a, um, moyste or weete.
Humeo, mui, ere, to bee moyste or weete.
Humerus, i, m. g. the shoulder.
Ab humero pendebant sagittæ, his arrowes hanged at his shoulders.
Extollere in humeros, To take vppon his shoulders.
Humeris rempublicam sustinere, by translation to sustayne & beare vp the cõmune weale, as it were vpon his shoulders.

Humeri in bobus.
Humeri in gallinaceis.
Humerále, lis, neu. gen. a thyng to weare on the shoulders.
Humerósus, a, um, that hath great shoulders.
Humesco, scere, to ware wete, to bee wete.
Humescentes oculi, eyes wet with weepyng.
Húmidulus, a, um, somewhat moyste or wette.
Húmidum, i, n. g. moysture, weatnesse.
Húmidus, a, um, moyst, weate.
Húmifer, mifera, rum, that bryngeth moysture or humour.
Humificus, a, um, that maketh moysture.
Humigátus, a, um, moysted.
Humílio, aui, are, to make lowe, poore, or abiecte.
Húmilis, le, base, lowe, also symple or poore, abiecte, vile, humble, of lowe condition.
Humilis & excelsa Luna, contrary.
Humilis vitis, a vyne kepte lowe by the grounde.
Humilis & abiectus.
Humilis animus atque demissus, a lowe and base courage.
Humilis sepultura, simple or of small cost.
Angusta mens & humilis, idem.
Humilis ars, a vyle craft, ydell esteemed.
Humili atque obscuro loco natus, descended of a base or vnknowen stocke.
Oratio humilis & abiecta, cui contraria Alta & excelsa.
Preces humiles, humble prayers.
Humiles habitare casas, to dwelle in small cotages.
Humilis statura, a dwarfysshe or lowe stature.
Humilitas, átis, f. g. baseneſſe or lowenesse.
Humilitas generis, a baseneſſe of ones stocke or kynrede.
Humi, alowe, or on the grounde.
Fusus humi, lyeng alonge vpon the grounde.
Humiliter, lowely, humbly.
Húmifer, a, um, that beareth the grounde.
Humo, aui, are, to burye or hyde.
Humor, óris, m. ge. humour or moysture, water or lycour.
Euocare corruptum humorem, to drawe out the corrupt humour.
Humus, i, fœm. gene. earthe beeynge moyst, the grounde.
Tollere se humo, to ryse from the grounde.
Hungaria, reade after in Pannonia.
Hunni, people, whiche came out of Scythia, and inhabited Hungarie.

H ANTE Y.

HYacinthia festa, were solemne ceremonies doone in the nyght.
Hyacinthinus, a, um, of violet colour.
Hyacinthizontes, the fourth kynde of the stone smaragdo.

Hya-

acinthus, called also Vacinium, hath leaues like vnto poyret, an hande brodthe in heyght, lesse than a maydens lyttell fynger, greene of colour, the toppe lynge downe full of purple floures, and the roote rounde. The flower spryngeth out in sprynge tyme, with the violet, and before the rose. Of this flower were feigned two sundry fables. One, that it was a boy that Apollo loued, whom by mysfortune he slewe, wherfore he tourned hym into this flower. An other fable is, that it sprange of the bloudde of Aiax, the valyaunt Greeke, and that certayne veynes of the flower, seme to expresse the figure of these two letters A I. that herbe, whiche is commonly called Hyacinthus, is named in Englishe Crowtoes. It is also a precious stone of the coloure of golde, called a iacinct, which hath a soueraygne vertue agaynst the common plague, specially if it be sore wozne, that it doo touche the veyne that cometh from the herte.

Hyades, are. vii. sterres, whose names are Ambrosia, Eudora, Pasithoë, Coronis, Plexaura, Pytho, & Tythe, They bee troublouse, and cayse stormes and wyndes. They goe downe the fourtenthe Calendes of Maie. Poetes name them the daughters of Atlas, & Aetheria, wherfore they been also called Atlantides. But because in lamentyng theyr brother Hyas (slayne by a lyonesse) they wozned away and dyed, and therfore translated by Jupiter in to the firmament: They were afterwarde called Hyades, by the name of theyr brother. Some saye, that they were the nourrices of Bacchus, and were called Dodonides Nymphæ, of a town and forest called Dodona. The Romayns called them Succulæ. Also Paralicium.

Hyæna, looke Hyena.

Hyalárgus, gi, m. g. a glasyer.

Hyale, a nymphe, one of the companyons of Diana.

Hyálinus, álina, um, glassye, or of the colour of glasse.

Calices hyálini, drynkyng glasses.

Hyalus, i, m. g. glasse. It is sometyme taken for greene colour.

Hyantius, and Hyanteus, a, um, of Bœotia.

Hyas, ántis, one that was gouernour of Bœotia, of whom they were called Hyantes.

Hyas, hyadis, lyke Hyades.

Hyarbas, lyke Hiarbas.

Hyberia, a region in Asia toyngyng to Armenia, enuironed with the mountayn Caucasus. It is also the olde name of Spayne.

Hyberna, nórum, n. g plu. places where men of warre do reste them in wynter

Hybernaculum, i, neu. ge. a place prepared for men of warre to wynter in.

Hyberna, æ, f g. Irelande.

Hybernicus, a, um, of Irelande.

Hyberno, aui, are, to make abode in wynter.

Hybernus, a, um, pertaynyng to wynter.

Hybernum cubiculum, a wynter chaumber.

Hyberni agni, lambes eaned in wynter.

Hybernum tempus, wynter season.

Hyberus, a great ryuer in Spayne, nyghe to Tarrhacon.

Hyblæus, a, um, of the mountayne or citee Hyble.

Hyble, es, or Hybla, æ, a citee in Sicile, and a mountayne nygh to it, whereon groweth plentie of tyme. And therfore the honye that is there, is of all other moste pleasant.

Hybræas, an orator.

Hybridæ, swyne halfe wylde.

Hybris, hýbridis, fœm. gen. a dogge, engendred betweene an hounde and a mastyue, called a lymmer, or a mungrell. Also a kynd of haukes, whiche seldome is seene in the daye, but seketh his praie in the nyght.

Hycca, a great fysshe, whiche Hermolaus Barbarus taketh for a sturgion.

Hydarnes, or Hydarnus, a noble man of Persia.

Hydaspes, a greatte ryuer in Indie. Looke Idaspes.

Hyderos, ri, m. gene. a disease whan the chynne is fylled with water.

Hydra, dræ, fœm. geuer. a water serpent. It was also a monster, with whom Hercules foughte, and as soone as he hadde stryken of one heade of the monstre, an other sprange vp immediatly.

Hydram secare, to meddle with an endeleste matter, or where one mischiefe happeneth after an other.

Hydor, hydas, or hydos, idem quod aqua.

Hydragógus, gi, m ge. he that dryngeth water to a place by furrowes or trenches.

Hydrárgyrum, ri, neu. gene. a certayne thynge wherwith siluer is gylte in the steade of quicke syluer.

Hydræleon, water mixte with oyle.

Hydrastina, næ, f. g. wilde hempe.

Hydraulax, lácis, m. g. a water sorowe.

Hydráulicus, a, um, pertaynyng to organes, or to an instrument made to drawe vp water.

Hydráulis, lis, m. g. an organe player.

Hydráulus, i, m. g. an instrument to pusshe out the water by violence, or rather to drawe vp water out of a depe place. Also a peyce of organes.

Hydria, æ, f. g. a water potte.

Hydrocéle, hydrocéles, a disease whan a man is bursten, or when the humour falleth into one of the stones.

Hydrocélicus, ci, m. g. he that is bursten.

Hydrolápathon, thi, n. g. a water docke.

Hydromantia, tiæ, f. g. diuination in callyng of spirites to appeare in water.

Hydrómeli, n. ge. vndeclinable, water and honye sodden together.

Hydromphalon, a deade humour gathered about the nauell.

H ANTE Y.

Hydronterocele, the diſeaſe of burſtynge.
Hydrophóbia, æ, ſ. g. a diſeaſe, when the patient feareth water exceedyngly.
Hydrophobus, bi, m. g. he that is a feardе of water, or hateth water.
Hydropycus, a, um, that hath the dropſie.
Hydropiper, ſemeth to be the herbe, which the Apothecaries commonly call Eupatorie.
Hydrópſis, ſis, ſ. g. idem quod Hydrops.
Hydropota, he that drynketh alwaie water.
Hydrops, dróps, the dropſie. It is a ſickeneſſe (as Trallianus wryteth) whiche commeth of the lyuer, made ſo colde, that it maie not ſuffi cientlie boyle the meate that is receiued, and conuerte it into the ſubſtaunce of pure bloude, but turneth it into a watry ſubſtaunce, wynd or fleume. By occaſion wherof (as Galenus and Paulus ſaie) the lyuer beynge feeble, the colde mattier, whiche aboundeth, iſſeuеth into other membres, wherof cometh pll habyte and fygure of the body. It proceedeth of .iii. cauſes: of a primatyue cauſe, as by muche colde drynke immediatelie after labour, bainynge, goynge longe in the ſonne, or drynkynge muche faſtyng. Of a proceedyng cauſe: as of an pll complexion, hotte or colde, or oppilacion, whereby good humours are let to be ingendred, and pll humours to be expulſed. Of a ioynct cauſe: as of water or wynde poſſedynge either all the membres, or onelie them whiche ſerue for nourſhemente of the bodye: of this ſickeneſſe bee three kyndes, Tympanites, Aſtites, Hypoſarcha, Reade more of theym in their places.
Hydrus, druntis, or Hydruntum, i, a citee in Calabria, by the ſea ſyde.
Hydrus, i, m. g. a water ſerpente. idem quod Natrix.
Hydruſa, a citee in the countrey of Athens. Alſo an Ilande called Andros.
Hyela, a citee in the countrey of Oenotria.
Hyemâlis, le, of wynter.
Hyemalis dies, a wynters daie.
Hyemalis vis, ſharpeneſſe of wynter.
Hyemalis locus, a colde countrey.
Hyemátio, ónis, ſ. g. a winteryng.
Hyemo, aui, are, to reſte in the wynter tyme, to wynter, to make colde wether.
Hyemâtus, a, um, froſen.
Hyems, ĕmis, fœm. gen. wynter, tempeſt, great wetherynge, ſometyme ayer.
Magnitudo hyemis, great wetherynge in the tyme of wynter.
Adulta hyems, the myddle parte of wynter.
Affecta hyems, wynter allmoſt ended.
Sub caſum hyemis, a little before the ende of wynter.
Matura hyems, a tymely wynter, cui apponitur tarda hyems, a late warde wynter.
Hyems iam præcipitauerat, it was towardes the later ende of winter.

Hyæna, næ, ſ. g. a beaſte lyke a wolfe, which hath a mane lyke an horſe ouer all his backe & necke, but the heares be longer and harder.
Hygris, a citee of Sarmatia, called commonly Cabardy.
Hygremplaſtra, moiſt playſters.
Hygromyra, orum, moiſte ointementes.
Hygrotes, in trees is the gumme or moiſture that droppeth out.
Hyla, æ, or Hylas, læ, the companion of Hercules, whom he loſte in the borders of Ionia.
Hylæa, a countrey, after whiche a parte of Scythia is called Hylæum.
Hilæus, a Centaure, whoſe incontinence was cauſe of the warres betweene the Lapithes, and the Centaures.
Hylas, a lake of Bithynia, in the whiche (as ſome ſuppoſe) Hyla, Hercules companion was drowned.
Hyllus, the ſonne of Hercules by Deianira.
Hylonome, a woman of the centaures, which after hir houſebande was deade, ſlewe hir ſelfe with his ſwoorde.
Hymantopodes, a lame people in Ethiope, which haue clubbed or croked feete.
Himella, a riuer.
Hymen, minis, neu. gen. a ſkinne in the fore parte of a mayden, whiche whan ſhe is deflowred, is broken. Alſo a longe, longen at weddynges.
Hymenæus, ei, ma, ge, the god of mariage, that ſometyme taken for mariage, alſo a longe of verſes longe at mariages.
Hymera, the name of a ryuer.
Hymetrus, an hyll by Athens, where was hony of all other moſt precioule.
Hymettius, a, um, of the hyll Hymettus.
Hymnus, ni, maſc. gene. a praiſe in a longe, an hymne.
Hyoſcyaminus, a, um, of henbane.
Hyoſcyamos, an herbe called henbane.
Hyoſiris, a certayne herbe lyke dentdelyon, which beyng bruiſed, is verie holſome for woundes.
Hypacaris, a ryuer of Scythia.
Hypæpa, a citee where were meruayloꝰ fayre women.
Hipæthrium, or Hypæthrum, i, n. g. an alleye a gardein, or galery without any couerynge.
Hypagógeus, gei, m. g. an inſtrument, wherwith ſtones are polyſhed.
Hypágum, gi, n. g. a certayne inſtrument belongynge to a ſhippe, as ſome ſuppoſed: but it is rather the ſame that hypagus is, looke there.
Hypallage, es, a figure, whan woordes be ordred ſtande contrary wyſe.
Hyppanis, a ryuer in Scythia. Vitruuius ſayth, li. 8. cap. 3 it is in Pontus. M. Tull. Tuſc. quæſt. lib. 1. ſayth, that Hyppanis, from a parte of Europe, renneth into Pontus.
Hypera, a roode, tied to the ende of the ſayle parde.

Hippus

ypparchus, a philosophier that wrote of the pla
netes and tymes of the yere.
ypanis, or as some doo write, Hypanis, Arria-
nus calleth it Hyphasis, a great ryuer, whiche
renneth out of the mountaynes of Scythia,
into Indie, and cometh into the famous ryuer
of Ganges, and is in breadth vii. furlonges,
as Diodorus writeth lib. xviii. The streame
therof is so swyfte, that no man may passe ouer
it by the space of. v. daies sailyng. The water
is freshe. After that it cometh within iii. daies
saylynge of the sea, it is wonderfull bytter, by
reason of a bitter fountayne, whiche renneth
into it. In this ryuer the great Alexander fin-
ished his iourney, and went no further into In-
die, but dyd there sette vp. xii. altars of stone,
euery of them fifty cubites in greatnesse.
Hypata, a cyte of Thessaly.
Hypatia, a woman of Alexandria excellently lear-
ned in Astronompe, and diuers other sciences.
Hypatus, ti, m. g. a consull.
Hypatos, a ryuer of Phœnicia.
Hypenemium, mii, n. g. an egge, whiche proueth
not vnder an henne or other byrde.
Hypelates, a hynde of Laurell.
Hypecoon, a weede growing among corne, ha-
uyng leaues lyke rue.
Hypenor, a Troian, whom Diomedes slewe.
Hyper, in latine Super, aboue.
Hyperaspites, stis, vel stæ, m. g. a protectour,
a defender, a great shielde.
Hyperbaton, or Hyperbaton, a figure, whan a
woorde is transposed from the playne order of
construction, to make the oration more plea-
sant, as, in duas diuisum esse partes.
Hyperbole, es, f. gen. excesse in aduauncyng or
depressyng, as, Hygher than heauen, Whyter
than snowe, swyfter than lightnynge, slower
than a snayle, woorse than the deuell.
Hyperbolicos or Hyperbolicé, the aduerbe,
spoken excessiuely, eyther in augmentynge or
diminysshyng.
Hyperbolicus, a, um, exceedyng credence.
Hyperborei, people dwellyng in the furthest part
of the northe. And as some suppose, vnder the
northe pole called Polus Arcticus. Pomp.
Mela writeth, that the countreye is but lyttell,
hauyng the sunne ouer them, and is fertile of
it selfe, the people verate iuste, lyuyng longer,
and more pleasauntly than other men, alwaye
without busynesse or labour, knowynge neys
ther warre nor debate. Lyke to this dothe Pli-
nye write, lib. 4. cap. xii. Solinus saieth, that
some men doue appoynt them rather to Asia,
than to Europa. Other doue sette them meane
betweene the soonne goeyng downe with the
Antipodes (whiche are people hauyng their
face against ours) and the sonne ryslyng with
vs. Fynally he saieth they bee in Europa,
where they haue. vi. monethes cõtinually date,
and. vi. other monethes continually nyght. the

wyndes there be alwaies holsome. they knowe
neyther sykenesse nor vnquietnesse. wherfore
Strabo writeth lib. xv. that some men affirme,
that they dyd lyue a thousande yeres. Festus
Pompeius wryte, that they exceded the
lyfe of man, lyuyng aboue. 100. yeres. And
therfore were they called Hyperborei, as it
were exceedyng the common terme of mannes
lyfe. And whan they bee weerye and redyous
of their lyfe, as Mela and Solinus write, ma-
kyng good cheere with their neyghbours, and
hauynge garlandes on their heades, they throw
theym selues from a certayn rocke into the depe
sea, estemynge that to bee the beste death and
fourme of buryyng.
Hypercatalecticum metrum, where abundeth
one syllable or two.
Hyperechius, a grammarian of Alexandria.
Hypéricon, ci, neu. gene. an herbe called sainct
Johns wort.
Hyperides, one of the ten oratours of Athens,
whose tungue was cutte out by Antipater.
Hyperion, some calle the brother of Saturne,
whiche gouerneth the course of the planettes,
and therfore is named father of the Soonne,
the Moone, and the morowe. sometyme it is
putte for the sunne.
Hypermnestra, one of the fyfty daughters of
Danaus, whiche saued her husbande Linus or
Linceus.
Hypérmeter, or Hypermetrus, i, a syllable a-
boundyng in a verse.
Hyperthyron, a transumpte or haunce.
Hyperthyrum, that which is nexte ouer the brow
of a man.
Hyphear, a kynd of glass mixtieme.
Hyphen, where dyuers woordes bee pronoun-
ced vnder one accente: as, Quandoquidem,
vtcunq; &c.
Hypnales, adders, whiche stynging a man, he
dyeth sleappng.
Hypocaustum, sti, neu. gene. a hotte howse or
stewe.
Hypochyma, a grape humour, couerynge the eye,
called also Glaucoma.
Hypocóndrium, drii, neu. gene. the inwarde
parte of the body aboue the nauill, and vnder
the stomake.
Hypócrisis, sis, f. ge. dissimulacion, feigned hy-
pocrysie, hypocrisie.
Hypócrita, æ, m. g. an hypocrite.
Hypocupres, bowes of Wirche tree.
Hypodesis, or Hypodéma, ătis, n. g. a shooe.
Hypodiastole, idem quod subsținctio.
Hypodidáscalus, an vnderscher or substitute in
teachyng.
Hypoglossis, the little flesshe that fasteneth the
tonge to the nether parte of the mouth.
Hypógeum, ei, n. ge. a place vnder the ground.
Hypogeson, idem quod Aizoum.
Hypoglossida, lyttell rounde thynges made by

 physike

phylike to lye vnder ones tongue, whiche is diſeaſed with reumes or greke in the thyote.

Hypolapathum, thi, n. g. an herbe lyke to docke, named patience, and is a kynde of ſorell.

Hypomnema, ătis, and Hypomnématum, ti, n. g. an expoſition or comment.

Hyponemia oua, egges that birdes bryng forth when they be troden of other ſhe byrdes, or females, whiche be vnprofitable, & wyll not be hatched.

Hypomnematógraphi, wryters of commentaries.

Hypoſélinum, ni, idem quod olus atrum, loke there,

Hypopodion, dii, n. g. a foote ſtoole.

Hypopyon, where matter renneth out of the eyes.

Hypoſytes, an inner garment.

Hypoſarcha, one of the kyndes of dropſy, whereby all the body bolneth or ſwelleth.it cometh by the encreaſyng of blonde colde, thyn, and watrie, infuſed into all the membres, in the defaut of the thyrde digeſtion, cauſed by the weakeneſſe of the ſtomache and lyuer, the wayes whereof beyng ſtopped, the power wherby ſuperfluitees are ſeparate and expulſed, is made feeble, wherby the body gathereth vicious iuyce and wyndes.

Hypoſphagma, where the ſkynne of the eye by ſome ſtroke is ſo harte, that the blondde ſodeinly ſpreadeth ouer the eie.

Hypoſtaſis, ſeos, fœ. gen. ſubſtance. It is alſo that whiche doeth ryſe in urine, where there is good digeſtion, if the reſidence be white, light and riſyng in faſhion lyke a peare the ſmall ende vpwarde.

Hypotheca, a pledge alſo a doctrine.

Hypotheſis, an argumente, matter, or cauſe, wherupon one ſhould argue, diſpute, or ſpeake.

Hypothicos, a linnen rother.

Hypothyra, ſeu Hypothyrides, the dooze, or rather the place open, where the dooze is, the dooze roume.

Hypothyſon, a groundſill or threſholde.

Hypozeuxis, a figure contrary to Zeugma, whan euery clauſe hath his propre verbe.

Hypozigia, all drawyng cattell.

Hypochoriaſis, a diſeaſe in horſes eyes, riſyng of a humour, that cometh out of the heade.

Hypſa, a riuer of Sicile.

Hepſea, a blynde womans name in Horace.

Hypſenor, the ſonne of Dolopio, whiche was ſlayne by Euripilus at the ſiege of Troie.

Hypſicratea, the wyfe of kynge Mithridates, whiche folowed hym in all his warres, beynge armed lyke a knight.

Hypſiphile, the daughter of Thoas kynge of Lemnos, whiche whan the women there, by a common conſent, had ſlayne all the men of that countrete in one nyght, ſaued hir father. After whan Jaſon goeynge towarde the conqueſte of the golden fliece, came vnto Lemnos, the beyng in loue with hym, conceiued by hym two children twynnes, and whan they were borne, the women of the countrey wolde haue put hir to deathe, for the ſauyng of hir father: but ſhee in ſleepyng was taken by pyrates, and geuen to Lycurgus kynge of Nemea, whose ſonne ſhe nourylſhed. But whan the Argyues went to deſtroye Thebes, Hypſiphile, whyle ſhe went to ſhewe to the Argyues a fountayne, lefte the chylde lyeynge on the graſſe, who was ſlayne by a ſerpente. Wherefore whan the father of the childe wolde haue put hir to deth, the kynges of the Argyues defended and ſaued hir. Some other wryte, that Hypſiphile (whan the perceyued Jaſon dyd not retourne to hir againe, accordyng to his promyſe) threwe hir ſelfe into the ſea, and was drowned.

Hyrcania, a countrey in Aſia.

Hyrcanius, a, um, of Hyrcania.

Hyrcanum mare, the ſea nowe called Mare Maiocuk, or Mare de Sala.

Hyrium, a citee of Apulia, called commonly Leſina.

Hyrtacus, a Troiane, father of Nyſus, Eneas companion.

Hyſginum, a colour lyke ſcarlet.

Hyſſopites, æ, m. g. and figurately, a. g. a wyne made with hyſſope.

Hyſſópus, pi, m. g. or Hyſſópum, pi, n. g. an herbe called hyſſope.

Hyſteralgia, peyne of the bealy.

Hyſtorologia, & Hyſteron proteron, a maner of ſpeakyng, where the laſt is ſet before the firſt, and as it is ſaied, the carte before the horſe.

I ANTE A.

I, OF OLDE wryters was vſed for V, as Maximum for Maximum.

I, is the imperatyue mode of Eo, and doeth ſignifie, go thou. It is alſo a fourme of ſpeakyng, whan we dooe coteyne, exhorte, or mocke any man.

I nunc, & rebus nimium confide ſecundis, Go to and put all thy truſt in proſperitee.

I nunc, & dormientem excita, Go thy way and awake hym.

Ia, was the ponger daughter of Atlas, and ſounded as muche as a voyce.

Iacchus, one of the names of Bacchus, called god of wynes.

Iacea nigra, is (as Brunfelcius ſuppoſeth) the herbe, which is called Morſus diaboli.

Iáceo, cui, ẽre, to lye, to extende out, or dwell, ſeigth ſometyme to be, to be ydle, to ly vnknowe, to bee vnable, to be dead, to bee contemned or naught

naught set by, to be vyle, and of no ꝓice.
In medio campus iacet, In the mydde is a fielde.
Ille iacet, he is dead.
Maximas vero virtutes iacére necesse est, vos iuuate dominante, Carnall delectation ruynge, nedes must excellent vertues be nothyng sette by.
Iacent, they are without vertue, courage, or estimacion.
Iacent virtutes, vertue is naught set by.
Iacent precia, they are of a lowe ꝓice.
Iacet grauiter, he lieth sicke.
Iacet oratio, the oracion is without any grace or spirite, or hath no lyfe or quickenesse.
Iacens animus, a desperate mynde, or out of courage.
Iacente te, thou beyng sicke.
Iacére alteri ad pedes, to lye at ones feete, humbly intreatyng hym.
Iacére prostratum, to lye alonge.
Iacere in oblitione & silentio, to bee forgotten and nothyng spoken of.
Iacére in occulto, to be nothyng renoumed or famouse.
In lacertis alicuius iacere, to lye clypped in ones armes.
Iacere inultum to remaine vnpunished, or to be without reuengemente.
Iacere in marore, to remayne in great heauynesse.
Iacere in sordibus, to lyue as a desperate persone, that passeth not what becommeth of hym selfe.
Rationes iacent, I can not tell what to saie.
Iacent studia, studie and learnyng is nothynge regarded.
Iacent his testibus, they are confounded with these witnesses.
Iacére, to be deade.
Iacens, lyng, beyng situate, also slow, sicke.
Segnis & iacens.
Iacio, ieci, iácere, to throwe, to caste, to hurle, to shoote sometyme to set or lay, to make, to tell, to speake, to publyshe abrode.
Iácere fundamentum, to set or laie a foundacion: by translacion to geue an occasion, or to make awaie to any thyng.
Præceps se iecit in agros, He ranne headlonge into the fieldes.
Iacere aggerem, to make a bulwarke or contremure.
Edicta in populum iácere, to publyshe or set abrode proclamations.
Gradum or aditum iácere, to make awaie or entrance to a thynge.
Odorem iaciunt, they sende out a grete sauour.
Contumelias & probra in aliquem iácere, to saie or speake yll of one.
Iácere minas, to threatten or manace.
Querelas & querimoniam iacere, to complayne.

Iacere ridiculum, to speake or bryng forth a merry geste, to be laughed at.
Iacere sermones, to common or talke.
Significationes iacere, to shewe by tokens and signes, to signifie.
Iacob, a patriarche, soonne of Isaac.
Iacóbus, a ꝓꝑe name, in englyshe James.
Iactans, antis, castyng, bostyng, crakynge, auaunt tynge.
Iactantior gestus, ꝓioude or stately gesture, or braggе.
Iactanter, bostyngly, braggyngly, ꝓioudely.
Iactátio, ônis, f. g. a verynge or troublyng, a tossyng or shakyng, a mouynge or gesturyng, a castyng, a bostyng, crakynge or auauntyng.
Iactatio corporis, the mouyng of the bodie.
Insolentiam & iactationem hominum ferre, insolencie and braggyng.
Temporum nostrorum iactatio, the trouble.
Iactantia, idem.
Iactátor, ôris, masc. gen. a craker or boster, a glorious persone, hat maketh auaunte of his owne ꝓꝑe.
Iactátus, a, um, tossed hyther and thyther, bryuen from coaste to coaste.
Iactátus, us, mas. gen. a tossyng, a castynge, a mouyng.
Iactito, aui, are, to beate often.
Iacto, aui, are, to throwe, to reuolue, to caste or tosse in the mynde, to vexe, to throwe downe, to beate, to auaunte and glorye, to speake vaynely, to set foorth, to tosse, to cast out.
Iactare brachium, to wagge or swynge the arme.
Iactare caput, to caste the heade nowe on the tone syde, nowe on the tother.
Iactare oculos, to gase about, now on one side, nowe on an other.
Iactare pectore curas, to caste and reuolue in ones mynde diuers serious matters.
Iactari febri, to bee tourmented with a feuer or ague.
Iactare dicta iocosa, to bryng forth merry scoffes or gestes.
Iactari sermonibus, to be communed or talked of abrode.
Iactatur hoc vulgo, this is commonly talked abrode.
Iactare se magnificentissime, to ꝓꝑe and auaunte ones selfe aboue the moone.
Ventis iactamur, we be driuen and tossed nowe into one coaste, now into an other.
Iactari vitio, to be spitefully spoken of, to be railed agaynst.
Iactuose, and iactuosus, are redde in no good authour.
Iactúra, æ, f. g. losse, damage, ꝓꝑely thynges cast out of a shyppe in tyme of tempest.
Iactus, a, um, caste, laied.
Iactus, us, m. gen. a throwe, a hurle, a caste, a draught

draught with a nette in fyshyng.
Iaculabilis, le, that maye be hurled or caste.
Iaculátio, ónis, f. ge. Iaculamen, & Iaculamentum, ti, a shotte or cast with a darte or iauelyn.
Iaculátor, óris, m. ge. he that hurleth a darte or iauelyn, or one that shooteth.
Iaculatórius, a, um, that pertayneth to shootyng or castyng of dartes.
Iaculátrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.
Iáculo, aui, are, is sometyme read.
Iáculor, áris, ári, to shoote or caste darte.
Iáculum, li, neu. gene. any thynge that maie bee shotte or caste darte, moste commonly a darte or lyghte iauelyn.
Iáculus, li, ma. gene. a serpente that lyeth vnder trees, and lodaynly with a meruailous violence, pearceth any beaste, which happeneth to passe by hym.
Iadera, a towne of Illyricum.
Ialysos, a citee of Rhodes.
Iam, now, yet, moreouer, ouer and besydes this, furthermore, also incontinent, or foorthwith, immediately, by and by, ere it bee long, now at the length sometyme for Tunc, than.
Iam ne imus? why tarye we? shall we not go nowe?
Iam diu, longe agone, a great while, long sens.
Iam dudum, nowe late, but a while sens.
Iam dudum, is spoken of a short tyme, as of one, two, three, or foure houres, and is most commonly ioigned with verbes of the presente tense, and signifieth the acte to contynue styll.
Iamdudum, a pretty whyle sens and yet styll.
Iam dudum hic adsum, I haue been here a good whyle.
Iam dudum animus est in patrinis, my mynde is on my dyner, and hath been a good whyle.
Iam dudum, sometyme for Iam primum.
Iam iam, euen nowe, by and by, streyght waye.
Iam inde, incontinent after.
Iam olim, a great whyle agone, also in tyme paste.
Iam pridem, a lyttell whyle paste, but late. sometyme foorthwith. also a good whyle agoe, long sens. Iam pridem, is spoken of somewhat longer tyme than Iam dudum, as of fiue or sixe monethes or yeres, or more, or lesse, as the thyng requireth: and is ioygned with the present tense, as Iam dudum is.
Iam tum, for that tyme, euen than, or euen at that tyme.
Iam, already, er this, by this tyme.
Iam redisse oportuit, Thou shouldest haue been here agayne by this tyme.
Iam, for Amplius: as,
Neque iam lactantes appellantur, Neither be they any more called suckyng pygges.
Iam, for post hac: as,
Vestrum iam consilium est, Now hereafter it is your parte to consulte or take hede herefor.
Iam biennium est cum mecũ ille rem cœpit, It is now fully two yeres sens he began.
Iam à pueris, euen of lyttell babes or children.
Plus iam anno scio, It is more than a yere sence I knewe it.
Iam diu est, quod ventri victum non dare, Ye haue not found my belly meate and drynke many a date.
Iam diu factum est, postquam bibimus, It is a great whyle sens we dranke.
Iam iamq; quickely, speedily, by and by. all from hens forth.
Iam inde ab adolescentia, Euen from his young age.
Iam indevsque à pueritia, continually, euen sens he was a litteli chylde.
Iam nunc, euen nowe.
Iam pridem est mihi amicissimus, He is great frend of myne, & hath been many a day.
Iam primum, nowe fyrst of all, now and neuer before. also furste and formoste.
Iambeus, that is of the foote in meetre called Iambus.
Iamblicus, a philosophier of Pythagoras sect, scholar of Porphyrius.
Iambus, a foote in meter, hauyng the fyrst syllable shorte, and the other longe.
Iamesa, a crehe of the Britayne sea.
Iamno, a towne of the people called Balearis.
Iana, the name of Diana.
Ianassa, a nymphe.
Ianiculum, li, neu. gen. a parte of Rome, and a mountayn in it. also a gate of the same name.
Ianira, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Iánitor, óris, masc. gene. a porter or keper of a gate.
Iánitor carceris, a keper of a prison.
Ianitrix, the femmine.
Ianitrices, bee also the wyues of two brethren.
Iantha, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Ianthinus, a, um, violet colour, or purple.
Ianalis, le, of Ianus.
Ianua, æ, fœm. ge. a gate, sometyme a doore: by translation, a waie or entrie to a thyng.
A ianua quærere aliquem, to aske for one at the gate or doore.
Quamquam qua nolui ianua sum ingressus in causam, Although I haue entred into my matter by that occasion that I would not haue entred by my good will.
Ianuarius, the moneth of Ianuer.
Ianual, n. g. a kind of cakes consecrated to Ianus.
Ianus, some suppose to be Saturne, some to bee Japhet, one of the soonnes of Noe: Lactantius calleth hym the superiour worlde or heauen. He was made hauyng two faces or visages, either because the heauen tournyng, the yere tourneth where it began: or elles because it knoweth what is passed, and foreseeth what shall happe. Ianum claudere, in old tyme signified to make vniuersall peace. For in the temple of Ianus at Rome, were two doores, whiche were opened when

han the Romanes made warre: and whan warre was finished, and all thynges in quiete, han were they that Janus was also a place in Rome, whither vsurers resorted.

anus, the father of Prometheus, soonne of Celum & Terra.

apigia, a countrepe in the realme of Naples, cal ed Calabria.

apigium, a promontory in Iapigia.

as, the propre name of Aetolus.

ax, Iapigis, the soonne of Dedalus, kynge of Calabria, whiche of hym was called Iapigia. also a westerne wynde, whiche cometh out of the partes of Apulia.

bas, looke Hanbas.

chas, the chiefe of the philosophers of Inde.

con, ci, n. g. idem quod Dracontium maius.

ides, the soonne or neuewe of Iasius.

is, Athalanta, the daughter of Iasius.

sius, the brother of Dardanus, and soonne of Electra. also Iasius is the father of Palinurus.

minum, a tree, & litle floure called Iasemine.

on, asonis, he that kyst conquered the golden fleece, and made the notable expedition in to Cholchos, the sonne of Aeson and Alsimede.

onium, a promontorie of Cappadocia, called S. Thomas.

rideus, a, um, of the colour of Iasper stone.

spis, idis, a stone called Iasper.

ponix, nicis, m. g. a precious stone as white as snowe.

sum, an yle of Caria, lynge towarde the maine lande.

atraleptes, tæ, m. g. a phisition or surgion, which cureth with ointementes.

atraleptice, ces, f. g. curyng by ointementes.

atronice, a booke of phisike.

atros, a phisician.

aua, a tree in Spayne called Lara.

axamatæ, people about Scotis.

axartes, a ryuer of Scythia in Asia.

axtes, a ryuer of Scythia.

aziges, people of Metanasta in Europe, on the south parte of Germany, called nowe Septem castra, commonly Sibenburgh, it hath on the north, Armania: on the west and south, Germanie & Pannonie inferior: on the east Dacia.

IBernia, looke Hibernia.

Iberia, the auncient name of Spayne. also an other countrepe nygh to Armenie. It is of some written with H.

Iberi, & Ibres, Spanyardes, or men of the other Iberia.

Iberica, cæ, f. g. an herbe, called of olde writers Spartum.

Ibéris, or Hibéris, an herbe like to cresses, but muche greatter, the stalke is a litell cubite of heyght: In sommer it beareth a white flowre, and hath a litell seede, whiche groweth about all the stalke. Hermolaus doeth interprete it wylde cresses. Manardus writeth, that some men call it Lepidium: Aetius calleth it Cardamina, whiche in latin is Nasturtium, in englysh cresses. wherfore I thynke it to be a kynd of cresses.

Ibéricus, a, um, of Iberia.

Iberus, a ryuer in Spayne.

Ibi, there, than, whan that was dooen.

Ibi vbi est, there as he is.

Duxi vxorem, quam ibi miseriam vidi? I maryed a wyfe, what miserie and wretchednesse dyd I perceyue to be therin?

Ibi homo me cœpit obsecrare, Than he began to entreate me.

Imo & ibi nunc sum, Yes mary, and thereabout I am, or therupon I thynke or muse.

Ibidem, there, or in the same place. sometyme in the same thynge.

Ibidem mihi adnutat, he becked to me out of the same place where he was.

Ibidem loci res erit, the matter wyll be in the same case.

Ibicus, a portes name of Regium in Italy.

Ibis, ibis, vel bidis, f. g. a foule or byrde of Egypt, whiche is high, and hath syxe legges, and a longe bill. Thei profite muche to the countrete in kyllyng and eatyng of serpentes, which out of Libya, be carped into Egypte, with a southern wynde. also it is taken for an ennuious person. looke Plin. li. 8. cap. 27.

ICadius, a notable robber.

Icaria, an yle in the sea Icarium, whiche is also called Icaros.

Icaris patronymicum, of Icarius.

Icárus or Icarius, the father of the chaste Penelope. There was an other Icárus, the soonne of Dédalus, who hauyng wynges, with his father, flewe out of the yle of Crete: But whan he flew hygher than his father commanded: the waxe, wherwith the fethers of his wynges were glewed, melted with the heate of the soonne: And the fethers fallynge of, Icarus was constreygned to fall into the sea, afterward called Mare Icarium. Also Icarus is a mountayne in the region of Athens.

Ichneumō, néumonis, m. g. a beast of Egypt, whiche is now called a mouse of Indie, of the great nesse of a catte, and is fashioned lyke a mouse, who creepeth into the body of a crocodyll, whan he gapeth, and eatynge his bowelles, sleeth hym. it is also a kynde of waspes.

Ichneuta, idem quod Ichneumon.

Ichrei asinus, the herbe mallowe.

Ichnográphia æ, f. g. is a plot concernyng buildynge, wherin is onely contayned the place, wheron the buildyng shall stande, hauyng light

by deſcribed with rule and compaſſe, the fourme and faction of euery court quadrant, and floore therin comprehended. alſo an inſtrument like a compaſſe, wherwith are made the deſcripcios of the ſonne.

Ichthicuſa, the ple called Icaros.

Ichthylóbolus, li, m. g. a fyſcher.

Ichthyocólla, a fyſche, of whoſe ſkynne water glewe is made: And the ſame glewe is called alſo Ichthyocolla.

Ichthya, æ, fœm. ge. an inſtrument, wherwith a chylde beyng deade in the mothers wombe, is cutte forth.

Ichthyóphagi, people by ſouth Indie, which dwe eate onely fyſche, and alſo theyr cattell is fedde therwith. They weare garmētes of fyſche ſkynnes. Alſo (as Strabo writeth) theyr houſes be made with whales bones and oyſter ſhelles. The rybbes of the fiſches make the beames and rafters, of the iawes are made the doores, of the backebones are made morters, wherin the fyſche is pounned, and dried at the ſonne, and thereof they make breadde myngled with a litle tell wheate. Arrianus, lib. 8. wryteth, that the ribbes of whales (ſeene there, by the capitains of kynge Alexander) were about. xxxvii. foote. di. longe, wherwith their houſes were builded.

Ichthyopóla, læ, ma. gene. a fyſchemonger, a ſeller of fyſhe.

Ichthyopolíon, polii, n. g. a fyſche market.

Ichthyotrophium, phii, n. g. a powde or ſtewe, wherin fyſhe is nourſhed or fedde.

Ichthys, a promontory in Scaia.

Ico, ici, ere, ictum, to ſtryke.

Icere fœdus, to make a league or truce.

Icon, iconis, f. g. an ymage.

Icónicus, a, um, ſo peincted or fourmed, that in euery membre the very ſimilitude is expreſſed.

Icóncula, a litle ymage.

Iconiſmos, mi, m. g. a deſcripcion.

Iconium, a towne in the countrey of Sicile: an other in Aſia the laſſe. it is alſo a mans owne image like him ſelfe.

Icoſium, a towne in Mauritania Cæſarienſis, buylded by the companions of Hercules.

Ictéricus, he that is diſeaſed with the iaundiſe.

Ictérus, icteri, m. g. a byrde, which if a man ſeche of the iaundiſe doe ſee, he ſhall be healed.

Ictéros, a ſpeckeneſſe called the iaundiſe.

Ictis, idis, a white weaſill, whiche deſtroyeth bee ſtalles, and eateth the hony. After Erasmus it is a fireet. For he ſaith, the latines call it Viuerra. looke the prouerbe, I modo venare leporem, where he correcteth a place in Plautus.

Ictus, a, um, ſtriken.

Ictus, us, m. g. a ſtrype or ſtroke, a blowe.

Ictus fulminis, a blaſtyng with lyghtnyng.

Ictus ſerpentis, the ſtyngyng of a ſerpent.

Languidus ictus pulſium, a feeble beatyng of the poulſe.

Declinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe.

Ictū, is ſometyme red in the genitiue caſe.

Ictus, a famous wreſtlar of Carentine, which to be the ſtronger, abſteyned from women all his lyfe.

I ANTE D.

ID, that, looke Is.

Id quod res eſt, which is trouthe, as the matter is in deede, as the truthe is.

Id ætatis, of that age.

Id curat ſcilicet, he careth much therfore. whe the is ſpoken, as who ſaieth, he careth nothyng for it.

Id locorum, for Id.

Id temporis, at that tyme, or ſuche a tyme.

Id temporis eſt, the tyme is ſurhe.

Ida, æ, fœm. gene. a mountayne, whiche ſtretchyng nyghe Troye.

Idæi dactili, people called alſo Coribantes. whi a precious ſtone lyke a mans thombe, where be many founde in Candie.

Idæus, a, um, of the mountayn Ida.

Idálium, a mountayne and cyte in the Ile of Cyp yres dedicated vnto Venus.

Idálius, a, um, of that mountayne, or of Venus.

Idanthyrſus, a famous kyng of Scythia, which ſubdued a great parte of Aſia.

Idas, æ, the huſbande of Marpiſſa, a man of ex ceilent fauour and beautee.

Idaſpes, a ryuer rennyng by Parthia and Ind and at laſt falleth into the great ryuer called In dus. In this ryuer is founde muche golde and precious ſtones.

Idcirco, or Iccirco, therfore, for that cauſe.

Idea, the figure conceyued in imagination, or were a ſubſtaunce perpetualle. and lyke as one ſcale proceedeth many pyrates, ſo of one Idea of a man, procede many thouſandes of men. and ſemblablye of other Ideas, procede thynges innumerable. So that Idee, be as were externall examples, wherby all other thynges be created. and this is Idea, whereof Plato to ſpeaketh.

Idem, the ſame thyng, or the ſame man. alſo like or ſemblable.

Idem ex qui ſoles, Thou arte the ſame man that thou were wont to be.

In eiſdem illis locis, in the verie ſelfe ſame places.

Idem dicere ſemper, to bee alwaies in one mynde or opinion.

Vno & eodem tempore, at the verie ſelfe ſame tyme.

Alter idem, one as lyke as it were the ſelfe ſame perſone.

Animus erga te idem eſt ac fuit, My mynde or affection towardes you is as it hath bee afore tyme.

Idem ætatis, for eiuſdem ætatis.

Magis eadem, more lyke the ſame woman.

Dianam & Lunam eandem eſſe putant, they

ynke Diana and the moone to be all one.
em valet acſi pater iudicaret, It is all one as
your father dyd iudge the matter
ridem, eſtiones, nowe and than amonge,
er nowe and than, often or dyuers tymes,
th a certayne ſpace betweene.
, for that cauſe.
is, a, um, of the mountayne Ida.
graphiæ litteræ, a pryuate letter.
graphum, phi, n. g. a pryuate writyng.
ma, ómatis, n. g. a propre fourme of ſpeech.
pálthia, æ, f. g. the propre facion of a diſeaſe.
x, ícis, com. ge. a man or woman vnlearned.
ſum, the ſame thyng, or one thyng.
on, a ſoothſayer, the ſoonne of Apollo and
terra.
lum, li, n. g. a litteli Idolle.
lólatra, æ, m. g. a woorſhipper of ymages, an
dolater.
lolatria, triæ, f. g. pdolatrie, woorſhipppnge
f pdols.
lothýtum, ti, neu. g. that whiche is offered
nto pdolles.
lothýtia, æ, offerpng to ymages
lum, li, n. g. an pdoll, an ymage.
meneus, a hynge of Candie, whiche came with
he Grecians to Troie. In his returne beynge
rouded with tempeſtes, he vowed, that yf he
eturned ſaulfe into his realme, he woulde of-
er what ſo euer he mette fyrſte. Whereforе
han he woulde haue offered his ſoonne, who
yrſt mette hym at his landpnge: the people a-
ole agaynſte hym, and dzaue hym out of the
ountrey. Than ſayled he into Apulia, and
uilded a citee, whiche he called Peulia, on the
mountayne Salentinum in Calabze.
nte, aptly, conuenientely, fitly.
neus, a, um, apt, meete, prope, conuenient:
ſo able, ſufficient, profytable.
doneus author, a ſubſtantiall and ſufficiente
author.
doneum tempus, a conuenient tyme.
Aptus & Idoneus.
uea, órum, n. g. plu. meete and apte places.
ea, the daughter of Pzetus kynge of Ar-
gones.
lia, idulæ, f. g. a ſheepe that was offred euery
Ides vnto Jupiter.
umæa, a region in Syria iopnynge to Egypt,
and bordereth vpon Paleſtina.
lume, a citee in the countrete called Idumæa, a-
bout the whiche are aboundance of palme or
date trees.
us, idaum, plu. tantum, the Ides of monthes,
whiche doo diuide Nonas from Calendas.
yia, the wyfe of Aeæta, kynge of Colchis.

I ANTE E.

Ecinoróſi, men ſpeke in the ſpuer.
lecorária, æ, f. g. an herde called ſpuerwoort,
lecur, lécoris, & lecinoris, n. g. the ſpuer of a
man or other thyng ſpupng.
lecuſculum, li, n. g. a litell ſpuer.
leiune, barely, baſely, coldely, ſcienderly.
leiunium, nij, neu. g. faſtyng, or the tyme that
men doo faſte, faſtyng date.
leiúnitas, átis, f. g. barenelſe, baſenelſe, or ſcien-
derneſſe of ſtyle.
leiúno, aui, are, to faſte or abſteyne.
leiúnum, i, n. g. the gutte, whiche goeth downe
to the foundement.
leiúnus, a, um, faſtyng, that faſteth. And by a
metaphore, gredy, hungry, bare or bareyne,
ſterile. leiunum ſolum, a bareyne grounde.
leiunus ſtilus, a bare or baſe ſtile, that is not
thyng enrychyd with weighty and pythy ſen-
tences.
leiuni penates, an houſe of ſmall chere, or colde
roſte.
leiuna auiditas, a gredy appetite to meate.
leiuna ſaliua, faſtyng ſpittle.
leiunus animus, a baſe mynde of ſmall capa-
citee.
lens, euntis, goyng.
lentaculum, li, n. g. a breakefaſt.
lento, aui, are, to eate meate afore diner, to
breake ones faſte.
lerna, a ryuer of Spayne.
leruſalem, the chefe citee of Judea.
lés, eis, a cite of Iewry, ſituate vppon a promon-
tory of the ſame name.
lesus, the ſoonne of god, and of the moſte pure
virgine Mary. Although in the common tranſ-
lation of the Bible in latine, it ſemeth there
were dyuers other Jewes ſo named: yet in the
hebrue tunge, as Reuchline writeth, in his boke
De verbo mirifico, there was ſome diuerſitee
in the letters of the name of our ſauiour, from
theim that were in the other called lesus.
For in his glorious and wunderful name were
the vowelles called Tetragrammaton, with one
conſonante, called Schin, whiche is one S of the
hebrues, wherin was a myſticall or hyd ſignifi-
cation of his diuinitee, although the whole
name be interpreted Sauiour who beyng e-
quall in diuinitee with god the father, begotten
of hym before the worlde was created, and
without tyme, wyllyngly for the redemption of
man, deſcended in to the body of the bleſſed vir-
gine, and was conceyued in hir by the holy goſt,
the thyrde perſone in godhead, and of hir borne
the .3962. yere after the creation of the worlde:
and beyng god and man, lyued here .32. yeres
in fourme of pouertee, and than beyng betray-
ed by his owne diſciple, was by the Jewes (his
owne people) moſt cruelly nailed on the Croſſe,
the yere after the creation of the worlde 3994.

IGitur, therefore, from thens forth, afterward, than.
Quid igitur faciam? Than what shall I doo?
Ignārus, a, um, ignorant, not knowyng.
Ignarus es morum meorum, thou knowest not my factions.
Ignarus philosophiæ, one that hath no skyll in philosophie.
Ignarus docendi, he that knoweth not the waie to instructe or teache.
Ignarum sences quarum lachrymarum esse me, you thynke that I knowe not why you weepe.
Ignatius, an holy bysshop of Antioche, the thyrde after saint Peter, disciple to saincte John the Euangelist. In the tyme of Traian he was condemned to be deuoured of beastes, and as he was ledde towarde Rome with tenne men of warre, whom for there cruelnes, he called Leopardes, he by the waye confirmed all christen men in the faith, as well by prayers as by letters, saiyng in this wyse: So that I maie finde Christe and imbrace hym, I would there should come vnto me fyre, gybbettes, beastes, crasshyng of bones, rentyng of all the bodie, and all the tourmentes of the deuell. When he harde the roryng of lyons, whyche should deuoure him: he ioyously saied: I am the wheate of Christe, let me be grounde with beastes teeth, that I may be founde to be pure and fyne manchet. He was martyred after the incarnation aboute .lxxx. yeres.
Ignauè, cowardly, slowely, with a false herte.
Ignāuia, æ, f. g. cowardenesse: also lacke of courage, lyther nesse.
Ignauit, he made hym a foole.
Ignauiter, idem quod ignauè.
Ignāuus, a, um, cowarde, lyther, vnmanly, false herted, that taketh away the strength or courage of a thynge. also vnprofitable, good to no vse, of no strength or force, slouthfull.
Ignauus, i, a slouche, a lusshe, a lubber, a lurdeine, one that will doo no labour, one that loueth to doo nothyng but eate, drynke, and sleape.
Ignauus dolor, sorow that maketh one sluggysshe, slouthfull, or vnlusty.
Succus ignauus, a iuyce that hath no force nor vertue.
Igneo, es, ere, to bee on fyre, to tourne to fyre, to burne.
Igneſco, ſcere, idem quod igneo.
Igneſcunt iræ, id eſt, accenduntur.
Igneus, a, um, that is brighte, or shyneth lyke fyre, fyrye.
Ignia, certayne faultes, whiche earthen pottes haue in the nealyng.
Igniārium, ij, n. g. any thyng, out of the whiche fyre may be stryken. also wodde that taketh and kendleth fyre quickely. It may be vsed for a fyre boxe.
Igniārius lapis, a flynt stone, out of the whiche fyre is stryken.
Igniculus, li, m. g. a sparke of fyre. It is also a instinction that a man naturally hath to vertue and honestee.
Virilis igniculus, a sparke of manly courage or vertue.
Igniculus deſiderij, the motion or instinction of ones desyre or appetite.
Ignifatio, fēci, ere, to sette on fyre.
Ignifer, a, um, that beareth fyre.
Ignifluus, a, um, that floweth with fyre.
Ignio, iui, ire, to inflame.
Ignipes, ignipedis, that hath a fyrye foote.
Ignifpicium, cij, n. g. diuination by fyre.
Ignipotens, one of the surnames of Vulcane.
Ignis, is, maſcu. gene. fyre. sometyme it is taken for an harlotte. sometyme for loue. sometyme lightnyng.
Ignis ſacer, a sore, wherin is an exulcerating inflammation and bournyng.
Ignis ſancti Antonij, a disease, which doth mortifie and corrupte the membre.
Adiuuare ignem, lowe Adiuuo.
Debacchatur ignis, the fyre ragith.
Ignem elicere, or excutere, to stryke fyre.
Subijcere ignem, to put fyre vnder a thynge, and by translation to minister matter of enuy or hatrede.
Facere ignem, to make a fire.
Aſtrorum ignes, the sterres.
Ignitabulum, li, n. g. a fyre panne.
Ignitus, a, um, fyry, verie hotte.
Ignitum vinum, verie hotte or strong wyne.
Ignituomus, a, um, he that spitteth fyre, the lame is sometyme so called.
Ignobilis, le, vnnoble, vnknowen, foolyshe, of none estimacion.
Ignobilis & inglorius.
Surdæ & ignobiles herbæ, herbes that be not knowen, or any thyng spoken of.
Ignobile gramen, a vile weede that groweth euery where.
Ignobili de loco natus, of a base or vnknowen stocke or kynred.
Ignobilitas, ātis, fœm. gene. baselnes of kynde, vnnoblenes.
Ignominia, æ, f. g. reproche, infamie, slaunder, rebuke, dishonour.
Concisus ignominijs, spitefully slaundered with yll reportes.
Ignominia eſt, it is taken for a great rebuke or dishonour.
Ignominia notari, to be defamed.
Afficere ignominia, to defame, to slaunder, to put to dishonour.
Ignominiārius, a, um, defamed. I woorde out of vse.
Ignominiōſus, a, um, infamous, slaunderous, reprochefull, dishonourable.
Ignom.nis, ne, without renoume, not famous, of no

no estimacion.
rantia, æ, f. g. ignozaunce, lacke of knowe ge, and is referred to the witte of a person.
rantio, ônis, lacke to be knowen, and perteyneth to the thyng oz arte.
ion negligentia, sed ignoratione rerum ostium factum est, It chaunced not throughe negligence, but by meane I dyd knowe nothyng, oz by reason that all thynges were to me vnknowe n.
gnoratio sui, whan one foz pryde dooeth not knowe hym selfe.
ôro, aui, are, not to knowe, to be ignozant.
Ne quid huius rei ignores, That you maye not be ignozant in any poynt of this matter.
gnoras me, you knowe not what a felowe I am, oz what maner of man I am.
gnorat nomen suum, he hath forgotten his owne name.
gnoratur, the passiue.
noscibilis, le, tollerable, to be pardoned.
noscens, entis, that quickly forgeueth oz pardoneth.
noscéntia, æ, f. g. pardonyng, forgeuyng.
noscéntior, the comparatiue of ignoscens, id est, propensior ad ignoscendum, more redy to forgeue oz pardon.
nosco, noui, scere, to learne and knowe perfectly. also to forgeue, to pardon, to haue excused, not to knowe oz be ignozant.
A me quæ feram ignoscite, Doo you knowe oz learne of me diligently suche thynges as I will tell you.
Ignosco, is somtyme a verbe actiue, and transitiue, and gouerneth an accusatiue and a dative case: as, Ignoscas mihi hoc vnum delictum, pardone me this one faute.
nôtus, a, um, vnknowen. also ignozant. somtyme Ignotus, is vsed foz Ignobilis.
Obscurus & ignotus.
Pondus auri ignotum, an vnknowen substance of golde and moneie.
Terra ignota, an vnknowen countreie.

I ANTE L.

La, læ, fœ. g. the least portion of a thyng that may be imagined. also the stuffyng of a pudding oz other lyke thyng.
lia, oz Ilua, an yland in the Tuscane sea, where is great plentie of cozne.
le, lis, n. g. plu. Ilia, lium, the guttes.
leos, vel Ileus, lei, m. g. the colyke.
lex, ilicis, fœm. ge. a tree called of some holme, wherof one kynde beareth grayne, whiche the Arabians call kermes.
lia, lium, n. g. great guttes.
Iliacus dolor, the frettyng of the guttes.
liacus, a, um, of Troia.
lias, adis, the warke of Homere of the siege of Troie,

Ilias malorum, a prouerbe vsed whan many & great mischiefes & misfortunes happē to a man.
Ilerda, a citee of Spayne called Leyda.
Iliberis, a citee in the prouince of Narbon.
Ilicet, quasi ire licet, a worde, wherby it was notified to the iudges, that they myghte departe whan they would. As one would saie, goe whā ye luste, oz ye maie depart whan ye will, ye may goe shake your eares, and signifieth the matter to be ended. Also by and by, quickely, incontinent. sometyme it is an aduerbe of affirmyng.
Ilicétum, ti, n. ge. a place where holme groweth.
Ilicetus, a, um, of holme.
Ilicó, looke Illicó.
Ilienses, auncient people of the yle Corsica.
Iligneus, oz Ilignus, a, um, idem quod iliceus.
Ilione, the proper name of a daughter of Priamus.
Ilioneus, the proper name of a Troian.
Ilissus, the name of a ryuer in the prouince of Athens.
Ilithyia, a name of Diana.
Ilium, the palace of Priamus. It is taken foz Troie.
Ilius, a, um, of Troie.
Illabefactus, a, um, that was neuer made weake oz feeble.
Illâbor, eris, abi, to slyde oz slyppe in, to renne oz flowe in, to fall in, to enter in.
Illabi animos, to fall oz slyde into the myndes of men.
Mediæ illabitur vrbi, it slydeth forth into the myddes of the citee.
Illaborâtus, a, um, that whiche is made oz done without labour.
Illac, on that syde.
Hac atque illac perfluo, I renne out oz leake on euery syde.
Illacerabilis, le, that can not be torne oz rent.
Illacessitus, a, um, vnstered, vnprouoked.
Illachrymabilis, le, vnmercyfull, that will not bee moued with pitee.
Illachrymo, aui, are, to weepe oz lament vehementlye. sometyme to sweate oz sende foorthe a moyste humour.
Illachrymare mortem alicuius, To weepe oz lament foz ones deathe.
Illædo, læsi, ædere, to violate oz breake.
Legem illædere, to breake a lawe.
Illæsus, a, um, not hurte.
Illætabilis, le, without myrthe, oz lackyng myrthe oz pleasure, sorowfull.
Illapsus, us, m. g. a slydyng oz fallyng in.
Illaqueo, aui, are, to tye oz bynde, to snare, oz entangle.
Illátebro, aui, are, to hyde in corners.
Illaudabilis, le, and Illaudatus, a, um, not worthy to bee named, woorthye no praysle oz commendacion, woorthy no honest report.
Ille, he: sometyme foz Aliquis, some man. It is often vsed Emphasis gratia.

Ille

Ille Cato, that same my frende Cato, that is so renoumed and knowen.
Ego ille, euen I the verate same person, that &c. Lyhewyse Ipse ille, Noster ille, Ille iste, Ille alter, bee eleganteely ioigned together for a more expresse notifying of the thing or persone.
Ne illum talem præripiat tibi, Lest she should begyle the of suche a holy felowe as he is: or of hym, beynge a man of so great price and worthynesse.
Illæc, for Illa hæc.
Illécebræ, thynges delectable, that drayweth and allureth the mynde to imbrace it, a flikeryng enticement, a lure.
Illecebrosè, wantonly, with a wanton intysyng or allurying.
Illecebrôsus, a, um, that whiche pleasauntly allureth one to fauour it.
Illectamẽtum, i, neu. ge. a lure, a prouocation, an inticement.
Illecto, aui, are, to drawe pleasantly.
Illectum, a thyng vared.
Illectus, us, m. ge. an inticyng or allurying.
Illectus, a, um, pleasantely stirred or prouoked, intised, allured, tolled.
Illegitime, vnlaufully.
Illegitimi, vnlaufully begotten, basterdes.
Illepidè, vnpleasantly, without grace.
Illépidus, a, um, without delectacion or grace, vnpleasant.
Illex, illicis, o. g. that enticeth or allureth, wãtõ.
Illex oculus, a wanton eye.
Illex, égis, om g. lawlesse.
Illi, for illic, or ibi, there.
Illibâtus, a, um, vntouched, vntasted, pure, vncorrupted.
Illiberâlis, le, vngentyll, without kyndnesse or curteysy, vnhonest, nothyng liberall.
Illiberalis labor, a seruile labour.
Illiberale facinus, an vncurteys pageant, an vnhonest acte.
Illiberâlitas, âtis, f. g. vngardshyp.
Illiberâliter, vngentilly, exceedyngly yll, mischeuously, vncurteysly, vnhonestly.
Illiberis, a citee of Narbon, after Pomponius: after Ptolomee, the chiefe citee of Granade in Spayne.
Illic, there. also for Ille, he.
Illicet, nowe go to, incontinent, take Licet.
Illicio, illicis, éxi, ĕre, to prouoke or stire pleasauntly, to allure, to entice, to tolle.
Is me hac illexit fraude, he tolled or inticed me by this crafty meane.
Illicere in fraudem, take Fraus.
Illicitè, vnlaufully.
Illicitus, a, um, vnlaufull, vnhonest, vncomely.
Illicium, ĩ, neu. ge. a prouocacion, a thyng that allureth or inticeth.
Illico, anon, by and by, in all the hast. sometyme in the same place.
Illido, si, dere, to dryue or beate to a thynge, to dasshe, to strike vehemently.
Illidere dentes alicui rei, to thrust one teeth into a thyng, to byte
Fluctus littori illidũtur, the wawes beate or dasshe agaynst the bankes.
Illidere manus, to clappe the hande together.
Dentes illidere labellis, to byte his lippes.
Illigâtus, a, um, intangled, knitte, or fastned.
Illigatus alicui amicitiâ, coupled with ouer frendshyp.
Illigo, illigas, âui, âre, to bynde, knytte, or fasten to, to entangle.
Illigare alicui bello gentem aliquam, to cause a countreie or people to take parte with him in a warre that they haue agaynst any other.
Illigari Romano bello noluit, he would not bee intangled, or he would not medle or haue any thyng to doo in the Romayn warres.
Sic illigat sententiã verbis, he doeth so knyt or compacte the sentence with wordes.
Illimis, me, without mudde or fylme.
Illinc, from that place, from that parte. sometyme for Ab illa, from that woman.
Hinc illinc, I can not tell from whens.
Illinio, illinis, iui, ire, to annoynt ouer.
Illino, illinis, lini, léui, linĩ, ĕre, to annoynt harde, to spotte or soyle.
Tectis aurum illinire, to gylte theyr houses.
Illinere chartis aliquid, to put in writyng.
Illipula, an hylle in Spayne called commonly Ilipa, or Ilpa.
Illisus, a, um, dryuen or beate to, dasshed against, or that dasheth or beateth against a thyng.
Illisus, us, mascu. gene. a beatyng or dasshyng against a thyng.
Illiquefacio, quefacis, feci, ere, to melte or make liquide.
Illiterâtus, a, um, vnlerned.
Illiteratum & insulsum.
Illitus, illitus, m. g. an annoyntyng or smerying.
Illitus, illita, um, noynted, smered.
Illitum veneno donum, a present infected with poyson, spoken whan a thynge is geuen for a mischeuous intent.
Illitus fuco, peincted with a falle colour.
Illiusmodi, of that sort, or of that facion, suche.
Illò, to that place, thyther.
Illocabilis, le, that can not be lette out.
Illocabilis virgo, a mayden that can not be maryed.
Illôtus, a, um, foule, vnwashed, slubbered.
Illotis manibus rem aggredi, to go about a great thyng without reuerence, or dishonestly to handell a thyng of great estimacion.
Illotis pedibus, fere idẽ. Also without [illegible] thyng.
Illuc, thyther, to that place. also for Illud, that thyng. Huc atque illuc, hyther and thyther.
Illúceo, lúces, xi, ére, & Illucésco, scere, to be lyght or clere, to shyne, to apere or shew it selfe.
Vbi illuxit, whan it was daie.
Ea nocte, cui illuxit dies cædis, On the night before

efore the daie that he was murdered or slain.
Comitas in maximis ingenijs maximè illucet, Curtesy or gentylnesse in moste noble natures weth moste of all appeere and shewe it selfe.
Ctor, âris, ari, to striue or wrastle, to struggle.
do; si, ere, to mocke, to hurte in tappynge or slapyng, to laugh to scorne.
ludere corpori mulieris, to doo vilany to a woman. Penè illusi vitam filiæ, I haue almost lost awaye my doughter.
llado in telas, Idonei in quibus sic illudatis? whom you shoulde mocke after this facion?
lludens in Albutium, scoffing at Albutius, a mockyng Albutium.
Dignum me putas quem illudas? Doest thou iudge me a mete man for the to mocke?
Non impunè in nos illuseris, Thou shalt not laughe vs to scorne, and escape free thy selfe.
lluminatè, playnely, clearely, eloquently.
lumino, aui, are, to geue lyght, to make playn, to make more beautifull.
lluminus, a, um, without lyght.
luis, ne, darke whan the moone doth not shine.
lusio, ônis, f. g. a mockyng or scornyng.
lva, a citee of Spaine.
lustramentum, i, n. g. that maketh more beautifull, manifeste or playne, that doeth commende or sette forth a thyng.
lustratio, ônis, f. ge. a beautifyng, a makyng of a thyng manyfest and playne.
lustratus, a, um, made lyghtsome, made famouse & knowen, declared, also manyfestly proued.
lustris, stre, famouse, cleare, noble in renoume, excellent, well knowen, lyghtsome.
Noctes illustri, in a fayre cleare nyght.
Nihil illustrius dicere possum, I can saie nothing more noble or excellent.
Obscurum & illustre, contrary.
Nihil est ad gloriam illustrius, quàm calamitas ipsa, nothyng bryngeth greattee renoume or praise than calamitee and trouble it selfe.
Illustris & lata via, a fayre broade waie.
lustro, aui, are, to make lyght or cleare, to make famouse or well knowne, to sette forth þ which is hyd, to declare, to make manyfest or playne.
Illustrauit tuam amplitudinem, it commended your nobleneſſe, and made it more famouse and knowen.
Præfacere & illustrare.
lusus, a, um, mocked to scorne.
Vestes illusæ auro, wrought here and there with threddes of golde.
luuabilis, le, that which can not be washed away, or purged from fylthe.
luuies, ei, fœm. g. vncleanneſſe, fylthynesse in man or garement.
Cultus & illuuies, contrary.
lyberis, a citee of Pyrenee.
lyris, illyris, or Illyrium, a countrey which hath on the north both the countreis Pannonia superior and inferior, on the weast Histriam, on the east Mysiam superiorem, on the south the sea Hadriaticum. that countrey is nowe called Sclauonie, or wendenlande.
Illirica, æ, idem quod Iris.
Illyricus, a, um, of Illyria.
Ilorci, a towne.
Ilua, an Ilande by Tuscan, lyke Iba.
Ilurcis, a citee of Iberia.
Ilus, the kynge of Troianes sonne, that buylded Ilium.

IMaginarij, bearers of baners, wherin be images peynted.
Imaginarius, a, um, dooen for a fourme or facion, and not in effecte, that is onely imagined and conceiued in the mynde, and can not be in deede.
Imaginaria emptio, a byeng, that is only for a facion to kepe a custome.
Imaginarius miles, a souldiour only by name that neuer was in the warres.
Imaginâtio, ônis, f. g. an imagination.
Imaginâtus, a, um, figured or fourmed into an image.
Imagino, aui, are, to make images, or to counterfete.
Imâginor, âris, ari, to imagine, to conceyue.
Imaginôsus, a, um, full of images.
Imâgo, imâginis, f. g. an image, a similitude, a representation of a thyng, a lykeneſſe, a counterfete, a paterne, an exemple, the proporcion, the resemblaunce.
Imago rei mihi ob oculos obuersatur, me thynketh I see it.
Imago priscæ frugalitatis, an exmple.
Liberalitatis imago, a similitude of liberalitee, but not very liberalitee.
Vitæ imago, an example or paterne to lieue after.
Nocturnæ imagines, visions or sightes in the nyght.
Super hac imagine cognitionis, vnder this colour or pretence of triall or examination.
Imago expressa, a lyuely image.
Concipere animo imaginem alicuius rei, to conceyue the facion of a thyng in ones mynde.
Imagines maiorum, a petigree, the lyne of ones auncestrie. It is often taken for the nobleneſſe of ones auncesters, and was among the Romaynes, as the armes of noble men be amonge vs.
Imagines subitæ, nobilitee lately ryseu. As of them whose fathers or grandfathers were aduaunced to hyghe authoritee, onely by the fauour of princes.
Imaguncula, a little image.
Imaus, a mountayne in India.
Imantopodes, a people of Ethiope, whiche haue croked legges.

Imbecillis,le,& Imbécillus,a,um, feble,weake.
Imbecillis medicina, a medicine of lyttell ſtrengthe or vertue.
Imbecillitas, âtis, fœ. ge. febleneſſe,weakeneſſe, imbecillitee.
Imbecilliter, febly,weakely,feyntely.
Imbéllia, æ, f. g. cowardyſe.
Imbellis,le, vnapt to warre, cowarde or weake, nothyng manly, timorouſe, fearefull, without courage, womanlyke.
Annum imbellum agere, To paſſe with out warre.
Dies imbellis, a date wheron no battaile is faughte, nor other manly worke or enterpryſe dooen.
Imber, bris, m. g. a ſhowre, rayne, water, euery wattrie humour, ſometyme wepyng.
Imberbis, be, beardeleſſe.
Imbibo, imbibis, imbibi, ere, to drynke in, to receyue in.
Malam opinionem de aliquo imbibere, To conceyue an yll opinion of one.
Imbrex, imbricis, m. g. or f. g. a gutter made of tyle, by the whiche rayne is conueyghed from the houſe. It is alſo the gutter or ruſſe tyle, whiche is croked and halfe rounde.
Imbricâtim, lyke the tylyng of an houſe, with ruffe tyle.
Imbricâtus, a, um, layde with croked tyle. Alſo rough lyke the topgnyng of tyles on an houſe, or lyke a tyle.
Imbricati vngues ſimiæ, halfe rounde.
Imbricata ſementa, layde one vpon an other lyke tyles.
Imbricium, ij, neu. ge. the couerynge or eueſyng of the houſe, with ruffe or croked tyle alſo idem quod Imbrex.
Imbrico, imbricas, aui, are, to make like a croked tyle, to couer with tyle, or other like thynge.
Imbricôſus, a, um, full of gutters, or full of ruffe tyles.
Imbricus, imbrica, um, rayne, or that bryngeth rayny wether.
Imbridus, a, um, ſtormy, rayny.
Imbrifer, a, um, idem quod Imbricus.
Imbrius, a, um, of the towne or Ilande, called Imbrus.
Imbrus, an Ilande of Thrace, and a towne in the ſame is ſo called.
Imbubino, aui, are, to defyle with menſtruouſe fyre.
Imbulbito, aui, are, to defile with chyldernes dryte.
Imbuo, imbuis, bui, ĕre, to dye clothe or lyke, to infecte, to ſtayne, to moyſte or weate, to inſtructe, to teache as one teacheth his prentice.
Imbuere gladium ſcelere, To committe ſome naughty and deteſtable murder.
Imbuere, & inſtituere.
Imbuere ingenium artibus, To inſtructe and adorne the mynde with good ſciences.
Imbuere animos errore, to infect mens myndes with errour.
Vt eum his imbuas opinionibus, That you wold put theſe opinions in his mynde: or that you wold inſtruct hym with thoſe opinions.
Imbui caſtrenſibus ſtipendiis, to take wages in the warre.
Imbûtus, a, um, dyed, infected, ſtayned, inſtructed, ſeaſoned, nouſled, moyſted, deped.
Veſtis imbuta ſanguine, be rayed with blode.
Imbutus præceptis philoſophiæ, nouſled in the preceptes of philoſophie.
Imbutus liberalibus ſcientiis, furniſhed with liberall ſciences.
Sacramento imbutus, He that hath taken an othe.
Literis græcis imbutus, learned in the greke tungue.
Bellum odio imbutum, a warre full of hatrede, ſpite and malice.
Imitabilis, le, that maie bee folowed.
Imitâmen, inis, neu. g. Imitamentum, counterfaite, a folowyng.
Triſtitiæ imitamenta, ſimulation of ſadneſſe, feigned or counterfaited heauineſſe.
Imitâtio, ônis, imitation, folowyng.
Imitâtor, ôris, maſ. gene. one that folowth the example of a thyng.
Imitatrix, the feminine.
Imitâtus, a, um, folowed, imitated, counterfaited.
Imitor, âris, ari, to folowe the example of an other, to counterfaite, to imitate, to be lyke in facion.
Folium alas auium imitatur, the leafe is lyke to a byrdes wynges.
Imitari chirographum alterius, to counterfaite an other mans hande or writyng.
Imitatur ſermones hominum, it endeuoureth to ſpeake like a man.
Mœſtitiam imitari, to feygne ſadneſſe or heuynelle.
Immadeo, immades, mâdui, ère, to bee moyſte or wette.
Immânis, ne, cruell, outragious, fierce, huge, great, horrible.
Immane & manſuetum, contrary.
Importuna & immanis natura, an outragious and fiers nature.
Quæſtus immanis, vnreaſonable lucre or gayne. Ferus & immanis hoſtis, a fierce and a cruell ennemy.
Immanis numerus, a wonderful or exceding great numbre.
Immanis moles, a huge heape.
Vulnera immania, horrible great woundes.
Immane, wounderful, incredible, meruaylous to bee ſpoken.
Immánitas, âtis, f. g. cruelte, greatneſſe, outragiouſeneſſe.
Immanitas precij, the vnreaſonable greatneſſe of the price of any thynge.

nſuetus, a, um, vngentyll, vnpleaſant, vns
ttable, cruell, wylde.
rceſco, cui, ceſcere, to corrupt, putrifie, or
te.
aure, before the tyme or ſeaſon.
aturitas, ãtis, ſ. g. vnryppenelle, to muche
ſt in doyng a thynge before the tyme.
maturitas ſponſarum, when maydens bee
t able to be maried.
aturus, a, um, that is not rype, out of ſeaſ
n, that is taken or dooen before the tyme.
maturum conſilium, to haſty counſayle.
llius immaturus obiit, His ſoonne a ponge
an dyed before his tyme.
maturа mors, deathe that preuenteth the na
rall tyme.
mediate, immediately, forthwith, by and by,
thout tarying.
medicabilis, le, that can not be healed or cu
d.
memor, ŏris, om. g. forgetfull, he that doeth
ot remembre.
mmemor es dicipli? Haſt thou forgotten a
ſcholar of thyne owne teachyng?
memorabilis, le, vnwoorthy remembrance,
ometyme exceedyng great, that can not be re
membred.
menſus, a, um, of ſuche greatneſſe, that it can
ot be meaſured, paſſyng all meaſure, vnmeaſ
urable, exceedyng.
Labor immenſus, exceedyng great labour.
Opes immenſæ, exceedyng great, and innumer
able rychelle.
Euphrates immenſum attollitur, the ryuer Eu
phrates is ryſen vp exceedyngly or paſſyng all
meaſure.
Immenſo plus, more beyonde all meaſure.
Gula immenſa, vnreaſonable gluttony.
Immenſum iter, a wonderfull great iourneye.
mẽnſitas, ãtis, ſ. g. exceedyng greatneſſe.
meo, ãui, are, to goe in, to enter in.
mẽrens, entis, om. g. that hath not deſerued.
mererenter, vndeſeruedly, without a cauſe.
mergo, merſi, gere, to drowne or to plunge a
thyng in the water, to diepe.
Immergere ſe in conſuetudinem, to enter into
deepe familiaritee or acquaintaunce.
Immerſit ſe in caneum, He is gotten into a ta
uerne, or he hath thruſt him ſelfe into a tauerne
or brothels houſe.
Vbi iſter amnis immergitur, where the ryuer
Iſter falleth into the ſea.
Immergere ſe in voluptates, to drowne ones
ſelfe in pleaſure.
mmerito and Immeritiſsimo, an aduerbe, with
out deſeruyng, without cauſe.
mmeritus, a, um, idem quod immerens.
Immerita gratia, thanke or fauour not deſer
ued. Immerito meo, without my deſerte.
mmerſabilis, le, that can not be drowned.
mmetatus, a, um, ỹ is not bounded or meſured.

Immigro, immigras, aui, are, to go dwell in a
place, to enter in.
Immigraui in ingenium meum, I came to
myne owne rule, or to bee ruled by myne owne
wytte.
Immigrauit auaritia in rempublicam, coues
touſeneſſe entred into the common weale.
Imminens, entis, om. g. that is at hande, or ſyke
to come to paſſe ere it be longe.
Imminens ingenium, a rennyng witte.
Imminens Dario, willyng to aſſayle Darius.
Geſtus imminens, an earneſt & lyuely geſture.
Immineo, nui, nẽre, to hange or houer ouer a
thynge as it would fall, to be at hande, to bee
ſyke to come to paſſe ere it be longe, to take hede
or eſſye. alſo to be nygh. ſometyme to ſtand by.
Mors propter incertos caſus quotidie immi
net, Death through vncertayne chaunces, is ey
uery day nigh, or at handz, or hangeth euery
daie ouer our heades.
Bellum imminet ab Tarquinis, It is at the
poynt to haue warre with the Tarquines.
Imminet exitio alterius, he is readye to ſlea the
other.
Imminent in fortunas noſtras, They are at
hande and ready to robbe vs of our goodes, or
ſeeke or eſpie an occaſion to robbe vs.
Impendere & imminere.
Inſtare & imminere.
Imminebat in occaſionem, he was ready lo
kyng for ſome opportunitee or occaſion.
Imminebant animis in propinquam ſpem,
They had a good hope that the thynge woulde
come to paſſe ere it were longe: or they loked ey
uery daie that it ſhoulde come to paſſe.
Imminent duo reges toti Aſiæ, two kynges
ſeeke meanes and occaſions to bryngeall Aſia
vnder theyr dominion.
Imminere rebus, to eſpie or ſeeke occaſion, to
geat the imperiall dominion.
Qui deditioni imminebant, whiche did ſeeke
and eſpie opportunitee to yelde vp the citee.
Imminuo, minui, uere, to diminiſhe, to make
leſſe, to abate, to cut of.
Imminuere caput alteri, to breake ones head.
Imminuere ius, to defalcate or miniſhe the aus
thoritee or ſtate of a perſone.
Amplificare & imminuere, contrary.
Imminuere ſummam, to abate of a ſumme, to
diminyſhe.
Imminuere maieſtatem, to commyt treaſon.
Imminuere pudicitiam virginis, to deflowre a
maiden.
Imminutio, onis, a diminucion, a makyng of a
thyng leſſe, or more ſclender.
Imminutus, a, um, made leſſe, diminiſhed, decaied
Immiſceo, ſcui, ſcere, to mingle together, to put
in a morter to beate or pouder, to pouder.
Immiſcere ſe alicui bello, to meddle or take
parte in any warre.
Immiſcere ſe coloquijs, to begynne to talke

or fall in communication with other.
Immiscere se rei alieni, to meddle in an other mannes matter.
Immiserabilis, le, that no man dooeth pitee, help, or succour.
Immisericordia, æ, f. g. vnmercifulnesse, lacke of pitee.
Immisericorditer, without pitee, vnmercifully, cruelly, rigorously.
Immisericors, ordis, om. g. vnmercifull, without pitee.
Immissio, onis, a sendyng or puttyng in, a settyng, a grafftyng.
Immissum, laped in to abyde, as a beame into an house or other lyke thyng.
Immissus, a, um, sent in, cast in, put in, laped in, suborned, sent priuily, let slyppe. also longe.
Immissa barba, a longe bearde.
Canes immissi cerui, the dogges let slippe at harres.
Immitis, te, om. g. cruell, without pitee, rigorous, vngentyll.
Immitia poma, appulls which are not pet rype. Lykewyse Vua immitis, a soure or hard grape.
Immite & turbatum cælum, a tempestuous & troublous wether, a verate vnpleasant ayre.
Immite pectus, a cruell and hard herte.
Immite Pelagus, a troublous sea.
Immitto, misi, ere, to sende in, to suborne or bryng in craftyly, to cast in. sometyme it signifieth to let growe in length.
Neque barbam immiseris istam, Neyther leat this beard growe in length.
Respicimus dira illuuies immissaque barba, we beholde, O what an horrible spyghtfull, & a beard growen in length also to bryngе or sende on the contrary part.
Hoc futurum esse dixerunt, vt post breue tempus immitteret deus regem, qui expugnaret Iudæos, It should come to passe (saied thei) that god should sende to the contrary parte a kyng, which should vanquisshe the Jewes.
Aiũ Tarquinium à Cicerone immissum aiebant, ne Crassus suscepto malorum patrocinio, rempublicam turbaret, some saied that Tarquine was suborned, or caused by Cicero priuily so to dooe, lest Crassus in takyng on hym the defence of misdoers, should therby cause trouble or sedition in the weale publike.
Immittere rudẽtes, to let goe ye ropes or cables.
In medios hostes se immisit, he thrast him selfe into the myddes of his ennemies.
Aliquos in bona alterius immittere, to sende men to robbe, spoile, and take ones goode from him. Lykewyse Immittere in rempublicam.
Immitrere se in voluptates, to drowne hym selfe in sporte and pleasure.
Immittere iniuriam in aliquem, to do iniurie or wronge to one.
Ne in aures immittas tuas, Dooe not geue eare to it, dooe not heare it.

Immo, or rather Imo, but rather, yea rather, yea, yea but. sometyme nate, nate rather.
Immo pernegat, nate he denieth it vtterly.
Immo optima causa est, yes mary, it is a verey rightfull and good cause.
Immo certe, without doubte.
Immo aliud, nate it is not that, it is an other thynge.
Immo etiam, nate or yea, but that more.
Immo vero, Immo etiam, Immo certe.
Immobilis, le, vnmouable.
Immobilibus oculis contueri solem.
Immoderatè, immoderately, vnmesurably, intemperately, to beyonde measure.
Immoderatè ferre res secundas, to prosperre to be proude or lofte.
Immoderatè ferre res aduersas, contrary.
Immoderãtio, ônis, f. g. immoderatenesse, vnmesurelynesse.
Immoderãtus, a, um, immoderate, intemperate, without meane or measure, out of rule, vnruly, wylde.
Immodestè, out of measure, also to much lasse, vnmannerly, malapertely.
Immodestia, æ, malapertenesse, lasinesse, immodestye, vnsobernesse.
Immodestus, a, um, without temperaunce, immodestie, wylde, vnruly, vnsobre, vnmanerly, malapertte, lasciue.
Immodesti mores, malapertte behauour.
Immodestum iocandi genus, an vnmanerly or to lasciue a facion in scoffyng or mockyng.
Immodicè, to muche, out of measure, exceadyngly, immoderately, to beyonde measure.
Immodicè ferre, idẽ quod Immoderatè ferre.
Immodici, many.
Immódicus, a, um, great or muche, vnreasonable, vnresonable, to muche, excessiue, sometyme to many.
Immodica oratio, to longe.
Labor immodicus, excessiue labour.
Immodulatus, a, um, not scanned or song in measure, vnpleasant, without melodie proporcion or measure.
Immolatio, ônis, f. g. a sacrifisyng.
Immolãtor, ôris, m. g. one ye offereth in sacrifice.
Immolãtus, a, um, builded, erected.
Immolo, immolãs, ãui, ãre, to offer in sacrifice.
Immórior, immori, to dye on a thyng.
Ferro immori, to die on a swoordes poinct.
Studijs immori, to be continually in studie.
Immorór, ãris, ãri, to abide or continue in a thyng.
Immorari honestis cogitationibus, to bestowe muche tyme in musyng and thinkyng on honest thynges.
Immortalis, le, immortall, that lyueth euer, that shall neuer decay, or faple.
Immortalia facinora, actes that wyll neuer be forgotten.
Herba immortalis, a weede that wyll neuer be kylled.

Immor-

ortalitas, ātis, fœ. g. a perpetuall lyfe, im
ortalitee, euerlastingnes, euerlasting name,
erpetuall memorie.
Mihi immortalitas parta est, I am nowe in
euen.
Commendare immortalitati, and Reddere
mmortalem alicuius memoriam, To make
ne remembred and spoken of so longe as the
orlde standeth.
nortaliter, immortally, perpetually.
mmortalé, for Immortaliter.
mōtus, a, um, that is not moued or stirred,
edfast, imouable, firme, cōstant, ꝑ varieth not.
Fides immota, firme, constant.
umina immota tenere, to loke stedfastly.
mulgeo, mulsi, or mulxi, gére, to mylke, or
ylke in.
Labera infantium labris immulgere, To
ylke in to the childes mouth.
mūgio, mūgis, giui, or gii, gire, to lowe, to
ore, to make a great noyse as the sea dooth.
mundus, a, um, foule, vncleanly, filthy, slut
yshe, neasty.
mūnis, ne, exempt, without office or charge,
ree, that payeth no tribute.
Virtus immunis non est, Vertue is neuer
dell, but doeyng somewhat.
Immunis & vectigalis, contrary.
Immunis huius mali, nothyng suspected of
his offence.
Immūnis militia, exempt from goyng to war.
mūnitas, ātis, s. ge. franches or libertee.
Dare immunitatem, To graunte libertee, to
exempte.
munificus, a, um, that beareth no office nor
charge.
munitus, a, um, not defended, not fortified,
vnfenced.
murmuro, aui, āre, to murmure within one,
to make a great noyse.
Syluis immurmurat Auster, maketh a great
noyse.
Immurmurare palato, To make a mumblyng
in the rouke of the mouthe.
mūstulus, Immūsculus, or Immissiulus, li, m. g.
after Festus it is a kynde of egles, but not so
strong as the Egles, and appereth only in the
sprynge tyme; Plinie writeth, that some tooke it
for a yong Vulture, and Massarius, for a yong
egle, before his taple wareth white.
mmutabilis, le, vnchaungeable, that can not bee
chaunged, constaunt.
mmutabilitas, tātis, fœ. ge immutabiliter, vns
chaungeableneſſe, constancie.
mmutatio, ōnis, s. g. a chaungeyng or alteryng.
mmutātus, a, um, chaunged altered. also vn
changed.
mmutesco, mūtui, scere, to be dumbe, to kepe
silence, not to haue a worde to say.
mmūto, āui, āre, to chaunge, to alter sometyme
not to chaunge one thyng for an other.

Adeo homines immutari? Is it possible for
men to bee so chaunged or altered?
Immutare se in re aliqua, to chaunge or alter
his mynde in a matter.
Alienare à se aliquem, & se illi immutare,
To chaunge his mynde towarde hym, and of
a frind to become a foe.
Immutare aliquid de institutis, to alter.
Immutare vultum, to chaunge countenance.
Imo, lowe Immo.
Imola, imolæ, a citee of Italy, sometyme called
Forum Cornelij.
Impacātus, a, um, not pacified, not apeased.
Impāctio, ōnis, fœ. g. a strikyng or dashyng to
gether of two thynges.
Impāctus, a, um, dashed or beaten agaynst a
thyng.
Impactus in carcerem, cast in prison.
Impāges impāgis, fœ. g. a tenon, whiche is put
into the mortays. also a pynne that is dryuen
into tymber, to make it toygne and abyde.
Impālleo, lui, lére, to ware pale.
Impāncro, āui, āre, to inuade or go into a place.
Impar, imparis, om. gene. not equall, not suffi
cient, vnlyke, odde.
Impar certamen, in contention, or in games
nyng, where is an vnequall matche.
Imparātus, a, um, vnready, vnpourueyed, vns
prepared.
Imparati tum à militibus, tum à pecunia, not
hauyng in a redinesse either souldiers or mo
ney: or vnprouided both of souldiers and also
of money.
Imparens, entis, om. g. disobedient.
Impāriter, vnlykely, vnequally, vneuenly.
Impartio, lowe Impertio.
Impasco, aui, scere, or Impascor, impasceris,
idem quod pasco, or pascor.
Impastus, a, um, vnfed, vnpastured, hungry.
Impatibilis, le, that whiche can not bee suffered
or sustayned, vntollerable.
Impatibilis cruciatus, intollerable tourmētes.
Impātiens, entis, om. g. vnpacient, that can not
suffre or abyde a thyng.
Impatiens vetustatis, that will not endure
longe.
Laboris impatiens, that can not abyde
labour.
Impatiens hyemis, that can not abyde the
sharpenesse of winter.
Impatienter, impatiently, hardely, with great
peyne.
Impatiēntia, æ, s g. impatience, vnsufferableneſſe,
whan one can not endure or suffer a thyng, as,
Impatientia frigorum.
Impāuide, boldly, stoutely, without feare, with
a hardy stomake.
Impāuidus, a, um, that feareth not, bold, stout,
without dreade.
Impeccabilis, le, that can not offende or doo
amysse.

Impedâtus, a, um, vnderset, propped vp.
Vitis impedata.
Impedimentum, ti, n. g. lette, impediment.
Impedimenta, the cariage and other thynges necessary, that goeth with an hoste.
Nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, Except he had any lette by the waie.
Impedimento esse, to lette.
Superabat impedimenta naturæ, he dyd ouercome the lettes and incommodites of nature.
Inferre impedimentum, to lette.
Pati impedimentum, to be lette.
Impédio, impedis, diui, ire, to lette, to staye, to cumbre, to disturbe, to intangle, to bring in the briers.
Impedire se & implicare, to intangle or wrap hym selfe in busynesse.
Impedire, and Expedire, contrary.
Impediri & alligari in re aliqua, To be cumbred or intangled in a mattier.
Impedire iter, to stoppe ones iourneye, and make that he can not haue free passage.
Nihil impedio, I lette you not. also I passe not, I care not.
Frænis impediuntur equi, The horses be bridled.
Pudore impedior, I can not for shame.
Impeditio, ônis, fœm. ge. a lettyng, hyndryng, or cumbryng.
Impeditus, a, um, properly he that hath his frete so bounde, that he can not goe, lette, cumbred, entangled, broughte in the briers, shakled, popstered.
Iter impeditum, a troublous or combrous iourney.
Viden' me tuis consiliis impeditum? Dooest thou not see, that thorough thy counsayle I am brought in the briers?
Impedo, impedas, aui, are, to vnderset, to prop vp, to stake vp with a forke or other thyng.
Impéllo, impuli, ĕre, to persuade instantely, to inforce, to thruste violently, to driue forwarde, to pluche downe, to enfeeble.
Impulit vt crederem, he persuaded me to beleue it: or he forced me with reasons to beleue hym, whether I wolde or no.
In fraudem impelli, To bee persuaded to a thing that wyll bee to his hurt and daunger.
In fugam impelli, to be putte to flyght.
Ad iram impellere, to stire to anger.
Impellere in spem, to put in hope.
Impellere atque hortari, to persuade and exhorte to a thyng.
Impelli, atque incendi ad aliquid faciendum, to bee stirred and incensed to doo a thyng.
Impellere mugitibus auras, to moue the ayre with his loude crying.
Impéndeo, impendes, di, dĕre, to hange ouer ones head, as it were readie to fall, to be lyke to chaunce or happen within shorte space, to be nere at hand.
Tanta tibi impendent mala, So great mischieues hange ouer thy head, or bee lyke to fall or chaunce to the ere it bee longe.
Impendĕre & imminere.
Impendet procella reipublicæ, Some great storme of trouble or busynesse wyll chaunce to the common weale ere it be longe.
Impendebat mons altissimus, There hyng hende ouer a verie high mountayne.
Impendentis mali nescius, not knowyng of the great mischiefe that was at hande.
Impendent te mala. Terent. mischief hangeth ouer thy heade.
Impendio, verie muche or more, exceedyngly more and more.
Impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, my hert was meruaylous ioyfull and glad the more and more.
Sed loquatior impendio & promptior, but verie talkatiue, to to full of wordes and meruylous redy therto.
Ille impĕdio magis odit Senatũ, he is so much hateth the Senate, or the nobles of the citie.
Ille minus minúsque impendio curæ, he is by me still lesse and lesse by a great sum.
Impendiósus, a, um, that spendeth more than nedeth, to liberall.
Impéndium, ij, n. ge. expence or coste, lamentyng gayne by vsury.
Ad assem impendium reddere, to pay me euery farthyng of his costes & charges agayn.
Rationem impendiorum posse re, to demande a reckenyng of that is layde out.
Conferre impendia in educationem, to bestow some coste vpon ones bringing vp.
Impendo, di, dĕre, to spend or laie out money, to bestowe, to employe.
Impéndere de suo, To bestowe of his owne coste. Biennium impéndere, to bestowe the space of two yeres. Ephewyse Operam, curam, studium, sumptum, laborem, tempus, vitam impendere.
Impenetrábilis, le, that can not be perced or entred into, impenetrable.
Pudicitia impenetrabilis, of chastitie or honestee vncorruptible.
Impenitrâle, lis, neu. g. that, wherof the inner most parte can not be entred into.
Impensa, benefites.
Impensa, æ, fœm. gene. expence, coste, charge, sometyme a benefite.
Officiorum impensam facere, To shewe diuers friendely pleasures and good turnes to one.
Impensas agere in rem aliquam, to bestowe coste.
Parcere impensæ, to spare coste.
Leuis impensa, lyght coste.
Ingentes impensæ, contrary.
Impensè, greatly, exceedyngly, passingly aboue other.

Est impense improbus, he is a very ylle man.
Impense doctus, verye well lerned.
Impensibilis, le, without consideration.
Impensius, extedynge, moze greuouse oz displeasaunt, moze ernestly, extedyngly much.
Impensus, a, um, bestowed, layed out. Also eyche, boundant, vehement, great. Sometyme intolerable, greuous, peinfull.
Impensa voluntas, for propensa.
Impensa libido, extedyng great.
Impense preces, great oz vehement prayers.
Ingrato homine nihil impensius, moze vntollerable.
Cura impensior, greatter care.
Imperator, óris, m. g. the chiefe capitayne in warres, nowe the emperour.
Imperator vitæ & necis, that hath in his power both lyfe and death.
Imperatorius, a, um, belongyng to an emperour oz great capitayne.
Imperatrix, icis, f. g the empresse.
Imperatus, a, um, commaunded, bydden.
Imperata facere, to doe that one is cõmanded.
Imperceptus, a, um, that can not be taken oz perceiued.
Impercussus, a, um, vnstriken.
Pedes impercussos mouere, to moue the feete without noyse.
Impéritus, a, um, that was neuer lost oz destroied.
Imperfectus, a, um, vnperfecte.
Imperfossus, a, ũ, that is not digged oz thrust thoroughe.
Imperiosè, stately, tyrannously, proudely.
Imperiosus, a, um, imperiouse, lozdely, stately, full of commaundementes.
Imperiosus vir, a maisterly man, rigorous, oz cruell in gouernaunce.
Imperiosus sui, he that maystereth the passions and affections of his owne mynde.
Imperiosa Dictatura, of great authozitee.
Imperitè, vnexpertely, vnlearnedly.
Imperitia, æ, f. g. lacke of knowlage, ignorance, vnskilfulnesse.
Imperito, áui, áre, to rule oz gouerne.
Imperitus, a, um, not experte, easy to be deceiued, vnlearned, rude, ignorant, vnskilfull.
Imperitus & callidus, contrary.
Imperitum vulgus, the rude and ignozant people.
Imperita multitudo, the simple people.
Imperitus rerum, hauyng no experience of the worlde, not knowyng the worlde.
Imperium, ii, n. g. a solemne commaundement, a preeminence in gouernance, authozitee totall, power, dominion, empirie.
Arbiter imperij, gouernour of the empire.
Imperium exequi, to dooe that is cõmanded.
Satis pro imperio quisquis es, stately oz imperiously spoken what so euer thou be.
Facile est imperium in bonis, it is an easye thyng to gouerne honest men.
Si quid impery est in te mihi, If I haue any authozitee to comaunde the.
Imperium tuum est apud nos, we remembze well that you commaunded vs.
Accipere imperium, and abnuere & Detrectare imperium, contrary.
Imperium tuum demutat, he doeth agaynste your commaundement.
Habere imperium, to be maister oz gouernoz.
Duro imperio habitus, gouerned cruelly oz rigorously.
Proferre imperium suum, to shewe his authoritee oz power. also to enlarge his seignorie oz dominion.
Cum imperio esse, to be in authozite, to beare a rule, to be in some great rule oz office.
Omnes imperium esse Publio Scipioni in Hispaniam iusserunt, All commaunded that Scipio should haue the gouernance of Spaine.
Imperuiatus, a, um, that is neuer sworne by.
Impero, imperas, aui, are, to commaunde, to commaunde with authozitee, to enioyne, to haue the maistrie and lozdeshyp ouer other, to rule.
Imperare cupiditatibus, to rule the desyres oz appetites of the mynde.
Imperare animo nequiui, quin &c. I could not chose, I could not rule my mynde.
Imperare dolori, to ouercome sozow, and take it patiently.
Imperare sibi silentium, to settle hym selfe not to speke.
Imperare tributum, to exacte oz require tribute oz payment of money.
Equites imperare ciuitatibus, to command and ozdeyne citees, to set foozthe hozsemen oz men of armes.
Obsides imperare, to command oz require hostages oz pledges for assurance of peace.
Imperor, the passiue.
Impermissus, a, um, vnlaufull, that is not permytted.
Impersonâlis, le, that hath no persones.
Impertérritus, a, um, nothynge abashed oz afraied, stoute, hardy.
Impertio, tiui, tire, & Impertior, tiris, tiri, to parteipate with one, to geue parte of that, whiche he hath, to communicate.
Impertire salute aliquem, and alicui salutem, to salute.
Impertitur, parte is geuen.
Impertit tibi multum saluti, he saluteth you hertely. Studium philosophiæ impertire, to bestowe parte of ones study in philosophie.
Huic rei aliquid temporis impertias, bestowe sometyme vpon this matter.
Impertire aliquem osculo, to kysse one.
Dolorem suum alicui impertire, to communicate his sozow with one, oz to tell him of it.
Sed cesso herum hoc malo impertire, to tell my maistres of this mischefe.

Colegæ meo laus impartitur, part of the prayse is geuen to my companion in office.
Impertire alterum rem alterius, and alteri de re aliqua, to make an other part taker of a thyng to gyue hym part of it.
Imperturbatus, a, um, not disturbed, not troubled, nothyng abasshed.
Imperturbata lux, a clere and caulme day without wynd or cloudes.
Impéruius, a, um, that can not be passed or gone thorough.
Impesco, scere, to put a beast into a good pasture to fede.
Impetigo, ginis, f. g. a trynge woorme.
Impetor, impetis, tiui, tere, to inuade, to assayle or set vpon.
Impetrabilis, le, that may be gotten by desyre.
Impetrabilis dies, a daye, in the whiche a man easily obteyneth his desyre.
Impetrabilis orator, an oratour that easily obteyneth that he would haue.
Impetratio, ônis, f. g. an obteinyng by prayer.
Impetrátus, a, um, obteyned by desyre.
Impetrasso, trâsi, ssere, to get by desyre or instaunce.
Impetritus, a, um, infixed, mortayled, as it were in a stone.
Impetro, impetras, áui, âre, to obteyne by requeste.
Impetrare & exorare.
Impetrare cum gratia, and voluntate impetrare, to obteyne with ones good wyll.
Ex pœnitentia veniam impetrauit, he beynge sory for that he had don, obteyned forgeuenes.
Impetuósus, a, um, violent or hasty in wrath.
Impetus, impetus, & impes, pĕtis, m. g. violence, an inuasion, a vehemency, a brayde, a brunt, a rase or lese in rennyng.
Impetus animi, vehemencie of the mynde.
Impetum dare vel facere, to inuade, to renne with a great randon on any thyng.
Primo impetu, at the fyrst assaute, at the fyrst brunt. Impetum excipere, to receiue or abide the brunt. Impetus repentinus, a sodein braide
Feruntur omni impetu, they renne with all their violence and force.
Capere or sumere impetum, to fetch his leafe, and renne with all his myght.
Vno impetu, one after an other without taryng. Impetum facere in bona & fortunas alicuius, to inuade and take awaie wrongfully by force a mannes gooddes and possessions.
Impexus, a, um, vnkembed, vndecked, vntrimmed.
Impico, impicas, áui, âre, to pitche or couer with pitche.
Impiâtus, not pourged of synne, contaminate, defyled.
Impiè, wickedly, cruelly, mischeuously.
Impietas, atis, f. g. hatred of god, cruelnes, wickednesse, impiete.

Impiger, gra, grum, diligent, not slowe, bysye, quicke.
In scribendo impiger, diligent in wrytyng.
Vir ad labores belli impiger, a diligent man and meete to abyde the peynes and trauayles of warfare.
Impigrè, diligently, without slouthe, quickely.
Impigritas, âtis, f. g. diligentnesse, quickenesse, valiantnesse.
Impingo, pĕgi, pingere, to hytte one in thy wyng some thyng at hym, to throwe against a thyng, to beate or dasshe.
Dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will lay weyghty matter to thy charge.
Impinges me in magnam litem, thou wylt cast me.
Impingere fustem alicui, to geue one a knocke with a cowgell.
Caput parieti impingere, to knocke ones hed agaynst the walle.
Impingere compedes, to put on gyues.
Impingere culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on one.
Impingere nauem, to renne the shyppe on a roche, or to dryue hym on lande, or to renne the shyp on grounde.
Impingere alicui epistolam, to sende a letter to one. Impinge pugnum si mutuerit, geue hym a bore on the eare, yf he speake one woorde, & yf he ones whysper.
Venenum impingere, to poyson.
Vulnus impingere, to wounde.
Impingi, sometyme for Impelli.
Impinguo, aui, are, to make fatte.
Impio, aui, are, to defile, to distayne ones lyfe with a dishoneste or foule deede, specially against god or his parentes.
Impius, a, um, cruell, hatyng god and good men, wicked, that careth not for god, an vngracious man, a mischeuous man.
Implacabilis, le, that can not be pleased, pacified, appeased, or reconciled.
Implacâtus, a, ũ, that is not pleased or contented.
Implácidus, a, um, idem.
Implacabiliter, after that sorte that he can not be pleased or reconciled.
Implâno, aui, are, to deceiue.
Impleo, eui, ere, to fyll, to fulfyll, to accomplish, to put in execution.
Implere vicem alterius, and Vices implere pro alio, to take in hande an other mannes charge, to exercise an other mannes office, to do an other mannes dutie.
Implet vlnas hominum quatuor, it is fully two fathomes about.
Canes implentur vno coitu, Bytches are with whelpe with ones lyenyng.
Religionis iustæ impleuit, he made them moost folowers of honest religion.
Adolescentem suæ temeritatis impleuit.
Impleuit centum annos, he was fully an hun-

dred

ed yeres olde.
marmudinem inimici impleuit, he shewed
n selfe as rigorous and sharpe as if he had
n his ennemie.
iem sermonibus implere, to passe the daie
talkyng.
ducentanis auxilij hostes impleuerunt: they
d spred the rumor or bruite ouer all theyr enes
ies, that.&c.
ures implere sermonibus, to fyll ones eares
th babblyng.
ormidinis implere, to put in a great feare.
fficium suum implere, to do his dutie.
romissum implere, to kepe promise, to fulfyl
s promyse.
xtemplo spei impleuit, by and by he put him
great hope: or made hym conceyue a great
ope.
mplere superstitione, to make verate superes
tious. Vides, cuius debes implere vestigia,
Thou seest, whose steppes thou shouldest folow
Cursum vitæ implere, to leade the hole course
f ones lyfe.
Numeros principis implere, to doe in all poin
es as a prince shoulde doe.
Xaro modius grani noui, xvi. libras implet, it
seldome that a Roman bushel of corne doth
ot weigh xvi. pounde.
plexus, a, um, wounde in, folded in. somtyme
or Complexus, sometyme for implicitus.
plicitus, a, um, wrapped or tyed fast together,
latted or broided, intangled.
mplicitus morbo, attached or deteigned with
ckenesse.
Miseria implicitus, wrapped in miserie.
mplicitus suspicionibus, suspected of dyuers
matters.
Colligatum atque implicitum, knit and plat
ed together.
plicatio, onis, fœ. g. a plattyng, broidyng, or
intaglyng one within an other, a wrappyng
ne within an other.
plicite, obscurely, intricately.
plico, implicas, aui, are, to wrappe in, to folde
m, to plaite, to broide, to set one within an o
ther, to tye fast, to deteine, to lette.
Implicat ad speculum caput, she bounde vp her
head at a glasse.
Implicatus ad seueritatem videbatur, he semed
to be bent and geuen to seuerytee.
Implicari familiaritate alicuius, to be alyed or
ioyned with one.
Implicarum teneri legibus, to be wrapped in
the penalties of the lawe.
Implicari occupationibus, to be greatly occu
pied and busied with diuers matters.
Collo implicuit brachia, she clipped him about
the necke.
Crines implicat auro, she platteth or broydeth
her heare with golde.
Impedire & implicare se, to let and entangle.

Implicata res controuersijs, the matter is wrap
ped in many controuersies.
Implicari, to be inuironed and beset with en
nemies.
Imploro, aui, are, to desyre lamentably, to aske
helpe and ayde with teares and weepyng.
Implorare & obtestari.
Implorare & supplicare.
Implorátio, onis, f. g. a lamentable desyryng of
a thyng.
Implûmis, me, without feathers.
Impluo, implui, or implaui, pluere, to rayne in.
Ne malum impluat mihi, that the mischiefe
maie not fall on me, or lyght on my necke.
Implûtus, a, um, wette in the raine.
Impluuia, æ, f. g. a clobe to weare in the rayne.
Impluuiatus, a, um, coloured as it were wette in
the rayne.
Impluuiata, garmentes of that coloure.
Impluuium, ui, n. g. a place or little courte in the
house, whereby they vsed to receyue rayne water.
Impolitia, æ, f. g negligence about the weale pu
blike. also rudenesse, vncleanlynesse.
Impolite, grosely, rudely, without polishyng, ho
mely.
Impolitus, a, um, not polished, rude, or rough.
Impollûtus, a, um, vndefiled, not distayned.
Impomenta, thinges set on the table after supper.
Impono, sui, ere, to put one thyng on an other, to
put in, to set vpon, to appoynct, to bobbe, to de
ceiue, to blynde ones eies: also to geue, to im
poyne, to laie to ones charge.
Imponere alicui, to abuse or deceiue one.
Calculum imponere, to cast accompt.
Imponere claues alias portis, to chaunge the
keyes of the gates.
Clausulam disputationi imponere, to con
clude or make an ende of the disputation.
Imposuit exercitum Brundusii, he layed his
host in garison at Brundusium.
Iniuriam alicui imponere, to doo wronge to
one. In stipendium argentum imponere, to as
sesse what men or townesshyps shall paie to the
souldiours wages.
Laborem imponere, to appoint hym businesse.
Imponere sibi laborem, to charge hym selfe
with great peine and trauaple.
Imponere legem, to set a lawe on a thyng.
Imponere legem alicui, to appoint a man
what he shall doo.
Imponere summam manum, to atchieue the
thyng that a man goeth about.
Imponere fastigium, idem.
Manum imponere, to begynne.
Modum imponere prosperæ pugnæ, to hold
a meane, or to vse temperance, where the bat
taple is prosperous.
Imponere mulctam, to set a peyne, as iudges
doo.
Necessitatem imponere, to constreigne.
Onus imponere, to geue in charge, to charge,
to bour;

to bourdeyne.
Imponere præsidium ciuitati, to set a garri-
son in a citee.
Imponere precium, to set a price.
Silentium imponere, to commaund silence.
Imponere nomen, to geue a name.
Speciosaque nomina culpæ imponis Medæa
tuæ, and thou Medea thou geuest an honest name to
thy misdoyng.
Mihi imposuit, he blynded myne eie.
Imponere aliquid alicui cum fide, to committe
a thyng into ones handes, trustyng that he wyl
doo it feithfully.
Consulem imponere, to appoynt and ordeine
a consull.
Dominum aliquibus imponere, to set a maist-
er or ruler ouer any people, and make theym
subiecte.
Imponere exitum, or finem, to atchieue, to
make an ende.
Quidquis onetis impone, laye what burdein so
euer ye will vpon me.
Imporcatus, a, um, couered in the ridge.
Imporco, áui, áre, to make a balke in earyng
of lande, or rather to make a ridge.
Imporcitor, or imporcator, óris, m. ge. he that
maketh balkes in earyng.
Importo, aui, are, to carp, bryng, or conueigh in.
Importare fœcunditatem, to make fruiteful
or apt to beare chyldren.
Importare adiumenta, to bryng ayde, helpe,
or succour.
Contagionem importare, to infect, to bryng
infection into a place.
Periculum importare, to bringe daungier.
Importátus, a, um, brought, caried, or cõueyd in.
Importune, impoztunately, without reason. also
out of season.
Importúnitas, tátis, fœ. gen. impoztunitee, whi-
che hath no commoditee of tyme nor of place,
vnreasonableneste, crueltee, outragiousnes. al-
so vnreasonable and immoderate incõtinency.
sometyme a detestable acte agaynst all honestee
and reason.
Importũnus, a, um, out of season, vnconuenient,
that hath no regarde of person, place, or tyme,
impoztunate, vnreasonable, vrgent, cruell,
outragious. also without succour, helpe, or
quiete. somtyme vnconuenient.
Ille fuit senex importunus semper, That olde
fole was alwaie vnreasonable.
Importunum tempus, no conuenient tyme.
Importunum ingenium, a lyght and foolishe
witte.
Corda importuna domare, cruell, outragious.
Importunus & crudelis.
Immanis & importuna natura, a cruell and
outragious nature.
Importunus & amens tyrannus, an outra-
gious and wodde tyranne.
Importuósus, a, um, without poyte or hauen.

Impos, impotis, om. g. vnable, without pebre.
Impos animi, one beyde hym selfe, one that
can not rule hym selfe, wylde, vnruly.
Impossibilis, le, vnpossible.
Impósitus, a, um, set on, laied on, put on.
Nomen impositum, a name geuen to a thyng.
Impósitus, us, m. g. idem quod impositio.
Impositio, ónis, f. g. a puttyng or settyng on a
thyng.
Impositiuus, a, um, that is put, set or geuen on a
thyng, vnnaturall.
Impostor, óris m. g. he that deceiueth with pro-
mises, or selleth false ware for good also a sum-
iurer, a iuggler, a deceiuer.
Impostúra, æ, f. g. fraude, gyle, sleyght, bobbe,
trumpery, deceyt in byyng and selling.
Imposturam facere, to deceiue in maner of
saied.
Impótens, entis, om. g. he that can not rule his
appetites or affections, wylde, outragious, vn-
able to rule hym selfe, wylfull, one that hath no
shape of hym selfe, mischeuous, wicked. some-
tyme it is vsurped for puissant, or that hath
great power. also weake, feeble, impotent, vn-
able to doe nothyng.
Adeo impotenti esse animo? Shuld he be so
farre out of reason?
Impotentissimus tyránnus, a tyranne of bey
great puissance and dominion.
Impotentissimus homo, a peraie naughty an
wicked felow.
Impotens homo, hable to doe nothyng.
Impotens amor, immoderate loue.
Impotenti est animo, he is of an outragious
wylfull stomache or appetite: or he can not ma-
ster, subdwe, refreigne, withdrawe, or rule his
passions of his mynde.
Impotens dominatus, a proude, cruel, or wil-
full dominion and power.
Fortuna superba & impotens, that maketh vn-
ruly or wylfull.
Impotens iræ, not able to moderate his wrath.
Impotenter, wyldly, wylfully, outragously, al-
so naughtyly, vniustly, cruelly.
Impoténtia, æ, f. g. debilitee, infirmitee, also vn-
fulnesse, vnrulynesse. sometyme immoderate
power. also vnabilitee to resist.
Impotentia animi, when he is not hable to rule
his affections.
Impræsentiarum, at this tyme, or for this pre-
sent tyme.
Impransus, a, um, that hath not dined, fastyng.
Imprecor, ãris, ári, to desyre, to wysshe, to curse.
Impressio, ónis, f. g. a violent assaulte, a pun-
tyng or markyng.
Impressionem facere, and Dare, to assaulte
and set vpon fiersly.
Viatque impressione euertere, to ouerthrowe
with force and violence.
Impressio vocum explanata, a plaine and de-
stincte pronunciation, when one speaketh as he
would

poulde marke euery woꝛde.
primis, chiefely, ſpecially, fyꝛſt of all.
primo, imprimis, preſsi, primere, to pꝛynte, to ſeale, to marke.
Signum imprimere pecori, to marke cattal.
Imprimere veſtigium, to ſet ones fote, to ſtep.
Imprimere vulnus, to woounde, to cutte.
Imprimi in animũ, to be pꝛynted in the mynd.
Imprimere ſigilla annulo, to ſele with a ryng.
Dedecus reipublicæ imprimere, to do diſhoꝛ nour to the commun weale.
Imprimere vnguem, to pinche.
Imprimere maculam laudibus alicuius, to diſ ſteine ones pꝛayſe.
probabilis, le, that can not be pꝛoued.
probatio, ônis, fœm. gene. a diſalowyng, a reꝛpouyng.
probe, pll, naughtyly, vnhappyly.
próbitas, tatis, fœ. g. diſhoneſtee, vnthꝛyftyꝛ neſſe, wantonneſſe, obſtinacie, malapertneſſe, rauyn, wylyneſſe.
probo, improbas, aui, are, to diſalowe, to diſpꝛayſe, to condemne.
probus, improba, um, an pll man, a caitiſe, diſhoneſt, obſtinate, wanton, malapert, wily, vnſatiable, vnſhamfaſt, impudent, cruell, pll fauoured.
Improba facies, an pll fauoured face.
Facinus imbrobum, a ſhꝛewde tourne.
Labor improbus, great trauayle.
Improba merx, vnlefull marchandiſe, oꝛ of ſmalle pꝛofite, naughty ware.
Improbum os, a lewde oꝛ miſchenous tung.
Improbi poſtes, rotten poſtes, oꝛ being in any wyſe vnſufficient.
Improbiorem faciem non vidi, a moꝛe leude face, oꝛ il fauoꝛed.
Improbus anſer, vnſatiable, hurtful.
Improba carmina, wanton, laſciuious.
Diuitiæ improbæ, pll gotten. alſo great.
Improbum teſtamentum, a teſtament vnſuffi cient, lacking the circumſtance oꝛ fourme.
Nulli aliæ rei eſt improbus, He geueth hym ſelfe to none other naughtyneſſe, oꝛ he dooeth not amiſſe in any other thyng.
pprobro, aui, are, to diſpꝛeyſe, to rebuke.
pprocêrus, a, um, lowe, not hygh, not talle.
pprofeſſus, a, um, not pꝛofeſſed.
pprolis vel impolus, he whiche is not yet a eſtelyn.
ppromiſcuus, a, um, vnmyngled, not confuſe, oꝛ intricate.
ppromptus, a, um, nothyng pꝛompt oꝛ redy.
pproperâtus, a, um, that is not haſtened.
ppropêrium, rii, n. g. imbꝛaydyng of a defaut.
ppropero, aui, are, to imbꝛayde a man with ſome defaute. alſo to make haſte in.
ppróprius, a, um, vnpꝛopꝛe.
ppropriè, vnpꝛopꝛely, not featly, not conue niently, vnnaturally.
proſperè, not pꝛoſperouſely.

Improtectus, a, um, not defended.
Imprôuidus, he that pꝛoundeth not foꝛ the tyme compnge.
Impróuidus, a, um, that whiche cometh ſodeyn ly, and vnlooked foꝛ.
Improuida tela, paſſiuely, darres oꝛ arrowes that one ſeeth not, oꝛ is not ware of.
Pectora improuida, vnſkilfull mindes, not foꝛſeing daungier, oꝛ ſimple and true mea nyng hertes.
Improuidè, without any foꝛeſyght, rathely, vn circumſpectly.
Improuiſè, & improuiſo, vnthought on, oꝛ vn looked foꝛ, ſodeynly, vnwares.
Improuiſus, a, um, ſodayn, vnwares, that was not foꝛſeen and taken heede of.
Improuiſior, the comparatiue.
Imprûdens, déntis, om. gene. vnware. alſo not circumſpecte, fooliſhe, ignoꝛant, vnwittyng, vnknowyng.
Imprudens, id eſt, incogitans, vnware, vnad uiſed foꝛ faute of remembꝛaunce oꝛ conſide ration.
Imprûdens harum rerum, not knowyng of thoſe matters.
Dolet dictum imprudenti adoleſcenti, This ſaieyng greeued the fooliſhe yong man.
Imprudentem opprimere, to take one ſoden ly ere he be ware.
Non imprûdens aduerſabar, I was not a gaynſt it without a cauſe.
Imprudénter, vnwyſely, vnaduiſedly, fooliſhely, by ignoꝛance, vnwyttyngly, rathely.
Imprudéntia, æ, f. gen. lacke of foꝛeſight, that it was not thought on, ignoꝛance.
Per imprudentiam, vnware.
Impubes, pûbis, vel impûbis, be, & impûber, puberis, om. g. a man chylde beſoꝛe the age of xiiii. yeres, a mayden beſoꝛe xii.
Impûdens, éntis, om. g. ſhameleſſe, ouer bolde, impudente.
Impudénter, vnſhamefaſtly, without ſhame, diſ honeſtly, vnaduiſedly, wantonly, impudently.
Impudéntia, æ, f. ge. impudencie, vnſhamefaſt neſſe, ſawcyneſſe.
Impudicitia, æ, fœm. ge. vncleanneſſe of lyuyng, wantonneſſe.
Impudicatus, a, um, ſtupꝛated.
Impudicus, a, um, vnchaſt, vncleane in lyuyng, leude, wanton. alſo ſaucy, malapert.
Impugnâtus, a, um, reſyſted, ſtryuen agaynſt, ouercome.
Impugnátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a fightyng againſt, a reſiſtyng.
Impugno, áui, âre, to reſiſt, to fyght agaynſt, to ſtriue agaynſt, to impugne.
Terga hoſtium impugnare, To fyght at the ennemies backes.
Impugnare morbum, to dꝛyue away a ſickneſs.
Impúlſo, áui, âre, to perſuade often.
Impulſus, a, um, perſuaded, pꝛouoked, inſoꝛced.

Ims

Impulsum bellum, a warre almost finished.
Impulsus, us, m. ge. a vehement motion or persuasion, an inforyng.
Impulsu suo, tuo, vestro, by thyne, his, or your persuasyon.
Impulsu primo, at the fyrst motion.
Impúlsio, ônis, fœ. g. a motion, a persuasion to doo a thyng.
Impulsor, ôris, masc. gene. he that persuadeth vehemently, he that inforceth or moueth to doo a thynge.
Impunè, without damage, without punyshement or greefe, without daunger.
Haud impune in nos illuseris, thou shalte not laugh vs to scorne, and escape quite thy selfe.
Credin' te impunè habiturum, or abiturum? Doodest thou thynke to escape vnpunished?
Siquidem istuc habueris impunè, yf thou escape quite with this.
Impune ferre, to scape quite.
Quia impune illis fuerunt, because they were not punished for it.
Impunius id se facturum putauit, he thought he might doo it with lesse daunger.
Impûnis, ne, vnpunished, without peyn, vnhurt.
Impúnius, with lesse danger.
Impunissime, without any danger at all.
Impunissime licet facere, You maie dooe it without any danger at all, or no man saiyng blacke is your ete.
Impúnitas, tâtis, fœm. gene. lacke of punyshement, liberte without punishement, pardon of punishement.
Impunitas & licentia.
Spes impunitatis, hope to escape vnpunished.
Veniam & impunitatem dandam puto, I thynke good, that they be pardoned & forgeuen.
Impunitus, a, um, vnpunyshed, quite, forgeuen his faute.
Impurâtus, a, um, idem quod impurus.
Impurè, dishonestly, vilely, naughtyly, lewdly.
Impúritas, âtis, f. g. infamie, dishonestee, naughtynesse, filthy and vncleane behauiour.
Impûrus, a, um, dishoneste, vile, reprocheable, flurtyshe, naughty, lewde.
Homo impurus, a naughty felowe.
Haud impurus, an honest man.
Imputâtus, a, um, vncutte, or neuer cutte.
Imputâtor, ôris, ma. gen. a reprocher, one that laieth thynges to other mens charges.
Imputo, imputas, âui, âre, to impute or ascribe, to lay the blame or defaute, also to reckon one thyng with an other, or to accompt one summe with an other. Sometyme to lesse a certayne summe of moneie to bee paied, to pretende or laye a thyng for excuse.
Imputresco, putrui, trescere, to rotte, to rotte within a thyng.
Imus, a, um, the lowest or moste low, the depest.
Ima auris, the nether parte of the eare, which is softe.

Imus pes, the sole of the foote.
Imus sonus, the base in songe.
Imo à pectore, from the bottom of the hert.
Ab imis radicibus eruere, to pluche vp hart by the rootes, to pluche vp rootes and all.
Sensibus imis reponere, To keepe surely in mynde or remembraunce
Imæ radices montis, The verie bottom of the hylle.
Summus & imus, contrary.

I ANTE N.

IN, signifieth, In.
In, in composition sometyme is voyde, as, Inaudio, for Audio, Immuto, for Muto, Sometyme it increaseth, as Inaro, inaras, are, Sometyme it signifieth In, as, Infundo. Sometyme Super, as, Infusus, id est, superfusus. Sometyme it is priuatiue: as, Inauditus, vnheard.
In aduersum, on the contrary parte.
In annum, for one yere, or for a yeres space.
In bonis, amonge good men.
In cœnam, for supper.
In conspectum aspice, looke before the.
In diem addicere, to sell vpon condition, that a thyng bee dooen by a daye.
In diem viuere, to lyue without carynge for morowe.
In dies singulos, daie by daie.
In horam, for an houre.
In horas, from houre to houre, also often tyme.
In lucem, vntyll daie.
In magno munere, for a great rewarde.
In manu vel manibus est, It is in his power, at hande, or ealy, or in hande.
In malum dari, to bee geuen aparte or vtterly. In meam partem, on, or for my parte.
In medium afferre, to bryng forth to a common vse or commoditee.
In mentem venire, to come to mynde or remembrance, to bee considered.
In nauem ingreditur, he went into the shyp, he tooke shyppyng.
In noctem, vnto nyght.
In numerato habere, ready or at hande.
In numerum ludere, to daunce by measure.
In ordinem ducere vel cogere, To bryng downe from authoritee, to mynyshe estimacion or power.
In ore est omni populo, all the people speaketh of it, it is in euery mans mouth.
In partem, for thy parte.
Age sis tu in partem nunc iam hunc delude, atq; amplexare hãc, Go to now for thy parte, deceyue hym hardyly, and take her vnto the.
In partem dimidiam decoquere, to boyle it to the halfe deale.
In paucos dies, for a litterll whyle.
In pedem, for euery foote.

Is

ternis nummis in pedem tecum transegisse
bat, he saied, that he bargayned with the foz
cens a foote, oz foz euery foote. iii. pens.
crendinum, after to morowe, oz two daies
se. In portu sum, I am sauf.
osterum, finally, in conclusion, from hens
th, hereafter.
otestatem esse, vnder the rule, oz at the pleas
of one.
præsentia, at this tyme.
præsens, idem.
rimis, chiefly, specially, aboue all other
ges.
rimo & publico, at home and abzode.
rochus est, it is easy to dooe, oz to bzynge to
se.
rompta est, it is easy to know, it is apparant.
ropatulo, before all men.
in propinquo certamen erat, Nowe was the
tayle at hande, oz the daie of the battayle was
ie.
roximo, at hande.
ublicam redigere, to confiscate, to take foz a
faute.
re ipsa, by experience, in deede.
re tua, foz thy profite.
re præsenti, in a playne and euident mattier.
rem nostram, it is foz our profite.
rem præsentem excutere, to come on the
de whiche is in demaunde.
rem præsentem perducere, to bzynge the mats
to lyght, to expzesse the thynge perfectly, to de
re the mattier so ipuely, that one may perceyue
as well as though he sawe it.
rem præsentem venire, where the landes in de
te dooe come in viewe by the assignements of
ges, vnto them whiche be called viewers,
whe shall see the bounds and quantitee of the
des in variance.
serum, vntyll nyght.
speciem, by dissimulation, foz a countenance,
a face.
ucemos paucos in speciem captiuos, feignyng
at they caried a fewe pysoners with them
rechra classis in speciem, It seemed a layze
d great naup.
spem venire, to begyn to hope.
tempore, in season, opozturnately.
tutum eduxit legiones, He bzought his army
t of daungier into a sure place.
uiros diuidere, to geue to euery man.
n vniuersum, generally.
utranque partem, of the one syde and other,
oz bothe parties.
n ægritudine has ædes emit, he bought this
ouse agaynst his wyl.
animo est, it pleaseth me, oz I purpose oz in-
nde.
breue, brekely.
Denarijs collatis in capita, Euery man paiyng a
penie.

In cogitando, whyle I thynke.
In commune consulas, Loke on the mattier in
differently foz vs bothe.
In crastinum vocare, to bydde one come to mo
rowe.
In culpam dicere, to speake to ones rebuke.
In animis nostris es, Thou hast woonne our
hearten.
In diem, foz a great whyle hereafter. also foz
one daies space.
In hoc factum est, It was dooen foz this cause
oz foz this intent.
In incerto res mihi sita est, I am vncertayne
what to dooe.
In insidijs esse, to lye in an ambushe, to lye in a
wayte to deceyue.
In integro res nobis erit, Our mattier shall be
in as good case as euer it was.
In itinere, whyle we went by the waye.
In itinere est, he is comyng.
In manibus habere, to fauour, to set much by.
Mater virginis in medio est, The maydens
mother is here before you.
In militem, in capita, in naues, id est, pro quo
libet milite, pro singulis capitibus, pro singu
lis nauibus.
In modum seruilem, after a seruyle faction.
In modum amici, lyke a frende.
In more est, the faction is.
In morem, after theyr faction.
In orbem, one after an other by course round
aboute.
In pedes me conieci, I ranne away.
Ego fui illic in re præsenti, I was there present
at the deede dooyng.
In ridiculo habere, to make a laughyng stocke.
In summa, brekely.
In superuacuum, in vayne.
In suspenso relinquere, to leaue vncertayne.
In tantum, so muche.
In omne tempus, foz euer.
In totum, vtterly, all togyther.
In transcursu, and In transitu, by the waie, inci
dentely.
In nimis imis habent rebus, They compt it as
vile a thyng as can be in the worlde.
In vicem, in stede, in place.
In vulgus gratum, acceptable to the common
people.

Inabruptus, a, um, not violated, not broken, oz
that can not be broken.
Inaccessa, an Ilande in Egypte, to the whiche is
no comynge.
Inaccessus, a, um, that no man dooeth oz can come
to, oz that is not lawfull foz any man to
come to.
Inachia, the countrete of Peloponesus.
Inachides, the sonne oz neuewe of Inachus.
sometyme one of Argius.
Inachis, the daughter oz neece of Inachus.
Inachius, the fyrst kynge of Argiues.

Inad-

Inaduersum, on the tother parte.
Inadulábilis, le, that will not be flattered by any meanes.
Inædifico, áui, âre, to builde in a place, to build vp togyther with other thynges. also to destroy that is builded.
Inæquâbilis, le, idem quod inæqualis.
Inæquabiliter, idem quod inæqualiter.
Inæquâlis, le, vnequal, not euen.
Inæqualiter, vnequally.
Inæquo, aui, are, to make playne or euen.
Inestimábilis, le, vnestimable, that can not be valued.
Inæstuo, aui, are, to boyle, to boyle vehemently, to be verey hotte.
Inaffectatus, a, um, not affectate, not curyous.
Inalbesco, scere, to waxe pale or white.
Inalgesco, scĕre, to become colde or chilly.
Inalpini, the people that dwell vpon the Alpes.
Inamábilis, le, not amiable, that hath no grace nor pleasantnesse woorthy to be beloued.
Inamaresco, scere, to waxe bitter or vnpleasant.
Inambitiósus, a, um, seekyng no preferrements, not ambicious, not sumptuous, not gorgious.
Inambulátio, ônis, a walkynge vp and downe in a place.
Inámbulo, aui, are, to walke vp and downe in a place.
Inamœnus, a, um, vnpleasaunt.
Inanimatus, a, um, idem quod inanimus.
Inanescere, to be vayn, and of no estimacion.
Inaniæ, arum, voyde and emptie thynges.
Inaniloquus, a babblar, that speketh vayne woordes.
Inánimus, a, um, without soule.
Inánio, iui, ire, to make emptie, to emptie.
Inânis, ne, emptie, vacant, voyde, vayne, vnconstant, poore, that hath nothyng, vile, light in estimacion, vnprofitable.
Inanis accedit, he cometh without bryngyng any thyng with hym.
Mensa inanis, emptie table.
Inanis equus, a vacant or leare horse that beareth nothyng.
Inanissimus prudentiæ, vtterly without all wysedome.
Inane crimen, a lyght accusacion.
Inane, substantyuely, great emptinesse, a voyde place. sometyme the ayre.
Inánitas, âtis, & Inanitio, ônis, f. g. emptynesse, voydenesse, vanitee.
Inaniter, vaynely also for Frustra, in vayne.
Inapparátio, ônis, f g. lacke of preparacion or prouision.
Inapértus, a, um, not open, euidente or playne, secrete, priuie.
Inardeo, arsi, dére, & Inardesco, scere, to burne, to be on fyre, to be exceedyng hotte, to be more and more inflamed.
Inarefactus, a, um, made dry or dryed to poulder.
Inareſco, inarui, scere, to dry vp, to waxe dryer and dryer.
Inargentâtus, a, um, not couered or inclosed in syluer.
Inargute, vnwittily, without subtilitee.
Inarme, an ple in the Tuscane sea. Also a mountayne.
Inaro, inaras, áui, âre, to tylle or husbande the gentily.
Inartificialiter, without crafte or cunnyng, vnartificially.
Inascensus, us, m. g. the assendyng into a place.
Inassatus, a, um, idem quod Assatus.
Inaspectus, a, um, not seene.
Inassuetus, a, um, not accustomed, vnwonte.
Inattenuátus, a, um, that is not made more slender, thynne or lesse, not diminished.
Inaudax, âcis, fearefull, without stomacke or courage, cowardyse.
Inaudio, iui, ire, to heare, to heare speke, to heare playnely.
Inaudiuncula, æ, a subtill knacke or quiddite that one hath not heard of.
Inauditus, a, um, neuer heard of, strange to heare. Inauditum in omni memoria, that was neuer heard of, sens the woyld first began.
Inauditum damnare, to condemne a person, not hearyng his cause, or what he can saye for hym selfe.
Magnitudo inaudita, an incredible greatnesse.
Inauditum damnari, to be condemned and neuer come to his answere.
Inauguro, aui, are, to aske counsayle of the Augures, what shall folowe. also to dedicate, or consecrate.
Inauguratò, the aduerbe, takyng the aduise or counsayle of Augures, or soothsayers.
Inaurâtus, a, um, gylted, couered with golde.
Ináuris, ris, f. g. a ryng or other iuell hangyng at the eare.
Inauritus, a, um, without eares.
Inauro, aui, are, to make ryche. also to gylte.
Inauspicâtus, a, um, vnluchy, vnfortunate, that was not doen by counsaile of the Augures.
Inauspicatò, vnluckyly, without counsayle of the Augures or soothsayers.
Inausus, a, um, that no man dareth enterprise to dooe.
Incæduus, a, um, not vsed to be cut.
Incæro, aui, are, looke Incéro,
Incalesco, lui, scere, to be or waxe very hotte.
Incalfácio, calfacis, fēci, fácere, to make hotte.
Incallide, vnwittily, nothyng subtilly.
Incallidus, a, um, simple, without craft, or subtilitee, nothyng wyse.
Incalo, incalas, aui, are, to calle.
Incandesco, dui, scere, to be very hotte myry. to be greatly inflamed, to bee all fyre, to be angrye.
Incanesco, scere, to waxe hore or whyte headed.
Incantátio, ônis, f. g. & Incantamentum, i, n. g. a charme, an inchantment.

o, aui, are, to charme, to enchaunt.
is, a, um, very hoze for age.
ſtro, aui, are, to halter, or to bynde with halter.
gãtus, a, um, not chaſtiſed, vncorrected.
im, in vayne.
e, vnwyſely, without takyng hede.
us, a, um, vnware, that hath no foreſight, circũſpect, that taketh no hede, vnprudente.
that is not foreſeene and taken heede of.
n incautus futuri, that ſeeth or taketh hede that is yet to come.
o, incauas, aui, are, to make holow.
lo, ceſsi, cedere, to go or walke, to go with eaſy pace, to ſhewe great grauitee or maieſtie in goyng, as princes doe, to goe yet great pace, to ſette yet a lorde. alſo for Venire or accedere, to come.
cedere magnificè per ora hominum, to ſette yet lordes through the ſtreetes that men may ſee them.
rmenonem incedere video. I ſee Parmenonem comyng or ſtirryng yet a lorde.
oliter incédere, to go with a nyce, tender, delicate, or gyngerly pace.
cedit pedes, he goeth on foote.
lebris, bre, not haunted or reſorted to, not yelding famous.
ndiarius, ij, a naughty perſone, that ſetteth houſes or barnes on fyre, to the intent to robbe the ſpoyle, or for ſome other miſchiefe.
ndium, dij, n. g. a light fier burnyng a houſe or other thynge. ſometyme enuie.
ncendia vires poſuêre, the fier is aſſwaged.
ndo, di, ere, to inflame, to ſet fyre on a thing, to incenſe, to animate or geue courage, to make verie angrye, to vexe, to moue, to chaufe, to inflame in loue, to make verie deſyrous.
ncendi ira, amore, deſyderio, dolore, to be inflamed with anger. &c.
ncendere in ſe odia, to get the yll wylles of men towardes him, to ſtere vp hatred toward him ſelfe.
ncendere odores, to bourne parfumes.
cenſinarium, rij, n. g. the name of the Inner treaſorie in the tẽple of Saturne i Rome, where treaſure was kepte againſt extreme neceſſitee & daungier. it was called alſo Cimiliarchium.
cenſio, ônis, f. g. and incendium, ij, n. ge. a burnyng, a lyght fyre that bourneth an houſe or other thyng. ſometyme enuy.
centio, ônis, f. ge. harmonie or melodie of inſtrumentes, or of men ſyngyng together. alſo a charme or inchantement.
cenſus, a, um, of Incendo, ſet on fyre, inflamed, hauyng a great deſyre or courage.
cenſus, a, um, of Cenſus, not regeſtred in the numbryng of Citezens, or one that woulde not be regeſtred or inrolled.
centiuus, a, um, that pricketh, ſtirreth, or inciteth to a thyng.

Inceps, olde writers vſed for Deinceps.
Incepſit, for Incepert.
Incepto, aui, âre, to begyn, to go about, and is referred to great, bold, and hardy enterpriſes.
Video quod incepter facimus, I ſee what he begynneth to doo, or I perceyue wher about he goth, or what a pranke he is about to play.
Quid inceptas? what mynde you to enterpriſe? Quo iter inceptas? whether art thou about to goe?
Inceptor, ôris, m. g. a begynner.
Inceptum, i, n. ge. and Inceptiô, ônis, fœ. ge. a begynnyng, an enterpriſe.
Inceptus, a, um, begunne.
Incerâtus, a, um, couered with ware, cleared.
Incerniculum, li, n. g. a rangeyng ſieue, wherin corne is cleanſed, ere it be ground. alſo a ſarce.
Incerno, creui, nere, to ſyfte, to ſyft in, to try by ſyftyng.
Incero, incéras, aui, âre, to couer with ware.
Incerto, aui, are, to make doubtfull or vncertayn.
Incertum, ti, n. ge. ſubſtantiuely, doubtfulneſſe.
Incertus, a, um, vncertaine or doubtfull, vnconſtant, waueryng.
Fecit animi vt incertus foret, he brought hym in the caſe that he was vncertayn what to do.
Incertus ſum, Incertum eſt mihi, and Incertum eſt, abſolutely, I can not tell, I know not.
Aura quauis incertior, more inconſtant than the wynde.
Nihil eſt incertius vulgo, more vnconſtant, leſſe to be truſted.
Incerto me, vnknowyng to me.
Incertus ſententiæ, he that can not tell what to ſaye in a matter.
Incerto ſcio, for Clam me eſt, I knowe not, I can not tell.
Inceſſo, ceſsi, or ſiui, ſſere, to come, to approche, to be at hande, to inuade, to ſet vpon, to aſſaple, to vexe, to tarre, to make angry, to doo diſpleaſure to one, to accuſe.
Inceſſere hoſtes iaculis, to caſt dartes or iauelyns at the enemies, to aſſaple or ſet vpon enemies with dartes.
Inceſsit ambos inopia, bothe of theim are vexed with powerte.
Cupido eum inceſsit, there toke hym a deſyre, there came a fantaſy vnto hym.
Is inceſsit mos, they haue taken ſuch a cuſtom.
Cum Autumnus inceſſerit, when Autumne cometh or approcheth.
Timor patres inceſsit, The ſenatours or rolaſſaplours began to dreade and feare.
Inceſsit homines admiratio, men began to meruaple.
Verbis amaris inceſſere, to rate with churliſhe and vnkynde woordes.
Inceſſere aliquem dolis, to go about to deſtroye by ſome craftye meanes.
Ipſum ingens cupido inceſſerat, He hadde a great mynde, deſyre, or fantaſie.

Noua

Noua religio in te iſtæc inceſsit, This holy-
neſſe, ſuperſtition, or ſcrupulouſnes of conſcien-
ce, is come vpon the but late.
Seditio inceſsit, there roſe a ſedition.
Tenebræ inceſſunt, The nyght approcheth, it
wareth darke.
Valetudo eum inceſsit, he fell ſycke.
Inceſtè, polutedly, fylthyly.
Inceſtificus, a, um, that poluteth or defyleth.
Inceſto, avi, are, to polute, to defile by inceſte.
Inceſtuôſus, a, um, he that doeth often polute.
Inceſtus, a, um, poluted, defyled.
Inceſto flagitio polluere, to pollute by inceſt.
Inceſtus ſermo, fylthie and vile talke.
Incéſtus, us, m. g. or inceſtum, i, n. g. lecherye
committed with one that is nygh of kynne or
alyaunce to hym that committeth it. alſo it ſig-
nifieth all maner of polucion.
Inchoâtus, a, um, begon, vnperfecte.
Inchoo, inchoas, âui, âre, to begyn. alſo to per-
forme.
Inchoare & perficere, contrary.
Spem longam inchoare, to prolonge hope.
Incido, cidi, ere, to cut, to graue, to kerue, to en-
tayle, to cutte of, to cut awap.
Incidi marmori, to bee graued in marble.
Incidere in æra, and in æs, to graue in copper
or bꝛaſſe.
Leges incidere ligno, to carue lawes in tables
of woodde.
Incidere ſermonem, to breake communica-
cion. Inciſa, loſt.
Spe inciſa priuſquam prædicta dies adeſſet,
hope beyng loſte ere euer the ſaied daye was
comen.
Lingua inciditur, the tonge is cutte.
Ludum incidere, to breake of game.
Sermonem incidere, to leue of talke.
Singultus verba incidunt, he could not ſpeake
for ſobbynge.
Incidere neruos, to diminiſſhe ones power.
Incidens, entis, that falleth downe, that chaun-
ceth. Incidens portis exercitus, an armye af-
ter the diſcomfiture tennyng in at the gates of
the citee.
Incido, incidis, di, ĕre, to happen, to fall ſodenly
ly, to come by chaunce, to chaunce ſodeynly
vpon a thyng.
Incidi in latrones, I chaunced to mete with
theeues.
Incidere in æs alienum, to fall in debte.
Incides in eandem fraudem, Thou ſhalt fall
into the ſame ſnare.
Iocularium in malum inſciens pene incidi,
I had vnwares almoſte fallen into a ſhrewde
ſporting matter.
In eorum mentionem incidi, I chaunced to
ſpeake of them, or to mencion them.
Incidit mihi in mentem, it fell into my minde,
it came to my remembrance.
Aliud ex alio incidit, one thyng ryſeth of an
other, or one thyng cometh to mynde by
of an other.
Incidunt ſæpe cauſæ, dyuers chaunces
tymes doo falle.
Incidit mentio de Philippo, They chan
to ſpeake or make mencion of Philip.
Qui iſtæc tibi incidit ſuſpectio? How
it vpon you to ſuſpect this?
Inciduus, a, um, that is not laufull to bee
that is not wont to bee cutte. Sylua
Inciens, a woman nygh hir tyme in trauayle
chylde.
Incile, lis, n. g. a gappe, a trenche or dyche.
Inciles, trenches to conuey water from a ryuer
into a medowe or other lowe grounde.
Inciles canales, gutters in ſtreetes ar
paued.
Inciliæ, gutters, trenches, or dyches.
Incilo, aui, are, to blame or reproue, to reiche.
Incinctus, a, um, gyrded, inuironed, cloſed in.
Incingo, cinxi, cingere, to gyrde, to gyrde about,
to inuiron, to compaſſe in, for cingere.
Vrbem incingere mœnibus, to walle the ci
tee about.
Incino, incinis, nui, ere, to ſyng, properly to
ſeme a ſmall breaſt, to ſowne pleaſantly, and
with melody.
Incipio, incipis, cœpi, ere, to begynne.
Facinus incipis, Thou goeſt about an ill
naughtie acte.
Incile, idem quod inciſim.
Inciſim, peece meale, gobbet meale, by ſmal in-
tences and membres.
Inciſio, ônis, f. g. inciſion or cuttyng. alſo the
poynteyng of a ſentence.
Inciſûra, æ, f. ge. a cutte or garle. alſo Inciſu
be the lynes in the palme of the hande.
Inciſum, i, n. g. a ſhoꝛt membre of a ſentence.
Inciſus, a, um, cut, graued, or carued in.
Inciſus, us, m. g idem quod Inciſio.
Incitabulum, li, Incitâmen, and Incitamentum,
neu. ge. a prouocation, a ſtirryng or moouyng
a thynge that encourageth.
Incita, incitæ, f. g. pouerte, neceſſitee.
Incitatè, with a certayn mouyng, quyckneſſe, or
vehemency.
Incitátio, ônis, fœ. g. an inſtigacion, a mouyng
or ſtirryng.
Incitâtus, a, um, moued, ſtirred, encouraged, al
ſo vehement, troubled.
Incitega, a thynge whereon great veſſelles of
wyne are couched.
Incito, incitas, âui, âre, to prouoke, to moue, to
ſtirre, to encourage, to excite.
Incitare ad ſcribendum, to moue or prouoke
one to wꝛite.
Incitare currentem, To encourage one to a
thynge that he is prone vnto, or well entered
all ready.
Incitat auiditatem, It prouoketh appetite
to eate.

Inci

citare milites in aliquem, to encourage his
uldiours agaynst one.
citare equum, To galoppe with his horse: to
ake his horse renne a mayne.
tus, us, m. g. idem quod Incitatio.
tus, ex In & Citus, swyfte.
mito, aui, are, to call vpon often.
mo, aui, are, to call for one, or crye out on
e rebukefully, to call in, to chyde, to raple, to
olde at one.
nclamare aliquem magna voce, To call for
e aloude.
nclamare nomine, to call by name.
eruos, or seruis inclamauit, he called vpon
is seruauntes: or he chidde or scolded with his
ruauntes.
neo, inclares, clarui, rere, or Inclaresco,
ere, to be knowen of all men, to bee notable
famouse.
lemens, entis, om. ge. vngentil, vncurteis,
urlyke, rygorous, mercyleſſe, voyde of pitee.
lementer, without mercy, cruelly, sharpely,
rygorously, vngentilly.
nclementer dicere, to speake churlyshly, cru-
lly, or rygorously.
lementia, æ, fœ. g. crueltee, lacke of mercye,
rgoure.
linâtus, a, um, inclined, bended, prone, some-
what decayed, warpyng toward the ende.
nclinatus morbus, a sycknesse begynnynge
o weare awaye.
nclinatior ad pacem animus, a mynde more
one or inclined to peace.
linâtus, us, m. g. for Declinatio, a declinyng,
after the grammarians.
linatio, ônis, f. g. an inclination or bowyng.
nclinationes rerum & temporum, the mu-
ations or alterations of matters and tymes in
he common weale.
linamentum, ti, neu. g. a declination or de-
uation.
lino, aui, are, to incline, to bowe downe, to
decay, to appayre, to waxe worse.
Hæc animum inclinant, these thynges some-
what bende my mynde.
Hos vt sequar inclinat animus, My mynde
somewhat inclineth to folowe these men.
Inclinatacies, whan the hoste dooeth recule.
In vtium inclinare, to begyn to be naught.
Inclinare opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto
videbantur, The chiefe substance and power
seemed to turne to the Sabins, after that a king
was made of theyr people.
Cum omnē culpam in collegam inclinaret,
whan he had layed all the blame to his felowe.
Inclinata respublica, the publike weale wexed.
Inclinante se fortuna ad causam plebis, while
fortune dyd somewhat bend or leane towarde
the quarell of the people.
Inclinauit sententia, he thought thus, or was
of this opinion,

Inclinauit eō sententia, the most parte were of
that opinion, or the more parte bente that waie.
Inclinare in fugam, to be redy to flee.
Inclinauit se sol, it was past noone.
Phalereus eloquentiam primus inclinauerat,
was the first that began to corrupte eloquence:
or to make it apayre and decaye.
Inclinare in fugam, to begyn to flee.
Includo, si, ere, to include or shutte in, to close in.
Includi in periculum legis, To bee vnder the
penaltee of the lawe.
Includere se domi, to kepe hym selfe at home
in his house.
Illigare & includere aliquid in scyphis au-
reis, to engraue likewise, Includere & insculpere gemmam, to enchase or graue.
Includere viam, for præcludere, to stop the
passage or waie.
Includere in carcerem, and in carcere.
Includere aliquem in dialogum, to make one
a speaker in a dialogue.
Admiratio incluserat vocem, He was so as-
mased or astonied at the matter, that he couldo
not speake.
Dolor includit vocem, He can not speake for
sorowe.
Dolor inclusit lachrymas, he couldo not wepe
for sorowe.
Inclusia, æ, f. g. a garment that the Romans vsed,
and may be called a petticoate.
Inclusio, ônis, f. g. a shutteyng or closyng in.
Inclusus, a, um, inclosed, shut in.
Inclytus, inclyta, um, glorious, famous, of great
renoume, excellent.
Incoactus, a, um, voluntarie, not constreigned.
Incoctile, lis, n g. a pot, wherin meate is sodden,
also a brasen or copper vessell tynned within.
Incóctilis, le, that is sodden in a thyng. also that
is tynned, spluttered, or gylded.
Incoctus, a, um, vnboyled or rawe. also boyled
together with any other thyng.
Incoctæ mulieres, women whiche doo tryn
theyr heares to muche.
Incœnatus, a, um, not hauyng supped.
It incœnatus cubitum, he goeth to bedde sup-
perleſſe.
Incœnis, ne, without supper.
Incœno, aui, are, not to suppe, to go supperleſſe.
Incœpto, aui, are, Incœptum, i, Incœptor, oris,
Incœptio, ônis, looke Incepto &c.
Incogitabilis, le, and Incogitatus, a, um, idem
quod incogitans.
Incógitans, antis, om. g. rashe, foolyshe, vnad-
uised, without consyderation.
Incogitántia, æ, fœ. g. inconsiderancie, vnaduis-
ednesse, rashenesse.
Incógnitus, a, um, vnknowen.
Incohibesco, scere, not to restraigne.
Incoibilis, le, that can not bee sette or myngled
together, A woorde out of vse.
Incola, incolæ, com. ge. one that dwelleth in an

other countrete than that he was borne in.
Incola arbor, a tree brought out of an other countrete, and planted with vs.
incolæ orientis, the inhabitantes of the east partes of the worlde.
Incolátus, dwellyng in a straunge countrete.
Incolo, incolis, ui, ere, to dwell in a place, to inhabite.
Incolit vitam inopem, he leadeth a poore life.
Incoli locus dicitur, to bee inhabited.
Incólumis, e, holle, safe, without sykenesse, lacke kyng no reparation or amendement.
Post hac incolumem sat scio fore me, I know ryght well I shall be well ynough: or out of all daunger from henseforth.
Incolumem se ad suos recepit, he retourned safe home to his frendes or company.
Gratulor incolumi tibi, I am glad that you be in good helthe.
Incolumis status, helthe, prosperitee.
Aedes incolumes, an house that needeth no reparation.
Incolúmitas, tátis, f. g. helthynesse, safetee.
Incomes, itis, that hath no companyon or felow, vnaccompanied.
Incómitas, átis, fœ. g. the beeyng without company, after Calepine, but the place of Varro, whereof he gathereth it, hath Incomitatis, the dative case plurall of Incomitátus.
Incomitátus, a, um, beyng wythout companye, alone, idem quod incomes.
Incomitio, áui, áre, to commit suche an offence, for the whiche one must be brought before the conuocation or assemble of people, an olde woorde out of vse.
Incommendátus, a, um, not commended.
Incommodè, vncommodiously, pll fauouredly, vnprofitably, vngaynely, nothyng to ones paie or appetite, vnhansomely, vneasyly.
Incommóditas, átis, and Incommodátio, ônis, f. g. incommoditee, damage, displeasauntnesse.
Incómmodo, aui, are, to hurte, to doo displeasure, to hynder, to disprofite.
Incómmodum, di, n. ge. damage, hurt, displeasure, daunger.
Incommoda ferre alicui, to hurte, to doo displeasure.
Nauigare incommodum est, It is an yll or daungerous thyng to saple or be on the sea.
Incómmodus, a, um, incómodious, damagerous, hurtful, noysom, vngayne, vnhansom, vneasye.
Nisi tibi incommodum est, except it be trouble or lette to you.
Incommunè, equally, indifferently for al partes.
Incompactum, vnioigned, or yll ioigned.
Incomparábilis, le, incomparable.
Incompertus, a, um, vnknowen, not proued, not tryed.
Incompertum est, it is vnknowen or vncertayne, we can not tell.
Incompertũ habeo, I know not for a surtee,

Incompositè, without order or araie.
Incompósitus, a, um, without order or araye, or of faction, nothyng pretty.
Incomprehensibilis, le, that can not be comprehended or numbred.
Incomprehensus, a, um, not comprehended.
Incomptus, a, um, not decked or trimmed.
Inconcessus, a, um, denied, not graunted.
Inconciliate, pll, vnadusedly.
Ne inconciliate quid nos postules, That thou maiest require nothyng of vs, whereby we shoulde owe the displeasure, or be thy bad frendes.
Inconcilio, aui, are, to trouble, to sette at discorde or variaunce.
Inconciliare sibi aliquem, To make one his enneme.
Inconcinniter, nothyng prosperly or fayre.
Inconcinnus, a, um, vnmeete, yll proportioned, vnapte, nothyng fitte or pleasaunt.
Inconcussus, a, um, stable, that can not be shaken.
Incondite, aduerbium, without facion, or without order.
Incónditus, a, um, out of order or facion, rude, also wearysome. sometyme vnburied.
Corpora incondita, bodies vnburied.
Inconditus turbidúsque clamor, a confused clamoure or noyse of many voyces myxed together.
Orator inconditus, That disposeth not his wordes well.
Inconditus motus, a leaping, daunsing, a mouing without facion or order.
Inconditus, a, um, vnmade, vnbuilded.
Inconfessus, a, um, not confessed.
Incongelábilis, le, that can not be froten.
Incongruens, entis, om. gen. incongruent, not consonant or agreeyng, absurde.
Inconniuens, entis, om. ge. that moueth not the eye liddes, that twinkleth not with the eyen.
Inconscius, a, um, not knowyng nor wityng.
Inconsequentia, æ, f. g. a conclusion or ende.
Inconsiderantia, lacke Inconsyderantia.
Inconsolábilis, le, that can not bee comforted.
Inconspectus, a, um, not displesed or contemned.
Inconstans, antis, om. ge. vnconstaunt, lyghte, wauerynge, nowe in one mynde, nowe in another, not agreeyng with it selfe.
Inconstanter, vnconstantly.
Inconstántia, æ, fœ. g. inconstancie, lyghtenesse, wauerynge.
Inconsuetus, a, um, vnaccustomed, vnwont.
Inconsultè, without counsayle, or vnaduisedly, vnwysely.
Inconsúltus, us, m. g. not demaundyng of counsayle, not geuyng of counsayle.
Inconsulto meo, without my counsayle.
Inconsúltus, a, um, lackynge aduise or consideration, he that wyll not aske counsayle, rashe, fantasticall, or lyghte. also one that is not asked counsaile of some tyme he that hath no counsayle geuen hym.

Incon-

onſultum conſilium, vnwyſe counſayle, for
e counſayle geuen without aduyſement.
ſumptus, a, um, not conſumed.
ſutilis, le, without any ſeame.
ſutus, a um, vnſowed.
ſyderantia, æ, f. g. lacke of conſideracion,
aduiſednelle, raſhenelle.
ſyderate, vnaduiſedly, raſhely.
ſyderatus, a, um, and Inconſyderans, ans
, without conſideracion or aduiſemente,
he, fooliſhe.
taminatus, a, um, vndefyled, not ſpotted or
yned.
tentus, a, um, not ſtretched out, not wreſt
vp, ſlacke.
tinens, entis, he that is not chaſte, or kee
th hym not to one woman, that can not re
igne and rule him ſelfe.
tinenter, incontinently.
tinentia, æ, f. g. incontinencie.
ontinentia virinæ, the renuynge of ones wa
e from him whether he wyll or no.
uéniens, entis, vnconuenient, vnſeemely,
yng. alſo that dooeth not agree.
quo, inquoquis, xi, ere, to ſeeth or boyle in
ynge, to ſeethe or boile togyther. alſo to to
e with ſluer, tynne, or leade.
oqui ſole, to be ryped in the ſunne.
rdio, aui, are, to put into a mans herte, to
rſwade hym.
porális, le, that hath no body.
porcus, a, um, without a body.
poro, aui, are, to impzynte or ſet vpon ones
odye.
rrectus, a, um, vncorrected.
rrupte, vncorruptly, purely.
rruptus, vncorrupted, pure, cleane, ſincere.
xo, aui, are, to ſit as women or tapſters doe,
uthout a ſtoole.
reátus, a, um, neuer created.
rebreſco, increbrui, or bui, ſcere, to waxe, to
e ſpzede or muche knowen.
increbuit rumor, the rumour or bzute increas
ed or went abzoade.
Increbuit res prouerbio, it was commonly ta
ken vp for a prouerbe, or it grew to a prouerbe.
Auſter increbuit, the ſouthwynde waxed bygs
ger.
Vndæ magis increbreſcunt, the ſea waxeth
moze troublous.
redibilis, le, incredible, not to be beleued,
meruaylous.
Incredibilis ſum, no man wyll beleue me.
redibiliter, incredibly.
rédulus, a, um, that wyll beleue nothyng.
redúlitas, átis, f. g. incredulitee, lacke of bes
leefe.
crementum, i, n. g. increaſe.
Incrementum ſtumi, the ryſyng of a ryuer.
crépito, aui, are, to blame or rebuke often.
crepitus, a, um, chydden, blamed, rebuked.

Increpo, increpás, ui, are, to ſowne or make
noiſe, to creake alſo to rebuke, to rate, to blame,
to chyde, to prouoke.
Increpare aliquem anaritiæ, to blame one of
couetouſneſſe.
Simul atque increpuit ſuſpitio tumultus, By
and by as ſoone as there was heard any ſuſpi
cion of tumulte or ruſſlyng.
Hæc in eum increpantur, theſe thynges bee
layde to his charge, or he is blamed for theſe
thynges.
Stimulo tardos increpuiſſe boues, to pzicke
with a goade.
Lyram increpare digitis, to play on the harpe.
Increſco, eui, ſcere, to growe muche, or more
and more.
Incruentátus, a, um, not diſteined with bludſhed.
Incruentus, a, ũ, without bloud ſhed, not bloudy.
Incruſtátio, ônis, f. g. a pargettyng or couerynge
with harde mattier lyke a cruſte.
Incruſto, aui, are, to pargette or make harde or
in a cruſte.
Incubátio, ônis, Incubitio, ónis, f. g. Incúbitus,
us, & Incubátus, us, m. g. lyng in, ſittynge to
hatche egges, ſittyng abzoode.
Incúbo, bónis, m. g. he that ſetteth all his ſtudye
on treaſure.
Incúbo, incubas, cúbui, and cubátui, bare, to lye
in or vpon, to cleaue to, to ſit ouer a thyng, to
ſytte on egges as an hen dooeth, to occupye, to
poſſede, to inbzace, to nouryſhe, to dwell in, to
tare. alſo to lye and ſleape, to the intent to haue
ſome viſion or anſwere of the ydoles, as they
vſed in olde tyme, to be verye muche in a place,
and is taken in the yll parte.
Alicui pecuniæ incubare ſpe atque animo, to
be verye gredy and deſyrous of monete, and ſet
ones whole mynde and truſt vpon it.
Nox ponto incubat, it was as darke as nyght
vpon the ſea.
Incubare oua, or ouis, to ſytte a bzoode vpon
egges.
Incubare theſauris, to keepe monete locked vp,
and as it were to ſpt abzoode on it.
Incúbare theſauris publicis, to vſurpe & kepe
the common treaſure as his owne by force.
Incubátor, ôris, m. g. one that is muche in a place.
Incúbito, aui, are, the frequentatyue of Incubo.
Incúbitus, dextri lateris, lyng on the ryght ſyde.
Incubus incubi, a ſpirite, whiche aſſumyng the
forme of a man, medleth with a woman. alſo
that which is called the mare, wherwith men
ben oppreſſed in theyr ſleepe.
Incudo, ônis, m. g. he that worketh on an anuil.
Inculco, aui, are, to poure in, and by tranſlacion,
to repete a thyng often, and as it were to beate
or poure in to ones memory. alſo to make one
to take whether he wyll or no.
Inculcare munus, plusquam offere, to offer a
charge to one whether he wyll or no.
Inculcátus, a, um, poured in, often repeted, bras

ten into the memorye.
Canis rabiosi morsibus inculcata, poured into the bytynges of madde dogges.
Tradita atque inculcata libertas, lybertee whiche men had of theyr auncestours, and haue continually ben brought vp in.
Inculpâtus, a, um, blamelesse, not fautie.
Vita inculpata, a lyfe that can not be blamed in any poynt: a perfect honest lyfe.
Inculté, rudely, without eloquence.
Inculcus, a, um, vnhusbanded or vntilled, rude, nothyng eloquent.
Inculius, us, m. g. vncleanly apparaylyng, contrary to Cultus, negligence in apparaylyng.
Incumba, bæ, f. g. a parte of a pillour in makyng of arches, whereupon the arche specially resteth.
Incumbo, cúbui, cúmbere, to endeuour, to take in hande, to happe, to leane vppon, or fall on a thyng. also to be inclined to some thynge, to geue all diligence and studie, to synke downe vpon a thyng.
Incumbo ad or in studia, I geue my mynde wholly to studie and learnyng.
Ad salutem reipublicæ, or in rempublicam incumbere, to trauaile about the common weale, to endeuour with all study and diligence to help the common weale.
In causam incumbere, to mainteine that parte.
Incumbere gladium, or in gladium, to synke downe on a swordes poynt, and slea hym selfe.
Incumbunt tecta centenis columnis, The rouk is borne vp with an hundred pillours.
Sed mihi incúbunt, But the bourdeyne of these thynges charge or ouerlade me, or lye heaup on my necke.
Qui in te ipsum incubuerunt, whiche are fallen or thrown on thy necke.
Baculo incumbens, leanyng on a staffe.
Incumbere ad bellum omni studio, to geue all ones care and studye to the maynteynaunce of warre.
In eam curam incumbe, Geue all your care or study to this, or endeuoure this with all diligence. Incúmbe toto pectore ad laudem, Geue or apply all your whole mynde and courage, to great prayse.
Incumbere ad, or in perniciem alicuius, to go about with al diligence, to purchase ones deathe or destruction.
Ad voluntatem perferendæ legis incubuerat, He would haue had that lawe made.
Ad lenitatem nimiam incumbunt mores, The maners of men be bente or inclined to to muche gentylnesse.
Incunabula, órum, n. g. plu. all that longeth to the swatheynge of a chylde, thynges pertaynynge to infancie, it is also taken for the begynnynge of thynges. Also for the place where one was borne, or the fyrst beginnyng of ones stocke or kyndrede.
Ab incunabilis, euen from our infancy.
Incunabula & rudimenta.
Incunabulum, li. n. g. a cradell.
Incuratus, a, um, vncured, vnhealed.
Incuria, æ, f. g. negligence, yll husbandry, carelesnesse.
Incuriosé, negligently, without care.
Incuriósus, a, um, careless, negligent.
Incuriósus proximorum, that is not careful for those thynges that folow next.
Incurro, incurri, rere, to renne agaynst one, to iutte, to renne, to meete with one by chaunce.
In tenebris incurrere, in the darke to meete with agaynst a thyng.
Incurrere & incidere.
Incurrit ager in agrum, one fielde entreth or lieth within an other.
Incurrere in aliquem verbis, to inuaighe gaynst one with woordes.
Incurrere in loca, to make inrodes or inuasions. In aliquem incurrere, to renne violently agaynst one.
Incurrere in oculos, to come in ones syght that looketh not for it, or would not meete.
Quæ in odia hominum incurrunt, whiche thynges be hated of men.
Incurrere in voces maleuolorum, to be slaundered or yll spoken of, by malicious persons, or suche as do not fauour vs.
Incurrere circensibus, to fall on the same day that the plaies called Circences are kept.
In quem diem incurrat nescio, I can not tell vpon what daie it falleth.
In varias reprehensiones incurrere, to be blamed for dyuers thynges.
In vrbanitatem hominum incurrere, to be mocked or stocked at.
Incurritur, the impersonall.
Incúrsio, ónis. f. g. inuasion of ennemies or inrode, a iuttyng or meetyng of thynges together.
Incursionem facere, to inuade or make an inrode or foyrete vpon ennemies.
Incursionibus vastari, to be ouer runne, spoyled and wasted by ennemies.
Incursans, antis, om. g. that iutteth or byndeth gaynst a thyng sodenly.
Incúrsito, áui, áre, the frequentatyue of incurso.
Incurso, áui, áre, to renne agaynst a thynge, to iutte, to iutte vpon a thyng, to make inrodes and inuasions vpon ennemies.
Incursare aduersis cornibus, to iutte or renne togyther as rammes doe.
In fortunas hominum incursare, to inuade mens possessions and goodes, and by couetous power to take theym awaie.
Pugnis aliquem incursare, to renne or ouer thumpe and beate him with his fistes.
Incursus, us, m. g. idem quod incursio.
Vis & incursus pluuiarum, the force and violence of rayne.
Incurvesco, scere, to bow downe, or be crooked.

Incur

uo, aui, are, to make crooked.
uus, a, um, crooked.
, údis, f. g. an anuyll.
ndem incúdem tundere, to labour alway
out one thing, to repete one thing continual
to harpe alwaie vpon one strynge.
cúdi reddere, by translacion to correcte, to
lyche, to amende.
sátio, ónis, f. g. a blamyng.
so, áui, are, to accuse, to blame, to fynde
ute with.
uid me incusas? why blamest thou me? or
by lapest thou blame or faute in me?
ui alterum incusat probri, he that laieth a
ute to an other mans charge.
stoditus, a, um, not kepte.
sus, a, um, coyned or dented in.
dio, incutis, cussi, ere, to strike or dasshe.
cutere scipione in caput alicuius, to rappe
m on the pate with his walkyng staffe.
cutere pedem terræ, to stampe on the grounde
with his foote.
ncutere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
Desyderium ciuitatis incutere, To make one
elyous of the cite.
ncutere errorem, to deceyue, to bryng in an
rour or false opinion.
Metum incutere, to make afrayde.
Morbum incutere, to make syche.
ncutere alicui nuntium, to bryng one tydyn
es sodeynely.
Pudorē incutere, to make ashamed or abashed.
aganter, diligently, with great serchyng.
agátio, ónis, fœ. gen. a diligente searchyng
serchyng out.
agátor, óris, ma. gene. a diligent sercher or
sercher out.
agatrix, the feminine.
dago, aui, are, to seke or serche, to vente, to
seke out as an hounde dooeth.
Indagare & odorari, to seke and smell out.
Omnibus vestigiis indagare, to serch out dili
gently by all signes and tokens that male be.
dago, inis, fœ. g. a serche, also the settyng vp
of a toyle or nettes about a parke or forest, to
take dere or wylde beastes.
Et syluas vastaq; feras indagine claudit.
ce, from thens, there, from thense forth, af
terward, from that man or woman. sometyme
for ob id, for that thyng.
Vxorem duxit, nati filij duo, inde ego hanc
maiorem optauī mihi, he tooke a wyfe, I had
by hir ii. sonnes, from hym I tolde this, whiche
is the elder, and made hym myn heire.
Inde ab initio, from the fyrst begynnyng.
Inde est, ther of it cometh.
Inde ab incunte ætate, euen from his youth.
debitus, an vnduebe, where a man ought not to
haue paied
debitum, i, n. g. a thyng that is not due.
debitus, a, um, not due, not owen.

Indécens, entis, om. gen. vnsyttynge, vnconue
nient, vnsemyng.
Indecenter, vnsemely, vncomely.
Indécet, it mysbecometh.
Indeclinabilis, le, that can not be eschewed or
auoyded. also vndeclined. sometyme constant,
that will not bende.
Indeclinabilis animus, a constant and immus
table mynde.
Indécor, óris, not regarded, not semely.
Indecore, vnhonestly, vnconuenyently, vncomly.
Indécoris, re, idem quod indecor.
Indécórus, a, um, vnsemyng, vncomly, vnhonest.
Indefatigabilis, le, that can not be wered or tired
Indefensus, a, um, without defence.
Indefessus, a, um, that can not be wered or tired.
Indefinitus, a, um, not determined or discussed,
obscure, darke.
Indeflétus, a, um, that is not lamented or wayl
led for.
Indeflexus, a, um, not bowed, not tourned.
Indeiectus, a, um, that is not caste downe or
ouerthrowen.
Indelebilis, le, that can not be put or rased out.
Indemnátus, a, um, that is whole, vntouched,
not demynished.
Indemnátus, a, um, agaynst whom no sentence
is pronounced of the iudge, or agaynst whom
no iudgement is geuen.
Indemnis, ne, adiect. without hurte or harme,
without domage defended.
Indémnitas, átis, fœm. g. eschayng of damage,
escaping without hurte.
Existimans indemnitati suæ consuli posse,
thynkynge that he mought eschewe damage or
daunger.
Indeplorátus, a, um, not bewailed or lamented.
Indeprauátus, a, um, not deprayed or corrupted.
Indeprecabilis, le, that will not be intreated, or
that will not forgeue.
Pœna indeprecabilis, punishement without
remission.
Indeptus, a, um, gotten, or that hath gotten.
Indesertus, a, um, not deserte.
Indesses, désidis, not sluggish, quicke, diligent.
Indesinenter, alwaies, continually.
Indetonsus, a, um, not shauen or notted.
Indeuótio, ónis, f. ge. slackenesse in dooynge of
thynges godly and honest.
Index, indicis, om. g. he that accuseth or appea
cheth an other man. also he that to escape pu
nyshement, or for some reward, discloseth the
conspiracie, whervnto he was made priuie. It
is also the forefynger, a touchestone to try
golde. also the table of a boke, wherebp certayn
chapiters or notes be founde.
Leonum animi index cauda, sicut & equorum
aures, that whiche sheweth their courage.
India, a great tythe countrey, called in englishe
Indie, lyyng on the southe easte partes of the
worlde, whiche as Ptolomeus writeth, is in

two partes. The one is called Inde within the ryuer of Ganges, whiche on the west is bounded with Aracosia & Gedrosia, on the east with the great ryuer called Ganges, on the nozth with the hill called Imaus: On the south and west, with part of the Indian sea. The other part of Indie without Ganges, is bounded on the weste with the sayde ryuer Ganges, on the nozthe with parte of Scythia and Serica: on the east with the region called Sinarum, on the south with the Indian sea. Nearchus, great Alexanders admirall, affirmeth (as Trogus writeth) that it was four monethes iozney by the playnes of Indie. Megasthenes saied, that the bzeadth of Indie from the east to the west, cõteyneth 16000. furlonges, whiche is. 2100 miles. The length from the nozth to the south. 22000. furlonges, which is. 2850. myles. Ctesias affirmeth it to be as muche as the residue of Asia. But Onesicritus, whiche wzate the actes of Alexander, demeth it to bee the thyzde parte of Asia. There is alwaye two sommers, and fruites and grayne twyse gathered. The wyndes be alwais temperate, the beastes and foules muche greatter than in other countreeys, and of moze dyuers kyndes. The names of the countreies and citees there, bee nowe otherwyse than they were in the tyme of the ancient writers. They whiche bee nowe knowen, shall be declared in theyr places, with the mountaynes and ryuers, whiche are great aboue all other.

Indicatio, ônis, and Indicatûra, æ, f. g. the pzising oz setteyng the pzice of a thyng. Indicatio is sometyme an affirmyng oz auowyng.

Indicâtus, a, um, shewed, declared, accused, also pzised.

Indicium, ij, neu. gen. is where one, whiche was participatour in an offence, dooeth discouer the actes and diuises of his companyons. also a sygne, a token.

Indicio esse, to betoken oz declare, to notifie by a signe oz token, to be a signe oz token.

Quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, your communication well notified of what disposition you were.

Indicium profiteri, voluntarily to disclose ones selfe, and all his companions.

Ex indicio nihil periculi est, there is no leoperdie, oz daunger in disclosyng the mattier.

Indico, indicas, aui, are, to disclose, to manyfest, to make openly knowen, to demonstrate, to apeache, to accuse, to set oz telle the pzice, to deliuer in possession that whiche is bought, to detect, to shewe, to tell, to declare.

Num color pudoris signum vsquàm indicat? Dooeth his colour shewe any maner token of shamefastnesse?

Indicare in vulgus, to telle abzode.

Res ipsa indicat, the thyng it selfe declareth.

Indico, xi, ere, to denounce, to declare solemnly, and foz a great cause, as battaile, saultyng, generalles, counsailes, triũphes, and other great thynges. also to sette a tribute oz taxe, and to appoynt oz commaunde.

Indicere consiliũ, to call oz cõmand a counsell.

Indicere iustitium, to commaunde a vacacion, oz as we vse to saie, to keepe no terme.

Indicere pecuniam populo, to sette a tax, subsidie on the people.

Bellum indicere voluptati, to stryue and fight agaynst our volupte and pleasure.

Sibi bellum indicere, to torment oz vex one selfe. Cœnam indicere, to commaunde supper to be prepared, to bespeake a supper.

Bellum indicere veteri, to fast.

Inimicitias indicere, To declare and notify ones selfe to bee an enemy.

Indicere sibi legem innocentiæ, to byd one selfe to lyue vpryghtly.

Indictio, ônis, fœ. g. the space of. xv. yeres of a tare graunted by the people.

Indictiuus, a, um, that whiche is declared oz proponed, that is denounced.

Indictus, a, um, declared oz denounced solemnly, also not spoken, not defended, not declared.

Indicta causa, the cause oz matter not knowen, declared oz defended.

Indiculum, a diminutiue of Indicium.

Indidem, from thens, from the same place, lyke with, the same.

Indies, daiely, from daie to daie.

Crescente indies multitudine, the multitude oz numbze daiely increasyng.

Indifferens, entis, om. g. indifferent, that is not ouer rigozouse oz cruel. also that dooth not diffe.

Indifferens homo, that putteth no difference betwene thynges.

Indifferenter, indifferently.

Indifferenter ferre, to take the matter indifferently, not to be greatly displeased.

Indifferentia, æ, indifferencie. also lyberte, greablenesse.

Indifficilis, le, verate harde oz difficulte.

Indigena, æ, om. gene. of the same countrey towne bozne and bzedde.

Indigenitalis, le, idem quod indigena, a word out of vse.

Indigentia, æ, f. g nede, necessitee, lacke.

Indigeo, indiges, digui, ẽre, to lacke to haue nede.

Hoc bellum indiget celeritatis, This warre nedeth speede and haste.

Quasi tu huius indigeas patris, As though thou haddest any nede of me thy father.

Malo virum pecunia, quàm pecuniam virum indigentem, I had lieffer haue a man that lacketh money, than money that lacketh a man.

Indigeo addiscere, I had nede to learne.

Indigeste, without ozder.

Indigestio, onis, yll digestion.

Indiges, indigetis, a god made of mortall men, some take it foz a pzimate god, perteynyng to

pe

rticular places.
gestus, a, um, without order or disposicion.
gumenta, orum, bookes contempng the na
s of goddis, and the mystical signification
them.
gnito, aui, are, to name, to call by name, to si
nifie, as it were to shew with ones finger.
gnabundus, a, um, angry, shewynge his in
gnacion or wrathe.
gnatio, ônis, f. g. angre, wrath, indignacion.
gnè, vnworthyly, vnhonestly, cruelly, wic
dly, villannously.
digne ferre or pati, to disdeigne, to be dis
ntent, to take greuously.
dignissimè interierunt, They dyed moste
sterably or wretchedly.
gnitas, âtis, f. g. indignitee, vnworthynes, vn
blenesse, dishonestee, crueltee, sometyme vile
sse or basenesse of condicion.
gnor, âris, âri, to disdeigne, to fume, to fret,
chafe, to thinke scorne, to be madde angry,
be stampyng and staryng wood.
gnus, a, um, vnworthy, miserable, vnhonest,
amefull, cruell, impious, horrible, detestable.
Tu indignus qui faceres tamen, yet ye were
o mete man to doo it.
ndigna homine dubitatio est, Of that matis
e it is no honestee for a man to doubte.
ndignum facinus, a shamefull or vnhoneste
ete. Indignum illi facis, thou dooest not well
y hym, he hath not deserued it.
ndignum in modum, after a cruell or vnhos
estly sorte or facion.
digus, indiga, um, nedy or lackyng.
Nihil indigus ensis, haupnge no nede of a
worde at all.
diligens, êntis, om. g. negligent, nothyng di
ligent or laborious.
Indiligens hortus, a gardeyne that is not well
trimmed or husbanded, negligently kepte.
diligentia, æ, f g. negligence. Veri indiligenti
a, negligence interchepng the truthe.
diligenter, negligently, with no diligence.
dipiscо, scère, & indipiscor, eris, sci, to obteyn
to purpe, to geat, to ouertake.
Indipisci pugnam, to obteyne victorie.
Multum in cogitando dolorem indipiscor,
By musyng or thynkyng on diuers matters, I
fall into great sorowe and heuinesse.
Indipisci animo, to cunne by herte, to holde in
remembraunce.
Nunquàm pol indipiscet postea, Truely he
shall neuer attayne to it, or geat it after.
discretus, a, um, not seuered, not separated,
onetogyther, also lyke, not differyng.
Indiscretæ similitudinis res, thynges of lyke
esse that can not be discerned.
discriminâtim, indifferently, without diuersitee.
diserté, without eloquence.
diserus, a, um, without eloquence, not well
languaged.

Indispositè, without order, disposicion, or aray.
Indissolúbilis, le, that can not be dissolued.
Indissolûtus, a, um, not dissolued, knit togyther.
Indistinctè, vndistinctly.
Indistinctus, a, um, not dystincte, confuse.
Iudistrictus, a, um, not hurte.
Inditus, a, um, put or set in.
Indiuiduus, a, um, that may not be diuided or se
parated.
Indiuisus, a, um, not diuided or separated.
Indo, indidi, ere, to put or set in, to geue.
Indere catenas captiuis, to put chaynes vpon
captiues and prisoners,
Indere nomẽ alicui, to geue a name to a thyng.
Indere titulum, to set a title on a thyng.
Indócilis, le, a dullard that can not be taught, vn
apte to be taughte. Also naturalle, that is of
nature without instruccion.
Indocilis & Tardus.
Indoctè, vnlearnedly.
Indoctus, a, um, vnlearned, vntaught.
Indolèntia, æ, f. g. lache of peyne.
Indóleo, indoles, lui, ére, and indolesco, scere,
to be sory.
Indóles, indolis, f. g. towardnesse and disposicis
on to vertue in chyldren, in men token of ver
tue. also veray nobilitee or honour, aptenesse to
good or pucll.
Specimen indolis dare, whan in youthe one
sheweth a lykelyhode of towardnesse to vertue.
Socrates proximè videtur accedere ad Laconi
cam indolem, to reslemble the peyne of the La
cedemonians.
Lætæ indolis adolescens, a ponge man of a
mery and plesant nature.
Tanta indoles in Lauinia erat, So good or ver
tuous a nature there was in Lauinia.
Equorum indoles, the rase of horses.
Fructuum indoles, the terrage, verdure, or
lente of frutes.
Frugum indoles, the good growthe and ful
nesse of grayne.
Homines in quibus est virtutis indoles, men,
in home appereth a manifest token of vertu and
honestee.
Cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum, shes
wyng these tokens of the good and yll inclina
cion that was in hym.
Indomábilis, le, that may not be made tame.
Indómitus, a, um, wylde, vnbroken, vnruly.
Indómitus equus, an horse vnbroken.
Indórmio, miui, ire, to geue to muche study to a
thyng also to sleape in doyng a thyng, to bee
slowe or slacke.
Desidiæ indormire, to sleape in slothfulnes, to
become verate slouthfull and pdell.
Indormire causæ, to be negligent and slowe in
a mattier.
Indotatus, a, um, not indowed with any gyftes,
that hath no dowyr geuen.
Indubitabilis, le, idem quod indubitatus.

Indubitanter, vndoubtedly.
Indubitè, without doubt.
Indubitâtus, a, um, vndoubted, certayne.
Indubito, aui, are, not to doubte.
Inducię, arum, f. g. plur. truce or peace for a certayne tyme.
Inducię exierant, The truce was past.
Inducias facere & inire, to make truce.
Pactæ inducię, truce made.
Induco, xi, ere, to induce, to bryng in, to perswade, to allure, to incline, to deceiue, to cancell, to rase or strike out, to dekete, to put on, properly hosen or shoen, to infixe or stablysh, to couer or caste ouer.
Ita induxi in animum, I haue so infixed or stablished in my mynde, I haue so perswaded my selfe. In errorem inducere, to bryng into a fals opinion. In memoriam inducere, to bryng into mynde or remembrance.
In spem inducere, to bryng in hope or truste.
Inducere morem, to bryng in a custome.
Inducere seditionem in ciuitatem, to reise a sedition. Inducere colorem picturæ, to laie colour on a picture.
Inducere parietes, to pargette walles.
Inducere scuta pellibus, to couer.
Inducere exordium, to begin.
Inducere cuti nitorem, to make the skin beaut full and fayre.
Senectus inducit rugas, Olde age maketh men wrinkled and ryueled.
Ne illis animum inducas credere, Let it not synke into your mynde to beleue them.
Inducere animum ad meretricem, to caste ones loue vpon an harlotte.
Promissis aliquem inducere, to induce or perswade one to do a thyng with faire promises.
Ad misericordiam inducere, to moue to pitee or mercy. Senatus consultum inducere, to rase out or foredoo a decree made by the senate.
Inducere nouercam filiæ, to mary an other wyfe whyle his daughter is alyue.
Inducere calceum alicui, to put on ones shoe.
Inducere rotam, to tourne or rolle a wheele.
Inducere scuta pellibus, to couer targates with skynnes.
Aliquem inducere, to deceiue one.
Inducere fructum dicuntur arbores, to bryng foorthe fruite.
Inductio, ônis, f. g. a forme of argument, proceedyng from the particulars vnto the vniuersalles. also an argument, whiche by gettynge the assent in thynges not doubtefull, proueth the thynge whiche is intended. sometyme a cancellyng or rasyng out.
Inductio animi, a perswasion.
Inductio aquarum, a conueighyng of water.
Inductus, us, m. g. a perswasion or inducyng.
Inductus, a, um, brought in, induced, perswaded, moued, ledde, rased, striken out, laied vppon in stede of an other thynge, caste ouer, smered or anopnted.
Quæque sub inducta latuit sinuilla fraude in hoc ouer it.
Indúcula, æ, f. g. a littell garment.
Indugredi, for ingredi.
Indulco, aui, are, & indulcoro, aui, are, to make swete.
Indulgens, entis, gentyll, that sufferyth one to haue his wyll and pleasure. sometyme he, to whom gentylnesse is shewed.
Indulgenter, fauourably, without rigour, to gentilly. Indulgenter aliquem habere, to vse or intreate fauourably and gentilly.
Indulgentia, æ, & Indulgitas, atis, gentilnesse sufferance, tocherynge. also mercie.
Nimia indulgentia, inordinate and to much tenderneslle.
Indulgeo, dulsi, ere, to graunt lyghtly, to consent to a requeste. also to geue respite, to be gentyll and mercifull, to pardon, to leue one his wyll, to cocker or make to much of one, to geue licence, to permitte. also to geue his mynde or studie to a thynge.
Indulge valetudini tuæ, Take hede to thy helth, cherysshe or make much of your selfe, vnder your helthe.
Nimium illi indulges, Thou art to tender on hym, thou lettest him haue to much of his owne will, or to much of his owne wylle.
Indulsit balneum fieri, He graunted lyghtly, that a bayne should be made.
Indulgere lusibus, to addicte and geue your selfe to fantasies, pastymes or trifles.
Indulgere abdomini, to geue him selfe to beastly cheere, to fede and cherisshe the carkeys to much. Indulgere nouis amicis, to make much of newe friendes.
Indulgére desyderio alicuius, to graunt that one desyreth or would fayne haue.
Quid ego Indulgeo dolori? why doe I geue my selfe to sorowe and heauynesse?
Luxuriæ indulgere, to abandon ones selfe to pleasure and wantonnesse.
Nimis me or mihi indulgeo, I folowe mine owne appetite to much.
Lachrymis indulsit, he wepte much.
Abolitionem publice indulgere, to permitte openly, to graunte.
Qui malis moribus nomen oratoris indulgent, whiche permitte and graunt, that they, whiche liue ill, may be called orators.
Peccatis amici indulgere, to suffer and pardon the misdoynges of ones frende.
Indulges filio vestitu nimio, you suffer your soonne to haue to sumptuous or costly apparel.
Indumentum, i, n. g. a garment.
Induo, dui, ere, to put on a garmente or other lyke thynge, to transforme or translate, to cast in, to annoynt.
Inducre personam alterius, to speake in the name or stede of an other man.

Inde

nduor hanc veſtem and hac veſte, I haue on
his garment.
nduere perſonam iudicis, to preſent or do the
office of a iudge.
nduere poſtes pice, to lape on pitche on the
poſtes. Induere ſibi ingenium nouum, to
haunge his nature. Speciem latronis induere,
o vſe the faction of a theefe.
Veuſtatem induere, to become olde.
ndui fructu, to bee charged or laded with
fruite. Indui ſua confeſsione, to be taken by
his owne confeſſion.
nduit ſe in florem, it bloſſometh.
Quid erat indutæ? what garment had ſhe on?
nduere ſibi ueſtem, and ſe veſte.
nduere annulum digito, to put a ryng on his
fynger.
nduitur etiam pedibus aurum, he weareth
golde on his feete alſo.
Arma induere, to put on harneys.
Soleas equo induere, to ſhoe an horſe.
Terra tantis ſegetibus induebatur, the ground
was laded with ſo muche corne.
Induere ſibi nomen to geue hym ſelfe a name,
to take on hym a name.
Falſam ſibi ſcientiæ perſuaſionem induerunt,
They haue perſuaded them ſelues to be learned,
and be not in deede.
Simulationem rei alicuius induere, to couns
terfaite or feigne.
Videte in quot laqueos ſe induerit. Mee you
into how many ſnares he hath brought him
ſelfe, or in how many ſnares he hath intangled
and wrapped hym ſelfe.
In id ipſum ſe induit, quod timebat, he hath
brought him ſelfe into the ſame inconuenience,
that he feared,
Induere ſe re aliqua, to entangle ones ſelfe in a
matter.
Vultus ſeueros induere, to looke ſadderly and
grauerly.
nduperior for Impedior.
nduperator, ôris, m. g. for Imperator.
nduro, indures, rui, rere, and Indureſco, ſce-
re, to bee harde or ware harde.
ndûro, âui, âre, to harden, to make harde.
ndus, i, m. g. a noble ryuer, that cometh from
the great mountayne Taurus, and incloſeth
Inde on the weſt, and renneth into the Indis
an ſea. Into this ryuer ren. xix. great and fa-
mous ryuers, the leaſt of theym more than the
great ryuer of Danowe, where he is broadeſt.
Strebo ſaieth, that they, whiche do wryte moſt
moderately of Indus, do affyrme, that he is in
breadth fiftie furlonges, whiche is twelue
myles and an halfe. The water therof cauſeth
great fertilitee, whan it ouerfloweth, and therof
many ſundry pleaſant and holſome fruites doe
ſpringe without labour.
Induſiarius, ii, m. g. a maner of peticotes.
Induſiâta, æ, f. g. idem quod Induſium.

Induſiâtus, a, um, cladde in a peticote.
Induſium, ii, n. g. a peticote, or rather a ſhyrte.
Induſtria, æ, f. g. a vertue, comprehendyng both
ſtudy and diligence, induſtrie. alſo trauayle or
labour.
De induſtria aliquid facere, to doo a thynge of
purpoſe or for the nones.
Induſtria, idem quod de induſtria.
Ob eam induſtriam hodie ducam ſcortum ad
cœnam, Becauſe thou doeſt ſpie and watche ſo
diligently what I dooe. &c.
Induſtrie, wittyly, with diligence, with induſtry.
Induſtrius, a, um, that is witty and actiue, dilis
gent, laborious, glad to trauayle or take peyn in
a thyng.
Indûtus, us, m. g. arayyng or apparaillyng, the
puttyng on of a garment.
Induuiæ, apparayle.
Indúuium, ii, n. g. the barke of a tree.
Inebriæ aues, byrdes whiche in the diuination of
the Augures forbyd any thyng to be doen.
Inebrio, aui, are, to make dronke, to be dronken.
Inédia, æ, f. g. hunger, fampne.
Inéditus, a, um, not put abrode or declared, not
publyſhed.
Ineffabilis, le, that can not bee ſpoken or pro-
nounced.
Inefficax, âcis, om. gen. of no force, vertue, or
ſtrengthe.
Ineffigiâtus, a, um, vnfaccioned, without good pro-
portion, without faction or fourme.
Inelaborâtus, not counnyngly wrought or done.
Inelegans, ántis, om. g. without eloquence, no
thynge prette or feate.
Ineleganter, nothynge preatyly.
Ineluctabilis, le, that can be ouercome or paſſed
with no labour or trauaile.
Inemendâbilis, le, that can not be amended.
Inemptus, a, um, not bought.
Inenarrabilis, le, meruaylous, that can not be
declared or vttered.
Inenarrâtus, a, um, not declared or expouned.
Inenodábilis le, that can not be diſſolued.
Ineo, ui, ire, to begyn to go in, to enter in, to
deſerue, to get, to wynne, to obteine, to treate.
Inire, is ſometyme where the male leapeth the
female, as the horſe couereth the mare. alſo to
conſider and vnderſtande.
Inire curſum, to begyn his courſe.
Inire fœdus, to make a league or treatie of peee.
Inire fugam, to flee as men do in battayle.
Gratiam inire, to get thanke or frendſhyppe
with doyng ſome pleaſure for a man.
Gratiam ab vel cum aliquo & apud aliquem
inire.
Inire magiſtratum, to enter into an office,
Inire pacem, to make peace.
Inire bellum, to make warre.
Inire uiam, to ſpede a waie.
Rationem inire, to ſeeke meane, or to conſis
der how a thyng maie bee dooen, to conſult, to
ſeeke.

recken, to make an accoumpte.
Inire societatem, to fall in felofhyp with one.
Inire suffragia, to affemble people for an election, or to conſent to anp matter.
Inita ſubductaque ratione, all thynges reckned or well accompted.
Ineunte ætate, in pouthe.
Ineunte vere, at the beginnyng of the ſpryngе of the pere.
Caue ne falſam gratiam ſtudias inire, Beware that thou deſyre not to haue or pyke a thanke of me vndeſerued, or that thou goe not about to make me thanke the for nothyng.
Inſit te vnquam febris? Dyd the feuer euer take you? or were you euer ſicke of the ague?
Conſilium cum aliquo inire, to conſult or take counſayle with one.
Conuiuium inire, to go to a feaſt.
Inire imperia alicuius, to ſerue or to become ſubiecte to one.
Nexum inibant, they were caſt in pryſon, they were layed in chaines.
Inire numerum, to numbre.
Inire prælium, or pugnam, to begynne battayle, to geue the onſette.
Ratio de integro ineunda eſt mihi, I muſt be fayne to begyn my reckenynge or accompte all newe agayne.
Cubile alterius inire, to lye with an other mans wyfe.
Ineor, iris, iri, the paſſyue.
Ineptè, foolyſhely, fondely, vnwyſely, without good purpoſe, not to the purpoſe.
Ineptia, vnaptenеſſe, fondeneſſe, folyſhyng, tryflyng.
Ineptio, iui, ire, to trifle, to do or ſpeake a thyng vnmeete for the purpoſe.
Ineptus, a, um, vnapte, foolyſhe, vnconuenient, vnmete, fonde.
Labor ineptus, vayne & vnprofitable labour.
Inepta lenitas, foolyſhe and fonde gentyleneſſe out of tyme and place.
Cauſa inepta, a folyſhe excuſe.
Ineptum eſt, it is a verye folye, or a thynge vnconuenient.
Via inepta, an yll and troublous waye.
Ineptus, a trifler, vſyng nothyng in order, vnapt to the purpoſe.
Inequitabilis, le, that can not be rydde thyrough.
Inermis, me, vnarmed, a man polden.
Inermo, aui, are, to vnarme, to take ones harneys from him.
Inermus, a, um, idem quod inermis.
Inerrans, antis, that moueth not, or goeth not from place to place.
Inerrantes ſtellæ, fixed ſterres.
Inerro, aui, are, idem quod erro.
Iners, ertis, omnis. gen. without any ſcience or crafte, ydell, ſlouthfull, not occupied, nothyng ſpuely, folyſhe or dull, without corage or ſprite, not able to helpe it ſelfe. alſo vnprofitable, ſome tyme barrayne.
Iners, & ignauus.
Aetas iners, olde age.
Iners membris, not able to helpe it ſelfe with the partes of the body.
Ad repugnandum iners, not able to reſiſte.
Glebæ inertes, barrayne clodders.
Aqua iners, ſtandyng water.
Admiſſarius iners in venerem, not defyrous to leape the mares.
Caro iners, vnſauory fleſh, nothyng quicke of taſte.
Inertes querelæ, vnprofitable.
Sal iners, without quickeneſſe or ſauour.
Tempus abibit iners, ſhall paſſe away without doyng of any thyng.
Inertia, æ, ſ. ge. lacke of crafte, ydelneſſe, negligence, ſlackeneſſe, vnluſtyneſſe.
Ineticula vitis, a vine, whereof the wyne is ſo good, that none yuell proceedeth therof, neyther the wyne that neuer maketh one drunk.
Inerudite, vnlearnedly, without knowlage.
Ineruditus, a, um, vnlearned.
Ineſco, ſcis, ſcere, to lay a bayte, alſo to begyn.
Ineuitabilis, le, that can not be eſchewed.
Inexaturabilis, le, that can not be ſatisfyed.
Inexcogitatus, a, um, not inuented, nor ymagined.
Inexcultus, a, um, rude, not trimmed, nat husbanded.
Inexcuſabilis, le, vnexcuſable.
Inexercitus, a, um, not exercyſed, vnoccupied.
Inexercitatus, a, um, idem.
Inexhauſtus, a, um, neuer fulled or ſpent. alſo that can neuer be conſumed or ſpent.
Inexorabilis, le, that can not be intreated.
Inexpectatus, a, um, not looked for.
Inexpertus, a, um, not proued or aſſayed. alſo vtterly not experte.
Inexpiabilis, le, that can not be pourged, that can not be appeaſed.
Inexplanatus, a, um, that is not made playne.
Inexplanata lingua, a tongue that is halfe ſped, and can not well pronounce.
Inexplebilis, le, that can not be fylled, vnſacyate.
Inexplетus, a, um, that is not complete, or made perfecte.
Inexplicabilis, le, that can not be declared or expounded. alſo intricate, that can not be vnfolded. A thynge, out of the whiche a man can not ridde him ſelfe.
Inexplicitus, a, um, intricate, obſcure.
Inexplorate, or Inexplorato, without ſerche.
Inexploratus, a, um, not ſought or tryed before.
Inexpugnabilis, le, vnpreignable, that can not be wonne or ouercome by any aſſaute.
Inexputabilis, le, that may not be noumbred, that can not be compted or reckened.
Inextinctus, a, um, that is not extinct or quenched.
Inextirpabilis, le, that can not be rooted or digged out.
Inexuicabilis, that can not be ſhaken of or diſſeuered.

lued, a thynge that one can not tydde hym
fe of.
uperabilis, le, that can not be paſſed or ouercome.
bre, vncunnyngly, vncraftily, yll fauoredly.
bricatus, a, um, not wrought.
ceius, a, um, vnpleaſaunt.
cundia, æ, f. g. lacke of eloquence.
cundus, a, um, not eloquent.
mia, æ, f. gen. infamie, ſclaunder, yll name, yll reporte, obloquie.
nurere infamiam alicui, To make one haue ſhrewde name, that he ſhall neuer after putte waye.
mis, me, infamed, ſclaundered, yll reported of, that hath an yll name.
nfamis digitus, the myddell fynger.
nfamem fieri, To be in infamie and obloquie of men, to renne in ſclaunder of men.
nfame os, a ſclaunderous tungue, or that vſeth vile or filthy communication.
Frigoribus infames Alpes, the Alpes muche ſpoken of for the horrible cold that is on them.
Likewiſe Infamis annus peſtilentia.
Cauit ne ea res ſibi infamiæ eſſet, He tooke hede, that that thing ſhould not hurte his name, or bryng hym in any obloquy or yll name.
famo, aui, are, to infame or yll report, to ſclaunder, to make to haue an yll name. ſometyme to telle abrode.
fandum, ſo great that it maie not be vttered: or ſo horrible and nought, that it maie not be ſpoken. Infandum, as one ſhuld ſaie, O horrible chaunce, not to be ſpoken or mencioned.
fans, ântis, om. gen. a chylde that can not yet ſpeake. alſo euery thing that is verie yong alſo it ſignifieth not eloquente. ſometyme an vbcote that can not ſpeake, or that lacketh vtterance.
Remouere infantem, to weane a chylde.
Pullus infans, a ponge chycken.
nfantéria, æ, f. ge. a woman lyng in chyld bed.
nfántia, æ, f. g. chyldehode, infancie, babeſhip. alſo foolyſheneſſe, lacke of vtteraunce, lacke of eloquence.
nfantilis, le, pertenyng to chyldehod.
nfarcio, ſi, ire, to infarſe or ſtuffe, to fylle, to poure in.
Infarcire verba, whan one vſeth wordes out of order and place to fyll vp hys ſtyle.
nfatigabilis, le, that can not be wearied or tired.
nfatuo, aui, are, to make foolyſhe.
nfauſtus, a, um, vnlucky, vnfortunate.
nfector, ôris, m. g. a dyer of colours.
nfectus, us, m. g. dyng or ſtenyng.
nfectus, a, um, infected, dyed, ſtayned, poyſoned.
nfectus, a, um, of In, and Factus, vndoen, not made, not finyſhed.
Infecta pace, without any peace made.
Infectum reddere, To vndoe that whiche is doen.
Infectum argentum, money not coyned.

Damni infecti promittere, to promiſe, if any damage come by our faute, that wee will pay for it, or make it good.
Omnia infecta fiunt, ſuppoſe nothyng were doone.
Infecta dona facere, to reuoke or call agayn that one hath geuen.
Infectum fieri nõ poteſt, it can not be vndone.
Infelix, lowe Infœlix.
Infenſo, aui, are, to vexe, to trouble.
Infenſus, a, um, diſpleaſed, moued with anger or hate towardes an other, that beareth malice.
Infenſus & inimicus.
Infer, for Intra, an olde wooyde.
Inféri, they that be vnder other, that ar in hell.
Infériæ, arum, f. g. plu. ſacrifice doone to infernall goddis, or theim whiche be deade.
Inferior, us, lower, inferiour, more baſe, of leſſe reputacion, the comparatiue of Inferus.
Infernâlis, le, infernall.
Infernas, âtis, om. ge. that is belowe, benethe, or in the nether part.
Inferné, alowe, or benethe.
Infernus, hell.
Infernus, a, um, lowe, nethermoſte, deepeſt.
Dij inferni, infernall goddis.
Rex infernus, Pluto.
Inféro, tuli, ferre, to bryng in, to carry or beare in, to throw in, to adde to, to caſt in, to cõclude.
Inferre arma, to make warre vpon.
Bellum inferre, idem.
Inferre crimen alicui, to laie to ones charge.
Inferre ſermonem, to talke.
Stuprum inferre, to commytte auoutrie or fornication with a kynſewoman.
Inferre pecuniam, to paye monie.
Inferre ſe in vrbem, to go or remoue hym ſelfe into a cities.
Inferre in ignem, to caſte into the fyre.
Inferre ſe, to inuade, to ruſſhe on, to enter with violence. alſo to iette or go braggyngly into a place.
Per medios infert ſe, he ruſhed or entred with violence into the myddes of theim.
Ad hunc modum me intuli, I went in braggyngly after this ſorte.
Abortus inferunt, they cauſe abortion or trauaylyng before the tyme.
Cæcitatem inferre, to make blynde.
Caritatem annonæ intulere, They brought or cauſed derthe of vitaple.
Cauſam inferre, to lay an excuſe for hym ſelfe, to ſhewe a reaſon why.
Faces tectis inferre, to ſette houſes on fyre.
Gradum inferre, to marche towarde.
Inferre ſe in periculum capitis, to put hym ſelfe in daunger of his lyfe.
Inferre manus alicui, To laie violent handes on one.
Inferre mentionem, To make mencion or ſpeake of.

Mor-

Mortem inferre, to kyll.
Inferre oculos, to looke, to regarde.
Inferre pedem, to steppe in, to goe in, to enter vpon.
Signa inferre, to aduaunce forward the standerdes, to marche forwarde with baners displayed.
Sumptum inferre ciuibus, to put the citizens to coste or charge.
Inferre vulnus, to wounde.
Calamitatem ciuitati inferre, to be the cause of the destruction of the citee.
Cladem inferre, to geue an ouerthrowe, to discomfite or slea.
Iniuriam inferre, to doo iniurie or displeasure, to doo wronge.
Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to commence an action concernynge lyfe & deth agaynst one.
Inferus, infera, um, lowe, benethe.
Aetas inferior, the age or tyme before.
Inferius maiestate sua rati, thynkyng it not semely for their maiestee.
Inferum mare, the Tuscan sea.
Inferueo, bui, uére, and Inferuesco, scere, to be scaldyng hotte, or to seethe.
Inferuefácio, féci, fácere, to make hotte.
Infestè, maliciously.
Infestiuus, a, um, vnmete for disport, vnpleasant.
Infesto, aui, are, to doo displeasure with sundry incursions or rodes.
Infestus, a, um, that geueth all studye and diligence to doo displeasure, malicious. also dangerous. sometyme that is vexed or in ieoperdy, or that hath deadly and mortall enemies.
Infesta signa, standerdes or baners displaied in battayle agaynst enemies.
Infestus, a mortall ennemie.
Infestus ager, a daungerous countreie to passe through.
Infestus animus, a malicious mynde.
Habere mare infestum, to robbe and do mischief on the sea, to make it dangerous to passe.
Infesta fortuna, aduersitee.
Infesta talus alicuius, Cui multi sunt inimici.
Infestus & inimicus.
Itinera infesta, waies daungerous to passe, by reason of theeues or ennemies.
Infibulo, aui, lare, to claspe together.
Inficetissime, very pl fauoredly, or deformedly.
Inficiàlis, le, that pertepneth to denyng.
Inficias ire, to doubte or denie, to goe from a thyng in woordes.
Inficiátio, ônis, f. g. a denyall.
Inficiátor, ôris, m. g. he that denieth det, or that is laied to his charge.
Inficio, inficis, féci, ere, to dye clothe, to staine or infect, to corrupte, to colour.
Inficere pocula veneno, to poison the drynke, to put poyson in the cuppe.
Inficere prauis moribus, to infecte and corrupt with yll maniers.
Inficior, aris, ari, to denye or dissemble, to go from a thyng in woordes.
Infidélis, le, vnfaithfull, not heppynge promyse.
Infidélitas, âtis, f. ge. vntrueth, vnfaithfulnesse, infidelitee.
Infidus, a, um, vnfaithfull, not to be trusted, trapterous.
Infigo, fixi, ere, to fasten or styche in.
Infimates, the base people.
Infimus, infima, um, the lowest or moste base, moste vile, of least reputation.
Infimo loco natus, descended of a very base stocke or kynred.
Infimis precibus aliquid petere, most humbly and lowely to desyre a thynge.
Infindo, idem quod Findo.
Infinitè, infinitely, continually, alwaies. sometyme without measure or reason.
Infinitus, a, um, infinite, that hath none ende.
Infinita altitudine spelunca, deepe beyonde measure.
Infinitum imperium, exceedyng large, without bowndes.
Infinitior, the comparatiue.
Infinitio, ônis, Infinitas, âtis, and Infinitudo, inis, f. g. infinitenesse, generalitee.
Infirmátio, ônis, f. g. a confutation.
Infirmâtus, a, um, made weake or feeble.
Infirmè, weakely, feruntly, not firmely.
Infirmitas, âtis, f. ge. vnstableneese, weakenesse, sickeneese, infirmitee.
Virium infirmitas, lacke of strength or puissance.
Valetudinis infirmitas, feebleneese, sickenesse.
Infirmo, aui, are, to make weke or feble. also to dissolue.
Infirmare veritatẽ, to speake against the truth.
Infirmus, a, um, syche, weake, feeble. also variable, vnconstant.
Infirmæ nuptiæ, mariages not lyke to endure.
Infirmi saporis vinum, wyne not quicke or sharpe in taste, that drinketh not of the berbon.
Infirmus animus, an vnconstant mynde.
Infit, he sayed, he beganne.
Infixus, a, um, fastened, or that sticketh in.
Inflammo, aui, are, to inflame or set on fyre.
Inflammare & incendere.
Inflammari, to be in a great loue or desyre of a thynge.
Non feci inflammandi tui causa, I dyde it not to the intent to stere vp your mynde, or to make you the more ernest or hot in the matter.
Inflammare inuidiã, to increase enuy or malice.
Inflátio, ônis, f. g. inflacion, breedynge of wynde in the body.
Inflâtus, a, um, blowen or puffed vp, proude.
Inflâtus, us, m. gen. a blowyng or puffynge in, a blowyng in an instrument.
Inflatus diuinus, a diuine inspiracion.
Inflecto, xi, ere, to boowe or pipe, to croke, to tourne.

Infle-

flectere genu, to make curteſie, to make a
ge.
eſtigium curſus ſui inflectere, to tourne or
ppe out of his courſe or raſe.
flectere ius gratia, to bende or wreſte the law
r fauour.
orbem inflectere, to bende rounde.
nodum inflectere, to knitte or a knotte.
xibilis, le, that can not be bended or bowed.
nflexibilis obſtinatio, vnruly ſtubburneſſe.
xio, ônis, f. g. a bowyng or bendyng.
xus, a, um, bowed, bent, crooked, tourned.
flexa in ſe cornua, hornes crooked inward.
go, xi, gĕre, to caſt violently, to ſtryke.
nfigere pœnam, to puniſhe.
nfigere grauiores vſuras, to make to pape
reatter vſurie.
nfigere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
nfigere vulnus, to wounde.
urpitudinem ſibi infligere, to diſtaine his
wne honeſtie.
o, âui, âre, to blowe in, to puffe vp, to blowe
an inſtrument.
nflare buccinam, to blowe a trumpette.
nflare ſonum, to make a ſowne with a pype, to
lowe an inſtrument.
nflare ambas buccas, to puffe vp bothe the
heekes, ſpoken prouerbially of angry perſons.
nflare ſpem alicuius, to encreaſe ones hope.
nflauit animos rumor, the rumoure made
theym more couragious, or puffed vp theyr
mindes and made theym more proude.
uo, inſtuis, xi, ĕre, to renne into a thyng, as
atter or other lycour dooeth, to flow in: and by
tranſlacion, to enter in in great numbre.
Influere in animos hominum, to fall in the fa-
uour or loue of men. alſo to ſynke or enter into
mens myndes.
Bona omnia nobis influunt, all wealth hap-
neth to vs with out trauaile.
fódio, infodis, infódi, infódere, to digge in.
fœcúnditas, âtis, f. g. barenneſſe.
fœcundus, a, um, baraine, vnfruitfull.
felicitas, âtis, f. g. aduerſitee, miſfortune.
fœliciter, vnhappily, vnfortunately.
felicito, aui, are, to make vnfortunate or vn-
luckye.
nfœlix, licis, om. ge. vnhappye, vnfortunate,
barrayne, vnprofitable, vnfruitfull.
Infœlix fama, a rumoure bringyng yll tidyngs.
Infœlix ingenium, a naughty wytte, a naugh-
ty nature.
Arbor infœlix, vnfruitefull.
nformátio, ônis, f. g. informacion, a knowlage
naturall impreſſed in the myndes of man.
nformátus, a, um, begun to be facioned.
nformis, me, without facion or fourme, rude.
Exitus repentinus et informis, ſodayne and
villanous.
Informo, aui, are, to ſhape or forme, to inſorme,
to inſtructe or teache good maniers, to begyn
to woorke a thynge, as a caruer to make an y-
mage, to drawe out the facion of a thynge, to
facion, to inſtructe.
Areas informare, to drawe out plottes in a gar-
deyne.
Informare deum coniectura, to ymaygne in
our myndes, what maner thyng god is.
Inforo, inforas, âui, âre, to declare at the barre
in a place of iudgement, to pleade. alſo to per-
forate or make an hole in.
Infortunâtus, a, um, vnfortunate, vnluckye, vn-
happy.
Infortúnium, nĭi, n. g. yll chaunce, miſfortune,
calamytee, miſchif, miſaduenture, yll happe.
Infoſſus, a, um, dygged in.
Infra, a prepoſition, vnderneth, in numbre it ſig-
nifieth laſſe or fewer.
Infra, an aduerbe, benethe.
Me infra ætatem ſibi ſui poſuit, he ſayed I
was scant ſo olde as his ſoonne.
Multo infra, of muche leſſe value.
Infra ſe ducere aliquid, to eſteme a thyng not
to be woorthy or ſeemely for hym to doo.
Infráctio, ônis, f. g. breakyng.
Infractio animi, a bathment or diſcouragemynge
of the mynde.
Infractus, a, um, vnbroken, ſure. alſo broken all
to pieces.
Infractus animi, ſtyffe of courage. ſometyme
it ſignifieth diſcouraged, decaied.
Loquela blanda & infracta, ſuche talke as nur-
ces vſe to lytell infantes, leauyng out halfe wor-
des and ſentences.
Infractæ fortunæ homines, id eſt, concuſſæ.
Infrænâtus, a, um, not bridled.
Infrænati equites, horſemen that haue no bry-
dels on theyr horſe heades.
Infræno, aui, are, to bridle, to refrayne.
Infrænare nauigia anchoris, to ſtay the ſhip-
pes with anchors.
Infrænare, & domare.
Infrænus, a, um, that hath no bridle, vnruly.
Infrágilis, le, not brittle, that can not be ſoone
broken, or diſcouraged.
Infrangibilis, le, that can not be broken or diſcou-
raged.
Infrĕmo, infremis, ŭi, ere, to make a great noyſe
or murmuryng.
Infrendeo, infrendui, ère, to craſhe the teeth to-
gether for angre.
Infrendes, frendium, com. ge. chyldren lat-
hyng teeth.
Infrĕquens, entis, om. ge. not greatly haunted or
reſorted to. alſo that reſorteth or cometh ſel-
dome to a place.
Sum Romæ infrequens, I vſe not to come
muche at Rome: or I am but ſeldom in Rome.
Infrequens ſum vocum latinarum, Gel. I vſe
the latyne tonge but ſeldome.
Infrequentia, æ, f. g. a ſmall aſſemble, where as
be but fewe perſons, contrary to Frequentia.

Infris

Infricâtus, a, um, frotted or rubbed.
Infrico, infricas, aui, or cui, are, to rubbe in, to rubbe vpon.
Infrigo, infrigis, frixi, ere, to frye togyther.
Infringo, égi, ere, to breake to pieces, to abate, to diminiſhe, to diſcourage.
Infringere aliquem, to abate ones courage, to make hym ſtowpe or bowe.
Infringere animos, to diſcourage.
Infringere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
Conatus aduerſariorum infringere, to ſtop or let the enterpriſes or endeuoure of our ennemies. to diſappoynte theym of that they go about.
Spem infringere, to put out of hope.
Infriata, broke into ſmall crummes, or pouder.
Infrio, aui, are, to breake or crumbe in ſmall.
Infructuôſus, a, um, vnfruitfull.
Infructuoſæ preces, prayers that nothynge auayle.
Infrunitus, a, um, foolyſhe, that knoweth not howe to vſe a thyng. alſo foolyſhely braggyng, vayngloryous.
Infucâtus, a, um, coloured or peincted, couered or hyd, to the intent to deceiue.
Infûco, aui, are, to couer a thyng, intendyng deceite, to peynte, to colour.
Infula, infulæ, f. g. the labell that dyd hange on euery ſyde of a myter. It was in the olde tyme the attier, that prieſtes dyd weare on theyr heades. They were alſo tappettes of lynnen, wherwith temples were hanged.
Infulcio, ſi, re, for Ingerere, to put in often.
Infulgens, éntis, idem quod fulgens.
Infumibulum, buli, n. g. the ſhanke or tunnell of a chymney.
Infumo, infúmas, aui, are, to dyre in the ſmoke.
Infundibulum, li, n. g. a tounnell, wherinto lyc cour is poured, whan veſſels are fylled. alſo a hopper of a mylle, or rather the place, wherinto they powre the corne.
Infundo, f di, ere, to powre in, to hylle on.
Infundere vitia in ciuitatem, to ſpreade vice and naughtyneſſe in the citee.
Infurnibulum, li, n. g. a picle, wherwith breade is ſet into the ouen.
Infuſcâtus, a, um, made darke or obſcure, or duſky.
Aqua infuſcata, the water beyng troubled, or thicke with mudde, infuſcatus malenolentia, corrupted or diſteyned with malice or euell wyll.
Infuſco, aui, are, to make duſke or darke.
Infuſcare vinum merum, to alaye wyne with water.
Infuſcare ſaporem, to corrupte the taſte, and make it woorſe.
Infuſcata aqua, water that is troubled or muddie.
Infuſcari barbarie, to be corrupted ꝯ.
Infuſcus, a, um, idem quod fuſcus.
Infuſa, ſome vſe it for Clyſters.
Infûſus, a, um, poured in, or poured vpon.
Infuſûs, us, m. g. and infuſio, onis, f. g. a powryng in or vpon.
Ingémino, aui, are, to double, to repete often. ſometyme neutrally, as Auſter ingeminat.
Ingemiſco, ſcere, idem qnod Ingemo.
Ingemo, ingemis, ui, ĕre, to lament, to bewayle muche, to grone.
Ingénero, aui, are, to ingender, to make.
Ingeniculor, aris, ari, to bowe the knee or make curteſie.
Ingeniculus, a figure amonge the ſterres called nowe Hercules.
Ingenioſe, wittyly.
Ingeniôſus, a, um, witty, haupng a very good pleaſant witte.
Ingénitus, a, um, begotten, ingendred in, or of nature, geuen of nature.
Ingénium, ii, n. g. properly the nature, inclination, diſpoſition or propertee of a thyng. alſo wytte.
Suo uiuere ingenio cœpit, he began to lyue after his owne nature or fantaſie.
Vena benigna ingenii, a pleaſant veyne of wit.
Acuere ingenium, to ſharpen the wit.
Ad ingenium redit, he cometh to his nature as gayne.
Ita mihi ingenia ſunt, my wytte is ſo dyuers.
Ingenium ſoli aut terræ, The nature of the grounde.
Ingenium cœnæ, the rounnyng dyuyne and preparyng of banketyng diſſhes and ſubtileteers. Ingenium patris habet, quod ſapit, he is lyke his father in wyſedome.
Mobiliſsimus ingenio, a verye vncertayne perſone.
Socrates patria quidem Athenienſis, ingenio vero Spartanus, Socrates was of Athens in countrey, but in condicions a Lacedemonian.
Ingens, entis, wonderfull great.
Ingens animus, a great courage.
Ingentis ſpiritus vir, a man of a verye lofty hy mynde or great courage.
Pecunia ingens, a great ſumme of monye.
Gratias ingentes agere, to geue verye harty thankes.
Iras ingentes concepit, he was verye angry.
Ingenuâtus, ta, tum, comen of an honeſte ſtocke, or kynrede, that hath an honeſte and liberall nature.
Ingenuè, freely, frankely.
Ingenuè educatus, brought vp lyke a gentyll man.
Ingenuitas, âtis, f. g. freedome, honeſtee, nobleneſſe or gentyleneſſe, in perſones of free and liberall nature.
Ingénuus, a free man borne, a gentyll man.
Ingénuus, a, um, naturall, free borne.
Ingenua facta, noble actes.

Inge

genux artes, liberall artes or ſciences.
genui mores, gentylmanly maners.
cies ingenua, an honeſt and comely face.
ro, ingeris, geſsi, erere, to bryng in, to put
, to powre in, to throwe downe on.
ngerere cibum, to geue one meate.
ngerere dicta in aliquem, to chyde with one,
lapſylle of one, to raple at one.
ngerere malum, to doo diſpleaſure.
innia mala ingerebat, he dyd the wooſte
at he coulde.
ſculum ingerere, to kyſſe one paſſyng by.
ngerere pugnos in vultum alicuius, To
umpe one on the beaky with his fyſtes.
e ingerere, to auaunce hym ſelfe in compas
pe, or to be malapert, to put forth hym ſelfe in
poryng of thynges.
ngerere aquam, to poure in water.
Dicta in dolium pertuſum ingerere, pro
erbially, to ſpeake in vayne, to loſe labour.
ngeram mala multa, I wyll geue hym many
ſpewde wooydes.
axa ingerere in ſubeuntes, to caſte downe
ones on theim that go vndernethe.
menen ſolo ingerere, to ſowe ſeede.
Vulnera ingerere, to geue many wounder.
Tela ingerere, to throwe or caſte dartes at
nnemies.
Scelus ſceleri ingerere, to heape miſchik vpon
miſchik.
geſtabilis, le, that can not be borne.
geſtus, a, um, borne in, poured in, prokered to
one whether he will or no.
gigno, genui, gignere, to engender within.
gnus, ani, ſ. g. pouerlee, after Perottus.
glomero, aui, are, idem quod Glomero.
glorius, a um. of no renoume or fame.
Honoratus & Inglorius, contrarye.
gluuies, ei, m. gen. gluttonye, rauenyng. alſo
the crate or gorge in byrdes.
gluuiōſus, a, um, gluttonous, rauenous.
grandeſco, grandui, ſcere, to waxe great.
gratè, vngratelye, vnthankefully, agaynſte
ones wyll.
gratis, the ablatiue caſe, maulgre one.
Vobis inuitis atque amborum ingratiis.
Tuis ingratiis, maugre thy heade.
ngratificus, a, um, idem quod ingratus.
ngrātis, agaynſt my wyll or our wyll, without
my loue and my leaue, with an euell wyll.
Libenter & ingratis, contrary.
ngratitudo, dinis, vnkyndneſſe, vnthankfull-
neſſe, vngratitude.
ngratus, a, um, vnthankefull, vnpleaſaunt, not
acceptable. conſtreined, or ageinſt a mans will.
alſo vnkynde, and not remembryng frendſhyp
or benevolence.
Ingratus ſapor, an vnpleaſant taſte.
Ingratus vt dormiam, That I maie ſleape
whether I wyll or no.
ngraueſco, ſcere, to waxe more heuy or weyghs
tie, to waxe more peynfull, to become wooyſe
and wooyſe.
Ingraueſcit in dies malum, the miſchik increaſ-
ſeth daiely, and wareth wooyſe and wooyſe.
Ingraueſcere furore, to encreaſe in furie more
and more.
Releuari & ingraueſcere, contrary.
Ingraueſcit annona, vitaple ryſeth ſtyll to an
hygher price.
Ingrāuo, ingrauas, āui, āre, to make heauy or
greuous, to make wooyſe.
Ingrēdior, ēris, grēdi, to enter in, to goe in, to
walke, to begynne.
Ingredi iter pedibus, to begynne to go a iour-
neie on foote.
Ingredi mare pedibus, to wade in the ſea.
Quanquam ingreſſus eſſem dicere, although
I had begunne or was about to ſhewe or tell.
Hi qui ingrediuntur ad ſtudium, They whi-
che begynne to learne or to geue theim ſelues to
ſtudye.
In ſpem libertatis ingreſſus ſum, I began to
hope for libertee.
Veſtigiis patris ingredi, to folowe his fathers
ſteppes.
Ingredi in vitam, to bee borne.
Ingredi in conſpectum populi, to ſhew hym
ſelfe in the ſyght of the people.
Quam vitam ingrediar dehinas, declare to me
what kynde of lyfe I ſhould begynne to leade.
Orationem ingredi, to begyn to ſpeake.
Ingrēſsio, ōnis, ſ. g. an entryng or goyng in.
Ingreſſus, us, a walkyng, a maner of goynge,
alſo a begynnyng.
Ingruo, ingruis, ūi, ere, to inuade, to aſſayle with
violence and puiſſance, to be imminent, pro-
perly ſpoken of battayle or tempeſt.
Ingruente eſtate, ſommer beyng neere come
or at hande.
Ingruens periculum, a daunger nere at hande.
Ingruit frigus, there wyll bee a greate colde
wortly.
Noſtri contra ingruunt, our men on the other
ſide aſſaile them with great force and violence.
In agreſtes ingruerant morbi, inuaded or
came ſodenly vpon theim.
Inguen, inguinis, n. g. the parte about the pry-
uie membre of a man or woman.
Inguinaria, æ, ſ. ge. an herbe, whiche cureth the
diſeaſes in priuie membres, ſome thynke it to
be agrimonie.
Inguinium, a citee in Liguria, ancient and riche.
Ingurgito, aui, are, to deuoure gluttonouſly, to
gourmandiſe, to caſte in as it were in to a great
ſtreame or bottomleſſe pitte, where it is lyke to
bee ſwalowed.
Ingurgitare ſe in flagitia, To geue hym ſelfe
to all naughtyneſſe and myſchiefe without
meaſure.
Ingurgitare ſe in philoſophiam, to geue hym
ſelfe to muche to the ſtudy of philoſophie.

Ingur-

Ingurgitare ſe in copias alicuius, to ſpoyle a man of his ryches.
In ſe merum ingurgitare, to ouer charge hym ſelfe with wyne, to ſurfet with drynkyng.
Inguſtabilis, le, that can not be taſted, that nothyng can abide to taſt.
Inguſtâtus, a, um, not taſted.
Inhábilis, le, vnapte, vnable, vnmete.
Inhabilis magnitudinis nauis, a ſhip that by reaſon of the biggenesſe is vnwildie.
Inhabitábilis, le, inhabitable.
Inhabito, aui, are, to dwell in a place.
Inhæreo, inhæſi, ere, to cleaue or ſticke to.
Inhærebat oculis memoria imaginis, We thought I dyd alwaies ſee that ymage, Or that ymage was alwaies in myn eyes.
Inhæreſco, ſcere, to ſtycke faſte. idem quod inhæreo.
Inhálo, aui, are, to breath vpon one.
Inhibeo, inhibes, bui, ere, to forbydde, to lette, to ſtoppe.
Inhibere aluum, to ſtynt or ſtoppe the laſke.
Inhibere, & inciture auiditatem, contrary: to take awaie ones ſtomache, and to make one haue an appetite.
Nauciam inhibere, to ſtynt vomityng.
Inhibere frænos, to plucke backe the brydell, to rayne the horſe.
Inhibere quo minus aliquid fiat, to leat that a thyng bee not dooen.
Inhibere remos, to ceaſſe rowynge.
Manum eius inhibuit, he helde his hande as he was about to ſtrike.
Inhibere imperium, To manace or threaten, that he wyll vſe his authoritee or power.
Inhibere nauem, to caſte anker, or to ſtaye a ſhyppe whiche is vnder ſayle, that ſhe ſayle not a full courſe.
Imperia inhibita vltro citróque, They menaced to vſe their power or auctoritee one agaynſt an other.
Inhibere ſupplicia alicui, to threten punyſhemente.
Inhibitio, ônis fœm. ge. an inhibition, a forbidyng a ſtoppyng.
Inhibitio remigum, The ſtoppynge of the ſhyp or bote with ores, as they door whan they tourne it.
Inhio, aui, are, to gape. alſo to couete muche.
Bona mea inhiant, they gape after my goodes.
Illum inhiant omnes, they all loke gredyly for his compng.
Inhoneſtè, diſhoneſtly.
Inhoneſto, aui, are, to diſhoneſt.
Inhoneſtus, a, um, diſhoneſt, yll fauoured.
Inhonorâtus, a, um, lackyng honour, contrary to Honoratus.
Inhonôrus, a, um, without honour.
Inhorreo, horrui, rere, and Inhorreſco, ſcere, to abhorre, to quake for feare, to tremble.
Inhoſpes, he that will lodge no man.
Inhoſpitâlis, le, vnapte for lodgeynge or intertaynyng.
Inhoſpitálitas, âtis, f. g. contrary to hoſpitalitie whan one will lodge or intertayne no man.
Inhóſpitus, a, um, not meete, apte, or tomanage to intertayn, barbarous, rude, dangerous.
Inhóſpita tecta, houſes where no man may be
Inhumanè, vngentylly, vncourteyſly, cruelly.
Inhumánitas, tâtis, fœ. g. inhumanitee, vngentrineſſe, vncourteiſie.
Inhumanus, a, um, cruell, vncourteys, vngentyll without all humanitee.
Non adeo ſum inhumano ingenio, I am not of ſo vngentill a nature or faſion.
Inhumâtus, a, um, vnburied, not layed in the earth.
Inhumo, inhumas, aui, are, to putte into the grounde, to interre, to laie in the earthe.
Inibi, euen there, anon, among them.
Iniéctio, ônis, f. g. a caſtyng in.
Manus iniectio, a ſeiſure of lande.
Iniectus, a, um, caſte in.
Iniectus, us, m. g. a caſtyng in or vpon.
Iniectò, aui, are, to caſt or put in often.
Inijcio, inijcis, iéci, iicere, to caſt or throwe into to caſt at ſome thynge, to throwe with violence to put on.
Inijcere manum, to ſeyſe or take poſſeſſion of a thynge.
Inijcere manus in aliquem, to apprehende or attache one, to arreſt one.
Inijcere ſcrupulum alicui, to put one in doubt
Inijcere ſtudium alicui, to ſtere, to prouoke, incourage, to make deſyrous
Tantum iniecit ardoris, he made them haue ſuche a courage, he put theim in ſuche a heate or ſo inflamed theim.
Beneficium inijcere, to doo a pleaſure to one proudely and contemptuouſly.
Catênas & vincula inijcere, To laye chaynes or pyons on one, to bynd.
Certamen aliquibus inijcere, to graue occaſion of contencion or ſtryfe.
Cunctationem inijcere, to cauſe a matter to be prolonged.
Curam alicui inijcere, To make ſolicitous or careſull.
Inijcere fugam inimicis, to putte ennemies to flyghte.
Inijcio illud quod &c. I adde or ſaye that moreouer. &c.
Cum mihi in ſermone inieciſſet, whan he had ſignified or made mencion to me as we talked together.
Inijcere mentem alicui, to put one in a fantaſie or mynde to doo a thyng.
Inijcere metum, to make aferde.
Inijcere ſpem, to make one to cõceyue an hope.
Iniecta mihi eſt ſpes, I haue an hope.
Inijcere tumultum ciuitati, to rayſe a tumult

ie busyneſſe or ruſſlyng in a cite.
Iniecit ſe in medios hoſtes, he entred & ruſ
hed into the myddes of his ennemies.
Cogitationem alicui iniecere, to make one to
thynke or muſe on a thing, or to haue a fantaſy.
Frænos furoris iniecere, To refreigne or ſtop
nes furie.
inimicé, lyke an ennemy.
inimicitia, æ, f. g. hoſtilitee, contrary to amitee,
nemitee. Inimicitiæ ſunt inter eos, They are
fallen at variaunce.
inimico, aui, are, to make ennemies.
inimicor, aris, ari, to practiſe hoſtilitee.
inimicus, i, m. g. an ennemie.
inimicus, a, um, not frendly, of or pertenynge
to an ennemie, hurtfull, noiſum.
Vultus inimicus, no frendly countenance.
Inimica oculis, hurtfull or noiſom to the eyes.
inimitabilis, le, that no man can imitate or fo
lowe.
inde, from thens, out of that place.
iniqué, miſcheuouſely, or vniuſtely, vnequally,
not indifferently.
Inique facis, it is yll doone of you.
Inique iniurius, that dooeth wrong without a
cauſe.
iniquitas, âtis, fœ. g. partialitee, contrary to iuſ
tice, vnequalitee.
Iniquitas loci, whan one hath the vpper hande
or better grounde of the other.
Iniquitas temporis, the ſtreicte or daungerous
condicion of any tyme.
iniquus, a, um, not euen or playne. alſo not in
differente or iuſte, vnequall, angry, that beareth
yll will. ſomtyme great. alſo ſtrayte or narowe.
Iniqua conditio, no indifferent, equall, or rea
ſonable condicion.
Iniqui ſermones, detraction, yll wordes.
Iniquo animo ferre, To bee myſcontented or
ſorowfull, to take greuouſely.
inita, orum, n. g. plu. nu. ſacrifice dooen vnto
Lares. Initiorum dies, daies on the whiche
thoſe ſacrifices were kept.
initiamenta, ôrum, n. g plu. the fyrſt inſtructiõs
in any kynd of religion, ſcience, or knowlage.
initiatus, a, um, inſtructed or entred into rules
concernyng religion.
initio, aui, are, to inſtructe a thynge concernyng
religion, to geue ordres. alſo to begyn to doo a
thynge.
initior, âris, ari, to be weaned as chyldren bee.
initium, i, n. g. begynnyng.
Initii capere, ſumere, facere, ponere, to begyn.
ino, as, are, âui, âre, to walke in.
initor, óris, m. g a ſtation.
initus, initus, m. g. the leappng or couerynge of a
mare by an horſe.
initus, a, um, begunne, entred.
Initum verbis beneficium comprobare, To
accompliſche in deede a pleaſure begunne in
woordes.

Iniucunditas, âtis, f. g. vnpleaſauntneſſe.
Iniucundè, vnpleaſauntly.
Iniucundus, a, um, vnpleaſaunt.
Iniudicâtus, a, um, not iudged.
Iniuges, cattell neuer yoked or broken, whiche
were ſometyme ſacrificed.
Iniungo, xi, ere, to enioyne, to commaunde, to
appoynt, to laie on as a man will adde to a
great burdeyne.
Iniunxit cum eo amicitiam, for Coniunxit.
Ne quod detrimentum reipublicæ iniun-
gant, That they make dooe no harme to the
common weale.
Iniungere iniuriam, to dooe iniury or diſple
ſure. Neceſsitatem iniungere alicui, to con
ſtreigne one.
Munus iniungere alicui, To geue to one the
charge or office to doo a thyng.
Ne tibi tantum laboris iniungas, Owe you not
put your ſelfe to take ſo muche peynes.
Iniurâtus, a, um, vnſworne, that ſweareth not,
that hath not ſworne.
Iniuria, æ, fœm. gen. wrong, iniurie, reproche,
damage, diſpleaſure, offence, vnryght: taken
as an aduerbe, it ſignifieth without cauſe, with
out deſerte.
Ab iniuria obliuionis ſe aſſerere, to make his
name immortall, to bringe his name in perpe
tuall memorie.
Iniuriæ ciuium, wronges doen to the citizens.
Obuiam ire iniuriæ, to preuent and leat iniu
rie, hurte, or wrong.
Soluere iniuriam, to reuenge wronge or iniu
rie dooen.
Nec iniuria, and not without a cauſe.
Non iniuria illud tibi accidit, That chaunced
not to the without thy deſerupng, or thou dyd
deſt deſerue ſo muche.
Offerre iniuriam immerenti, to doo wronge
to one that dooeth not deſerue it.
Iniuria tua, through thy defaute.
Iniurior, âris, ari, deponent, to doo wronge, in
iurie, harme, or diſpleaſure.
Iniuriosè, wrongfully, iniuriouſely.
Iniuriôsus, a, um, that dooeth wrong, that hurt
eth or endamageth an other.
Iniurius, a, um, wrõgfull, he that dooeth any thing
agaynſt the lawe or reaſon, vnreaſonable.
Iniurium eſt, for iniquum eſt.
Ipſus ſibi iniurius videatur, he maye ſeme to
hym ſelfe to be vnreaſonable.
Iniuſſus, us, m. g. vnbiddyng.
Iniuſſu imperatoris, without the emperours
commaundement.
Iniuſſus, a, um, not commanded or bydden.
Iniuſſa virescunt gramina, without ſowyng
or huſbandyng.
Iniuſtè, vniuſtly, wrongfully.
Iniuſtitia, æ, f. g. miuſtice, wronge.
Iniuſtus, a, um, vniuſte. alſo exceadyng iuſte
meaſure.

Innâbilis, le, that can not be ſwimmed in.
Innaſcor, ceris, ſci, to be ingendred in one. ſometyme idem quod Naſci.
Innato, innatas, aui, are, to ſwymme in a place.
Innatare aquis, and aquam, to ſwymme in the water.
Innâtus, a, um, ingendred.
Id vitium omnibus innatum eſt, That vyce or faulte is naturally in all men, or all men haue it of nature.
Innatus, and Aduentitius, contrary.
Innatus his diſciplinis animus, a mynde framed of nature to theſe learnynges.
Non mihi auaricia vnquàm innata eſt, it was neuer my nature to be couetous.
Innauigábilis, le, that can not be ſayled in.
Innecto, xui, ere, to knytte, tye, or bynde.
Innitor, ĕris, inniti, to aſſaye, to endeuoure, to leane vpon.
Innititur haſtæ, he leaneth on his ſpeare.
Cubito innixa, leanyng on her elbow.
Inno, aui, are, to ſwymme in.
Innŏcens, entis, om. gene. vnharmefull, innocent, harmeleſſe.
Innocenter, innocently.
Innocéntia, æ, fœ. gene. integritee, true intent, innocencye.
Innócuus, a, um, vnharmefull, he that doeth no harme, or he to whom no harme is dooen, not hurted.
Innoteſco, tui, ſcere, to be knowen.
Innouo, innouas, aui, are, to make newe, to renewe.
Innóxius, a, um, wherin is no damage, that can doo no harme, harmeleſſe, blameles. ſometyme that hath no harme dooen to it, that is not hurted.
Vt ſit innoxius ab iniuria pecorum, That he bee not hurte of the cattell.
Innûba, æ, f. g. ſhe that was neuer maried.
Innúbilo, aui, are, to make obſcure, darke, or clowdye.
Innúbilus, a, um, kayre & clere, without cloudes.
Innûbis, be, idem.
Diés innûbis, a kayre day without cloudes.
Innûbo, nupſi, nubere, to be maried or brought home to a mans houſe.
Innûbus, bi, m. g. he that was neuer maried.
Innumerábilis, le, innumerable.
Innumerabilitas, âtis, fœ. g. where bee ſo many that they can not be numbred.
Innumerabiliter, without numbre.
Innumerato, in a readyneſſe.
Innúmerus, a, um, and Innumerôſus, a, um, idem quod innumerabilis.
Innuo, innuis, nui, ere, to graūt or aſſent w̄ nodding of the head, to geue tokenyng of a thyng.
Innuptus, a, um, vnmaried.
Innutrio, nútris, triui, ire, to nourſhe, or bryng vppe together.
Innutritus, a, um, nouriſhed, brought vp, foſtred, trayned in a thyng.
Ino, huius inus, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe of Athamas kyng of Thebes, whyche (her husbande beyng madde, and Learchus her ſonne ſlayne) threwe hir ſelfe into the ſea.
Inous, a, um, of Ino.
Inoblitus, a, um, myndfull, that forgetteth not.
Inóbrutus, a, um, not ouerwhelmed or drowned.
Inobſcûro, aui, are, to make vnknowen, or of no fame or memorie.
Inóbſequens, entis, om. ge. diſobedient, vnkynde, burne.
Inobſeruábilis, le, that can not be obſerued or marked.
Inobſeruâtus, a, um, not obſerued.
Inocciduus, a, um, that neuer vſeth to fall.
Inocco, aui, are, to harrowe in, to couer with earthe.
Inoculátio, ônis, fœm. gene. graffyng, when a bud of one tree is cut of rounde with a parte of the barcke, and ſette on an other: or when an hole is bored in a tree and a kernell put in with a little lome.
Inoculator, ôris, maſ. ge. he that vſeth to graffe on that wyſe.
Inodôro, aui, are, to make a ſauour, to perfume.
Inodôrus, a, um, without ſauour.
Inoffenſe, with out ſtoppe or ſtaie.
Inoffenſus, a, um, vnhurt, againſt the whiche a man hath no hurte, that doeth not offende, displeaſe, or hurt.
Inoffenſa via, an eaſie and plaine way, that one dooeth not hurte hym ſelfe in.
Inoffenſa tempora à valetudine vitare, To kepe all ones ſyde without ſyckeneſſe.
Inofficiôſus, a, um, that dooeth againſt kynſtee and reaſone, or that doeth no good vnto or pleaſure to his friende.
Inofficioſum teſtamentum, where the father by teſtament geueth awaie from his ſonne, landes or goodes without cauſe.
Inoleſco, lui, & leui, ſcere, to waxe great, to growe bygge, and ſometyme actiuely, to make to grow in.
Inominátus, a, um, vnhappie, foryſpoken.
Inopâco, aui, are, to ſhadowe, to make darke, as trees in a wood doot vnder them.
Inópia, æ, fœ. ge. pouertee, lacke of thynges neceſſarie, neede, ſcarcitee.
Inopia argenti, lacke of money.
Inopia tecti, lacke of an houſe to dwell in.
Inopinábilis, le, that no man woulde euer haue thought.
Inopinans, antis, om. g. not thinking, vnwares.
Inopinanter, ſodeinely, vnwares.
Inopinate, and Inopinato, vnthought on, otherwyſe than one loked or hoped.
Inopinâtus, a, um, vnthought on or vnlooked for.
Verba inopinata, wooydes that eſcape a man vnwares.
Inopinatum & inſperatum,

pinus, a, um, idem quod Inopinabilis.
piósus, a, um, needie, without all helpe or succour. In olde wooꝛde.
pportúnus, a, um, vnmeete, out of season, inconuenient.
ps, inopis, om. g. poore, needie, lackyng helpe. Also vnburied.
nops ab amicis, dispurueied of frendes, without frendes.
nops amicorum, idem.
Auxilij nops, that hath no ayde or helpe.
Verbis nops, that lacketh wooꝛdes.
ora, deafes without mouthes.
orátus, a, um, not expouned, or declared.
Re morata reuerterunt, they retourned againe without declaryng or openyng the mattier to them that thei were sent to.
ordinátus, a, um, out of oꝛder or aꝛray.
oriot, eris, iri, idem quod orior.
ornátè, without eloquence.
ornátus, a, um, that is not decked or trimmed.
quam, I saye, or dyd saie.
quantum, in as muche, or foꝛ as muche.
Inquantum potest plurimum, as muche as can be possible.
Inquantumcumque magnitudine creuerunt, how muche so euer they haue growen or encreased in bygnes.
quies, étis, and Inquietus, a, um, vnrestfull, vnquiete.
Inquieta nox, an vnquiete nyght, in the which men take no rest.
Inquieta ingenia, vnquiete natures, desiryng sedition and busines.
quies, étis, f. g. care, vnquietnesse, watche, lacke of rest.
quietáno, ônis, and Inquietûdo, dinis, fœ. ge. disquietyng, trouble, vnreste.
quieto, aui, are, to vnquiete or trouble.
quilino, aui, are, to dwell in a strange place.
quilinus, ni, m. g. he that dwelleth in a place, where neyther he nor his ancesters were borne, he that dwelleth in an other mans house.
quinamentum, i, n. g. fylthe that defyleth or polluteth.
quinate, filthily, dishonestly.
quinátus, a, um, defyled, distained.
quino, inquinas, aui, are, to defyle or pollute, to staine, to die, to distaine.
Inquinare famam alicuius, to distayne a mans fame or good name.
quio, inquis, inquit, I saye, thou sayest, he saieth. Eccum me inquo, here I am say thou. Aliquis inquiat, some man would saie.
quiro, siui, rére, to inquire, to make inquisition, to serche, to aske, to demande.
quisitio, ônis, f. g. inquisition, serche.
Tu caue inquisitioni ne mihi sis, See that thou be not from home, & cause me to seke the abrode
quisitor, ôris, m. g. he that maketh inquisition or serche foꝛ a thyng.
Inquisitus, a, um, serched or inquired foꝛ.
Insalúbris, bre, vnholsome.
Insanábilis, le, vncurable, that can not be healed.
Insanabile ingenium, a witte or nature that can not be reformed, amended, or brought to reason by any good meanes.
Insanè, madly, with a fury or rage.
Insánia, æ, f. g. madnesse, peuishnesse, dotage, frowardnesse.
Insania villarum, excesse or great sumptuousnes in buildyng of houses or manours.
Insánio, iui, ire, to be madde or peuishe, to dote, to doo vnaduisedly, sometyme to make verses.
Nisi ego insanio, except I be a verap foole, and vtterly deceiued.
Insánitas, átis, f. g. idem quod insania.
Insânus, a, um, madde, peuishe, dotyng, regardyng no counsayle, froward, vntractable. sometyme great. sometime foꝛ valde sanus, very sage & prudent: as, Pers. Insano multum laus danda magistro.
Insani fluctus, great waues exceedyng troublous.
Insanæ substructiones, meruayllous great buildynges or bulwarkes.
Insanæ vites, vynes bearyng fruite beyonde measure.
Insanum, aduerbialiter, wounderfull great, greatteiy.
Insatiabilis, le, vnsaciable, sometyme that doeth not saciate or fyll.
Insatiabiliter, vnsaciably.
Insatiátus, a, um, vnsaciate.
Insatiuus, a, um, that is not planted, grafted, or sowen.
Insaturábilis, le, vnsaciate, that can not be filled.
Insaturabiliter, vnsaciably.
Inscendo, di, dere, to go vp, or to clymbe.
Inscendere currum, to go into the the chariot or waggon.
Inscendere in arborem, to clyme vp into a tree.
Inscendor, the passyue, to be clymed or leaped vp on.
Insciens, entis, vnwittyng. also not thynkyng on that he dooeth, foolysshe, fonde.
Non inscientè, not without your knowlage, you not beyng ignorant in the mattier.
Insciens feci, I dyd it vnwares, or not wittyng Me absente atque insciente, whyle I was absent, and not knowyng of the mattier.
Abi sis insciens, awaye foꝛ or foole that thou arte. Inscientem atque imprudentem dicere ac facere omnia, to consider and regarde not thyng that he dooeth, or to doo and saie all thynges vnknowyng and vnaduised.
Insciénter, ignorantly, by ignorance, foꝛ lacke of knowlage.
Insciéntia, æ, f. g. ignorance.
Inscitè, nothyng prettily or hansomly, foolysshly.
Inscitia, æ, f. g. ignorance, folye, foolysshe, folysshnesse, lacke of knowlage, vnskylfullnesse.

Propter lini vſus inſcitiam, because they knew not the vſe of lynnen or flax.

✠ Inſcitia confidentiam parit, none is more bolde than blynde baparde.

Inſcitus, inſcita, um, nothynge feate or preatie, dyſpleasant, foolyſhe.

Quid eſt inſcitius? what is more foolyſhe?

Inſcius, inſcia, um, ignorant, not knowyng.

Inſcribo, ſcripſi, ſcribere, to wryte in or vppon, to name or intitle.

In fronte inſcribere, to wryte in ones forehead.

Monumento ſe medicum inſcripſit, he caused to be grauen on his tumbe that he was a phiſician.

Inſcribitur Panathenaicus, It is intitled Panathenaicus.

Aedes inſcribere, to wryte on the doore that the houſe is to be ſolde or let.

Corpus inſcribere, to rente, to mangle, or make ſtarres and ſignes of woundes on ones bodye.

Puluis inſcribitur haſta, the duſt was raſed with the ſpeare.

Inſcriptio, onis, ſ. g. an inſcription, a tytle, a note, a marke.

Inſcriptiones frontis, markes bourned in ones forehead with a hot yron.

Inſcriptum, ti, n. g. a ſuperſcription. alſo a lyttle byllet or letter, ſuche as marchantes haue out of the cuſtome houſe.

Inſcriptus, a, um, vnwrytten, wrytten vpon, named or entitled.

Inſcripta epiſtola patri, the letter was wrytten to his father.

Alia eſt ſcripta, alia inſcripta.

Inſculpo, ſculpſi, ſculpere, to ingraue, carue or entaple.

Inſculptum in animo, pryntes or faſtened in ones mynde.

Inſeco, inſecas, inſecui, are, to cut in.

Inſecabilis, le, that can not be cut.

Inſectatio, onis, a raylyng or ſpeakyng againſte one with al the pl wordes that a man can diuiſe.

Inſecto, aui, are, is ſometyme read in the actyue voyce.

Inſector, āris ari, to purſue or renne after.

Inſectari aliquem haſta, to purſue one with his ſpeare.

Inſectari lapidibus, to renne after one, and hurle ſtones at him.

Inſectari aliquem maledictis, to raple, to ſpeake all the ruel that a man can diuiſe againſt one.

Inſectus, a, um, cut in.

Inſecta animalia, be all flies and wormes that be diuided in theyr bodies, the head and breaſt from the belly and taple, as bees, waſpes, emmotes or pismeres, and ſuche lyke.

Inſecūtus, a, um, that foloweth immediately.

Inſedabilis, le, that can not be quieted or made ſauage.

Inſedabiliter, ſo that it can not be quieted or pacified.

Inſedātus, a, um, vnquiet, or not quiet, troubled.

Inſémino, aui, are, to ſowe in.

Inſeneſco, ſénui, ſcere, to continue longe, and as it were to ſpende all ones lyfe in a thyng.

Inſenſibilis, le, and inſenſilis, le, vnſenſible.

Inſepultus, a, um, not buried.

Inſéquens, entis, that enſueth or foloweth immediately.

Inſequens annus, the nexte yere folowyng.

Inſéquor, ĕris, qui, to folowe, to enſue, to purſue, to ſpeake vnfrendely agaynſt one.

Inſequi contumelia, to raple or chyde.

Inſerēnus, a, um, cloudie, not fayre or clere.

Inſero, inſeris, ſerŭi, rere, inſertum, to ſet in, to ioigne, to put in, to caſt in, to entermingle.

Manum in ſinum inſerere, to put ones hande in his boſome.

Quod admirandis ſuis inſeruit, whiche thynge he dyd put or wryte amonge his wonders.

Bellis ciuilibus ſe inſerere, to medle or take parte in ciuile warres.

Collum in laqueū inſerere, to put ones necke in the halter.

Inſero, inſeris, inſéui, inſitum, inſerere, to ente, plant, to engraffe, to inſtill, to ſow in or among.

Inſerere frumentum arboribus, to ſow corne among trees.

Inſerere hortos, to ſowe or plant.

Inſerpo, idem quod Serpo.

Inſerto, aui, are, to ſet to, to put in often.

Incertorium, rij, n. g the bond or thong, wherewith a terget or buckler is hanged on a mans arme.

Inſéruio, uiui, ire, to ſerue, to do pleaſure or ſeruice to one gladly and voluntarily.

Inſeruire ſuis commodis, to prouyde or doo all that one can for his owne aduauntage.

Inſeruire honoribus, to geue all his diligence to purchaſe honour and aduancement.

Inſerui valetudini tuæ, cheryſhe your helthe, as doo as it ſhall be moſt conuenient for your health. Plebi ſumma ope inſeruitum eſt, they endeuoured with al diligence to pleaſe the people.

Inſibilo, āui, āre, idem quod Sibilo.

Inſiccatus, a, um, dryed.

Inſidens, the participle of inſido.

Inſidens, entis ſytteyng on or in, chaunceyng.

Equo inſidens, ſittyng on his horſe.

Inſideo, inſi ſes, ſedi, ſidēre, to ſytte on, to ſette in, or be in, to beſiege, to abyde in a place.

Inſidere equo, to ſytte on horſebacke.

Inſidere in ſella, to ſyt on a ſtoole.

Inſidet pedibus dolor, The peyne reſteth in the feete.

Si tibi penitus inſediſſet iſta ſuſpitio, yf this ſuſpition had been ſo vtterly ſetled or rooted in your mynde.

Quod non in memoria mea penitus inſedet

derit, whiche dydde not sticke fast in my mes
morye.
Insidere itinera, To lye in wayte in the waies
that men muste passe by.
Quingẽtis militibus arcem insederat he kept
the garrison with fiue hundred souldiours.
Insideri, the passiue.
Insidiæ, ārum, f. g. plu. nu. wyles to intrappe a
man ere he be ware, an ambushe, a conspiracie.
Demisdius nihil agendum putat. he thynketh
it mete that nothyng should bee doone secrets
fully and craftily.
Ex insidiis aucupari, to lye in awayt, to espy.
Consurgere ex insidiis, To breake out of an
ambushe.
Parare insidias vitæ alicuius, To conspire a
mans deathe.
Insidiator, ōris, m. gen. he that layeth wayte to
deceyue.
Insidior, āris, ari, to practise wyles, to entrappe
or betraie a man, to laye awayte to deceyue.
Insidiosè wyrily, craftily, deceytfully, falsely.
Insidiosus, a, um, full of wyles or deceitfulnes,
false.
Insido, insidis. sēdi, ere, to enter to the intent to
abyde, to lyghte into a thing, to settle in a thyng.
Insidere memoriæ, to sticke or settle in ones
memorye.
Insidor, the passiue.
Apes variis insidunt floribus, light downe
and lute vpon
Insigne, nis, n. g. a notable signe or token.
Quod erat insigne, wh che was an euidente
token. Ad memoriam insigne, a thyng wor-
thy remembraunce
Insigne regium, the habite and estate royall.
Insignia, all thynges notable and manyfest.
Insignia, orum, signes or tokens of honoure,
wherby euery estate or great authoritee is kno-
wen, as robes, maces, swordes borne vpright,
cappes of maintenance, and other like thyn-
ges also tokens of doctrine and vertue, as staf
ues tipped with syluer, whiche headyls beare
before doctours, hoodes furred, crownes of
laurell It maie be also taken for the armes or
badges of gentyll men.
Insigno, iui, ire, to note with some signe. also to
doude knyghtes.
Insignire aliquem, to marke one.
Insignire animum cladibus to make a peere no-
table by great murder and slaughter.
Insignis, ne, notable, whether it bee in good or
yll: as, insignis virtute, and insignis vitiis.
also excellente, marked with some speciall to-
ken to be knowen. euident, apparant, manye
fest, sometyme great.
Insignis ad deformitatem puer, a chylde very
yll fauoured and mysse shapen.
Res insignis ad decus & ad gloriam, a thyng
notable to gette honour and glorie.
Insignis auro & purpura, gorgiously appa-
relled in golde and purple, & thereby the more
notable.
Cum aliquo insigni iudicio, meæ erga te be-
neuolentiæ, with some euident and apparant
token of my good wyll towarde you
Insigne odium, manifest and apparant hatred.
Insignitè, and insignitèr, notably, excellentely,
greately.
Homo insignitèr malus, a verie naughtye
persone, notably knowen to euery man
Insignitèr facta magnā est iniuria, great wrōg
is doone to hym verie euidently.
Insile, is. n. g. the treadle of a weauers loome.
Insilio, insilui, insilitum, or insiliui, ire, to leape in
or vp. Tergo alicuius insilire, to leape on ones
backe. insilire in equum, to leape to horse backe.
Insimul, together, a worde seldome vsed.
Insimulatio, ōnis, f. g. an accusation or appeale.
Insimulo, aui, are, to accuse, to detecte, to lay to
ones charge, properly a crime that is not true,
but a forged matter. also to feigne or dissem-
ble, to make semblaunce to doo a thyng.
Quod illum insimulat durum, id non est,
where as he accuseth hym, or layeth to his
charge, that he is hard or streite, it is not so.
Insimulare aliquem auaritia, to laye to ones
charge that he is couetous.
Insinuatio, ōnis, f. g. a colourable & craftye begyn-
nyng of an oration, dissemblyng some thynge,
where the matter may not be fauourably hard.
Insinuātus, a, um, an adiectiue.
Insinuo, aui, āre, to put in ones bosom, to bryng
into, to conueigne, to put in a mans mynde cos
uertly and craftily.
Aliquem alteri insinuare, to bryng one in fa-
uour with an other.
In causam insinuare se, to considre the ground
of a matter.
Insinuare se, by craftye meanes by littell and
littell, to creepe into fauour or credence.
Insinuare se in consuetudinem, to enter in ac-
quaintance, or be come familiar with one.
Insinuare se in sermonem aliquorum, to en-
terlace communicat on with theim, whiche be
all ready talkyng of a mattier.
Insinuant se mala, euyls and mischiefes creepe
and enter in by littell and littell.
Insinuare se in quam maxime familiarē vsum,
To offer ones seife to doo all the pleasure and
seruice that is possible for a man.
Insinuat, for insinuatur.
Insinuatis manibus, the handes claspyd one
within an other.
Insipidus, a, um, vnsauoury.
Insipiens, entis, without discretion, foolyshe,
vnwyse.
Insipo, aui, are, to cast, a woorde out of vse.
Insipienter, vnwisely, without wisedome, and
discretion.
Insipientia, æ, fœ. gen. folye, foolishenesse, lacke
of wisedome.

Insisto, stiti, sistere, to sette fast and firmely, to endeuour, to prouoke or solucite. sometyme to assiste, to persiste, to continue, to inforce, to labour earnestly, to pursue a matter diligently, to rest, to stop or stande styll, to pause as one would speake no more. sometyme to leane vpon. Insistebat in manu Cereris dextera simulachrum pulcherrimè factum victoriæ, Ther was in the right hand of Ceres an ymage of victorie moste pleasantly wroughte.

Aliquod negotium insistere, To goe about some affayre or busynesse.

Hastæ insistere, to leane on a speare.

Mente & animo insistere in rem aliquam, to employe all wytte and mynde on some thyng.

Omnes itinera insistant sua, leat euery man goe his owne waie.

Quam insistam viam? what way shall I kepe?

Vestigiis alienis insistere, To folowe other mens doynges.

Insistere vestigiis laudum suarum, to continue in his well dooyng.

Viis insistere, aut ingredi, to tary by the way, or to go fooythe.

Vno crure insistere, to stande stedyly on one legge. Ne insistas credere huic, Doo you not beleue this felowe.

Si in singulis insistere velim, yf I would abide and speake at length of euery one of them.

Insistere digitis, to stande on ones toes.

Insitio, ônis, f. g. graffyng.

Insitîtium, ii, neu. gen. that is grafted or set in, not natiue.

Insitîtius, a, um, straunge, not naturall, that is sette in by arte.

Insitîtius sermo, Cui patrius opponitur.

Insitium, i, n. g. a graffe sette in the stocke.

Insitium, a iegot or other syke meate, stuffed with egges and flesshe chopped or mynced.

Insitiuus, a, um, that is grafted or putte in, not naturall.

Insitor, ôris, m. ge. a graffer.

Insitus, insitus, m. g. idem quod Insitio.

Insitus, a, um, ingendred in a thynge naturally, grafted in.

Insociabilis, le, that can not be toigned or mynsled together, or brought in one companye or felowshyp.

Insolabiliter, without comfort, so that he coulde not be comforted, desperately.

Insolâtio, ônis, f. g. a sunnyng.

Insolâtus, a, um, sunned.

Insolati dies, sunny daies.

Insólens, éntis, om. g. not wont or accustomed, haut, arrogant, presumptuous, not tahyng it as he hath dooen.

Insolens infamiæ, not wonte to haue an yll name or sclander.

Bellorum insolens, not wont to haue warre.

Insoleus verbum, a woorde not vsed of good authours.

Lætitia insolens, immoderate ioye.

Insolens ostentatio, a proude auauntyng or bostynge.

Insolenter, arrogantly, seldome, not accustomedly. Superbè & insolenter.

Insolentia, æ, fœ. ge. seldomenesse of vse in any thing, vnhantyng of a place. also presumption, wanton pryde, newe founde lordynesse, lue tahyng state vppon one, presumptuous vaunting, arrogancie, insolence.

Insolite, not as it was wonte.

Insólitus, a, um, not wonte, not accustomed, not vsed, straunge.

Ratio dicendi insolita, a maner of speakyng not vsed.

Insolitus ad laborem exercitus, an army not accustomed to trauayle.

Insólitus rerum bellicarum, not accustomed or brought vp in warrefare.

Insólo, aui, are, to drye in the sunne, to ley out in the sunne, to bleache.

Insolubilis, le, that can not be lensed, vnbounde, or vndooen, or that can not be recompenced.

Insolubile beneficium, a benefite, that can not be requited.

Insolûtus, a, um, not paied.

Insomnia, æ, f. g. lacke of power to sleape.

Insomnis, ne, without sleape, that watcheth alwaye.

Noctes insomnes, nyghtes without sleape.

Noctem insomnem ducere, not to sleape all nyght longe.

Insomniósus, a, um, troubled or vexed with dreames, that dreameth muche in sleapyng.

Insómnium, nij, n g. a vayne dreame.

Insono, ihsonas, ui, âre, to sowne.

Insons, ôntis, com. ge. innocent, or not gylty, without faute.

Insonus, insona, num, without noyse, an olde woorde.

Insopitus, a, um, watchefulle, not drowsye or sleappynge.

Inspectâtio, ônis, f. g. a beholdyng, a lokyng on.

Inspéctio, ônis, f. g. a beholdyng, an ouersyght, a lookyng on, a controllement, a viewynge or consyderyng, a seeyng.

Inspectionem alicuius rei habere, to haue the charge to viewe and consyder a thyng.

Inspecto, aui, are, to beeholde attentively, to wayte on, to lokc in or vppon.

Inspector, ôris, m. g. an ouerseer, a controller, one that hath the charge to see & allowe wares or chaffer that is commonly solde.

Insperabilis, le, that no man would hope or loke for, past all hope.

Insperans, antis, that hopeth not for a thyng.

Insperâtus, a, um, not hoped for, sodayne, not looked for.

Ex insperato, otherwyse than one hoped or looked for.

Inspergo, spersi, gere, to sprynkle or cast vppon.

ſpicio, inſpicis, exi, ſpicere, to beholde, to ouerſee, to controlle, to conſyder a thynge throughly, to viewe, to ſe. che.
Vis ne te inſpiciamus à puero? wylt thou that we ſhould conſyder what maner of felowe thou haſt bene euen from thy chyldehod?
Inſpicere ſententiam alicuius, Diligentely to attende and conſyder what one meaneth.
Inſpicere hominem propius, to viewe or beholde a man, to conſyder more earneſtely what maner of felowe one is.
Inſpicere aliquem experimentis, to aſſay and proue what maner of man one is.
Inſpico, áui, áre, to make a thynge ſmall or ſharp lyke to a wheate eare, whã it ſhooteth out of the boſe.
Inſpiro, áui, are, to inſpyre, to blowe in.
Granaria aquilonibus inſpirentur, Let the graners be ſo made, that the northe wyndes may blow in.
Inſpirare aliquid oculo per fiſtulam, to blowe in a thyng in to the eye. &c.
Alicui litteræ inſpirare, for Aſpirationem præponere.
Inſpoliatus, a, um, not robbed or ſpoyled.
Inſpuo, inſpuis, ſpui, ere, and Inſputo, aui, are, To ſpytte on.
Inſputo, aui, are, to ſpytte on one.
Inſtabilis, le, vnſtable, vnconſtante, lyghte, that can not tarye or abyde in one place, or in one ſtate.
Vultus inſtabilis, a wylde or ſhyttyſhe looke.
Inſtabilitas, átis, f. g. vnconſtancie, inſtabilytee.
Inſtans, antis, an inſtaunte, the leaſt parte of tyme.
Inſtanter, inſtantly.
Inſtantia, thynges that be preſent.
Inſtantia, æ, f. g. earneſt and continuall diligence, earneſt vehemencie of oracion.
Inſtar, n. g vndeclyned, as it were or lyke, and is referred to meaſure, quantitee, or lykeneſſe.
Simulatque inſtar quatuor digitorum erit, ſo ſoone as it ſhall be foure fyngers longe.
Inſtar quinque modiorum, to the meaſure of fyue buſſhelles.
Duarum inſtar legionum, about the numbre of two legions.
Vrbis inſtar, as it were a citee, or lyke a citee.
Inſtar refectionis exiſtimas mutationem laboris, you eſteme the change of labour to be a refreſſhyng.
Inſtar voluminis erat epiſtola, The epiſtle was great lyke a booke or volume.
In quo inſtar omnium auxiliorum erat, which could doe as muche as all the other ayders or healpers.
Inſtar, is ſometyme vſed for Exemplar.
Si proponatur inſtar quoddam operis, id eſt Exemplar, a platte, a paterne.
Ad inſtar exercitus, for Ad ſimilitudinem exercitus.

Inſtat, It is nygh, it is come, it is euen at hande.
Cæſar vbi ſe diutius duci intellexit, & diem inſtare, qua die frumentum militibus meturi oportebat, Whan Cæſar perceyued, that he was delayed, and the daye was nyghe come, that he muſt nedes deliuer corne to his men of warre.
Inſtatio, onis, f. g. the aprochepnge of a thynge.
Inſtauratio, ônis, f. g. reedifyng, repayryng, renewyng.
Inſtauratiuus, a, um, that pertayneth to renuyng or repayryng.
Inſtauro, aui, are, to newe make or begyn agayne any thyng. ſometyme to renue, or reforme, to reedifie, to repayre.
Inſtaurare bellum, to make warre eftſones, to renue the warre.
Inſtaurare tunicam aduerſus hyemem, to proupde or make a coate agaynſte the colde of wynter.
Inſtaurare acies, to repayre an armye that is diſcomfyted.
Inſtaurare cædem, to commyt a newe murder.
Epulas inſtaurare, to renewe a feaſte or banket with moꝛe diſhes, to bryng in an other courſe. alſo to begyn a banket agayne.
Inſterno ſtrauí, ĕre, to couer, to ſpreade vpon, to laye abrode vpon.
Terræ inſterni, to be buried.
Equus regio inſtratus ornatu, an horſe roially arrayed.
Inſtigans, gántis, om. g. ſtyrynge, mouynge, perſwadyng.
Inſtigante te, Thorough thy perſwaſion or motion
Inſtigátio, ônis, f. g. a motion, or pryckynge forwarde.
Inſtigátor, ôris, m. g. a motioner, one that pricketh and moueth a man to a thyng.
Inſtigátus, us, m. g. an inſtinction, motion, or pryckyng forwarde.
Inſtigo, aui, are, to moue, ſtyre or pricke forwarde.
Inſtillátio, ônis, f. g. infuſion or powryng in by lyttell and lyttell.
Inſtillo, áui, áre, to put or powre in by lyttell and lyttel, to let in by droppe meale, to fal in droppe by droppe.
Inſtimulo, áui, áre, to pricke, to ſtyre, or to motion to a thyng.
Inſtinctor, ôris, m. g. a motioner or mouer, a perſwader.
Inſtinctus, us, m. g. an inward motion, an inſpiracion, an inſtinction or perſwaſion.
Inſtinctu alicuius facere, to doe a thynge by a mans perſwaſion or motion.
Inſtinctus, a, um, inwardly moued.
Inſtingo, inxi, gere, to moue inwardly, a word out of vſe.
Inſtipulor, áris, ári, to demaunde or require of one, whether he wyll geue or doe a thynge for

hym, and he anſwereth, yea, Or to couenaunt by demaundyng and promiſyng.

Inſtita, inſtitæ, ſ. g. a purſe, a garde.

Inſtito, aui, are, to repugne or withſtande.

Inſtitor, tôris, m. g. a chapman, a mercer. Alſo he that ſelleth apparaple and fyne ſtuffe, goyng aboute therewith. Alſo a merchauntes factour. The ſygne named the ſeuen ſterres, is ſometyme called Inſtitor veſtis.

Inſtitor eloquentiæ, a vaunter and ſetter fooythe of eloquence, a marchaunte of eloquence.

Inſtitôrius, a, um, perteignynge vnto chapmanſhyppe.

Actio inſtitoria, an accion agaynſt the mayſter for the acte of the factour.

Inſtitrix, icis, ſ. g. a woman ſeruaunt that ſelleth wares for her maiſtreſſe.

Inſtituo, tui, ere, to inſtitute, to begynne, to inſtructe or teache, to trayne, to breake or haue the fyrſte breakyng, to ordeyne or appoint, to purpoſe or aduiſe, to enter, to prepare, to furniſhe or make in a readineſſe.

Aueo ſcire, quarum rerum rationem inſtituat, I would fayne knowe whereabout he goeth, or what he intendeth to dooe.

Senex inſtitui lyra non erubeſcebat, Beynge an olde man, he was not aſhamed to be taughte to playe on the harpe.

Inſtituere ſibi amicos, to purchaſe and geat frendes.

Animum ad cogitandum inſtituere, to ſette tyll or applye the mynde, to thynke or muſe on a thynge.

Curſum cum inſtitueris, whan thou haſte once begunne thy courſe to reune.

Hæredem inſtituere, to appoynte or ordeyn an heyre.

Inſtituere in animo, to purpoſe, to intende.

Naues inſtituere, to prouyde and furnyſſhe ſhyppes.

Nauem inſtituere, to cauſe a ſhyppe to bee made.

Negotium inſtituere, To goe about a buſyneſſe.

Orationem cum aliqno inſtituere, to tourne or bende his communication to one.

Vitem inſtituere, to plante a vine.

Ita vt facere inſtituit, As he hath begunne to dooe.

Argumenta in corde inſtitui, I haue heaped vp reaſons and argumentes in my mynde.

Accuſationem inſtituere, to commence an action, or make a complaynt by byll.

Aſtutiam inſtituere, To inuente a craftye meane.

Certamen ſibi inſtituere cum aliquo, to purpoſe to be at barlaunce with one.

Collegium inſtituere, to founde a colledge.

Conſuetudinem inſtituere, to enter into familiaritee. Aphewiſe Inſtituere amicitiam cum aliquo.

Delectum militum inſtituere, to rayſe or muſter men for the warres.

Quæſtum ſibi inſtituere, to begyn a way to haue gayne or profyte by it.

Vitam ſapiẽter inſtituit, he appointed his lyfe, or prepared hym ſelfe wyſely.

Inſtitûta, ôrum, n. g. plur. ancient maners and cuſtomes. alſo ordinaunces.

Inſtitûtio, ônis, ſ. g. inſtruction, doctrine, teachyng. alſo a purpoſe to declare or teache.

Inſtitutio & diciplina.

Inſtitûtum, ti, n. g. an ordinance, a decree, a lawe, a good maner or cuſtome, taken by reaſon and vſement. ſometyme a purpoſe or intente. alſo beginnyng.

Pro meo inſtituto, for my purpoſe.

Inſtituto Platonis, after Platos ſchoole or lore.

Abduci à ſuis inſtitutis, to bee withdrawen from theyr purpoſes, or from theyr accuſtomed maner.

Meo inſtituto vſus ſum, I did after myne accuſtomed faction.

Conſtitutione atque inſtituto maiorum, After the cuſtome and maner of our forefathers.

Inſtitutum vitæ capiendum, ſome maner or trade of lyuyng muſt be choſen.

Inſtitûtus, a, um appoynted, ordeyned, inſtructed, taught, trayned, begon, entred.

Inſto, inſtiti, are, to require inſtantly, to be earneſt on one to doe a thynge, to ſollicite, to vrge to, to reſiſte, to perſiſte, to preace on, to worke on or immediately, to folow, to inforce, to purſue and folowe ſtreyghtly, to auouche or affyrme earneſtly. alſo to be nygh.

Veſtigns alicuius inſtare, to folowe one foote by foote. alſo to imitate or folowe ones doo ynges.

Inſtat, it is nowe.

Periculum inſtat, daunger is at hande.

Inſtant a me tibi bona, I am at the poynt to do the good.

Quod nunc inſtat agamus, Let vs dooe that is nowe moſte neceſſary.

Inſtare operi, to haſten a worke forwarde inſtantly.

Rectam inſtas viam, It is euen as thou ſaieſt, thou art in the ryght waie.

Hac an illac iter inſtitit? went he this waie or that waie?

Ille inſtat factum, He auowed or ſaied earneſtly that it was ſo.

Inſtat ire ad deum, id eſt, perſeuerat.

Inſtabat certo vultu index, The accuſer auouched it with an earneſt countenaunce, or did ſtande earneſtly in it.

Inſtrãgulum, li, n. g. idem quod Stragulum.

Inſtrâtum, i, n. g. a counterpoynte. alſo it ſignifieth all tapeſtry, whiche ſerueth to couer any thyng. alſo the trappier or the apparaple of an hoyſe,

horſe, an horſe clothe.

Inſtrātus, a, um, couered, trapped.

Inſtrenuus, a, um, not valiaunt and hardy, not diligent prompte and hardy to do thynges, vnnoble, vnhoneſt.

Animus non inſtrenuus, a noble and gentyll courage.

Inſtrepo, inſtrepis, pui, pere, to make a trasshyng, craſchyng, or noyſe.

Inſtringo, ſtrinxi, gere, idem quod Stringo, To bynde or ſtreygne harde. After ſome to vnbynde.

Inſtructio, ônis, f. g. a ſettyng in araye or order, a teachyng or inſtructyng.

Inſtructio exercitus, ſettyng of an armie in araye.

Inſtructor, ôris, m. g. he that maketh preparation or furniſheth.

Inſtructus, us, maſc. gener. furniture, apparayle.

Inſtructus, a, um, inſtructed, taught, furniſhed, garniſhed, appointed with all neceſſaries.

Inſtructiores peditum copiæ, The footemenne were in better order and better appointed.

Vir inſtructiſſimus, a man furnyſhed with all manor of thynges neceſſarie or conuenient.

Quam inſtructus ad perniciem ſit? How well appointed he is to vndoo or caſte awaye a man?

Inſtrumentum ti, neu. gen. an inſtrumente or toole. Alſo ordinaunce of warre, veſſell, and all neceſſaries of houſeholde and houſebandry. Sometyme it ſygnifieth a deede or charter concernyng lande, dettes, or couenauntes. Alſo that ſerueth for an ayde or helpe to doo or to attayne a thyng.

Inſtrumentum regni, a writyngе or inſtrumente, concernyng the ſtate royall.

Inſtrumentum venatorium, all thynges belongyng to huntyng.

Inſtruo, inſtruis, uxi, ere, to ſet in order or aray, to arme, to inſtruct, to furniſh with all thynges neceſſary, to prepare.

Domum inſtruere, to garnyſſhe an houſe with all thynges neceſſary.

Epulas inſtruere, to prouyde for a feaſt or banket.

Inſidias inſtruere, to prepare thynges to intrap or deceiue one.

Inſtruendæ fraudi aliquanto intentior, ſomewhat buſy in deuiſyng how to deceiue.

Inſtruere accuſationem, to prouide writynges, letters, witneſſes, and all thynges neceſſarie for an accuſation.

Inſtruere aciem, to ſet an army in order of battayle.

Menſas inſtruere epulis, to furniſſhe the tables with muche meate or many diſhes.

Inſtruere nauigia, to furniſſhe ſhyppes with all abilimentes and takelynges.

Inſtruamus qua in oratione, Let vs teache in what maner of oracion.

Inſtupens, entis, om. g. beyng aſtonied, that is without ſence or feelyng.

Inſuaſum, ſi, n. g. a kynde of yelow or tawnie colour, as that hath, whiche is hanged in the ſmoke.

Inſuauis, ue, vnſweete, ſower, ſtynkynge, vnpleaſaunt.

Inſubidè, raſhely, without aduiſement.

Inſubidus, a, um, raſhe.

Inſubres, Lumbardes, properly men of the duchie of Melayne.

Inſubtiliter, not ſubtilly.

Non inſubtiliter, wittily, craftily.

Inſuccandus, a, um, that muſt be moiſted with licour.

Inſucco, aui, are, to make moiſt with licour,

Inſuefactus, a, um, accuſtomed, taught, brought in vre.

Inſueſco, ſuēui, ſcĕre, to be wonte, to vſe for a cuſtome, to practiſe.

Inſuescere corpori meretricis, id eſt, conſuetudinem ſtupri habere.

Inſueuit pater optimus hoc me, my father did accuſtome me to this.

Inſueſci, the paſſyue.

Sic inſueſci debent, ut in &c.

Inſuetus, inſuēta, um, not vſed, not accuſtomed, not wont. Inſuetus nauigandi, not vſed to be on the ſea.

Inſuetum iter, a waie that hath not ben accuſtomed to be gone in, a waie vnhaunted.

Inſuētus mos, a faſhion that hath not been vſed.

Inſuētus moribus Romanis, not accuſtomed to the manier or behauyour of the Romayns.

Inſuetus laboris, not wonte or vſed to labonre.

Inſuetus vera audire, not wonte to here the truthe of mattiers.

Inſuefacio, feci, facere, to accuſtome, to bryngе in vre.

Inſula, læ, f. g. an yle inuironned with water. It is alſo an houſe in a towne, hauyng none other houſe ioigned to it, but ſtrectes on euery ſyde of it.

Inſulāris, re, belongyng to an yle.

Inſulārius, rii, m. g. he that hepeth a noble mans houſe or manour.

Inſulārius, a, um, moſt vile, properly men banyſſhed into yles to dygge mettall.

Inſulātus, a, um, made an yle.

Inſulsè, vnwyſely, foolyſhely.

Inſulſitas, tātis, fœm. gener. foolyſhenеſſe, vnſauouryneſſe, lacke of grace, or pleſauntneſſe.

Inſulſus, a, um, without ſmache of ſalte, vnſauourie, foolyſſhe, without wyſedome, that hath no grace, that hath no quickeneſſe or luſtyneſſe, that hath no pleaſant faſion neither in woordes nor geſture, nor otherwyſe in his behauiour, and

conſtes

consequentely verie foolisshe, and suche as no man hath any pleasure in.

Exflagitatio insulsa, a foolysshe request.

Insultátio, ónis, f. g. a leapyng vp, outragious mockyng or scornynge, a reprochyng of one in woordes, a braggyng agaynst a man, as though he had ouercome him.

Insulto, aui, are, to leape vp, to leape for ioye or to scorne, to speake or doo me in the reproche of a man, to mocke.

Insultare fores calcibus, to knocke or beate ones heeles agaynst the dooze.

Insultûra, ræ, fœ. gen. leappnge vp or into a thynge.

Insum, ines, fui, to be in some thyng.

Seueritas ineſt in vultu, There is in his face, or countenaunce, sagenesse and grauitee.

Quicquid hic ineſt, what so euer is here within.

Is mihi candor ineſt, I am of that gentylnesse or curtesie.

Ineſt nobis spes, we haue a hope.

Insummo, aui, are, to fynisshe.

Insúmo, psi, mére, to spende or laie out money, to bestowe, also to take to hym.

Operam frustra insumere, to bestow labour in vayne.

Sumptus in rem aliquam insumere, to bestow coste.

Mentes insumite dignas cœptis, take to you courages. &c.

Insuo, insui, insuere, to sowe in, and by translation, to ioygne to, or togyther.

Insúper, furthermore, moreouer, also aboue, ouer, vpon, from aboue.

Insuper quam, for Prætérquam.

Insuper his, more ouer than this, ouer and beſydes these thynges.

Duos insuper consulatus gesit, he was twise Consull togyther.

Insuperábilis, le, that can not be ouercome or brought vnder.

Insurgo insurrexi, ere, to ryse vp agaynste a thynge.

Insusurro, aui, are, to whisper, to make a hum mynge.

Insusurrare alteri, or in aurem alterius, To whisper in ones eare.

Insuscéptus, a, um, not receyued or taken.

Insyncérus, a, um, not pure, corrupte.

Intabesco, idem quod Tabesco.

Intáctilis, le, that can not bee touched, or that will not be touched.

Intactus, a, um, not touched, not corrupted, vndefiled, not deflowred, not violated, not hurte.

Intacti religione animi vir, a man that hath no remorse or scrupulositee of conscience, or without all religion or feare of god.

Intactus á sibilo, neuer hissed at.

Intactus infamia, hauyng his good name neuer distayned.

Intaminatus, a, um, not defyled or distayned.

In tantum, so muche.

Integer, integra, um, if it bee spoken of age, it signifieth ponge and lusty. if it be spoken of a man, it signifieth honest in all poyntes and qualities. In a thyng it signifieth entier and whole. Also salfe, sounde, not broken, or wered with labour, vncorrupted, pure, not deflowred. sometyme sobre.

Integer ævi, lusty of age.

Integer ab labore, not wered.

Integrum se seruare, to kepe hym selfe indifferente, and meddle with neyther of the parties.

Mulier ætate integra, a woman beyng in hyr best peres, or beyng in the flower of hir tyme or nothyng broken with age.

Exercitus integer, an army whole and sounde, in the whiche no man hath perished or myscarryed.

Integra res and perdita, contrary.

Integer sanguis, pure and vncorrupted blood.

Integra valetudo, perfect good helth.

Ab integro, a fresshe, a newe.

Homo integer & sanctus, a perfecte honest man.

Omnia integra principi relinquere, to medell nothyng in any mattier, but to reserue all whole to the prince.

Integri, cui onusti vino & cibo opponantur, sober, not actased or out of temper through surfetyng.

Vt integri defessis succedant, that the freshe lusty men shoulde come in theyr places that be werie.

Integra æstimatio, a mans estimation whole and sounde, or not distayned or diminished.

Cum tibi in integro tota res esset, when the whole mattier was in your handes, or in the case that ye myght haue doen as ye lysted.

Non est integrum, it is past remedy, it can not be holpen.

Integrum esse, to be at a mãs libertee, or in his power.

Non est integrum Cn. Pompeio, consilio iam vti nuo, It is not now in Pompeies power to doo after your counsayle.

Ego si mihi esset integrum, susciperem hoc crimen, if I were at my lybertee, I would take that blame vpon me.

Constituent quid agant, quibus integrum est, they whiche yet haue doen nothynge, leat them take hede what they doe.

Si mihi esset integrum, if it were in my power. Or yf it were to doo that I haue done.

In integrum restituere, to bryng it to the first estate, to restore it to the poynete that it was at.

In integro esse, is spoken, where in any matter or affayre, there is nothynge doen, but that euery man may dooe as it lyketh hym.

Sed quoniam hæc iam neque in integro esse possunt

possunt, But for as muche as there is no re-
medy, or that these thynges maie not be holpē,
or maie not bee in as good ease as they were.
tego, integis, texi, tegere, to couer, to thetche.
tegrasco, scere, to bee renued.
tegre, truely and diligently, sincerely, purely.
tegritas, ātis, f. ge. honestee, without corrup-
tion, innocencie, integritee.
Corporis integritas, good disposicion of the
body, helthynesse of the body.
Fraus & integritas, contrarie.
tegro, integras, aui, are, to begynne agayne,
to renue.
tegumentum, ti, n. g. a couerynge.
Integumenta flagitiorum, clokes or couerin-
ges of naughtynesse.
tellectuālis, le, of vnderstandyng.
tellectus, us, m. g. vnderstandyng, knowlage,
intelligence, sometyme the signification of a
woorde.
Intellectus saporum, tastyng, or the iudgemēt
of tastes.
Intellectum consequi, to attayn to the knows
lage or vnderstandyng of a thyng.
Intellectus disciplinarum, knowlage, learn-
yng, science.
Cum intellectum acrimoniæ, without any
perceiuyng or keiryng of eigerneſſe.
Habere duplicem intellectum, to haue twoo
significations.
ntellectus, a, um, vnderstanded, perceiued,
knowen.
ntelligens, entis, om. g. vnderstandyng, wyſe,
cunnynge.
Intelligens iudicium, a learned and substan-
tiall iudgemente, that proceedeth of a great
knowlage.
Intelligens principis, he that perceiueth the
princis nature and inclination.
ntelligenter, playnely, so that it maie be easily
vnderstanded.
ntelligentia, æ, fœm. ge. the perceiuynge of the
mynde, vnderstandyng, intelligence.
ntelligibile, that maie be vnderstanded.
ntelligo, and sometymes Intelligo, lexi, ligere,
or legere, to vnderstande, to perceyue.
Intelligere animum alicuius, to knowe and
perceyue ones mynde.
Non satis intelligo, I doo not well perceyue.
Intelligo de gestu, quid respondeas, I per-
ceyue by thy gesture or mouyng of thy bodye,
what thou woldest answere.
Male intelligere, not to vnderstande or per-
ceyue well, to take a thyng amisse.
Non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus,
No man feeleth or perceyueth whan olde age
creepeth vpon hym.
Intemerata, perfecte sacrifices, all thynges ob-
serued.
Intemerandus, a, um, holy, consecrat, that maie
not be prophaned.

Intemerātus, a, um, vndefyled, vncorrupted, not
troubled, not violate.
Intemerata fides, credence or faithfulnesse not
distepned.
Intemperans, ntis, om. g. he that dooeth euery
thyng without order or measure, vntemperate,
he that is not maister of his owne appetites.
Intemperans sum in rei cupiditate quam nos-
sti, I couete or desyre that thing that ye woot of,
beyonde all measure.
Intemperantia, æ, f. g. intemperancie, whan one
can not rule or moderate his appetites & lustes.
vnruinesse of mynde, seruage to pleasure.
Intemperantia risus, whan one can not refrey-
gne laughyng.
loci intemperantia, immoderate gestynge,
whan one can not forbeare.
Intemperanter, vntemperatelp, vnmodestly.
Intemperate, prouderly.
Intemperātus, a, um, vntēperate, without meas-
sure or moderation.
Intempēriæ, ārum, f. g. plu. nu. goddesses, has
vpng power to doo harme, the furp or trouble
of mynde by remorse of conscience, that suffreth
a man to haue no quiete.
Quæ intemperiæ nostram agunt familiam?
what furie disquieteth. &c.
Intemperies, ēi, f. g. vntemperatnesse.
Intemperies cœli, vntēperatenesse of the ayre.
Intemperies amici, The furie or folp of ones
frende.
Intempestus, a, um, quiete, without noyse or
trouble.
Intempesta nox, mydnyght, whan all thynge
is in silence.
Grauiscæ intempestæ, id est, pestilentes &
sine temperie.
Intempestas, ātis, f. g. idem quod Intemperies.
Intempestas cœli, yll wetheryng.
Intempestiue, vntymely, out of due tyme or or-
der, out of season.
Intempestiuus, a, um, a thynge out of due tyme
or season.
Intempestiua epistola, a letter that cometh out
of season.
Intendo, di, dĕre, to bende, to stretche or retche
as a man dooth the stryng of a bowe or lute, to
streigne. also to loke diligently on a thynge, to
knitte or tie, to inforce with myght, to endeuour
or go about, to intende, to thynke, to increase
or augument. also to late abyde, or to sette
nettes: and by translation, to pretende, to pur-
pose.
Intendere animum, to sette or fire the mynde.
Intendere formulam, to bryng in an action a-
gaynst one.
Animum or ingenium intendere, or inten-
dere neruos animi & ingenii, To holde the
mynde greatly busied or occupied on a thyng,
to streigne the mynd or wytte, that is, to geue
verie exacte aduertisemēt, and to prouide therin
to the

to the vttermoſt.
Intendere arcum, to bende a bowe.
Aciem acrem in omnes partes intendere, to looke diligently about on euery ſyde.
Intendi acies longius non poteſt, a man can ſee no further.
Quo animum intẽdat facile perſpicio, I perceyue right well, what he doeth intend, or what his intent or meanyng is.
In regnum Adherbalis animum intendit, he gaue or ſette his mynde to obteyne Adherbals kyngdome.
Intendere actionem, to commence an action.
Mitigare & intendere leges, contrary, to diminyſhe and to augment the rigor of the lawes.
Animo intendere, To purpoſe or intende in ones mynde.
Totum in Annibalem intendebant bellum, They dyd bende the whole puiſſaunce of the warre againſt Annibal.
Hi in quos crimen intendebatur, they whiche were accuſed, or to whoſe charge the matter was layde.
Curam alicui rei intendere, To take verie good hede of a thyng.
Intendenda in ſenem fallacia, I muſte fynde ſome wyle to deceyue the olde man: or I muſt ſtreigne a ſinewe or ſtretche a veyne, to begyle this olde man.
Intendere vocem, to ſtreigne the voyce, or to ſpeake as loude as one can reache.
Intendere duas manus, to holde vp the handes to the goddis.
Gloriam intendit.i. auxit, it increſed his glory.
Iter cæptum in Italiam intendere, to continue his iourneie into Italy.
Neruos intendere, to ſtretche the ſinewes.
Periculum intendere alicui, to threaten to do one a diſpleaſure.
Qui ſe intenderant aduerſarios, whiche had declared them ſelues to be ennemies.
Intendere (ſine adiecto) for Contendere.
Hanc ſe intendit eſſe, ſhe goth about to feine, that ſhe is that woman.
Quo nunc primum intendam? whither ſhal I nowe fyrſte go?
Officia intendebant, They dyd theyr dutees to the vttermoſte.
Intendere vincula, to bynde.

Intenſio, or intẽtio, ônis, a ſtreignynge, a retchynge, a ſtretchyng, a bendynge, diligence, a wyll, a meanynge, the mynde, the fantaſy, the intention, the aduertiſement or erneſt conſideration of the mynde, the bendyng, or ſettyng of the mynde on a thyng, among orators the propoſicion that laieth the faut to ones charge.
Intentio vocis, a brayng or a ſtreignynge of the voyce, ſpeakyng a loude.
Intentio & remiſsio animi, contrary.
Intẽtio operis, id eſt, propoſitio, deliberatio.
Notatur id intentione diligenti, that was diligently marked or obſerued.
Perdere intentionem, To leeſe his action or ſute in the law.

Intenſus, a, um, or Intentus, a, um, ſette or fixed, intentiue, diligently bent or ſette to a thyng. alſo ſtretched, rectified, bended, ſtreigned, inhanced or augmented, ſet foorth or pyght in the vttermoſt.
Intentus arcus, a bow bended.
Intentior cuſtodia, a more diligent keping.
Intentis oculis contemplari, To beholde ouſtedfaſtly.
Intentis alimentorum preciis, the pryce of victaple beyng inhaunced or augmented.
Intentior ſermo, earneſt and vehement ſpeakyng with a loude voyce.

Intentátio, ônis, a menacyng with the hande.
Intentátus, a, um, not aſſaied.
Intentati gladij, menacyng one an other with their ſwoordes drawen.
Intentatus & nouus amicus, a newe friende, that was neuer proued nor tried.

Intentè, diligently, with earneſt conſideration.

Intento, aui, are, to menace, to ſtretche out often, to put out as one dooeth his hand.
Intentare imperium Romanum, to denounce or menace punyſhement by the Romayns.
Intentare manus in aliquem, To put out ones hande towarde a man, as we do in threatnyng.
Intentare manus alicui, to lay handes on one.
Intentare & minari.
Sicam intentare, To make ſigne or threten to ſtrike with ones dagger.
Crimen inuicem intentant, they laye eche to others charge.

Intentus, us, m. g. a ſtretchyng or retchyng.
Intentus palmarum, a ſtretchynge out of the hindes againſt one, where many men doe threatten ſome one perſone.

Intentus, a, um, loke Intenſus.

Intepeo, intẽpes, tepui, tepẽre, and Intepeſco, ſcere, to waxe luke warme.

Inter, betwene, among.
Inter cœnam, for in cœna, at ſupper tyme.
Inter nos amamus, wee loue together one an other.
Inter opus, whyles he was buſy.
Inter paucos dies, in a ſhorte tyme.
Inter pœnam, beyng in tourment.
Inter ſacrum & ſaxum, in the poynt to periſhe and be vtterly loſte.
Inter vias, on the waie tydyng or goyng.
Inter omnes potentiſsimus odor, The moſt ſtrongeſt ſauour of all other.
Eſt inter cauſas timoris, It is one of the cauſes of our feare.
Inter conuentum, for in conuentu, in an aſſemblie or company gathered together.
Qui inter tot annos ne appellarit quidẽ &c. whiche in ſo many yeres ſpace &c. Liberyſe
Inter tot dies.

Inter

Inter hæc, pro Interea, in the meane ſpace, whyle this was in doyng.
Inter illud gaudium, whyle he was in that ioye or gladneſſe.
Inter initia principatus, whan he was fyrſt created prince or made ruler.
Inter manus auferri, to be caried out betweene men.
Inter ſeſe fabulantur, They talke one with an other
Inter ſe amplexari, to embrace one an other.
Inter vina, as they were drynkyng.
Quum inter homines eſſet, whan he lyued here in the worlde.
Inter nos ſordemus alteri, one of vs diſpleaſeth or irketh not an other.
Inter ſe diſtantes ternis pedibus, beeyng .iii. foote a ſunder, or one from an other.
Inter omne tempus, all the whyle.
Bene inter vos dicatis, Say well one of an other. Bonis inter bonos neceſſaria amicitia eſt, frendſhip is of neceſſitee betwene good me.
Interábico, áui, áre, to inclyne ſomewhat to the colour of white.
Interamna, æ, a citee in Italy.
Interánea, órum, n. g. plur. the inwardes of a man or beaſte.
Interaneus, a, um, that whiche is within.
Interaréſco, ſcere, to be dried vp, to waxe dyle.
Interbibo, bibi, bere, to drynke all out.
Interbito, áui, áre, an olde worde for Interuenio.
Intercalátis, re, and Intercalárius, a, um, put or ſet betweene.
Intercalâris dies, the date of the leape yere.
Intercalâris menſis, the monthe, in the whiche certayne dates were ſette, that lacked to make the yere complete, which moneth is Februarie, Rede aboundantly hereof in Polino and Macrobio, which wolde be tedious to write in engliſhe, ſpecially in this Dictionarie.
Intercala is verſus, a ſingular verſe often reherſed amonge other verſes Some doe call it in engliſh balades and ſonges, the foote or refrete of a dute.
Intercalâris annus, the leape yere.
Intercalo áui, áre, to ſet or put betweene, as a mã putteth a date, moneth, or yere. Sometyme to deferre.
Intercapédo, pédinis, f. g. a ſpace or pauſe, a ſpace of tyme or place that is betweene two.
Poſt intercapedinem temporis. &c.
In eorum vita nulla eſt intercapedo mali tiæ.
Intercédo, ceſſi, cédere, to make interceſſion, alſo to go betweene, or be betwene, and is referred as well to tyme and place, as any other thynge. alſo to lette or prohibite.
Quadringẽtorum remigum obſequio contra ſe intercedit, that letted that .400. watermen, whiche rowed, dyd not obey hym.
Veteres mihi neceſſitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt, There is great amitee of a longe tyme betweene vs.
Tribuni interceſſerunt, the Tribunes dyd lette or prohibite.
Intercedit mihi tecum amicitia, There is amitee betwene the and me
Pro alio intercedere, to anſwere for an other man, to make prompſe, or be ſuretee for an other.
Interceſſêre pauci dies, in a fewe dayes after, a litteli while after.
Quæ ratio vbi cum illo interceſſerat? what acquentaunce haddeſt thou with hym? or what haddeſt thou to doe with hym?
Dies non dum decem interceſſerant, ten daies were not per come and gone.
Si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio interceſſerit, If no heauineſſe be myxte with this ioye.
Non quia intercedẽdum putem imaginibus, not becauſe I wolde denie ymages to be hadde.
Senatus authoritas grauiſſima interceſſit, id eſt exstitit.
Cum genere humano quaſi ciuile ius interce dit, All men in the worlde be as it were the citeſens of one citee, whiche be ſubiect to certaine common ordinances and lawes.
Si diſſentio interceſſerit, yf there chaunce to come any ſedicion in the meane tyme.
Interceſsio, ônis, ſ. g. a prohibicion, a withſtanding, a gayneſaying, whan one ſteppeth in and letteth a mattier, that it proceedeth not.
Interceſsioni cedere, to geue ouer, and not to proceede in a mattier becauſe of the prohibicion.
Interceſsio Tribunorum, a let or prohibicion of the Tribunes agaynſt the authoritee of other officers.
Interceſſor, ôris, m. g. he that letteth a mattier, that it mait not goe forwarde. alſo an interceſſour or mediatour.
Abncere interceſſorem, with a vehement perſuaſion to repelle hym that withſtanderh or gayneſaieth any mattier.
Interceptus, a, um, preuented, taken vp before, taken vp by the way.
Interceptus mortalitate, preuented with deth.
Intercéptio, ônis, ſ. g. a taking vp of a thyng before or by the waie, a preuentynge.
Interceptor, ôris, m. g. he that preuenteth an other in takyng of a thyng.
Intercido, cidi, ciſum, cidere, to cut a ſunder in the middes, to dekaitate, to cut downe or of in the meane tyme.
Intércido, cidi, ere, intercâſum, to decaie or periſhe betweene this and that.
Apud quem gratia beneficij intércidit, whiche greeth no thanke for a good tourne.
Perire & intercidere.
Extare atque intercidere, contrary.
Intercidit memoria beneficij, the benefite is forgotten.

Quod ſi intercideritibi aliquid, If thou haue forgotten any thyng.

Intercidere, ſometyme for Cadere.

Memoria ille intercidit, he is forgotten, he is out of mynde or memory.

Intercinctus, a, um, interlaced.

Intercino, cinui, nere, to ſyng betwene or in the myddell of a thynge, as in comedies or interludes, whyles newe perſonages be in preparynge.

Intercipio, intercipis, cepi, cipere, to preuent or apprehende one vnware, to take vp before, to take vp by the wape, to take in the middes or in the meane whyle. ſometyme to take all.

Intercipere iter, to kepe or incloſe a waie, that men may not paſſe.

Ne qua interciperet obliuio, that it myght not be forgotten.

Intercipere literas, to take letters on the waie from hym that carieth them.

Intercipere ſermonem, to interrupte a mans tale or purpoſe, as he is ſpeakyng.

Quod nos capere oportet, hic intercipit, the profite that we ſhoulde haue, this man taketh vp before.

Intercipi morbo, to be attached with ſome diſeaſe, or to fall ſycke as one is about to doo a thynge.

Regnum intercipit, he tooke on hym the gouernance of the kyngdome in the meane whyle.

Interciſe, by choppes or cuttes, as it were cut in gobbettes and morſelles.

Interciſio, ônis, f. g. a cuttyng of in the myddes.

Interciſio ſtomachi, a gnawynge or bytyng of the ſtomache.

Interciſus, a, um, cut of in the myddes.

Interciſi dies, were daies diuided, parte holy daies, part wooꝛke daies: certaine daies, in the which ſome houres it was leful to geue iudgement on mattiers, and in ſome not, we may vſe it for them, which we call halfe holy dayes.

Interciſæ pactiones, couenantes or agreementes diſſolued and broken.

Intercludo, cluſi, cludere, to ſhutte in, to ſtoppe ones iourney, to let, to ſtop the paſſage before one come.

Intercludere corporibus ſuis aduentum inimicorum, to bee them ſelues in the warre to lette theyr enemies to enter with theyr own bodies.

Dolore intercludi, id eſt, impediri, to be leat through ſoꝛowe and heuineſſe.

Fugam intercludere, to kepe the paſſages that they eſcape not.

Libertatem intercludere, to leat them that they can not go in and out at theyr pleaſure.

Spem commeatus intercludere, to put them from hope to haue vittaples.

Commeatum inimicis, and Inimicos commeatibus intercludere, to keepe or ſtoppe the paſſages, that vittaples can not come to theyr enemies.

Aditum intercludere, to lette that one can not enter.

Animam intercludere, to ſtifle or ſtrangle.

Intercluſio, ônis, f. g. a ſtoppyng or lettyng, a thynge in of a thyng with an other.

Parenthieſis intercluſio, the two halfe circles notynge the parenthelis.

Intercolumnium, nij, n. g. the ſpace betwene pillors.

Interconcilio, âui, âre, to wynne the fauoure or loue of men.

Interculco, aui, are, to treade downe harde togyther with the feete, to ſtampe.

Intercurro, curri, currere, to renne betwene, to go betweene.

Intercurſus, us, m. g. a comyng betweene men to pacifie them, intercceſſion, a rennynge betwene or amonge.

Intercurſo, âui, âre, to renne betwene often.

Intercus, intercutis, a diſeaſe betweene the ſkyn & the fleſhe: whan it is an adiectiue, it ſignifieth inwarde.

Intercutibus vitijs madentes, ouer wet with inwarde vices.

Interdatus, a, um, diſtributed, digeſted, or put betweene.

Interdico, dixi, cere, to prohibite grenouſly, to reſiſt or leat, to forbydde.

Interdico alicui aqua & igni, was a condemnation in Rome, whereby one was depriued of the vſage of water and fyer, wherby he was conſtreigned to departe out of the limittes of the empire of Rome.

Interdicere de vi hominibus armatis, to ordeyne that he, by whoſe meanes one ſuppoſed, that he is put out of poſſeſſion with force, ſhall let hym repoſſeſſe in poſſeſſion.

Veſtigijs interdicere, to forbyd one, that he ſhall not go vpon a certayne place or grounde.

Nihil interdico, I wyll not let the, I care not for it.

Interdico tibi domo mea, I forbydde the my houſe.

Priſco Italia interdictum eſt, Priſcus was baniſhed Italie, or forbidden to tary in Italy.

Cui nemo interdicere poſsit, whom no man can let or reſiſt.

Interdixit fieri, he forbad it to be doen, or commanded that it ſhould not be doen.

Interdixi tibi de medicis, I forbad, or I commaunded you, that ye ſhoulde not vſe the counſaile of phiſitions.

Interdixit, ſometyme for Edixit. the paſſiue is vſed with an ablatiue: as, interdicor aqua & igni: or with a datiue: as, Aqua & ignis interdicuntur mihi.

Interdictum, ti, n. g. a prohibition, a menace. ſometyme a determinatiô of the poſſeſſion of a thyng in debate.

Interdictus, a, um, forbidden, prohibited.

Interdictio, ônis, f. g. a prohibition, a forbiddyng.

erdictus, us, mas. gene. a space betwene full sentences.

érdiu, in the daie tyme.

érdius, was vsed of olde writers.

erduatim, and Interatim, was vsed of olde writers for Interdum and Interim.

erdum, sometyme.

érea, in the meane while, in the meane season. also neuertheless.

Interealoci, in the meane space.

Interea dum is venit, In the meane season whyle he cometh.

Quum interea, for Quum tamen.

téreo, interis, interiui, or rii, rire, to dye vtterly, to perysshe. sometyme to be slaine.

Interire fame, to perysshe or dye for hunger.

Interire naufragio, to perysshe or be drouned in a shyppe wreche.

Nihil valentius est, à quo intereat, There is nothynge of greatter power, by the whiche it muste perysshe or bee extincte, dissolued, or brought to nought.

Intery, alas I am but dead.

nérmis, téritus, mas. gene. death, destruction, ruine, vtter decay.

nterèquito, áui, áre, to ryde betwene.

nteresse, ab Inter & esse, to be present.

Publicis consiliis interfuimus, we were present at the common counsayle. also to bee betwene.

Triduum non interest ætatis, vter maior sit, there is three dayes difference betwene them in their age.

Interest inter duos amnes.

Interesse nobis dicitur deus, pro adesse.

Nostro sermoni interfuit, he was present as our communication.

In conuiuio interesse, to bee at a feast.

Id morari victoriam rati, quod interesset amnis, supposyng that the cause why, that they had not forthwith the victory, was for almuche as the ryuer was betwene theim.

Triginta firmè interfuere anni, there were almoste thirtie yeres betwene theim.

Interest, ab in, re, est, it is profitable, it is behouable, it belongeth, it pertayneth, it maketh mattier, and maie be ioyned to these ablatiue cases, Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, whether it be personall, or impersonall.

Si nihil interest regis, peto, vt dum dico, vinculis liberer, if it be no mattier to the kynge, I praie you, whyles I doo speake, lette me be without gyues.

Nihil interest tui, it is no mattier to the.

Magni sua putabant interesse, They thoughte that it made muche for the purpose, or for their profite.

Nihil interest eius, It maketh no mattier to hym.

Interest eius, it is his parte, or it is for his profitte.

Quid ergo interest, proferantur necne? what maketh it mattier, whether they bee brought forth or no?

Nec interest discentium, quibus quidque nominibus appelletur, it maketh no mattier to theym that doo learne, by what names any thyng is called.

Permagni interest, It maketh muche of the mattier.

Inter hominem & beluam hoc maxime interest, This is the moste diuersitee betwene a man and a beast.

Quod interest, tenent Arabes, That that lieth betwene theim, the Arabians possesse.

Interesse, to differre, and is commonly toygned with the preposition Inter.

Interesse & differre.

Interest in infinitum, there is a wounderfull great differrence.

Hoc interest, this differrence there is.

Stulto intelligens quid interest? what differrence is betwene a wyse man and a foole?

Vt vidit tua interesse, as soone as he sawe it to bee for your profite.

Nostra nihil interest, it maketh no matter to vs. Magni mea interest, it is greatly for my profite: or it is verie behouefull for me.

Interest, is vsed with these genitiue cases, Magni, plurimi, tanti, quanti, and with these aduerbes, Facile, multum, plurimum, plus, parum, Numquid, minus, minime. &c.

Tantum interest, so muche matter it maketh.

Vtriusq; nostrum permagni interest, it is verie behouable for vs bothe, or verie greatly for our profite.

Ostendam, quantum salutis cõmunis interfit, I will shewe you, how greatly it shall be for the profite of the common weale.

Interest, sine casu, it is profitable.

Non interest, quid faciat morbum, it maketh no mattier what causeth the sycknesse.

Nihil ad rem interest, it maketh nothynge to the mattier.

Interfacio, intérfacis, feci, facere, to sette hande to the worke that is in dooyng.

Interfaciendo muro, whyle the wall was in makynge.

Interfáris, fátur, fári, to interrupte one as he is speakynge, to speake whyle an other man speaketh.

Interfátio, ônis, fœm. gene. an interruption of ones tale.

Interficio, intérficis, féci, ficere, to slea, to kyll, to murder.

Vita interficere aliquem, for vita priuare.

Interficere messes, id est, perdere & cremare.

Interfectus, a, um, kylled, slayne, murdered.

Interfectus omni supplicio, cruelly slayne.

Interfector, ôris, mas. gene. one that killeth, a murderer.

Interfieri, to perysshe, to be consumed.

Intér-

Intérfluo, fluxi, fluere, to flowe betwene.
Interfluus, a, um, that flowyth betwene.
Interfœmineum, a womans priuie token, whereby she is knowen from a man.
Interfringo, frégi, fringere, idem quod Infringo, to breake or burste.
Interfundo, fúdi, fundere, to powre betwene.
Intérfuro, fúrere, to be in a fury or rage, to bee woode.
Interfûsus, a, um, spilled or shed betwene twain or by the waie. also that flowyth betwene.
Intergerinus paries, a walle added to an olde foundacion or wall, to susteyn it: or rather a partition wall to diuide mens grounders.
Intergero, gessi, gerere, to carry or beare betwene.
Interi, they that be within.
Interiaceo, interiaces, iácui, cêre, to lye or bee betwene.
Spacium quod sulcis intériacet, the space that is betwene the forowes.
Intériacet Capuam & Capuæ.
Quæ inter Capuam Tipharamque intériacet, whiche lieth betwene Capua and Tiphara.
Interibi, in the middle of that place. also for interea.
Interiectus, a, um, put or cast betwene, laied or beyng betwene.
Interiectæ collibus valles, valleys lienge betwene the hilles.
Interiecti inter philosophos, & eos qui rem pub. administrent, whiche be neyther philosophers, nor yet ministers of a comon weale, but meane betweene them both or partly alone of the one and the other.
Interiectum tempus, the meane tyme.
Singulæ singulis saxis interiectis, euery one hauyng a stone laied betwene it and the next.
Interiectus inter mare & cælum, placed betwene the water and the firmament.
Inter horum ætates interiectus Cato. Cato beyng betweene them both, after the one and before the other.
Paucis interiectis diebus, after a litell while.
Interiectus, us, masc. g. a laying, putting, or casting betwene.
Interiectio, ônis, f. g. a putting betwene.
Intericio, intériicis, ieci, iectum, ere, to caste or put betwene or amonge.
Interim, in the meane space or tyme, in the meane season. also sometyme sodeinly, otherwhile, among all other matters.
Interim scit, interim nescit, sometyme he knoweth, sometyme he dooth not.
Interim multis modis odisse cœpit, sodeynly he began to hate hym wonderfully.
Quum interim, for Quum tamen.
Interimo, émi, imere, to spill.
Vitam tuam interimam, an olde fasion of speakyng.
Interimi veneno, to bee poysoned.
Interimere & conseruare, contrary.
Intérimit me hæc oratio, these wordes hyll myne herte, or greue me verie sore.
Interemptio, ônis, f. g. a killyng or slayng.
Interior, & interius, the inner.
In interiore epistola scribis, you write in the middle of your letter.
Intéritus, us, m. g. death, destruction, ruine.
Interiungo, iunxi, gere, to tary, to reste.
Interiungere equos, To vnterme the horses, that they maie reste.
Interiungere dextras, to take one an other by the hande.
Interius, more inwarde.
Intérlino, lini, lini, or léui, nêre, to stryke out with a penne, to blotte out.
Delere & interlinere, to race and blotte out.
Intérloquor, eris, térloqui, to speake in a mans tale, to interrupte.
Interlocutio, ônis, f. ge. a speakyng betwene.
Interluceo, lúces, lúxi, lucêre, to shyne betwene or in the myddes: sometyme to appere or be seen in the myddes.
Interlúco, aui, are, to make a glade in the myddle of a woodde, to loppe or cut away bowes, where they lette the lyght.
Interlucátio, ônis, fœ. g. sache a cuttyng or loppyng of trees.
Interlúnium, nii, n. ge. the space of tyme, in the whiche neyther the olde moone doth appere, nor the new moone is seene.
Intérluo, térlui, ere, to flowe betwene, to wasshe betwene meales, or other actes.
Interluêre manus, to wasshe the handes betwene two actes or deedes dooeyng.
Interluuies, ei, fœ. g. a brooke or ryuer that renneth betwene.
Intermâneo, térmanes, mansi, manêre, to tary in the middes of a thynge or place, or to abide among
Intermédius, a, um, in the myddle, that lyeth or is betwene two.
Interménstruus, a, um, idem quod Intermestris.
Intérmeo, âui, âre, to go or flowe betwene.
Intermenstruum, strui, n. g. the tyme when the moone is at the poynete to chaunge, the coniunction of the soonne and the moone.
Intermestris, stre, belongynge to the space betwene the olde moone and the newe.
Intermestris luna, the coniunction of the moone and soonne, when the moone is not seene.
Intérmico, micui, âre, to shyne in the middes or among.
Intérminor, aris, ari, to threten sore, to charge vpon a peyne.
Interminatus sum, ne faceres? bydde not I charge the streytly, or vpon a great peyne, that thou shouldest not dooe it?
Viro suo interminatur vitam, she threted to kyll hir housbande.
Interminâtus, a, um, and Interminus, a, um, that

that hath no bonde nor ende.
Intermiſceo, miſcui, ſcere, to mingle with other.
Intermitto, miſi, mittere, to leaue or put of for a tyme, to diſcontinue, to deferre, to be ſlacke in doyng.
Obſides dare intermiſerant, they were ſlacke in geuyng hoſtages or pledges.
Intermittere & reuincire, To leat paſſe for a whyle, and to retayne or holde ſtyll.
Non intermittere, id eſt, continuare, not to ceaſſe.
Non vnum intermittit diem, quin veniat, he faileth not one daie, but that he cometh, he commeth euery daie duelp.
Iter non intermittere, to continue on his iourney ſtyll.
Tui mentionem intermitti non ſinit, he ſpeaketh of you alwaie, or he will not ſuffre you to be forgotten
Opus intermittere, to leaue of or geue ouer ones woorke for a whyle.
Non intermittit cælum niteſcere, the weather is alwaie faire and clere.
Nec diem nec noctem intermittit, he ceaſſeth or reſteth neyther daie nor nyght.
Conſuetudinem intermittere, to forbeare familiaritie or reſorte.
Officium intermittere, to be ſlacke in dooeyng ones duetie.
Intermiſſus, a, um, leat paſſe for a tyme.
Intermiſſa tecta, houſes ſtandyng aſunder, or one from an other.
Intermiſſus, us, m. ge. a letting paſſe, a pauſyng.
Intermiſſio, ônis, f. ge a ceaſſyng, a diſcontinuyng, a pauſyng, a vacation from a wooꝛke or labour for a tyme.
Sine vlla intermiſſione, without ceaſſyng
Intermiſſionem facere alicui, To ceaſſe from a thyng, or to geue it ouer for a whyle.
Intermiſſio literarum, whan one ceaſſeth for a certaine ſpace, and writeth no letters.
Intermorior, mortuus ſum, intérmori, to periſhe or die vtterly, to die as a thyng is dooeyng. ſometyme to be loſte, caſte awaie, or nothyng eſteemed.
Intermoriuntur officia, friendelp pleaſures be loſte, or vtterly forgotte.
Intermortuæ conciones, id eſt, languidæ, without ſpirite or lyfe, halfe deade.
Intermortuam memoriam renouare, To renewe the memoꝛie of one that was vtterly forgotten.
Intermorui mores, coꝛrupte and naughtie maners.
Intermorturus, a, um, as it were halfe deade halfe alyue, at the poynete to die, paſte hope of lyfe.
Intermundium, dij, of inter, and mundus: as, Inter columnium of Inter and Columna.
Intermurâlis, le, that is betwene two walles.
Internaſcor, nâſceris, nâſci, to growe or ſpringe vp amonge or betweene.
Internâtus, a, um, that is growen or ſpronge vp amonge or betweene.
Internecinus, a, um, pertaynyng to the ſlaughter or diſtruction of a great meyny.
Bellum internecinum, a mortall warre to the vtter deſtruction of one of the parties.
Internecio and internicio, ônis, f. g an vniuerſall ſlaughter, a kyllyng, a ſlaeyng.
Ad internecionem cæſi, well neere all ſlayne, fewe lefte alyue.
Intérneco, aui, are, to ſlea all at ones, to kyll a great multitude together.
Internecto, nexui, néctere, to knytte or tie together.
Intermidifico, âui, âre, to make the neſt betweene or amonge.
Intérnigrans, antis, beyng ſomewhat blacke.
Intermiteo, intérnites, nitui, nitére, to ſhyne or be bryght among or betweene.
Internodium, dij, neu. gene. and ſometyme Internodius, dij, maſc gen. a iopnte in a mans fynger or legge, the ſpace betwene two iopntes or knottes.
Interno ſco, nóui, ſcere, to knowe a thyng amõg other thynges, to diſcerne from other.
Fures internoſcere non poſſunt, they can not deterne theues from other men.
Internúncio, âui, âre, to go in meſſage betwene.
Internúncius, cij, m. g. a meſſanger or meane betweene two perſones beyng at variaunce, or that goeth in meſſages betweene two.
Intérnus, a, um, that is within, or inwarde.
Intero, interis, intriui, intérere, to crumme in, to grate in or with other thynges.
Tute hoc intriſti, omne exedendum eſt, ſelfe doe, ſelfe haue. hote ſuppe hote ſwallow
Interordinium, nij, n. ge. a ſpace betweene two thynges, that be in a rewe or ordre.
Interpellâtio, ônis, f. ge a leat in a mans buſyneſſe, a diſturbance, and interruption, a calling on one, whan he is ſpeakyng or dooyng.
Interpellâtor, óris, m. ge a diſturbour or letter of other, that they maie not dooe theyr buſyneſſe, an interrupter.
Interpello, aui, are, to interrupte or let one that is ſpeakyng or dooyng anything, to diſturbe. a ſo to requyre, to aſke or demaunde.
Si interpellas, ego tacebo, if thow interrupte me, I will holde my peace.
Interpellare debitorem, id eſt, appellare, to requyre or demande his debt, to entre an action againſt his debtour.
Interpellare partam victoriam, id eſt, impedire, to hynder or leat.
Interpellare ſtuprum, To leat an aduoutrie that was intended.
Res interpellata, a mattier diſturbed and broken vp.
Interpel atus, a, um, interrupted, diſturbed, diſcontinued. ſometyme deſyred or intreated.
Interpenſiua, certayne pieces of tymber, cloues

bourdes, or sometyme stones, whiche are set thō the corners of the wall, to the endes of the rafters, to conueygh rayne water into the spoutes.

Interpensiui parietes, walles, whiche rise vpon an other wall, or flowre, and haue no foundacion in the grounde.

Intérplico, plicui, plicâre, to folde vp betweene.

Interpolátio, ônis, fœ. ge. newe dressyng or polishyng of thynges.

Vestimenta interpolata, garmentes newe dressed.

Interpolâtor, ôris, m. gene. and Interpolátrix, tricis, he or she that refresheth or dresseth olde thynges, and doeth make them seeme new.

Intérpolis, le, and Intérpolus, la, lum, renewed, refreshed, new dressed, new scoured or polished

Vestimenta intérpola, Garmentes newe dressed.

Intérpolo, aui, are, to renewe or refreshe any thynge, to polyshe trimme or decke, as it were made newe, to make freshe, as they do that sell olde stuffe in steede of newe, to dresse newe, as fullars dooe, to newe periette or whitelyme, to peynete newe where as olde peynetynge hath bene before. sometyme to purge or trie, as frankynsence is whan it is made.

Interpôno, sui, nere, to put or sette betwene, to resiste, to intermeddell, to myngle, to suborne.

Interponere fidem publicam, to promyse vpō the credence and consent of all the people, to geue a saulfe conducte.

Quid interponerem tuæ audaciæ? what shuld I set to lear thy presumpcion or boldnesse?

Interponere aquam, To myngle water with wyne.

Authoritatem interponere, by his authorite to commaunde a thyng to be dwen or not to be dooen.

Accusatorem interponere, to suborne and set vp an accuser.

In aliquam rem fidem suam interponere, to promyse and bynde hym selfe vpon his faieth and credite for the assuraunce of a thyng.

Suum iudicium interponere, To speake or geue his iudgement in a mattier.

Iusiurandum interponere, To auowe with an othe.

Moram interponere, To deferre, to delaie, to prolonge, to driue of a mattier.

Nomen alicuius in re aliqua interponere, To set ones name in a thyng for a colour or fraud.

Interponere postulatum, To make requeste, or to proffre conditions of peace, to the entent, that his ennemies shoulde not prepare agaynst hym.

Se interponere, to intermeddill.

Me nihil interpono, I meddill nothyng in the mattier.

Operam suam pro aliquo interponere, To trauaile or dooe the best he can for a man.

Interpósitus, a, um, sette or put betweene, also myngled.

Diebus aliquot interpositis, after a litell whyle.

Interpósitus, us, ma. gen. a puttyng or settyng betweene.

Interpositio, ônis, f. ge. a puttyng betweene, an interlaynyng.

Interpremo, pressi, premere, to stop or close in.

Interpres, prétis, om. gene. an interpreter, an expounder, a translater. also a sticklar betweene two, whiche are at variaunce, a medyatour, a meane, a truche man. sometyme a soothsayer or diuinour.

Interpretaméntum, ti, n. ge. and Interpretátio, onis, fœ. ge. an interpretation or translacion. sometyme a coniecture or iudgement.

Interpretâtus, a, um, expounded, declared, interpreted.

Intérpretor, âris, âri, to interprete, to expoune, to declare, to translate. also to iudge or esteme.

Virtutem ex consuetudine vitæ interpretémur, leat vs iudge the vertue of the persone by his custome of lyuyng.

In bonam partem interpretari, To take it in good parte.

Peruerse interpretari, to meane thowdly: or rather to take a thyng yll.

Interpretari somnium, to expoune a dreame.

Quum huius verba interpretor, as farre as I can gather by this mans woordes.

Interpunctus, a, um, distincted with poynctes.

Interpunctum, ti, n. g. a poincte, a distinccion.

Interpúnctio, ônis, f. g. idem.

Interpurgo, aui, are, to purge.

Interputo, áui, âre, to cutte betweene, to cutte of rounde, to prune trees.

Interquiesco, quiéui, escere, to rest or pause in dooyng a thyng.

Interrádo, rási rádere, to scrape about: also to polyshe, to kyle.

Interrásile, that whiche is plaine betwixt two partes, grauen or imbosed.

Interrasilis, le, scraped, polyshed, kyed.

Intérrex, régis, masc. gene. he that ruleth in the meane tyme betwene the ceassyng of the authorite of one principal gouernour, by death or other wyse, vntyll an other be elected into the same office.

Interregnum, ni, n. gene. the saied meane tyme of gouernaunce or rule.

Inire interregnum, to take vpon hym the rule or gouernaunce after the death of a prince, vntyll an other be chosen.

Intérritus, a, um, not feared, not abashed.

Intérrogo, áui, âre, to demaunde a question, to aske: sometyme to accuse, to appeale.

Interrogari legibus, to be tried by examinacion, that they had offended agaynst the lawes.

Interrogátio, ônis, f. g. a question or demaunde.

Interrogatiúncula, læ, f. g. the diminutiue.

Interrumpo, rúpi, rúmpere, to breake in the mid-

des,

bes, to interrupte or leat one that is speakyng.
Ordinem interrumpere, to confounde.
Colloquia interrumpere, to interrupte men that be talkyng.
Interrúptus, a, um, disturbed, broken in the middel, interrupted, letted. also discontinued.
Longis interuallis intertrupta consuetudo, fas miliariter discontinued a longe space.
Interruptis vocibus loqui, to speake as one dooeth that sobbeth or weepeth.
Interruptum & continuatum, contrary.
Interrupte, by stoppes.
Interscálmium, mij, n. g. the space betweene the ores in a bote or galey.
Interscapilium, lij, n. g. the space betweene the shoulders vnder the neche.
Interscindo, intérscidi, dere, to cut in the myddes.
Interscríbo, scripsi scribere, to write betwene, to interline.
Intérseco, aui, are, to cut in the middell, to stop in speakyng, as one did cut of his woordes
Intersectio, ónis, fœm. gen. a cuttyng of in the middell.
Intersépio, intersépis, sepsi, pire, to diuide in the middell with some closure.
Interspta, the gristyll, whiche maketh partition betweene the nosethrilles.
Interseptus, a, um, stopped, closed, shutte.
Iter interceptum, a waie stopped.
Intérsero, sérui, sérere, to put betweene, to mingle.
Intérsero, seui, sertre, to sowe, sette, plante or grosse betweene, or in the middes.
Intérsono, ui, are, to make a noyse in the middes or betweene.
Interspiro, áui, áre, to breath betwene, to vent.
Interspirátio, ónis, f. g. a breathyng betweene, a venting.
Sine interspiratione, with out fetching of breath.
Interstérno, stráui, stérnere, to strawe betwene, or throwe thynges betweene.
Interstíngo, stinxi, stingere, to quenche out.
Interstinctus, a, um, distincte, diuided, marked here and there, pricked in diuers places.
Interstitium, tij, n. g. a distance or space betwene.
Interstitium lunæ, the space betwene the olde moone and the new.
Interstitio, ónis, f. g. a ceasyng, a vacation, a pausyng.
Interstrépo, strépui, strépere, to make a noyse among other.
Interstringo, strinxi, stringere, idem quod Stringo.
Intersum, looke Inter est.
Intertextus, a, um, wouen or wrought betwene, or tinseld, as cloth of tinsell or baudekyn.
Intertignium, nij, n. g. the space betwene two rafters or two other beames or plankes in building.
Intertingo, tinxi, tingere, to dip here and there.
Interstruo, struxi, strúere, to loigne diuers thynges together.
Intértrahio, traxi, trahere, to drawe out.
Intertrigo, ginis, f. g. gallyng in a man or beaste by long goyng, ridyng, or rubbyng of one thyng agaynst an other.
Intertrimentum, ti, n. g. the wast or losse of a thynge by wearyng or occupiyng, losse to both partes: also the refuse of golde or syluer, that is lost in the tryng.
Intertritúra, æ, f. g. idem.
Interturbo, aui, are, to trouble exceedyngly, to disturbe, to enterrupte.
Interturbátio, ónis, f. g. a disturbyng.
Intéruaco, áui, áre, to be vacant or voyde betweene.
Interuallum, li, n. g. the space betweene the stakes in makyng of trenches: and therof euery distaunce of tyme and place.
Annuum interuallum regni, the space of a yere whan there is no kyng.
Dare alicui interuallum soluendi, to geue one a respite or leysure to pate.
Interualla requietis habere, to haue dyuers tymes, wherein he maie reste, or bee at quiete and take ease.
Longo interuallo, after a longe space of tyme that a thyng hath not bene.
Interuallis moueri, to bee moued at sundrie tymes with pause betwene.
Cur ex tanto interuallo rem desuetam vsurparent: why shoulde they vsurpe a thynge, that hath not ben accustomed so longe time?
Ne interuallo quidem facto, makyng no delaie, without any tarying.
Interuallâtus, a, um, the adiective.
Interuallata febris, a feuer that leaueth a man, and cometh after agayne.
Interuello, velli, or uulsi, vellere, to pluche vp here and there.
Interuénio, intérueni, uéni, ueuire, to come in the meane whyle, to be present amonge other, to come vpon one sodeinly as he is doyng a thyng, to make meane to one for a man.
Iræ interuenium, variaunce and debate falleth now and than betweene theym,
Interuentus, us, m. g. a comyng betweene, a comyng sodeynly vpon men, as they be doyng or speakyng.
Interuentor, óris, m. g. he that cometh sodeinsly vpon men, and letteth theym. sometyme a suretee.
Interueniens, entis, that cometh betwene. somes tyme that floweth or renneth betwene. somes tyme that lyeth or is situate betwene.
Interuénium, nij, n. g. the space betweene the veines in the earth.
Interuerto, uerti, uertere, to take awaie craftely, to conueigh awaie falsely that was lent to one, or committed into his handes. sometyme for Subuertere, or Euertere, to tourne vp sette

downe, to abolyſhe, to deſtroie. ſometyme for Decoquere, to conſume and ſpende riottouſly. Interuertere aliquem, Interuertere aliquem re aliqua, and Interuertere rem aliquam.

Interuigilo, aui, are, to lie wakynge nowe and than.

Interuireo, téruires, uirere, to be greene among other colours.

Interuiſo, uiſi, uiſere, to viſite amonge, or nowe and than.

Intérula, læ, f. g. a ſhyrt or ſmocke.

Interundo, aui, are, to diſtincte a thing, as it were with waues of water.

Intéruomo, uómui, uómere, to poure or caſte out among other thynges.

Interuſúrium, ri, n. ge the vſe or commoditee of a thyng in the meane tyme, or vſurie that riſeth in the meane tyme.

Inteſtábilis, le, that by the lawe can make no teſtamẽt, or that can not bee taken for a witneſſe. alſo infamous, not to be beleued. ſometyme it ſignifieth deteſtable.

Inteſtatò, the aduerbe, without makynge of teſtament.

Inteſtátus, a, um, that dieth without makyng any teſtament, inteſtate. alſo that dieth makynge none heire by teſtamẽt. alſo one out of credẽce, whom no man will take for a witneſſe: ſometyme not commicte with witneſſes.

Inteſtina, órum, n. gen. the bowels, or inwarde part of man, or other thing liuyng, the entrailes

Inteſtinus, a, um, that belongeth to the inward partes, or that is all within.

Inteſtinum bellum, where people dooe warre within theyr owne realme.

Inteſtinum odium, hate with hert and mind, mortall hatred, priuie and ſecrete grudge, great and ſpitefull malyce longe boyne in mynde.

Inteſtinum opus, The inwarde buildynge of tymber and parget, ſeelyng with wainescotte, topgnyng woorke.

Inteſtina peſtis, a great and daungerous conſpiracie.

Inteſtina diſcordia, a ciuile diſcoyde.

Inteſtinum, ni, n. g. or Inteſtinus, ni, maſ. gen. a bowell, a gutte.

Intexo, texui, texere, to enterlace, to weaue in, to knitte in, to folde in, to platte with other thynges.

Intexere aliquem in dialogum, To bryngе in one ſpeakyng in a dialogue.

Intimus, intima, um, moſt inwarde, moſt ſecrete, alſo he whom a man moſte ſpecially fauoureth.

Intimus illi ſum, I am one of his heeryt frẽdes.

Intimus eſt eorum conſilijs, He is chiefe of their counſeyle, or he is of theyr priuie and ſecrete counſaile.

Odium intimum, malyce or grudge deepely rooted in ones ſtomake, mortall hate.

Intime, verate inwardly, from the bottome of the herte, verate affectually.

Intimo, intimas, aui, are, to ſhewe, to ſignifie, to denounce.

Intimari, ſometyme for Ingredi, to enter in.

Intinctus, us, m. g. ſauce.

Intingo, xi, ere, to depe as one dooeth his fauger into ſyrope.

Intingere calamum, to put his penne in to the inke.

Intolerábilis, le, intollerable, that can not be ſuffered or borne.

Intolerabiliter, intollerablie.

Intolerandus, a, um, idem quod Intolerabilis.

Intólerans, antis, vnpacient, that can not ſuffer or beare, impotent.

Intolerantiſsima laboris corpora, bodies that can ſuffer no labour or hardneſſe.

Intoleranter, vnpacientlyy, ſo that no man can abyde it.

Intolerantia, æ, f. g. impatience.

Intondeo, tondi, dere, to clyp or ſheare rounde about.

Intono, intonas, tonui, are, to thunder, to make a rumblyng. And by tranſlacion, to ſpeake dehementlyy with great perſeuerance and ſtomacke.

Intonſus, a, um, not ſhorne, not clypped, not notted.

Intorqueo, intórques, ſi, quẽre, to thruſte in by throwynge of a darte, or other ſuche thyng. Alſo to tourne or wynde in, to folde or wrap rounde about a thyng.

Intorquere mentum, To wrythe or wreſte the chynne.

Intorquere telum in aliquem, to hurle a dart at one.

Intortus, a, um, tourned or wynded in, wrinckled, crooked, wrapped about. ſometyme obſcure, ambiguouſe, intricate.

Intorti capilli, curled heare.

Intorta cauda, a crooked or wrinckled tayle.

Oratio intorta, a darke maner of ſpeache, a crabbed or obſcure ſtyle.

Intortum bruſcum, id eſt criſpum.

Intra, within, ſometyme amonge.

Intra famam, leſſe than the opinion that men haue.

Intra modum, leſſe than a meane, ſhorte of a meane.

Intra cubiculum, id eſt in cubiculo.

Intra calendas, id eſt in calendis.

Intra quatuor annos, within leſſe than the ſpace of. iiii. yeres.

Intra legem epulari, To beſtowe leſſe vpon a banket, than is permitted by the lawe.

In interiori epiſtola ſcribis, you write in the myddle of your letter.

Intractábilis, le, intractable, vnruly.

Intractátus, a, um, not handled, not tamed, not broken, wylde.

Intrárius, a, um, idem quod intimus.

Intrarius amicus, a ſpeciall friende.

Intrâtus, a, um, entred into. Rarum.

Intrémo,

intrémo, intremis, ui, ere, to tremble greatly, to feare.
intremísco, miſcere, idem.
intrépidé, boldely, without feare.
intrépidus, a, um, nothynge afeerde, nothynge abaſhed.
intributio, ônis, f. g. a contribucion.
intrico, aui, are, to wrappe.
intrinſecus, within, on the inner parte, on the inſyde.
intritus, a, um, brayed in a mortar.
Intrita panis, bycade brayed with other thynges. Aqua intrita facta, bread or other thyng brayed with water.
intrita, æ. f. g. or Intritum, intriti, n. g. garlyche or other meate ſtamped or brayed in a morter, tyne morter. ſometyme earthe that bryche or tyle is made of. It is taken of Varro, for the lome or clape that men graffe with. Or after Feroalbus, for the dregges of wyne.
intro, into a place.
Intro ad nos, into our houſe.
Intro ſpectare, to looke in.
intro, aui, are, to enter or goe in.
Intrare in familiaritatem, to enter into familiaritee.
Aedem & in ædem intrare.
Intrare in affectum, to enter or ſyncke into the affection or mynde.
introclúdo, ſi, ere, to ſhutte in.
introdo, dédi, âre, to enter or preaſe in, or to caſt in.
introduco, duxi, ere, to bryngе or leade in, to maintayne or holde an opinion in teachyng, to bryng in an aſſertion or doctrine.
Præſidium in oppidum introducere. Introducere ambitionem in ſenatum, id eſt Inducere.
Introducere conſuetudinem, To bryng in a cuſtome.
introductio, ônis, f. ge. a bryngyng in. Alſo an introduction or begynnyng of any thyng.
introéo, introis, iui, ire, to goe in.
Introire in vitam, to be borne, to enter into life.
Introire ad aliquem, to go into the hous to one.
introfero, tróttuli, ferre, to beare in.
introgrédior, eris, introgrédi, to go in.
introitus, us, m. g. a goyng in, an entraunce.
Introitus in cauſam, a begynnyng or entryng into a matter.
intromitto, miſi, ere, to leat in.
Intromittere mares ad feminas, to putte the males to the females.
introrſum, or introrſus, into, within, on the inner parte.
introrumpo, rúpi, rúmpere, to breake in, to enter in by violence.
introſpicio, tróſpicis, ſpexi, ſpicere, to looke in, to ſee diligently, to vew, to conſider erneſtly.
introuoco, aui, are, to call in.
intrúdo, trúſi, ere, to thruſte in violently.
Intubum, or intubus, looke Intybum.

Intúeor, éris, intúitus ſum, éri, to beholde, to looke vpon, to take heede.
Intento animo aliquid intueri, to conſyder a thyng in ones mynde attentyuely.
Intueri aliquem, and in aliquem. Intueri in ſummos homines. To beholde and conſyder the lyfe and maners of the moſt noble perſons.
Seipſum intueri, To looke vppon his owne faultes.
Intúitus, us, m. g. a beholdyng or lokyng vpon.
Intumeo, intumes, túmui, tumére, and Intumeſco, meſcere, to ſwell, to ryſe vp, to be puffed vp, to bee ſomewhat hyghe, to ſwell for anger.
Intumeſcere alicui, id eſt, iraſci.
Intumeſcens locus, a place ſomewhat ryſyng in hyeyght.
Intumulâtus, a, um, not buryed, not layed in graue.
Intuor, eris, intûtus, or intúitus ſum, intui, to ſee, to beholde, antiquum.
Inturbâtus, a, um, not diſturbed, not troubled.
Intúrbidus, a, um, not troublous or buſy.
Inturis, idem quod Capparis.
Intus, in a place, ſometyme from within.
Dic me rogare, vt aliquis intus prodeat, ſaie that I deſyre one to come foorth to me.
Intus euocabo aliquem foras, I will call one foorthe.
Intus domum noſtram, for Intra.
Intus in crumena, in my purſe.
Hic intus, here within.
Intus domiſ, at home and within the doores.
Intus ſibi cauére, prouerbialiter, ſpoken of theym that ſtudie onely for theyr owne vſe.
Intus, ſometyme for Intro.
Intuſium, idem quod inducium.
Intûtus, a, um, vnſure, not in ſafegarde, not out of daunger, not kepte, not defended.
Quouſq; cuntando rempublicam intûtam patiemini? howe long prolongeyng the tyme wyll you ſuffer the common weale in ieoperdy?
Intybáceus, a, um, or Intubaceus, of cichorie or endyue.
Intybum, intybi, n. g or Intybus, bi, m g. or f. g. ſemeth to be the generall name of all kyndes of endyue and Suckorie. Yet Dioſcorides diuideth it into. ii. kyndes, the one wylde, the other, whiche is ſowen, and of that alſo he maketh ii. ſorte. o, the one with a broade leafe, whiche I take to bee the endyue, the other with a narrow leafe, whiche I take for the comnune & garden cichorie. that whiche is wilde, hath alſo ii. kyndes, the one called Succorie or hardewes, and the other Dent de leon.
Inuado, ſi, ere, to inuade, to enter, to apprehend, to aſſayle.
Cum ferro in aliquẽ inuadere, to renne vpon one with a ſworde.
Conſulatum inuadere, To take vpon hym a conſulſhyp by vnlawfull power or violence.
In fortunas hominum inuadere, to take mens

goodes wrongefully from them, to robbe, to pyll, to vse extorcion, and rauen.

Biduo tria milia stadiorum inuadit, he goeth.

Capillos alicuius inuadere, To leape to one and pull hym by the heare.

Inuade viam, go on thy waie.

Tanta libido inuaserat, suche a fantasie came in theyr brayne, or suche a desyre came vpon theim, or they were so desyrouse.

Eum morbus inuasit grauis, he was attached with a greuouse sykenesse.

Bellum inuadere, id est, incipere.

Inuadere collum alicuius, To leape in ones necke.

Ea inuasit homines habendi cupido, suche a couetousenesse fell or began to reigne among men, or entred into the hertes of men.

Tantus terror inuaserat, so great a feare came vpon theim.

In arcem causæ inuadere, To enter into the chyefe poynct of the mattier, and there as the effecte of the mattier resteth.

Inuáleo, inuales, lui, lere, and Inualesco, scere, to wax strong, to bee confyrmed or stablysshed, to growe in vse. Some tyme to become weake, to growe out of vse.

Inualuit consuetudo, it grewe to a custome or vse, or a custome is taken vp or growen in vse.

Inualentia, æ. f. g. idem quod Inualetúdo.

Inualetúdo, inis, fœ. ge. feblenesse, weakenesse, sickenesse.

Inuálidus, a, um, feble, weake, impotent, of litle force or vertue, not valiaunt and stronge.

Inuéctio, ônis, f. g. a bryngyng or conueyghing in. Also inueyghyng or speakyng vehemently agaynst a thyng.

Inuectiuus, a, um, inuective, that belongeth to inueyghyng, or speakyng agaynst.

Inuectitius, a, um, idem.

Inuectiuæ orationes, orations made agaynst one, reprouyng his maners and lyuyng.

Inuectus, us, mascu. gene. a bryngyng or conueyghynge in.

Inuectus, a, um, caried or brought in.

Inueho, inuehis, uexi, here, to carie in a thyng, to carie a thyng into a place.

Inuehebant se hostes, the enemies preased in vpon theim.

Inuéhor, éris, inuehi, depon. to rebuke one vehemently, to rate, to raple, and with violente and sore woordes to inueygh against one.

Equo inuehi, to be on horse backe to ryde.

Flumine inuehi, to rowe or saple.

Inuectus portum, for in portum.

Inuenditus, a, um, not solde.

Inuénio, inuenis, uéni, ire, to fynde a thynge which a man seeketh for, to inuent or imagine, to knowe or trie out, to get, to obteyne.

Inuenitur apud authores, & in authoribus, it is redde in authours, or it is founde written in authours.

Inuenire aditum, to fynde the meane to ryse or haue accesse.

Certum inueniri non poterat, the certainte or trueth coulde be knowen by no meanes.

Quod labore inuenerit, id est parauerit, that he hath gotten by his labour and trauayle

Nomen inuenire nouum, to get a new name.

Nomen latinum non inuenit, it neuer hadde name in latine.

Obtrectatores inuenire, To be yll spoken of by naughtie tongues.

Salutem fuga inuenire, By flyght to escape saufe.

Inueneris, ex me quidem nunq̃ fies certior, enquire or aske of whom thou wylt, thou shalt neuer knowe it of me as long as thou lyuest.

Hoc mali non pridem inuéni, id est, intellexi, sensi, It is not long sens that I haue perceyned this displeasure.

Inueni quod agam, I haue mucked, or I haue bethought me what to doo.

Finem non inuenit, It was not etched or ended. Laudem inuenire, to gette prayse or commendacion.

Inuenias vbi habitet, enquyre out where he dwelleth. Viam inuenire, to fynde a waie or meane.

Inuentárium, rii, n. g. an inuentorie.

Inuéntio, ônis, f. g. an inuention, a fyndyng.

Inuentiuncula, æ, f. g. an inuencion.

Inuentor, óris, m. g. a fynder out, an inuentour, or fyrst authour.

Inuentrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.

Inuentum, i, n. g. an inuention or deuise.

Inuentus, us, m. g. idem quod Inuentio.

Inuentus, a, um, founde out.

Inuentum reddere, to fynde out.

Inuento est opus, it muste be founde out.

Inuenustè, vnpleasantly.

Inuenustus, a, um, vnpleasant, without grace.

In verba iurare, to bee sworne as princes counsaylours and seruantes be sworne vnto them. also to doo fealtee.

Inuerecundus, a, um, vnchast, without shame, impudent. Inuerecunda frons, id est, perfricta, without shame.

Inuergo, verxi, ere, to encline, to poure in.

Inuérsio, ônis, f. g. a tournyng in and out, tournyng of the wrong syde forwarde.

Inuersum, in numbre and order.

Inuérsus, a, um, tourned in and out, tourned backewarde.

Inuersa verba, woordes tourned backewarde, as Vola, for Lauo.

Consuetudo inuersa, a custome chaunged cleane contrary.

Inuerto, ti, tere, to tourne in, to tourne by syde downe, to tourne in and out after the vulgare speeche, Properly to tourne euery thyng contrary to the ryght fourme and facion.

Inuertere verba, to bryng out woordes, so that

wee

wee speake one thyng for an other.
Ad locum annulum inuertere, To turne the ringe againe in to his place.
Nego iura aliquod inuertere, To disturbe a matter, and tourne it vpside downe.
Inuertere ordinem, to doo or saie a thyng backewarde.
Inuertere scrobes oleis, To dygge places to plant olyues in.
Quam se cito inuerterit? Howe quickly hath he tourned or changed hym selfe?
nuespera scere, to waxe nyght.
nuestes, stium, m. gen. ponge chyldren without heare, or after some, they that be vnarmed.
nuestigabilis, le, that maye not bee founde with sekyng.
nuestigátio, ônis, fœ. g. a serchenge or sekyng out, a tracynge.
nuestigator, tóris, m ge. one that maketh diligente serche or enquirie for or of a thyng.
nuestigo, aui, are, to seeke or fynde out by the steppes and print of the feete, as hunters doo, to trace. And by translation, to make diligente serche of or for a thyng, to enquire.
Vbi nuestigem, where maie I fynde whiche way he went?
Quærendo nuestigari possit, By diligente searchenge and seekyng, it may be found out.
Diligenter de aliquo nuestigare, to make diligente serche and enquirie for one.
nuestio, ire, to adorne or garnysche a thyng, to trymme.
nuestis, ste, that hath no heare or bearde, idem quod impubis.
Inueterasco, scere, to waxe of force or strength, to bee confirmed by long vse, to growe in custome also worne out, almost consumed. somtyme to be longe in a place.
Inueterati, olde shewes or vnthryftes, men waxed olde in vnthryfty iuuenall.
Inueterátio, ônis, f. ge. the growyng of a thynge in vse by longe custome.
Inueterátus, a, um, cõfirmed by long vse, growen in custome, olde, auncient.
Inuétero, aui, are, to kepe tyll it be olde or stale, to growe in vse, or be establysshed by long custome.
Inueterauit hæc opinio, This opinion hath been long in mens myndes.
Inueterauit consuetudo, a custome is taken vp or growen in vse.
Quorum nomen inueterauit hominum famæ & sermonibus, whose name hath bene of long tyme renoumed, & of reputation among men.
Inuicem, together, one the other. also for per vices, one after an other, by course somtyme for be warde, or contrario, againe on the other name thoone for thy parte or my parte.
Dyd not forsligunt, they loue one an other.
Inuicti urbanas, inuicem rusticas scribe, and thanne ye knowest the affayres of the cuntre, for thy parte againe, wryte what is dooen in the countrete.
Inuicem crimen intentare, To laye one to an others charge.
Inuicem obstant, They leat one an other.
Loquamur inuicem, leat vs speake one after an other by course.
Inuictus, a, um, valyant, myghty, that can not be ouercome or vanquished.
Inuictum se à labore præstare, not to be ouercome with labour and peyn, not to be werred.
Inuidentia, æ, f. ge. greke to beholde or here that an other man prosspereth.
Inuideo, inuides, uidi, ére, to haue enuy at an others prosperitee, to hate, somtyme to disdeygne. also to see inwardly or through a thynge. sometyme to denie a thyng to one: as, Natura inuidit oleum Africæ.
Inuideo tibi doctrinam, I haue enuy at thy learnyng.
Inuidebant omnes mihi, euerye one hadde grudge and enuy at me.
Honorem alicui, and honori alicuius inuidere, To be greued with the honour and aduancement of an other.
In eo, cui inuidetur, the impersonall.
Inuideor, the passiue.
Inuidetur, the impersonall.
Inuidia, æ, f. gen. enuy, hatrede, yll wylle, grudgeyng, the yll byuite or opinion that the people haue of one, despite.
Inuidia facti sui, The displeasure of his acte or attemptate, or the deede wherof he was enuied or hated.
Inuidiam conciture alicui, to byyng one in hatred or yll opinion.
Facere inuidiam, idem.
Inuidia temporum, id est iniuria, malignitas.
Quærere inuidiam in aliquem, to seeke meanes to byyng one in hatred and yll wyll.
Inuidiam regiæ largitionis, for hatred and despite of the kynges prodigalitee.
Cumulare sibi inuidiam, To purchase hatred and displeasure.
Habere inuidiam, to bee hated or enuyed, to be odious or displeasaunt.
In inuidia esse, idem.
Rapere, trahere, adducere in inuidiam, To make one hated and maligned, or to haue the yll will and displeasure of men.
Vertere inuidiam alicuius rei in alterum, To tourne the blame, hate, or displeasure of a thyng to an other.
Conferre inuidiam mortis alicuius in alterũ, to make one hated for the deathe of a man.
Flagrare, or conflagrare inuidia, to be greatly spited or hated.
Inuidiã crudelitatis ex re aliqua colligere, to be noted & taken for a cruell persone for doyng of a thyng. to bee hated or haue yll will or displeasure of men for his crueltee in any thynge.

Inuidiæ esse alicui, to cause that one is hated or enuied.
Inuidiola, æ, f. g. a litteil enuy or hatred.
Inuidiosè, enuiously, odiously, spitefully.
Inuidiôsus, a, um, enuious, sometyme enuied, or odious, hated, spited.
Inuidiosa res, a thynge that bredeth enuy or hatred. Inuidiosum iudicium, a iudgemente or opinion, wherof men haue an yll opinion, or wherwith men be displeased or discontented.
Inuidiosum nomen, an odious name.
Inuidiosum ad bonos, or apud bonos, That is odious to good men, that men of honestee doo hate.
Putabant absentis damnationem multo inuidiosiorem fore, they thought that his condemnation wold be muche more odious and displeasant, because it was in his absence.
Inuidus, inuida, um, that hath enuie, that enuieth, enuyous.
Inuigilo, aui, are, to haue watche of a thynge, or to late watche, to watche diligently, to care, to take good heede.
Inuinus, a, um, that neuer drinketh wyne.
Inuiolabilis, le, that can not be violated or broken.
Inuiolatè, purely, uncorruptely.
Inuiolâtus, a, um, not violated, not corrupted, pure, not hurte.
Inuisitâtus, a, um, not visited.
Inuiso, uisi, sere, to goe to see, to visite.
Ad eum inuiso, I go to hym to see.
Domum alicuius inuisere, to visite, to come to ones house to see hym.
Inuisus, a, um, neuer seene, also hated or odious, that we can not abyde to see.
Inuisus deo, hated of god.
Inuisior, and Inuisissimus.
Inuitabilis, le, delectable, iocunde, pleasant.
Inuitâtio, ônis, f. g. and Inuitamentum, i, n. g. idem quod inuitatus.
Inuitatus, us, m. g. a biddyng or desyryng, an allurynge or prouokyng.
Inuitâtus, a, um, boden as to a feast or banket, desyred to come, allured, inuited
Inuito, aui, are, to bydde, to calle, to desyre to come, to allure, to entice. also to delite to fill the beally.
Inuitare & allectare.
Inuitare animos visu, to delyte and recreate mens myndes by seeyng it.
Inuitare ad cœnam, to byd or desyre to come to supper.
Domum aliquem inuitare, to desyre one to come home to his house.
Inuitare ad legendum, to allure.
Gloria inuitantur præclara ingenia, excellent wittes be allured with glorie.
Inuitare in hospitium, and hospitio, to desyre one to come to his house, and take suche fare and lodgeyng as he hath.
Inuitat genialis hyems, delyteth.
Inuitare aliquem poculis, to drynke to one.
Inuitare se in cœna, to drynke or quaffe largely.
Inuitare in prædam, to entice one to a grate pray.
Vomitiones inuitare, to prouoke vomite
Inuitè, inuitius, tissime, against ones will, vnwillyngly.
Inuitus, a, um, vnwillyng, or against ones will, by constrayne, against herte and wynde.
Inuita Minerua aliquid facere, to do a thyng against nature.
Inuitis omnibus, in spite of all theyr teethe, maugre theyr heades.
Inuitus facio, I doo it against my stomache.
Inuitus huius solutionis, not willyng that she should be paied.
Non inuitus, with a good wyll.
Inuius, inuia, um, lackyng a waie, or where any thyng can passe.
Inuia, places that can not be passed by.
Inûla, inulæ, f. g called Elenû. Helenacampana.
Inûltus, a, um, that is not punished, sometyme without ieoperdie, without hurt or danger.
Inumbro, aui, are, to make shadowe. sometyme it signifieth to defende.
Inuaco, aui, are, to catche as it were with an hoke.
Inundâtio, ônis, f. g. a floudde, a deluge.
Inundo, aui, are, to ouerflowe or surrounde.
Sanguine inundare, to ouerflowe in bloode, to be all full of bloode.
Inunctio, ônis, f. g. an annoynting.
Inungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt.
Inunguem to the point, perfectly.
Inuocâtus, a, um, not called, not bydden.
Inuôco, inuocas, âui, âre, to calle in, to call for helpe. also not to calle.
Inuocare subsidium, to desyre aide or succour.
In auxilium aliquem inuocare, to desyre or call vpon one to helpe hym.
Inuólito, aui, are, the frequentatyue of Inuolo.
Inuolo, inuolas, laui, lare, to steale away in ones hande, to late violent handes on one, to take in ones hande, to flee in, to enter in quickly.
Inuolare intro, to flee in.
Inuolare in aliquem, to leape or renne violently on one.
Vix me contineo, quin inuolem in capillum, I can vneth refreigne my selfe from fleyng vpon hym, to pulle hym by the heare.
Inuolare in possessionem, to take possession of a thyng hastily.
Inuolûcre, cris, a barbours clothe cast aboute a mans necke in shaupng
Inuolûcris, cre, and Inuolucer, cris, cre, that can not flee, not ready to flee.
Inuolûcrum, i, n. g. euery thyng which ens by to couer or wrappe an other thyng in, or the vt
Inuolucris simulationum tegi, euery thyng co
crafty couerynges of dissimulacy ion.
Inuoluo, uolui, ere, to wrappe, [illegible] ides, to th

ter, sometyme to platte. sometyme to put in.
Inuoluere se literis, to geue hym selfe wholly to study. Lykewise Otio se inuoluere.
inuolutus, a, m.g & Inuoluola, æ, f.g. a wooyme lyke a canker, whiche is on vines, and whan he is taken of, he wrappeth hym selfe rounde to gyther.
inuolutus, a, um, wrapped, folded in, couered.
Inuolutum bellum, warre, cloked vnder the name of peace.
inurbanè, vncurteysly, rudely, homely, after no maner of gentyll lore.
inurbanus, a, um, vncurteyse, rude, homely in maners, without honest ciuilitee.
inurgeo, es, ursi, gère, to thrust, to force.
inuito, aui, are, to plunge and washe theym selues in water as geese and duckes doo.
inuro, ussi, ere, to marke a thynge with an hotte yron, to enamell or woorke with fyre.
Inurere alicui notam censoriam, to bringe to one a notable reproche, to put to a notable rebuke.
Inurere infamiam alicui, to bryng vp a sclaunder on one, whiche will neuer be laied.
Leges inurere, to make lawes to the perpetuall dishonour of a weale publike.
Inurere dolorem, to put to great peyne and sorowe.
Inurere famam superbiæ, to make one to bee noted for a proude persone.
inusitatè, and Inusitatò, strangely, not after the accustomed facion.
inusitatus, a, um, not wonte, newe, straunge.
inustus, a, um, bourned in, marked with an hot yron.
inutilis, le, vnprofitable.
inutilitas, atis, f. g. vnprofitablenesse.
inutiliter, vnprofitably.
Inuuium, a towne in Almayne, called Insprough.
Inuulnerâtus, a, um, not wounded.
Inuus, is the rusticall god of the Paynyms, called also Pan.

I ANTE O.

IO, an interiection, signifying sometyme greefe, as in Tibullo. Vrorio, Oh, I burne. sometyme exceedyng gladnesse, as in Ouidio. Dicite io Paean.
Io, the daughter of Inachus.
Iocinalis, the herbe called also Onobrychis.
Ioannes, a proper name of hebrue, and signifieth the grace of god.
Ioannes Baptista, sonne of Zacharias, and Elisabeth, of the trybe of Leui, was sanctified before he was borne, & declared by an angell, that his name should be Iohn. And because his father dyd not foorthwith beleue it, he was speecheles vntyll the eyght day after the byrth of the chylde, and that he had wryten in tables, his name is Iohn: than was his mouth opened, & he spake glorifying god, & made thã the psalme: Benedictus dominus deus israel. This Iohn was of suche perfection & holinesse, that our Sauioure Christe testified of hym, that he went in the spirite and trouthe of Helias the prophete: but yet was he more than a prophete, and the messanger, prompted by the prophete Malachias, that god wolde sende, which shulde prepare the way before hym. Semblably Iohn testified of Christ, that he was the true lyght that lyghteth euery man, that cometh into the worlde, and that he was in the worlde, and the worlde was made by hym, and that he bare recorde, that he was the soonne of God. Iohn lyued in wylderneesse, his garment was of camelles heares, his girdell of a skyn about his loynes, his meate Locustæ and hony of the woodes. He baptised onely in water, teachyng repentance and the approchyng of the kyngedome of heauen. But because he saied to Herode, it was not lefull for hym to haue his brothers wyfe, he was by hym put in prisone, and fynally at the petition of the daughter of Herodiades, who daunced before hym (by the persuasion of Herodias, who was his brothers wyfe) his head was striken of, and in a dishe brought by the maiden vnto hir mother in open banket. Iosephus antiquitatum li. 18. calleth hym a verey good man, who commanded the Iewes to labour to geat vertue, to obserue Iustice amonge them selues, to keepe true religion towarde God & by baptisme to ioigne togyther in one. also he saieth, that many men thoughte, that in the battayle betweene Herode and Aretha, by the iust vengeance of god, for puttynge Iohn Baptiste to death, the hoste of Herode was vtterly destroied. He was borne before Christ carnally monethes, and was put to death before Christ suffred his passion, one yere.
Ioannes, apostle and Euangelist, sonne of Zebedæus, brother of James the apostle, called the more, was of Christ moste tenderly beloued, and in tyme of the emperour Domitian, was exiled into Pathmos, where he wrate the Apocalypsis. After the death of Domitian, in the tyme of Nertinar, he returned to Ephesum, and there remaynyng vnto the tyme of Traiane, he rayled many churches, dyd set theym in order, and beyng of great age, dyed lxvii. yeres after the passion of Christe, as Sophronius writeth, and was buryed at Ephesum. Polycrates, an ancient and holy bysshop in Asia, in his epistle to Victor, bysshop of Rome, writeth in this wyse: Also Iohn, whiche layde his head vpon our lordes breast, who was the chiefe priest, and ware the pontificall plate or table, martyr and doctour of the churche, slept at Ephesum. He wrate his gospell last of all the Euangelistes in the last ende of his yfe, wherin he declareth the diuinite of our sauiour,

moze

more than any of the other, whiche by the holy goſt was reſerued vnto hym.

Iocaſta, was daughter of Creon, and firſte wife of Laius kynge of Thebes, after whoſe deth ſhe beyng ignorant, maried Oedipus hir naturall ſoonne. After that hir ſonnes Polynices & Etheocles, whiche ſhe had by Oedipus had one ſlayne the other in battayle, ſhe alſo kylled hir ſelfe.

Iocátio, ónis, fœ. g. a merp ieſtyng, a thyng ſpoken in bourde.

Iocans, antis, om. g. that ſpeaketh a thyng merily, ieſtyng, booꝛdyng.

Iochabella, the name of Moyſes mother.

Ióco, and iocoſé, in ſpoꝛte, merily, in game, in ieſte, in bourde.

Neſcio, hæc ioco an ſerio dicat, I can not tell whether he ſpeaketh theſe thynges in game oꝛ in earneſt.

Iocor, âris, âri, to ſpeake merily oꝛ in diſpoꝛte, to ſpeake in ieſte, to booꝛde.

Iocóſus, a, um, & ioculáris, re, mery, ſpoꝛtfull, pꝛouoꝛyng mypthe.

Iocoſus homo, a pleaſant and mery man full of ieſtes.

Ioculárius, a, um, that is ſpoken in ieſte, a ſpoꝛtyng matter.

Iocularium malum, a ſhꝛewd ſpoꝛting matter.

Ioculáriter, merily, in ieſte, in waye of ſpoꝛte and bourdyng.

Ioculátor, óris, m. ge. a ieſter, one that ſpeaketh merily and in booꝛde.

Ióculans, antis, idem quod Iocans.

Ióculus, li, m. g. a lyttell ſpoꝛte oꝛ mypthe.

Iocus, ci, m. g. plu. ioci, oꝛ ioca, a merye woꝛde, diſpoꝛte, ieſte in woꝛdes.

Iohel, a pꝛophete boꝛne in Bethon, in the lande of Rubim, he pꝛophecied muche of Hieruſalem, and finall concluſion af Gentiles.

Iol, a citee of Numidia.

Iólaus, the ſonne of Iphiclus, of whom the peoꝛple of Sardinia were named Iólenſes.

Iolcos, a towne of Theſſaly.

Iöle, the daughter of Euritus, kynge of Ieto lia, whom Hercules loued ſo muche, that he ſerued hir in a womans apparayle, and ſpanne on a dyſtaffe.

Ion, a ſtone of violet colour. alſo the name of a greeke poete.

Iön porphirion, the blew violet.

Ionas, a pꝛophete of the countreie of Cariathamaum, not farre from Azotus, a citee of the Grekes, nigh to the ſea in Syꝛia, in the tyme of Helias, and was the ſoonne of the pooꝛe wydowe, and him dyd Helias reſtoꝛe vnto lyfe foꝛ the hoſpitalitee of his mother. whan he came to full age, he was by almighty God ſente to the great citee of Ninive in Aſſyꝛia, & as he would haue fledde from the loꝛde, and haue turned his iourney vnto Tharſos, he was deuoured of a whale, and beynge at the laſt caſt vp into the lande out of the whales mouthe, whan he had been thꝛee daies in his bealy, he went forth and pꝛeached in Ninive in ſuche wyſe, that the people by penance reſtreigned the ſwoꝛde of god, whiche was ready to ſtrike them. Afterward Jonas, vexed with heupneſſe of mynde, returned to his countreie, noꝛ there long dyd dynge, takynge with hym his mother, went to the lande of Sur, and as he haunted the lande of Saar, he there dyed, and was buried in the gꝛaue of Cinezeus the Judge. He pꝛophecied, that whan men ſhoulde ſee in Hieruſalē many people come from the weſt partes of the world, than ſhuld the citee be deſtroied vnto the bare earthe. Ionas, in hebꝛue ſignifieth a culuer, a deſtroier of people.

Ionia, a region in Greece of Aſia, wherin were the citees of Epheſus, Miletus, Priene, and other, and the people therof be called Iones, and the tungue Ionica, and the ſea lyeyng to it Mare Ionicum.

Iónicus, ca, um, & Iónius, a, um, and Ioniacus, a, um, of Ionia.

Ionthi, wartes oꝛ litle pimples in the face.

Iopas, a kyng of Aferike, one of Didos woers.

Ioppe, es, fœ. g. a citee of the countreie of Paleſtina, not farre from Hieruſalem, ſtandyng by the ſea, ſome men doo ſuppoſe it to be the hauen, whiche is called Poꝛte Jaffe.

Iordânis, a kayre ryuer in Iudea, whiche diuideth Galilee from the reſidue of Iudea, and falleth into the dead ſea.

Ios, an yle where Homerus was buried.

Ioſeph, the ſon of Jacob the patriarke, was thoꝛough enuy ſolde by his bꝛetherne vnto a marchant, who bꝛought hym into Egypt, and gaue hym to Putiphar, great maiſter of houſholde with kynge Pharao, whoſe wyfe bourned in concupiſcence, becauſe Joſeph would not conſent adultery with hir, cauſed him to be caſt into pꝛiſon, wher he declaryng to the kynges cupbearer the ſignification of his dꝛeame, was afterward by the ſame cupbearer remembꝛed vnto kynge Pharao, when he had dꝛeamed a dꝛeame, whiche he wold haue expounded. And he expoundyng the kynges dꝛeame, was made high ſtewed of his rotalme. So that by his moſt excellent wyſedome ſuche aboundāce of graynes was bꝛought into the kynges barnes, and there kepte durynge the. vii. plentuous yeres, that the ſeuen ſcarce yeres next enſuyng, it ſufficed not onely to reliue all the people of Egypt, but alſo refreſched other countreis, and made the kynge exceedyngly riche. Moꝛeouer the bꝛetherne of Joſeph, beynge ſente by Jacob theyr father to dye coꝛne in Egypte, not knowyng theyr bꝛother Joſeph, were by hym ſundꝛye tymes appꝛehended, and compelled to feeche theyr younger bꝛother Beniamyn, and at the laſte Joſeph diſcoueryng hym ſelf vnto theym, cauſed

causyd them to feteche his and their father into Egypte, with all his kamplie, where they were honourably entertayned of kyng Pharao and Joseph. And Joseph had there two soonnes, Ephraim and Manasses, and lyued a hundred and ten yeeres. Joseph signifieth increase, or a great officer. he dyed before the incarnation about. 1652. yeres.

Josephus, the sonne of Mattathias, a prieſt of Jherusalem, wrate in Greke the battaple of the Jewes, and destruction of the Citee by Vespasian and Titus, whereat he hym selfe was presente. He wrate also of the antiquitee of the Jewes. He was amonge the Romayns had in suche reuerence and honoure, that his ymage was sette vp in the citee. He had the spirite of prophecie, and beynge prisoner, tolde vnto Vespasian, that he shoulde be emperour of Rome. Also in his booke of antiquitees he writeth in this wyse. At this tyme was Jesus a wise man, yf it be lefull to call hym a man, he was a doer of wonderfull workes, and a teacher of those men, whiche willyn-ly dooe here thynges that be true, he soigned vnto hym many Jewes and also Gentiles, this man was Christ. Whan Pylate, by the enuy of the chief men of our nation had iudged hym to be put on the crosse, he forsooke not theim, whom from the beginnyng he loued, but appered to theim the third day, eftesoones alwe, accordyng as the prophetes by diuine inspiration spake before of hym, and that innumerable myracles shuld be done by hym. Hitherto wrate Josephus. wherby appereth his excellent wysedome, and speciall grace, whiche he had receiued: and it repugneth not muche, that in his herte he imbraced the feith of Christe. He was after the incarnation of Christ lxvi. yeres.

Iota. the name of a greke letter.

Iotapata, a citee in Syria.

Iouianus Pontanus, a poete.

Iouinani, were men of armes so called of Martis man the emperour, whiche dyed valiauntly in the countrete of Illyria.

Iouis glans, the chestnutte.

Iouis, the genitiue case of Iupiter, or after Priscian of the nomi. Iouis.

Iouiste, compositum ex Ioue & iuste.

I ANTE I.

IPhianassa, the wyfe of Melampos, whom for her beautee Juno tourned into furie or madnesse.

Iphiclus, son of Alemena, borne with Hercules at one byrth, but Hercules was gotten by Jupiter & Iphiclus by Amphitrio. And whã two seruẽts came to the cradell of Iphiclus, and slewe hym, after whan they came to Hercules, he tooke in euery of his handes one, and slewe theim. There was an other Iphiclus, the sonne of Phylacus & Clymene, who Hesiodus saieth, was so lyght and swyfte, that he ranne vpon the eares of wheate as they grewe, and dyd not hurte theim. also that he ranne on the water as well as on the lande. Reade Cœlium Lectionum antiq. lib. 2. ca. 5.

Iphicrates, a noble man of Athenes.

Iphidamas, the soonne of Antenor.

Iphimedia, the wyfe of Aloeus.

Iphigenia, the daughter of kyng Agamemnon, whom he offred in sacrifice goyng to Troie.

Iphimassa, idem quod Iphianassa.

Iphinous, one of the Centaures.

Iphitus, the sonne of Praxonidis, which fyrst ordeyned the solemne plates called Olympiada. also an other of Troie.

Ipmon, id est, muscus.

Ips, ipos, a litell wourme breedynge in hoznes and vines. Erasmus saith, hurtfull to hoznes and vines.

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, he, she, that same, by demonstratyng or shewyng the person or thing spoken of.

Ipse egomet, I my selfe.

Rem ipsam dic, tell hym the verate mattier.

Ipsior, ipsissimus.

Idem hoc ipsum, the verate selfe same thynge.

Res ipsa indicat, the mattier it selfe declareth.

In ipsis nuptiis, at the verate poynct of the mariage.

Eo ipso die, on the verate same date.

Ipsemet, he hym selfe.

Ipsippe, to hym and to none other.

Ipsulces, plates imbosed ipke to figures or ymages of men or women.

I ANTE R.

IR, the holownesse of the hande. sometyme it signifieth the hole hande.

Ira, ræ, f. ge. wyath, anger, an appetite to punyshe hym of whom we be offended.

Accensus in iram, inflamed with anger.

Concitare iram alicui, to make angry.

Nunc meum cor cumulatur ira, Nowe doot I ware muche more angry.

Iram euomere in aliquem, to vtter his wyathe or anger towardes one.

Facere aliquid per iram, To dooe a thynge in his anger.

Iræ sunt inter eos, they be fallen out.

Recanduit ira, he waxed angry agayne.

Fræna ponere iræ, to moderate anger.

Iracunde, angerly, with a stomacke, spitously.

Iracundia, æ, fœm. g. anger quickely moued and for a lyght cause, displeasure agaynst one, a desyre to be reuenged.

Iracundiam cohibere, continere, reprimere.

Omitte tuam istam iracundiam, quiete your selfe, appease your selfe.

Iracundus, a, um, shortly or soone angry, hasty, enclined naturally to anger, quyckely moued and

and for a lyght cause, quickely displeased.
Iracundus est, he is as angre as a waspe.
Irascor, eris, irasci, to be angrye, to bee moued, to bee displeased.
Irascor ubi illud dictum, I am displeased with the for so sayyng.
Irasci vicem alicuius, id est dolere.
Irasci & stomachari.
Irascuntur admonitioni, they be angrie with them that doe monisshe or tell them of any thynge.
Irate, angerly.
Irâtus, a, um, angrye, troubled, greatly moued.
Iratum habere aliquem, to haue ones displeasure or yll wylle.
Iratum mare, the tempestuous or troublous.
Iratior, iratissimus.
Irceus, a kynde of puddynges.
Ircipes, an harrowe.
Ire, and Iri, looke Eo.
Irenarches, & Irenarcha, m. gen. he whiche is in authoritee to see peace kepte in a countrete or citee. whiche among vs maie bee called a Iustice of the peace.
Iria flauia, a citee of Spayne.
Irinum, oyle of Yreos.
Irinus, irina, num, that is made of the flower deluce.
Iris iridis, fœm. ge. the rayne bowe. It is also a flower deluce, the rote wherof is viraie sote, and is commonly called Yreos. it is also a certayne precious stone.
Irio, named in Greke Ericimon, in Englishe winter cresses, it groweth about townes and water sides.
Iris syluestris, viola est purpurea.
Irnella, æ, fœm. gene. a certayne vessell vsed in sacrifice.
Ironia, æ, fœm. g. a figure in speakyng, whan a man speaketh otherwyse than he thynketh, as in scoffynge or bourdynge, callyng that faire whiche is foule in dede, that good, which is yll, that eloquente, whiche is barbarouse, semblably, reasonyng contrarye to that I thynke, to the intent to mocke hym, with whom I reason or dispute.
Ironicè, mockyshely, scoffyngly.
Irónicus, he that vseth that facion in speakyng.
Irpices, rakes with yron teeth, wherwith they drewe vp weedes, some take it for an harrow.
Irpini, certayne people.
Irrádio, áui, áre, to shyne vpon, to cast his beames vpon, as the sonne dooeth, to lyghten.
Irrâsus, a, um, vnshauen, vnrased, rough. that is not polysshed.
Irrationalis, le, vnreasonable, without reason.
Irrauceſco, raucui, scere, idem quod irraucio.
Irraucio, rauci, ire, to bee hoarse.
Irredimitus, a, um, that can not be redemed or repayred.
Irredux, réducis, om. g. from the which one can not retourne fake agayne.
Irreligâtus, a, um, vnbounde, lewse.
Irreligiôsus, a, um, vngodly, not religious, vn deuoute, without feare of god.
Irremeabilis, le, that, from the which one can not come agayne.
Irremediabilis, le, that can not bee holpen with any remedy, that can not be remedied.
Irremunerabilis, le, that maye not be rewarded or recompenced.
Irreparabilis, le, that maie not be repayred or restored to the fyrst estate.
Irrepertus, a, um, not founde.
Irrépo, pſi, ere, to crepe in, to enter in by stelth, or priuily by littell and littell.
Irrepere in tabellas publicas, to bee written or inrolled in the commune regesters priuily or by stealthe.
Irrepere in hominum mentes, To enter into mens myndes by littell and littell.
Irreprehensus, a, um, that can not be reproued, without faute, not blamed.
Irrequiêtus, a, um, without reste or quiete, stirryng, euer doeyng, busye, active, full of trouble.
Irresectus, a, um, not cut, not pared.
Irresolûtus, a, um, neuer lette slacke, or louse.
Irrétio, irretis, iui, ire, to take or holde in as it were in a nette, to entangle, to snare, to allure, to tolle.
Irretitus, a, um, taken, lapte in with traine or fayre prompes, snared, allured.
Irretortus, a, um, streyght, not crooked or bente awrye.
Irreuerenter, vnreuerently.
Irreuerentia, æ, f. g. vnreuerence.
Irreuocabilis, le, that can not bee reuoked or called agayne.
Irreuocabilis constantia, constancie that can not bee chaunged by any meanes, immutable.
Irreuocâtus, a, um, not called agayne.
Irrideo, rides, irriſi, dêre, to mocke, to laugh to scorne. sometyme to laugh.
Irridiculè, not merely, vnpleasauntly.
Non irridicule, merely.
Irrigátio, ônis, f. g. a waterynge.
Irrigâtus, a, um, watered.
Irrigatus plagis homo, one beaten vntyll he bleede.
Irrigo, irrigas, áui, âre, to water grounde, to bryng water into the fieldes out of a ryuer.
Irrigare aquam in locum aliquem, to conuey water into a place.
Irriguus, a, um, the ground or fielde that may be easily watered. sometyme the water that maie be easily derined into the fieldes.
Irrigua fontibus terra, a ground hauyng many welles or fountaynes.
Fons irriguus, a fountayne that watereth any place.
Irripio, ere, to pluche in.
Irrisio, ônis, fœm. gen. a mockyng, a delusyng, a laughe

a laughyng to scorne.
sor, óris, m. g. one that mocketh or laugheth to scorne.
sus, us, masc. gene. a mocking, or laughynge to scorne.
risui esse, to be laughed to scorne.
sus, a, um, laughed to scorne.
rabilis, le, quickely made angry or moued.
ramen, inis, or Irritamentum, ti, neu. gene. a thyng that stereth or prouoketh.
ritatio ónis, fœm. gene. a stirryng, incensyng, or prouokyng. sometyme for cupiditas, an appetite or desire.
ritatus, a, um, prouoked, stirred, moued to anger, angry.
rito, irritas, áui, áre, to make voyde, and of none effect.
rito, as, re, haupng the last syllable saupng one longe, to prouoke, to kendle wrathe, to stirre vp, to incense.
ritus, irrita, um, voyde, of none effecte or force.
Qua irrita, egges that proue not vnder an henne or other byrde.
Irritus spei, disapointed of that he loked for.
Preces irritæ, vayn prayers that be not herd.
Ad irritum cadit spes, Our hope is vayn and cometh to nothyng.
Quod modo erat ratum irritum est, that was euen nowe ratified and allowed, is now voyde and of none effecte.
roboro, raui, rare, to make stronger, or of more force, to confirme.
rogátio, ónis, f. g. a settyng or imposyng of a tribute, penaltee, or lyke thyng.
Multæ irrogatio, a condemnynge to pay a forfaite.
rogátus, a, um, imposed, sette vpon.
rógo, irrogas, áui, áre, to impose or sette vpō, to ordeyne.
Irrogare leges, to make lawes.
Irrogare pœnam, to punysshe.
Tributum irrogare, to sette a tribute or payement.
Irrogare mulctam, to sette a peyne or forfaite.
róro, áui, áre, to sprynkle or wette with dewe or moysture, to caste a dewe vpon.
rubeo, irrubes, bui, bère, and rubesco, scere, to be redde, to ware redde.
ructo, aui, are, to beliche, to beliche out.
rúgio, irrúgis, giui, ire, to braie out.
rrugo, ani, áre, to make wrinkled.
rrumo, aui, are, to rushe in.
rrumpens, breakyng in violently.
rrumpo, rupi, ere, to breake in or enter with force. sometyme to breake a sunder.
Irrumpere oppidum, to breake into a towne by force.
In castra irrumpere, to assayle ennemyes in theyr campe.
rruo, irruis, irrui, ere, to renne hastyly or rushyngly into battayle, or vppon any thynge, sometyme to fall in or caste in, to rushe in.
Irruit in mediam aciem, he rushed into the myddell of the army.
Irruere in odium alicuius, To caste hym selfe wylfully without any consideration into the displeasure or hatred of a man.
In mala irruere, To renne wylyngely in to naughtynesse.
Irtiola, æ, f. g. a kynde of vines.
Irus, i, m. g. a beggar, of whom Homere maketh mencion, who was great and feerdie, and beyng in Ithaca, the countrey of Ulysses (he beynge absente) cōsumed his vitayles with the wowers of Penelope. wherfore Ulysses at his returne home, slewe hym with his fyste.
Iro pauperior, as verate a beggar as lyueth, as poore as Job, in extreme necessitee.

I ANTE S.

IS, a citee eight dayes iournye from Babylon.
Is, ea, id, a pronowne, whiche signifieth he, she, that, sometyme suche.
Is fuit, suche a man he was.
Iam ea ætate sum, I am nowe of suche age.
Ea re, therfore.
Iibus, for iis.
Eapsa, for ea ipsa.
Id, for ob id.
Nunc id prodeo, nowe I come forth for that cause or therfore.
Id, for Hoc.
Id modo dic, Saie this onely.
Id, for per id.
Vt id ostenderem, that I myght declare or shewe by that meanes.
Id ætatis, of that age.
Id diei, on that daie.
Id honoris, of suche honour or estimacion.
Ad id locorum, to that place, also to that time.
Id temporis, at that tyme, in those daies.
Nec id nobis virium erat, we were not of such puissance or strength.
Id genus hominum, that sorte of men.
Isaca, the ryuer in Englande called Exe.
Isæus, a famous Rhetorician, whiche inuented to make euery matter compendious.
Isagóge, ges, f. g. an introduction
Isagógicon, a waye to introduce or begynne to teache.
Isagora, a mans name.
Isandrus, the sonne of Bellerophon.
Isapis, a ryuer nygh to Lecenia.
Isara, a ryuer comyng out of the ryuer of Rone, where the hyll called Cenenus, is ioigned to the Rone, and so renneth by Vienna into the gulfe of Venice.
Isaria, an ile against Velia, called also Oenotris.
Isatis, tis, f. g. woode. made before in Glastum.
Isauria, a region of Asia neygnyng to Cilicia, some doo take it to be parte of Cilicia.

Isau-

Isaurum, a citee in the cuntrete of Pamphilia.
Isca, a citee in Deuonshyre called Exeter.
Iscalis, a towne in Somerset shyre called Ilchester.
Ischia, æ, fœ. g. the huckle bone. It is sometyme taken for the ache in the said bone, which vulgar phisitions doo call Sciatica.
Ischiadicus, vel Ischiacus, a, um, that hath the ache in the hyppe, commonly called Sciatica.
Ischias, chiadis, f. g. the ache in the huckle bone.
Ischuros, idem quod fortis, stronge.
Ischomache, the name of Hipodamia.
Iscia, idem quod Isatis.
Iscopolis, a citee of Capadocie called Tripolie.
Isiacus, i, the preest of the goddesse Isis.
Isis, a certaine plaister, holsome against melancolie.
Isis, called also Io, one of the harlottes of Jupiter, whom he tourned into a cowe for feare of Juno his wyfe.
Isinum, ni, n. ge. a certayne puddynge, some call it an pisynge.
Ismael, was the soonne of Abraham by Agar his wyues mayden, of whom the Sarazens be called Ismaelitæ, as they bee called also Agareni.
Ismarus, i, m g. & plur. Ismara, orum, a mountayne in Thracia.
Ismene, the daughter of Oedipus.
Ismenias, the name of an excellent mynstrell, whiche played on the shaulmes.
Ismenides, the women of Thebes.
Ismenus, a ryuer in the cuntrete of Bœotia, named of Ismerus, the soonne of Pelasgus.
Isocinnamon, mi, neu. gen. an herbe called also Daphnois.
Isocolon, where two sentences are in like length.
Isocrates, the name of a famous oratour, of wonderfull eloquence, out of whose schoole proceded the most excellent orators of Grece.
Isodomon, a fourme of buyldyng, where euery thyng is equally streyght.
Isonomia, æ, fœ. g. equalitee of lawes, as where they bee indifferente to all maner of persons.
Isopleuros, thre edged.
Isopyron, ri, neu. gene. an herbe called of some Phaselium, and hath leaues lyke annise.
Isostathinos, a confection against the cough.
Ispalis, a citee in Spayne called nowe Sivile.
Ispolum, a citee of the Allumbrians, called now Ispellum.
Israel, signifieth a man seyng god. also the name of Jacob the patriarke, and the people of the Jewes were called by that name. Howe be it sometyme it was attributed onely to ten tribes, the tribes of Juda and Beniamin, beyng seuered from them.
Issa, an Ile in the Venecian sea, lopngynge to Slauonie.
Issus, a citee in Sicile, and a ryuer of Syria.
Iste, ista, istud, this or that.
Ista ipsa de re, of the verye same matter, e
Istæc, this waie.
Ister, a great ryuer called Danubius, in Dutche Donowe. It cometh out of an hyll in Germanie, called of Plinie Noba, of Ptolomee Abnoba, of Tacitus Arbona. It receyueth into it thre score riuers, wherof the more part be nauigable, and renneth by Swaue, Bauer, Austrike, Hungarie, Walachia, and so throughout Europa, and falleth into the sea called Pontus in seuen sundry places, as Solinus and Mela write. But Plinius and Tacitus allowe but fiue. Herodotus, Arrianus and other but fiue, while it is in Germanie, it is called Danubius, and whan it cometh into a parte of Thracia called Istria, where it is broder, it is than called Ister.
Isthmus, mi, m. ge. a narowe parte of the cuntrey, where two seas are but a small distaunce asunder, enclosyng the lande on both syders. In suche a place is sette the citee of Lamithus in Grece. There be diuers suche places in Grecia, and of them were certayne places called Isthmia.
Istic, there where thou arte.
Istic, istæc, istoc, for iste hic, ista hæc, istud hoc.
Istæc res est, the matter is euen as you saie.
Istinc, from that place, from there.
Isto, thyther.
Istoc, out of this place.
Istonium, a towne of Italy called Gnata.
Istorsum, thytherwarde.
Istria, æ, a parte of Italie, marchyng on Illiria, called nowe Slauonie.
Istuc, for Istud.
Isus, the sonne of Priamus.

I ANTE T.

ITA, an aduerbe of auntweryng or affirmyng, and sometyme signifieth yea, sometyme so, so muche.
Ita est, euen so it is.
Ita loquor, yea so I saye, yea I assure you that it is so.
Ita aiunt, so men saie.
Ita me deus amet, so god loue or helpe me.
Itane? but is it so? or is it as thou saiest? also it signifieth a note of disdeigne.
Itane contemnor abs te? Dooest thou so litell by me?
Itane beatus quidem est? Is he therefore thus happy?
Ita negotium est? so the case requyreth, so the busynesse requireth.
Ita opus est facto, so muste it be doone.
Ita sane, yea truely.
Ita vt erat, as it was in deede.
Ita vt fit, as it happeneth.
Dum rus eo, cœpi egomet mecum inter viam, ita vt fit, vbi quid in animo est molestiæ aliunde, eam ex alia cogitare, whan I went downe into

ito the countrey, by the waie, as it happeth
ften tymes, whan any displeasure cometh to
y mynde, I bethought me of one thynge and
ther.
ta est homo, suche is the mans nature, suche
s his faction. Likewise, Ita ingenium eius fuit.
ta animatus fui, I was in the mynde, I was
o mynded.
ta enim vero, yea verely.
ta inquam, so I tell you.
ta vestra est benignitas, so benigne and gen-
tyll ye be.
ta ingenio sumus omnes, wee bee all of this
nature.
ta erat res, the matter stode so, suche was the
case.
ta nunc viget mos, so the faction is nowe.
Non ita multi fuerunt, there was not suche a
great number.
Non ita valde, not so greatly.
Non ita dissimili sum argumento, the argu-
ment and summe of them bothe is not muche
vnlyke.
Non ita multo post, shortely after, a lyttell
whyle after.
Ita fabro est, it is so sodeynely.
Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, I am so cleane
beside my selfe.
Ita vti esset filia, euen as though she had ben
myne owne daughter.
Ita nati sumus, we be so borne, or we be borne
to that, or to that ende.
Ita, sometyme for Igitur, or Italy.
Itaq, penul. cor. wherfore than, and therfore.
Itaque, and so.
Italia, a noble countrey, whiche is inuironned on
the weste with the mountaynes Alpes, on the
northe with the sea Adriaticum: on the easte
and the southe with the sea Mediterraneum,
and Fretum Siculum: it also conteyneth these
regions, Liguria, Ethruria, Vmbria, Flami-
nea, Latium, Aprutium, Campania, Apulia,
Venetia, Picenum, Gallia Cisalpina, called
Lumbardie, the length therof (after Plinie)
is. 1020 miles: the breadth in some place be-
tweene the two seas. 410. miles. it was some-
tyme named Magna Græcia, because it was
inhabited with Grekes, as Myrsilus writeth.
Solinus resembleth the figure therof to an oken
leafe, stondyng more in length than in breadth,
towarde the ende beyng diuyded, as it were in-
to two hornes, wherof the one lyeth towarde
the sea Ionium: the other loketh to the narow
sea of Sicile, called Fretum Siculum: in the
narrowest place it passeth not in breadth. xx.
myles.
Italica, a citee in Italia, whiche by an other name
is called Corfinium. There is an other in
Spain, where Silius Italicus was borne.
Italicensis, a citesin of Italica.
Italicus, a, um, of Italie.
Italus, an Italian.
Itea, called also Salix, the kindes of willow.
Item, in lyke maner, so, also, euen as, afterward.
Iter, iteris, or itineris, neu. ge. a iourney, also a
waie, a goyng. Sometyme an intente, entere
prise, or pourpose.
Iter habeo ad Cæsarem, I take my iourney to
the emperour.
Iter conficere, to perfourme a iourney, to go or
ryde a iourney.
Iter facere, to go a iourney.
Iter diei, a dales iourney.
Iter deuium, a die waie.
Accelerare iter, To make spede forwarde on
his iourney.
Longum iter agere, to make a great voiage, to
go a longe iourney.
Supremum iter carpere, to die.
Iter necessarium eo die illi erat Lanuuium,
nedes he must goe that day. &c.
Iter aquarium, id est, meatus, conductes.
Comparare se ad iter, to prepare hym selfe to
go out of towne.
Iter eo contuli, I went thither.
Conficere iter pedibus, to iourney or goe on
foote.
Iter habet Capuam, he wyll goe to Capua.
Nobis iter est, we muste goe.
Esse in itinere, to be on the waie iourneying.
Ingredi iter equo, to iourney, or take his iour-
ney on horse backe.
Iusta itinera, whole iourneyes.
Iter pronum ad honores, an easie or redie
waie or meane to honour.
Ire nostris itineribus, to go the waie that we
haue gone, to folowe our faction or trade.
Itinera loci alicuius, holes or caues in any
place.
Iteratio, ônis, for. g. a repetition, a renewyng, a
begynnynge againe also the seconde earyng or
castyng vp of the grounde. sometyme the se-
conde pressyng of Oliues, and the oyle that co-
meth of the seconde pressyng.
Itero, iteras, âui, âre, to doo a thyng eftsoones,
to go backe againe, to renewe, to repete, to dwe
or saie againe, to begyn a fresshe, to iterate.
sometyme to goe.
Aequor iterare, to saile againe, to make a new
viage on the sea.
Iterare verba, to repete woordes againe.
Sæpe iterando eadem, with often repetyng
one thyng.
Iterare campum, terram, agrum, pro iterum
proscindere, arare, To tyll or caste vppe the
grounde againe.
Iterum, eftsoones or again, the second tyme.
Iterum ac tertium nominaui, I named hym
twise or thrise.
Iterum consul, consull the second tyme.
Iterum & sæpius, more than ones or twyse,
sixtentymes.

Ithaca,

Ithaca, an yle, lyenge before Ithasis, & was Ulisses countrey, therof called Ithacus.
Ithacesius, a, um, of Ithaca.
Ithome, a towne in Peloponeso, an other in Thessalie.
Ithonea, or Ithonia, a citee of Boeotia, of the whiche Pallas was called Ithonia.
Ithyphallus, the name of Priapus, the moste dishonest and abhominable idoll. Also ithyphalli, were dishonest persons, whiche in honourynge theyr idoll Bacchus, daunced, haupng betweene theyr legges membres of horrible greatnesse.
Ithyra, a towne in the mountayne of Taurus towarde Parthia.
Ithyreus, a, um, of Ithyra: somtyme of Parthia.
Ithyreæ sagittæ, arrowes of the Parthians.
Ithytherion, Iuie.
Itiadendros, the herbe Hippuris.
Itidem, so lykewyse, after the same sorte or faction, semblably.
Vt hoc tibi doleret itidem, vt mihi dolet, that this thynge dyd greue you as muche as it greueth me.
Itidem vt cognata si sit, euen as thoughe she were my kynswoman.
Itinerárium, rij, n. ge. a comentarie or booke of remembraunce, cõteynyng thynges committed in iourneys. Also it is a calender of myles in the distaunce of places, with the tyme of abode in euery place, lyke to testes of princes.
Itio, ónis, f. ge. a goyng, a comyng.
Obuiam itio, a meetyng.
Ito, aui, are, to go muche or often.
Itrion, rij, swete calabred.
Iturissa, a citee of Spayne.
Itvrea, a region in Arabia or Syria, of which the people are called Ituræi.
Itus, us, m. g. idem quod itio, onis.
Quid noster itus & reditus? what our goyng and comyng?
Itymoneus, a valiaunt man, the sonne of Hyperchus.
Itys, the sonne of Tereus and Prognes, who (as poetes feygne) was toorned into a pheasaunt. Erasmus saith, Itys is a byrde, called Phasianus of Phaside, a ryuer of Scythia.

I ANTE V.

IVba, the name of a beast. also the name of a kyng of Mauritania.
Iuba, bæ, fœm. gene. the maane of a horse or other beaste.
Iuba gallinaceorum, The soft feathers in a cockes neche lyke a maane, whan he holdeth vp his heade.
Iubar, iúbaris, n. g. a sterre, whiche is also called Hesperus and Lucifer. it is somtyme taken for brightnesse, a soonne beame, somtyme the noblenesse of a prince or great man.
Iubatus, a, um, that hath a maane.

Iubeo, iussi, iubére, to commaunde, to desyre, wyshe, to exhorte, to decree, to ordeyne, to appoynte.
Iubeo te saluére, god saue you, I wyshe you well to fare.
Dionysium iube saluére, commende me to Dionyse, salute Denyse in my name.
Iubeto habere animũ bonum, bidde hym haue a good hert: or dyd hym be of good chere.
Iube matrem sperare, bidde my mother haue a good hope in the matter.
Iúbilo, áui, áre, to declare in the voyce the ioye and gladnesse of the herte, whyche maye not be expressed with wooydes.
Iubilátus, us, m. g. a cryng out, a shoute.
Iubilum, li, n. ge. ioye and gladnesse in voyce, or with a shoute, not expressed in wooydes.
Iucundè, merily, gladly, pleasaunt ly, delicately, sweetely.
Iucúnditas, átis, fœm. ge. delectacion, pleasure, reioysynge.
Dare se iucunditati, to geue hym selfe to pleasure myrthe or ioylitee.
Iucundor, áris, ári, to be ioyous and mery.
Iucundus, a, um, that whiche is the cause that an other reioyseth, delectable, pleasaunt to se or here. also louyng.
Odor iucundus, a pleasaunt and delectable sauour.
Iucundi agri, goodly and pleasaunt fieldes, that delite a man to beholde them.
Iudæa, a countrey in Asia, which hath on the west Mare Cyprium: on the nozth Phœnice and Syria: on the easte Arabia: on the southe the lande of Aegypte. it receyued that name of Judas, the sonne of Jacob the patriarche, where vpon it was called Chananæa of Chananæus, the fourthe sonne of Cham.
Iudæi emplastrum, a salue layde to a sore heade.
Iudæi, not onely the people of Judea, but also they be so called, whiche doo obserue theyr superstition. They were expelled out of thys realme of Englande in the tyme of kynge Richarde the fyrst, for theyr crucifier in despyte of christen children, lyke as they haue ben out of Fraunce and Spaine: and nowe of late out of Portugall: which now bee suffered eche soones to repayre hyther, and here to inhabite vnder a counterfaite colour of faythe, wherby no lyttell corruption is happened in our religion by their secret woorkyng, many of them beynge phisitions of the body, but prime murderers of christen mens soules, as it wyll ones more plainely appere, to our no lyttell perill, shame and dishonour, excepte god wyll shortely put into the hertes of gouernours to remembre what mortall and naturall hatred the killers of our saviour, and his obstinate ennemies and blasphemours haue borne alwaie towarde vs: prayeng in theyr Synagoges for our destruction: & after

dente ones gotten, vnder the cloke of phi
ke, wilfully and iopously kylleth vs.
icus, a, um, of Iudea.
icus lapis, called also Terolithos, a stone
unde in Iudea, whiche is of the quantitee
d figure of an akozne, oz of an olive (as Sos
nus writeth) white and kayze, with an ozder
f lines so correspondent, that they seme to be
wought with the hande and tourne. Albers
s mineralium, libr. i. calleth it Cægolites.
ex, iudicis, com. g. a iudge.
udex ordinarius, He that hath authozitee of
is pzopze iurisdiction, to sitte in iudgement
without commission, as the chiefe iustice of Eng
lande, the mayze of a citee incozpozate, and a
bozoner.
udex delegatus, he that sitteth by commission,
as all other iudges and iustices.
Iudex obnoxius gratiæ, that will be partiall.
Sedere iudicem in aliquem, To bee iudge in
ones cause.
Constituere iudicem, to appoynct a iudge, to
examyne oz trie a mattier.
Iudicatus, a, um, iudged.
Homo iudicatus, a man condemned.
Iudicatio, ônis, fœm. gener. the question come
in iudgement. sometyme iudgeyng oz sentence
geuyng.
Iudicatò, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth with a
iudgement oz consyderation.
Iudicatum, ti, neu. gene. the thing iudged oz de
termined.
Iudicatum facere, to obey the sentence oz iud
gement.
Iudicâtus, us, mas. gene. iudgement, authozitee
to iudge.
Iudiciâlis, le, of a iudge, oz pertenyng to iud
gements.
Iudiciârius, a, um, pertenyng to a iudge, oz that
whiche is to be iudged.
Iudiciaria controuersia, where the iudges dwe
not agree in one opinion.
Lex iudiciaria, a lawe made foz iudges and
iudgementes.
Quæstus iudiciarius, gayne that the iudge hath
by sellyng of his sentence, bzibes.
Iudicium, ci, n. gene. iudgement, examination,
suite, also a sentence oz opinion.
Iudicia legitima, iudgementes geuen accoz
dyng to the determyned law writen, oz by aun
cient custome appzoued.
Iudicia publica, iudgementes geuen by them,
whiche be called iudges, and haue places cer
tayne, and dooe not renue theyz commission,
as the iudges of the kynges benche and com
mon place.
Iudicium capitis, iudgemẽt in causes criminall.
Iudicium dare, to graunt a commission to here
and determine a mattier.
Iudicium rescindere, to reuerse a iudgement.
Iudicium habere de aliquo, to haue an opinio
of one. Also Iudicium habere, to haue respecte,
consyderation oz regarde of a thyng.
Iudicio perfundere, to bzyng one to the point
to be condemned.
Iudicium accipere, to take on hym to defende
ones cause.
Adzcere in iudicium, to accuse, to bzyng be
foze a iudge.
Iudicium agi dicitur, whan the iudge is exa
mynyng the mattier.
Deferre iudiciũ à subsellijs in rostra, to bzing
a mattier from the iudges to the people.
Exercere iudicium, To sit in iudgement and
examination of mattiers.
Pronuntiare iudicium, to pzounce his sen
tence oz opinion.
Iudicium non reddere, whan the magistrate
wyll not receyue a mãs suite oz pzocesse, oz wyll
not here his cause.
Meum iudicium fuit, myne opinion was, I
thought this.
Si flexerit iudicium suum, if he become vncon
stant and chaunge his opinion.
Limatum & politum iudicium, an exacte and
fyne iudgement.
Suum iudicium interponere, to geue his iud
gement, to tell his aduise.
Confligere iudicio, to contende oz sue one an
other in the lawe.
Iúdico, âui, áre, to iudge, to deeme, to suppose, to
geue sentence, to condemne.
Iudicaui animo meo, I thought in my mynd.
Iudicare & perpéndere.
Ex aliorum ingenio me iudicat, he iudgeth
me by the nature oz disposicion of other.
Pecuniæ iudicatus, condemned in a certayne
summe of money, oz in a fozfaiture.
Sub formula iudicare, to minister iudgement
accozdyng to the rigour of the lawe.
Iudicassit, foz iudicauerit.
Iuernia, Irelande.
Iugâlis, le, that is poked.
Iugale, vinculum, the bonde of matrimonie,
wedlocke.
Iura iugalia, lawes of matrimonie.
Iugales, hozses coupled together.
Iugamentum, ti, n. ge. a thyng that fasteneth oz
coupleth lyke a poke.
Iugâtus, a, um, poked, ioygned, coupled.
Iugata vitis, a vine rennyng on a frame.
Iugantinus deus, was among Paynims the god,
whom they supposed to haue authozized ouer
the ridges of hylles.
Iugârius, rii, ma. gen. he that dziueth a ploughe
with oxen, oz a waine. also a streete in Rome,
where was an aultar of Iuno, at the whiche, if
any were wedded, they supposed that matrimo
nie to be most surely ioygned.
Iugâtio, ônis, f. g. a certaine rent payed foz euery
acre of ground: from whiche paiment none can
be quited, but by the pzince.

Iugatórius, a, um, that is poked to drawe.
Iugeratim, by sundry furlonges.
Iúgere, to erie lyke a kyte.
Iúgerum, iugeri, vel iugeris, à nominatiuo Iuger, datiuo iugero, accusatiuo, & vocatiuo iugerum, ablat. iugero, & iugere, plur. nom. accus. & voca. iugera, gen. iugerum, dati. & ablat. iugeris vel iugeribus, as muche ground as one yoke of oxen wyll eare in a date. Columella saieth it conteyneth in length. 240. fote, in breadth. 120. whiche multiplied one with the other, conteyneth. 28800. feete. It may be vsed for our acre, which conteineth muche more, as in breadth lower perches, that is. 66. fote: in length. 40. perches, that is. 640. fote, whiche multiplied riseth to. 43560. fote.
Iuges, oxen lyke in greatnesse, called yokes or payres.
Iugis, continuall.
Fons aquæ iugis, a well that alwaie springeth, that is neuer drie, likewise Iugis puteus.
Iúgiter, continually, alwaie.
Iuglans, andis, f. g. a wall nutte.
Iugo, aui, are, to yoke or couple together.
Iugósus, a, um, ridged, full of ridges.
Iúgula, læ, f. g. a celestiall signe called Orion.
Iúgulo, aui, are, to slea, not onely with weapon, but also with spitefulnesse.
Transfertus ad inanimata: Scelus est iugulare falernum: Marti.
Quartana neminem iugulat, the feuer quartaine sleaeth no man.
Iugulare mortuos, to kyll deade men: a prouerbe applied to them, whiche doo speake or write to the rebuke of men that are drade, or (as Erasm⁹ doeth thynke it more apte) it maie bee saied by them, that impugne a booke, whiche is of all men condēned or reasoneth against a sentence of all men reiected: or dispraiseth a thyng, whiche is of all men abhorred.
Hominem suis verbis iugulare, to catche and confute one in his owne woordes.
Iugulare suo gladio, idem.
Iugulare plumbeo gladio, to conuince with a weake argument.
Iugulátio, ónis, f. g. a sleapng or kyllyng.
Iugulum, li, neu. gen. or Iugulus, li, m. ge. the fore parte of the necke, whiche is diuided into two great sinewes, Dexter & sinister.
Iugulum ferire, to slea, properly in the necke.
Iugulum petere, whan an orator or a man of lawe toucheth vehemently the poynete of the matter: and with manifest and fore argumentes and reasons, semeth to assaute and oppresse the contrary parte, as it were with sharpe weapons.
Dare iugulum, to offre the necke.
Ostentare iugulum, pro capite alicuius, to put his lyfe in daunger for ones safegarde,
Iugum, gi, n. ge. a yoke, a couple of oxen yoked together. also the ridge of an hyll or banke. also

the beame, wheron weauers doe tourne their webbe. Also a thyng lyke to a galowes, vnder the whiche in signe of reproche, they that were vanquyshed, were constreygned to crepe, whiche was made with two speares standyng, and one speare ouerthwarte. also a frame, wherein vines are sopgned: also a beame, wheron balances doo hange. also the syde beames in a shyppe, in the whiche the transomes are fastened: or rather the seates, wheron the rowers sitte. it is also a rolle of rymber, wherein the imbroderer or woorker of carpettes doeth rolle vp the thyng, that he woorketh on. It is also the signe called Libra. sometyme as much ground as two oxen can eare in one daie: by translation it is taken, for seruitude or bondage.
Iugo subdere, to yoke.
Iugum subire, to be yoked.
Iugum aquilarum, a couple of egles.
Iugum impiorum, a couple of naughty parties confederated together.
Demere iuga fatigatis bobus, To vnyoke weerie oxen.
Ciuitatis iugum deiicere a ceruicibus, to set at libertee.
Pari iugo niti, whan two labour willyngly together with lyke prynes and diligēce.
Iugum accipere, to take the labour or bonde seruitude, to be in subiection vnder one.
Iugurtha, a kyng of Numidia.
Iugurthinus, a, um, of Iugurtha.
Iulep, a clarified potion.
Iuli, are the moslynesse or softe heares, which doe growe on the beardes and visages of younge men, before they be shauen. Sometyme it signifieth the same young men.
Iulia, a kynrede, whiche proceded from Ascanius, soonne of Eneas called Iulus. also a towne in Cales in the countrey of Spayne.
Iuliânus, a, um, and Iulius, a, um, and Iúleus, a, um, of Iulius, or of the monthe of July.
Iuliani milites, id est, Cæsariani. kyndred of Iuliani anni, and Iuliana Vectigalia.
Iúleæ voces, pleasaunt and sweete voyces.
Iulióbona, Hounflete in Fraunce.
Iulióbriga, a towne in Spaine called Logroina.
Iuliómagus, Angiers in Fraunce.
Iulis, a citee in the ile of Cea, the countrey of Simonides the poete. also a kynde of fyshe.
Iulium Carnicum, a citee in the dukedome of Austriche.
Iulius, the moneth of July, which toke his name of Julius Cesar.
Iulus, as Varrius writeth, is that, whiche clusereth fast to a hasyll nutte or filbert, clusterwise in a compact hardnesse, and as it were a bearded longe sinewe hangyng by one stalke.
Iulus, otherwyse named Ascanius, the sonne of Eneas. Julus is also a kyndell woorme with many feete, breedyng in vines and okes, whiche is also called Conuoluolus, Inuoluolus, and

Vol

Iolula: it is also the moysnesse of the outward part of fruites. also the pong fruite immediatly after that the floures bee fallen. Iuuula is also a kythe, whiche is guyde vnto whales, whiche also is called Vegetus. It is moze ouer a longe dedicate to Diana.

ncentum, ti, n. g. euery beaste that dzaweth oz beareth bourdeyns. also a lyttell carre.

ncentarius, a, um, that belongeth to cattell.

Mola iumentaria, a hozse mylle.

ncidus, a, um, thyn, shlender lyke a bulle rusche.

ncinus, a, um, of a bulle rusche.

ceus, a, um, that is made of bulle rusches. also thynne and shlender, and lyke the facion of a bull rusche.

ceum, ti, neu. gen. a place where bulle rusches growe.

ico, ônis, f. g. a byzd, called a redde sparow, some what lesse thyn a sparow, with a lõg taile, a blache heade, and the residue duskie.

cõsus, a, um, full of bull rusches.

ctim, iopnctly.

ctio, ônis, f. g. a iopnynge.

ctura, æ, f g. a iopnynge oz couplyng together.

ctus, a, um, iunged, coupled.

Iuncti matrimonio, maried together.

Quintio iunctus hospitio, verate familiar with Quintius, by reason that he was often lodged in his house.

nculi, meates called iunkettes. Also a freshe cheese made on rusches, called a iacheman.

ncus, ci, m. g. a bull rusche.

ncus odoratus, is of two sozres: one is of Plinie called Triangularis: of Dioscozides Inguolosus: of Theophrastus Cyperus: the stalke is littell and red, and if it bee bzuised, it smelleth lyke to a rose: the best groweth in Arabia and Nabathea: the worst groweth in Africa. An other sozte is rounde, and hath floures, whiche be medicinable: and it is of the apothecaries called Squinantum. Reade in Dioscozides, in englishe Squinant.

ngani, people in the countrey of Liguria.

ngo, iunxi, gere, to iopne, to couple, to poke.

Iungere vulpes, To poke oz couple foxes: a prouerbe signifying to doo a thyng, whiche is impertinent, oz without any reason.

Affinitates iungere, to make alliaunce by mariage one with an other.

Iungere equos ad currum, to put the hozse in the carte.

Arma Rutulis iunxit, he iopned his power, oz toke parte with the Rutulians.

Fœdera iungere, to make a leage oz alliance.

Oscula iunxerunt, they kyssed eche other.

uniculus, li, masc. gene. a longe twygge of a vine, whiche dooeth shoote out of length, and wolde be laied on a frame, it is otherwise called Draco.

unior, the comparatiue of iuuenis, younger.

uniperus, ri, f. g. a swete bushe called Iuniper.

Iunix, nicis, f. g. a younge coowe oz heifar.

Iunius, a prozre name of the Romains, as Iunius Brutus, Iunius Columella. It is also a moneth called June. Foz whan Romulus had first diuided the people into olde men & young, called in latine Maiores & Minores, he honoured theim with two moneths, callyng the one Maius, oz Maie: the other Iunius, of young men called in latine Iuuenes.

Iuno, was daughter of Saturne and Opis, sister and wyfe of Iupiter, called also Hera.

Iuno moneta, sone after that kynges were expelled out of Rome, there was a great earth quake at whiche tyme there was heard in the Capitoll, out of the chapell of Iuno, a voyce, warnyng them, that they shulde make a full pacification of hir wzathe, and so doyng the earth quake ceassed. Of that warnyng, whiche in latine is Monitio, she was called Iuno Moneta: and to the honour of hir was made one chapell in the Capitoll by Camillus, an other on the hyll called Iuentinus, wherin was set hir idoll brought from the citee called Veiæ, destroied by the Romaines: bothe these chapelles were called Ædes Iunonis Monetæ.

Iunonius, a, um, of Iuno.

Iunonicolæ, the surname of the Phalisicians.

Iunonigena, the surname of Vulcan.

Iunonia, one of the iles called insulæ fortunatæ.

Iupiter, Iúpitris, oz Iupiteris, after Prisician, not Iouis, whiche cometh of the nominatiue case Iouis: the sonne of Saturnus & Opis, kyng of Creta, who dzaue his father out of his realme, and was a man valyaunt and wyse, but euer dyngly geuen to lecherye, in deflourynge as well maydens as wyues. Not withstandyng for his prowesse and witte, after his deathe, he was of all the grekes honoured for a god, and called father and kynge of goddes. His name was in suche estimacion amonge the gentyles oz paynims, that they gaue to hym soueraintee in all thynges: In so muche as they also named hym god of hospitalitee. And therfore whan any thyng was violated, eyther by the good man of the house, oz by his gueste, they called on Iupiter Xenius: whan truste in frendeshyp was broken, they called to take vengeaunce Iupiter Philius: whan companions betrayed one an other, Iupiter Heterius, whan kynsmen, Iupiter Homoginus: whan they whiche were in league together deceyued eche other, than cried they Iupiter Enliorcius.

Iura, a mountayne in Fraunce, whiche dyuideth byghe Burgoyn from Swyzerlande.

Iuramentum, ti, n. g. an othe.

Iurâtus, a, um, that hath swozne.

Iurandum, di, n. g. idem quod iusiurandum.

Iurato, with an othe.

Iuratus est mihi, id est, iurauit.

Iurisconsultissimus author, a learned wryter of good credence.

Iureiurare, idem quod iurare.

Iurátor, ôris, m. gen. one that ſweareth, he that witneſſeth a thyng to be true with an othe.

Iurgiôſus, a, um, bſaulyng, full of contencion.

Iurgium, gi, neu. g. a bſaulyng oꝛ a ſmall contencion.

Iurgo, aui, áre, to bſaule oꝛ chyde.

Iurgor, áris, ári, idem.

Iuridiciâlis, le, belongyng to the lawe.

Iuridicus, a, um, accoꝛdyng to the lawe, oꝛ belongyng to the lawe.

Iuriſconſultus, ti, m. g. a lawier, an interpꝛetour of the lawe.

Iuriſdictio, ônis, f. gen. iuriſdiction, power, oꝛ authoꝛitee to miniſtre and execute lawes, as diuers citees and countreys haue by the grantes of emperoures and kynges.

Iuriſperitus, ti, m. g. idem quod iuriſconſultus.

Iuro, áui, áre, to ſweare.

Iurare aras, poëtice, foꝛ aris tactis iurare.

Iurare in leges alterius, to ſweare to keepe the lawes oꝛ ordinaunces of an other.

Iurare in verba alterius, to dooe fealtee, oꝛ to be ſwoꝛne a ſubiecte to one.

Conceptis verbis iurare, To take a ſolemne othe, the wooꝛdes thereof beyng recited to him that ſweareth, by an other.

Iurare alicui, to ſweare to be true to one.

In aliquem iurare, to conſpire a mans deſtruction oꝛ vndooyng.

Iurarunt inter ſe, they conſpired.

In hæc verba iurat ipſe ad idem iuſiurandum adigit Afranium, he ſwoꝛe after this foꝛme and maner. &c.

Iurulentus, a, um, full of iuyce, licour, oꝛ bꝛoth. alſo ſodden in pottage oꝛ bꝛothe.

Cibus iurulentus, ſtued meate.

Ius, iuris, neu. gen. lawe, as well of nature as ciuile and of cuſtome, auctoꝛitee, libertee, power, ryght: ſometyme the place, where the lawe is miniſtred.

Ius annulorum donare, was among the olde Romaines the ſame almoſte, that is nowe to make knyghtes.

Ius municipale, a pꝛiuate law oꝛ cuſtome, whiche a citee oꝛ towne hath with in it ſelfe foꝛ the good oꝛdꝛe of theyꝛ common weale.

Ius moribus conſtitutum, ryghte made of cuſtome.

Ius dicere, to geue iudgement, to miniſtre iuſtice.

Ius dicis, thou ſpeakeſt reaſon.

Ius bonum dicis, your requeſt is reaſonable. it is reaſon that ye ſaie, ye ſpeake reaſon.

Iure, with good cauſe.

Iure vel iniuria, by ryght oꝛ wꝛonge.

De iure meo, tuo, ſuo decedere, to omitte ſome parte of the rigour oꝛ extremitee of the lawe, oꝛ of that a man maie laufully dooe.

Summo iure agere, To take the extremitee of the lawe.

Ius eſt facere, it is lefull ſo to dooe.

Summum ius, the rigour of the lawe.

Iuris ſui eſſe, to bee ſubiecte oꝛ bounde to no man, to be at libertee.

Tametſi meo iure poſſum, although I maie by good ryght and authoꝛitee, and no man ſaie me naie.

Ius ſuum obtinere non poteſt, he can not obteyne his ryght, he can not haue iuſtice and reaſon in his affaꝛye.

Siculi hoc iure ſunt, the Sicilians haue this maner of lawe, oꝛ miniſtryng of iuſtice.

Ius naturale, a lawe oꝛ oꝛdinaunce pꝛocedyng of nature.

Ius gentium, a common lawe among all men, agreeyng to naturall reaſon.

Nundinatio iuris, ſellyng of ryght and iuſtice foꝛ money, bꝛiberie amonge iudges and maiſtrates.

Ius honorarium, oꝛ Prætorium, oꝛdinaunces added by the pꝛætoꝛs, eyther foꝛ the expoſition oꝛ makyng perfecte of the lawe ciuile.

Ius ſingulare, a ſpeciall oꝛ particular lawe in any certayne caſe.

Ius priuatum, a pꝛiuate lawe conteynyng the vtilitee of one perſone.

Ius facere, to dooe ryght. Alſo to be of the force of a lawe, oꝛ to be obeyed as a lawe.

Concedere in ius, ditionemq; alicuius, to become obedient and ſubiect to one.

Ius reddere, to miniſtre iuſtice.

Pari iure eſſe cum aliis, to bee ſubiecte to the lawe euen as other be, and to haue no more pꝛiuilege than other haue.

Ius petere ab aliquo, to bee vnder ones iuriſdiction.

Ius petis, fateor, it is reaſon and ryght that you requyꝛe, I graunt.

Optimo iure prædia, manoures oꝛ ſeruyces, that haue veraie good pꝛiuileges oꝛ franchiſes, and bounde to nothyng.

Meo iure agere, to dooe that I maie by my lawfull authoꝛitee, and no man ſaie me naie.

Ius, iuris, n. g. pottage, licour, bꝛothe, gruell.

Ius conditum, pottage well ſeaſoned.

Iuſculum, li, n. gen. bꝛothe, wheꝛein meate hath bene ſodden.

Iuſſulentum, ti, neu. gene. ſodden in pottage oꝛ bꝛothe.

Iuſſurandum, di, n. g. a ſolemne othe oꝛ pꝛomyſe made to god.

Iuſſurandum dare, to ſweare, to make an othe.

Iuſſurandum offerre, to pꝛoffre to take an othe foꝛ the confiꝛmation of a thyng.

Exigere iuſſurandũ, to require one to ſweare, to cauſe one to take an othe.

Interponere iuſſurandum, and firmare iureiurando, to ſweare, to confiꝛme with an othe.

Iuſſus, a, um, commaunded.

Iuſſus, us, maſ. gen. plural, iuſſa, oꝛum, a commaundement.

ſſam, ſi, n. g. a commaundement.
Iuſſa exequi, to dooe ones commaundement.
Iſa, órum, n. g. plu. ſacrifices dooen for deade men: now it maie be vſed for funerall exequies. Alſo ordinaunces or cuſtomes, meete, conuenient, or neceſſarie to be dooen.
Iuſta ſoluere, facere, peragere, is properly in funerall obſequies, to dooe and perfourme all thynges thervnto neceſſarie, or belongeyng.
Iuſtis exequiarum carere, to be buried withs out accuſtomed ſolẽnitees, or funerall pompe.
Iuſta reddere, to yelde or dooe his accuſtomed labour or taſke.
Iuſta operum peragere, idem.
Iuſta exigere, to vſe extremitee, to requyre the vttermoſt, to conſtreygne one to do his taſke to the vttermoſte.
Ad iuſta perducere, to bryngе by ſpttell and ſpttell to his ordinarie and accuſtomed labour and taſke.
Percipere iuſta, to receyue our due, or that that is appoynted and ordeyned for vs.
ſtè, iuſtely, laufully, ryghefully.
ſtò, idem.
Longius iuſtò, longer than neede is, or than is meete.
ſtificus, a, um, that maketh iuſtyce.
ſtinus, an emperour, comen of a poore hyne rede (his mothers brother Juſtinus emperour before hym beyng but a ſwyne hierde) ſucceeded his vncle at the age of. xliii. yeres in the empire, and gouerned it nobly the ſpace of xl. yeres, augmentyng it honourablie. He cauſed the lawes ciuile, diſperſed in infinite volumes, to be reduced into. 50. bokes (called the Digeſtes) and. iiii. bookes of Inſtitutes to be made, and likewyſe the Code, conteynyng the decrees of emperours, although he hym ſelfe knewe no letters. An excellent prynce, if he had not bene corrupted with auarice, and the hereſie of Eutichianus: he was after the incarnation of Chriſte. 570. yeres.
ſtitia, æ, f. g. iuſtyce, a perfecte vertue (as Ariſtotle ſaieth) referred to a ſecounde perſon, and therfore chiefe of all vertues, more wonderfull than the bryght ſterres Heſperus and Lucifer, comprehendyng in it all the partes of vertue: this is called Juſtice vniuerſall. But there is a more particular Juſtice, whiche in the lawe ciuile is deſyned to be a conſtaunt and perpetuall will, geuyng to euery man that belongeth to hym, whiche is called his ryght. more abounդantly hereof ſhall ye kynde in my worke called the Gouernour.
ſtitium, tij, neu. ge. a ceaſſyng for a tyme from miniſtracion of lawes in places iudiciall, a vacacion.
Iuſtitium edicere, to pronounce a vacation or ceaſſyng from the miniſtracion of the lawes.
Iuſtitium remittere, to ende the vacation, to begynne the terme.

Iuſtus, a, um, equall, meane betweene two extremitees, ryght, laufull: ſometyme fauourable, good, tractable. ſometyme it ſignifieth great, full, perfecte.
Iuſtus, a iuſte or rightous man, an vpryght and true meanyng man. It is taken often tymes, in holy ſcripture for a vertuous man or a good mã.
Iuſta pars, the great parte, the full or laufull parte. ſometyme it ſignifieth amonge lawiers, true or verate.
Iuſtus filius, his verate ſonne, or he that hath the whole or perfect ryght and tytle of a naturall ſoonne.
Iuſta magnitudo, neither great nor little, meane or indifferent biggnes.
Dies iuſti, a delate & tyme of. xxx. daies, geuen by the lawe to theim that were condemned, eyther by writyng, or their owne confeſſion, that they myght make redie their paiemẽt. Alſo. xxx. daies cõtinuall that a baner of redde dyd hange in the toppe of the caſtell, whyle an armie was gathered and warre indicted.
Iuſta ſeruitus, ſeruice without rygour.
Iuſtæ inimicitiæ, great hoſtilitee.
Iuſti honores, honours due.
Iuſto labore, with great labour.
Iuſtum teſtamentum, a laufull teſtament.
Iuſtus exercitus, a full or great armie, an armie roiall.
Iuſtum prælium, a ſtronge and great conflict, meete to be called a battaple.
Iuſtus hæres, a rygh'tous and laufull heire.
Iuſta claſsis, a full and perfecte naule.
Iuſtus dominus, the rygh'full poſſeſſour, maiſter or owner.
Iuſtus vas, a ſufficient ſuretie.
Iuſta & inaterfamilias and Pellex, contrary.
Iuſtam operam reddere, To wooyke his full taſke.
Iuturna, the ſyſter of Turnus.
Iuuámen, minis, n. g. helpe.
Iuuenália, plaies vowed for the helth of yong mẽ.
Iuuenális, le, pertεynyng to youth.
Iuuenalis dies, a date celebrated to youthe.
Iuuenalis, is alſo the name of a poete, whiche wrote Satyres.
Iuuenari, idem quod Iuuenéſcere, to playe youthely partes.
Iuuencus, & Iuuenca, younge, not onely men but alſo beaſtes, a ſteere or heyfer. And Iuuenculus a diminutiue of Iuuencus.
Iuuenéſco, ſcere, to ware or be younge.
Iuuenilis, le, ponge, pertεynynge to youthe.
Aetas iuuenilis, youthe, or after the faction of younge folkes.
Iuueniliter, youngely, lyke a younge man, chyldyſhely.
Iúuenis, a younge man.
Iúuenis, ne, an adiectiue. ſometyme for Iuuenilis.
Iuuenes anni, younge yeres.
Iuuenta, æ, f. g. youthe, idem quod Iuuentus.

Iuuentas, the goddesse of youthe.
Iuuentus; tûtis, f. ge. youthe. sometyme a multitude of yonge men. also the goddesse of youth.
Iuuerna, the olde name of Irelãde called of some Iuernia, & Hibernia.
Iuuo, iuui, âre, to healpe, to ayde, in the thyrde person, to delyte, to please.
Iuuat mihi, it dooeth me good. It is a pleasure to me.
Nec vnquàm quicquàm me iuuat, quod edo domi, that whiche I eate at home, dooeth me no good, or reioyseth me nothyng.
Iuuitũ me, hoc tibi profuisse, I was verie toyouse, that that thyng dyd profyte the.
Iuuare dolorem, to ease the grieke.
Iuuare auxilio, to helpe, to ayde.
Quando ita tibi iuuat, whan that it dooeth so please you, seyng you be so disposed.
Valde me iuuat, it greatly delyteth me.
Iuxta, a præpositiõ, nyghe, by, neere to, sometyme for simul or Coniunctim. sometyme for secundum or Post.
Iuxta Marcum Varronem doctissimus, excepte Varro, or neste Varro, of all other most excellentlie learned.
Iuxta, an aduerbe, euen lyke, accordyng, aswel, as well one as the other.
Nunc vero quo in loco res nostræ sint, iuxta mecum omnes intelligitis, nowe howe the matter standeth: ye all knowe as well as I. or els, in what case our businesse is: ye vnderstand all as muche as I dooe.
Iuxta boni maligni, strenui & imbecilles, euen lyke the good and the badde, the valiant and the vnwarlyke.
Iuxta hyeme atq; æstate bella gerere, to make warre as well in wynter as in sommer.
Spem ac metum iuxta grauatus, troubled as well with hope as feare, or bothe with hope and feare.
Fœminæ iuxta ac mares, as well males as females.
Iuxta acsi frater esset, euen as muche as though he had bene my brother.
Iuxta magnis difficilem, no lesse difficile or harde to atchyue, than matters of great weyght and importaunce.
Iuxta esse, to be familiar.
Iuxta cum ignarissimis, as lyttle as they that knowe leste.
Iuxtim, nighe to, neere by.

I ANTE X.

IXia, a certayne herbe called of some Camelion.
Ixion, a kyng of Thessalia, who falsely brake promyse with his wyues father, and threwe hym into a pytte of fyre. He also called by Iupiter vnto a feaste, styred Iuno to committe adulterie, whiche Iupiter perceyuyng, made a cloude lyke vnto Iuno, and delyuered her to hym, on whom he begate the people called Centauri. But whan he aduaunted, that he had companied with Iuno: he was dryuen downe into hell, and there bound to a wheele alwaies tournyng and full of serpentes, as portes seyng.
Ixioneus, a, um, of Ixion.
Ixionides Perithous, the sonne of Ixion.
Ixon, a great whyte byrd of the kynd of eaures.
Ixos, called in latine Viscum, in englyshe mistletoe, or mistledene.

I ANTE Y.

IYnx, Iyngis, fœ. gen. a byrde, called of some Torquilla, whiche hath a speckled necke, and a tongue lyke a serpent, asperde, or hikwop.

L ANTE A.

LABASCO, scere, & Labascor, ĕris, to fayle or decaye, to be feble to falle, to fayntе, to begynne to geue ouer.
Labascit, victus vno verbo, he fayneth or geueth ouer, and is ouercome with one poore woorde.
Labatus, a mannes name, often mencioned of Plutarche.
Labdacus, a kynge of Thebes, father of Laius, who was father of Oedipus or Edippus.
Labecula, læ, f. g. a litteli spotte or blemyshe.
Labefácio, labefacis, féci, fácere, to brake or destroye, to make weake, or feble.
Labefacere aliquem, To feare one from his purpose, to make one chaunge his mynde.
Labefacere fidem suam, to leese his credite.
Labefáctio, ónis, fœm. gene. a makyng to falle downe or out.
Labefacto, aui, are, to make feble or weke, to apayre, to subuerte, to corrupte, to destroye, to vndoo, to caste downe.
Labefactare fidem alicuius precio, to corrupte with bribery.
Labefactare & euertere rem publicam, to destroye and subuerte the common weale.
Labefactare aliquem, idem quod Labefacere aliquem.
Labellum, li, n. g. a lyppe. Also a caudron, a manner of lyttle fate or lyke vessell.
Labeo, a mans name.
Labeo, ônis, m. ge. a man hauyng great lyppes. also a netele called a blynde nettle.
Labeonia, æ, f. g. the herbe Marrubium.
Laberius, a poete, a gentyman of Rome.
Labes, bis, fœ. g. a great violence of water, tempest or hayle, or an horrible quake or gappyng of

of the erth. Also a spot which sodeynly happeth to thynges that are smothe, and by translation, a faute, a vice, a destruction.

Labes conscientiæ, remorse or grudge of conscience.

Innocentiæ labes, corruption of honestee.

Labes reipublicæ, destruction, or confusion of the common weale.

Inferre labem alicui, To destayne ones honestee, to defame.

bm, æ, f. g. idem quod labium, after Nonius.

icanum, a towne in Italy.

ici, the inhabitauntes of that towne.

ienus, a noble man of Rome, capitayn vnder Cesar in Fraunce.

icus, was the name of the son of Minos, who was named also Glaucus.

bilis, le, vnstable, whiche wille soone falle, slyppertye.

bina, næ, f. g. slypperneste.

bio, is a fysshe, which I suppose to be in englysh called Codde with great lyppes. It was also the surname of a Romayn.

bium, bii, n. g. a lyppe.

bo, aui, are, to fall downe sodeynly, to feynt.

Dentes labant, the teethe fall out.

Genua labant, his knees falter vndernethe hym.

Sermone labare, to speake vnconstantly and as one were aferde.

Labant animi, theyr hertes faile theim.

Memoria labat, The memorye sayleth or deceaueth.

Vita labat, id est non recta est & integra.

bor, eris, lapsus sum, labi, to slyde, to dye, to fall, to fall downe by ygnoraunce and ygnoraunce, to deceaue, to fall in pouertee, to erre, to offend, to syn, to doo amysse, to crepe or goe, as a snake doth, to swymme, as an eele or lamprey sometyme to doe.

Tempora labuntur, tyme passeth awaye by ygnoraunce and ygnoraunce.

Pennis labitur, he flieth.

Labebar longius nisi me retinuissem, I was about to make further digression, or to go further from the purpose. Lapsus, deceyued of that he hoped for.

Labi imprudentia, To offende or doue amysse vnwares.

Labi mente, to falle madde.

bor, oris, m. g. labour or trauayle, and often in poetes, perill, daunger, calamitee, trouble.

Frangere se laboribus, to hurte hym selfe with labour.

Lunæ labores, the eclipse.

Imponere laborem alicui, to charge one with labour.

Insumere magnum laborem, To bestowe great labour or trauayle

Labori esse, to put to peynes or labour, to trouble.

Laborem impendere, to bestow labour.

Primos lucinæ experta labores, hauyng trauailed of her first childe.

Laborâtus, a, um, made with peyne, studye, and trauaile.

Laboriæ, the name of a countrete in Italy, vulgarly called Terra laboris, the land of labour.

Labôrifer, a, um, that susteyneth labour.

Laborinus, a fielde in Campania, where the stubble of corne is so great, that the people dwe bourne it in stede of woodde.

Laboriôsus, a, um, laborious, peynfull, full of labour, difficile, that can not be brought to passe without great labour.

Laboriosus homo, a peynfull man.

Laboriosum opus, a woorke that can not be brought to passe without great labour and trauayle.

Laboriosa deambulatio, a walkynge that wearyeth the body.

Laboriosæ exercitationes, peynfull exercises.

Laborioſe, peynfully, hardly, with great peyne.

Labôro, aui, are, to labour, to bee in heuynesse or grief, to be sycke or faynte, to be in danger.

Animo laborare, to be carefull.

Ex renibus laborare, To haue peyne in the reynes.

Fame laborare, to dye for hunger.

Fœnore laborare, to bee in debte by reason of vsurie.

Laborare frigore, to be almost dead for colde.

Ingenio laborare, to be troubled in witte.

Laborare iniuria, to suffre wronge.

Laborare morbo, to bee sycke.

Nihil laboro, I care not, I passe not on it.

Non laboro, idem.

Odio apud hostes laborare, & contemptui inter socios, To be hated of his ennemies, and not regarded of his frendes.

Laborare podagra, to haue the goute.

Vitiis laborare, to be vicious.

Laboratur vehementer, they studie diligently to bryng a matter to passe.

Nota infamiæ laborare, to haue an yll name.

Esse in labore, to labour.

Laborare in aliquo, to loue one ardently.

Laborare vtero, to trauayle of chylde.

Ac mundi moles operosa laboret, shuld trauayle or be in daunger of perysshyng: or shulde haue muche adoo to escape perysshyng.

Nec quarta loqui persona laboret, leat hym not be to busy.

Arma laborare, id est, laborando conficere.

Laborauí amari ab eo, I trauayled or endeuoured earnestly to wynne his fauour.

Laborat é dolore, she laboureth of chylde.

Laborat é dolore capitis, he is sicke or diseased with peyne in the head.

Laborare ex desyderio, to be verie desyrous.

Laborare ex inuidia, to be enuied or hated.

Vt is, cuius cornu in acie laboraret, that he, whose wyng of the battayle was the weaker,

or that kynd dyd kepe or begyn to recule.

Si causa laboramus, yf our part in the matter be the wooꝛse: or if our cause or quarel be odious or nothyng pleasant or fauourable.

Hostibus externis laborare, to be greatly troubled, vexed, or combred with forreyne enemies.

Opinione arrogantiæ laborare, to be compted a proude and arrogant persone.

Re frumentaria laborare, to haue scarsitee of corne and grayne.

Nihil est quod labores, there is no cause why ye should be carefull, anxious, or troubled in mynde. Valde laboro, I am verie carefull and solicitous.

Quasi de verbo, non de re laboretur, As though the controuersie or contencion wer for the wooꝛde, and not for the thyng selfe.

Pestilentia laboratum est, There was a great pestilence.

Labrax, bracis, m. g. a certayne fische, with a wyde panyng mouth. Aristotle nombreth hym among them that lyue by praie and rauenyng. His tongue is bonie and cleaueth fast: his herte triangle. About Miletum, a citee of Asia, are many of these fisches very great. This fisch delyteth in freshe water. Some thynke it that fische, whiche in latine is called Lupus.

Labrôsus, a, um, that whiche hath a border, brymme or brynke.

Labrum, bri, n. g. a lyppe. also the brymme or brynke of a ryuer or fountayne. also a vat or lyke vessell to be layned in. sometyme a vat for wyne after it is pressed. It may be vsed for a keele vat, wherinto ale or biere is put. also a cesterne that receyueth water rennyng out of the cockes of cundites.

Labris primoribus attingere, to taste or saie.

Labrum superius, the vpper lippe.

Labrum Veneris, is taken for tasill, although Dioscorides dooeth not remembre, that it serueth to the vse of toukars, but assigneth that rather to other two herbes, the one called Hippophaes, or Hippophyes, and the other Hippophæstos.

Labrusca, æ, f. g. a wylde vine.

Laburnum, a tree growinge on the mountaynes called Alpes, the wood wherof is white and harde, and hath a flower a cubite in length, whiche no bee will touche, he groweth but in dyuers places, and hateth water.

Labyrinthus, a place made in suche wyse, that who so euer came into it, could not passe out without a verie perfect guyde, or without a threde leadyng hym, whereof the bottome or clewe should be lefte at the entree. Of this name were three principall places: One in Aegypte (by the patern wherof the other wer made) described by Herodotus (who writeth that he saw it) saiyng, that it was aboue the great poole called Myrios, toward the citee of Crocodiles. Strabo in his. xvii. booke calleth the said poole or mere Maris. Herodotus in Europe saith, that first there were. xii. halles couered, sixe toward the northe, & vi. toward the south, all inclosed with one wall. within the wall were houses in two diuers sortes: one sorte vnder ground, an other aboue ground ouer them, euery sorte beyng in numbre. 3500. The entrance (as he saith) he beheld, the nethermost he mought not be suffered to see: but as he herde by reporte of them, whiche saw it, he wrote. The ouermoste, whiche he dydde beholde, excelled all wooꝛkes of mens handes. for he went from a hall into parlours, from parlours into chambers, from chambers into other solars, and from parlours into other halles. The beame, which bare the flooꝛes, was of stone, wrought with imagerye, euery halle inuironed with pilers of white stone. In the ende of this Labyrinthus standeth a stone, large beneth, and smalle on the toppe, called Pyramis, whiche is of length. xl. pâces, in the whiche are wrought great images, and therat is the entrie vnder ground to the other Labyrinthus. In other Labyrinthus, was in Creta, made by Dedalus, by the commandement of Minos for a prison: but it was muche lasse than the other. But by diuers dooꝛes, entrynges and issuynges out, it deceiued theim, whiche cam into it. The thyrde was in Italy by a town called Clusium, made by kyng Porsena: and (as Plinie and Varro write) was of square stone, the sides. 30. foote brode, in height. 50. foote. Into the which who so euer wente, without a clewe or bottome of threde, coulde neuer retourne. On this place stoode. v. pyramides or steeples, one at euery corner, & one in the middle, euerie of them 150. foote high: on the toppes of them great bolles of brasse, and theron horses with wynges, from whiche dyd hang chaynes, hauyng belles at theim, which mened with wynde, rendred a sharpe sounde. also vpon the foure bolles of brasse stoode foure other pyramides of sharpe pilloure, whose height Varro durst not reherse, because it semed a thyng incredible. All these thynges were made by great kinges, whiche hauyng abundance of treasure, and lacking learnyng, dyd set their delite in suche vayne ostentation.

Labynetus, the sonne of Nictocris, quene of Babylon.

Lac, lactis, n. g. milke: and in Plautus sometyme Lacte in the nominatiue case.

Lac gallinaceum, the mylke of a henne, a prouerbe applied to theim, whiche lacke nothyng or to thynges, whiche for the scarcitee of theim, be verie precious.

Lactis coagulatio, Turnynge of milke to cruddes.

Lactis

Lactis abundantia, copia, fœcunditas, plentie of milke in womens breastes.
Bubulum lac, coow milke.
Humanum lac, womans milke.
Lacæna, a kynde of apparaile. also a woman of Lacedemonie.
Lacænus, a, um, of Lacedemonie.
Lacca, a certayne gumme.
Laccobriga, a citee of Spayne.
Laccia, æ, f. g. a kynde called a cheuyn.
Lacedæmon, a noble citee in Greece, called also Sparta, in the region of Achaia, the countrete is called Laconia.
Lacedæmónius, a, um, of Lacedemonie.
Lacer, & lacerus, a, um, torne or rent, mãgled in peces, dismembred, that hath lom part of the body torne or rent. Of olde writers Lacer was used for hym that had his eares pulled of.
Laceras gentes colligere, id est, sparsas.
Lacerátio, ónis, fœm. ge. a rentyng or tearyng, a mangleyng.
Lacerna, æ, f. gen. a facion of clokes, serueyng as well for men and women, poore and riche, as for souldiors in warfare. The Romans used them on their gownes to kepe them warme, whan they sat long in beholdyng playes.
Lacernátus, a, um, clothed, or cladde in suche a manet cloke.
Lacero, aui, are, to rent in pieces, to mangle and cut in pieces, to teare, to dismembre, to torment.
Lacerare diem, to lose the date, to spende the tyme about nought, to spend the day in vayn.
Comas, capillos, vra, vestem lacerare.
Lacerare vnguibus, to scratche.
Lacerare rem suam, To spende his gooddes prottouslp.
Lacerare famam alicuius, To speake and report yll of a man, to hurte and distreyne his good name.
Lacerari dolore, to be grieuously tourmented with sorowe and peyne.
Lacerare homines male suadendo, to bryng men in poueretee with yll counsayle.
Lacerare optimum virum incesto ore, with a naughtie and villanous toung to speake yll of a verale honest man.
Lacerta, tæ, f. g. or Lacertus, ti, m. g. a lisarde, an euet. also a certayn kynde of fysche.
Lacertósus, a, um, hauyng great brawnes and strong sinewes.
Lacertus, ti, m. ge. the arme from the elbowe to the wrelte of the hande, properly the brawne and sinewes of the arme.
Lacesso, siui, & cesi, ssere, to rente, or go about to rent the good renoume of a man. Also to prouoke, stirre, or egge a man to wrathe, displeasure, or contencion, with woordes, wrytyng, or acte, and is taken bothe in the good parte and the yll: to raple on a man, to priche a man with som yll language or act, sometyme to desyre instantly. also to tyngle as a mans body dooeth.
Stimulo iuuencum lacessere, to priche an oxe with a goade, and make hym draw.
Ciere & lacessere.
Lacessere ad pugnam, to prouoke to battail.
Lacessere maledictis, To tarre or prouoke to wrathe with yll woordes.
Sermones lacessere, id est, excitare, to raple bruite or communicacion.
Vah quibus illum lacerarem modis, Oh, how I would dismembre hym.
Sponsione lacessere, to prouoke one to sticke to the triall of a mattier, by layynge downe a gage or paune.
Lacessior, ris, ri, the passiue.
Lacessitus, a, um, prouoked, stirred, egged.
Lachanizo, ani, are, to be feble, weake, or feynt.
Láchanum, ni, n. g. all kynde of herbes, whiche serue for the potte called woztes: or after some a kynde of sepers made with herbes.
Lachanopoles, a seller of herbes.
Lachanopolium, the herbe market.
Lachesis, one of the three ladies called Parcæ, which poetes dyd feigne to haue the rule and continuance of mans lyfe.
Láchryma, mæ, f. g. a teare in weppng.
Lachrymas afferre, mouere, ciere, to make or cause one to wepe.
Lachrymas tenere, compescere, cohibere, comprimere, continere, To ceasse and leaue weppng, to wepe no more.
Dare lachrymas, to wepe.
Implere verba lachrymis, to wepe as he speketh, to wepe at euery woorde.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ, This is the cause of his weppng, or that moued hym to wepe, and properbially, this is the cause why he doeth it, or why he dooth complayne.
Lachrymæ arborum, the mopsture that dystilleth out of trees, and tourneth to gumme.
Lachrymabundus, a, um, weeppng, readye to wepe, weeppng ryght.
Lachrymábilis, le, lamentable, to be bewailed.
Lachrymátio, ónis, f. g. weeppng.
Lachrymationum salutæ, gumme that distilleth out of trees.
Lachrymationes oculorum, a disease whan the water standeth alwayes in ones eyes, as though he dyd weepe.
Lachrymans, antis, om. g. weeppng.
Láchrymo, aui, are, and Lachrymor, aris, ari, to wepe.
Lachrymare ex abitu amici, To wepe for his friendes departyng.
Num id lachrymat virgo? Dooeth the maiden wepe for that, or therfore?
Lachrymósus, a, um, full of teares, that prouoketh to wepe. also that that distilleth out mopsture lyke teares.
Fumus lachrymosus, smoke that maketh a man

man to wepe.
Lachrymoſé, as though one dyd wepe.
Lachrymula, æ, f. g. a litle teare.
Laciburgium, a citee in Germany, called Roſtoiſtum.
Lacides, garmentes that be rent.
Lacinia, æ, f. g. a redde muſherom, whiche ſpryngeth at the roote of a cheſten tree.
Lacinia, æ, fœm. ge. gardyng of a garment, pro-pyely where the ſkyrtes be cut in ſundry facions, a hemme, a fringe.
In lacinias, in pieces, in iagges.
In lacinias diſtribui, to bee ſundred or ſette a parte, as cattell be whan ſome be infected.
Laciniâtus, a, um, that is garded, hemmed, or plaited.
Laciniâtim, diſparpled abrode.
Laciniôſus, a, um, cutte in ſundry facions, wyn-dyng and tournynge diuers wayes, iagged, full of plaites.
Lacinium, an elbowe of lande lyng betweene the ſea called Adriaticum, and the ſea Ionium.
Lacinius, a, um, of or belongyng to that pro-montorie.
Lacio, lacui, & lexi, lácere, to bryng into a ſnare, or to wynde one in, to deceyue hym.
Lacippo, a citee of Spayne.
Lacon, ônis, a man of Lacedemonie.
Laconia, the countreye where Lacedemone ſtandeth.
Lacónicus, a, um, of the countrete Laconia.
Laconicum, ci, n. ge. a hotte houſe or dry bayne.
Laconiſmus, mi, m. ge. a ſhorte kourme of ſpeak-ynge, conteynynge muche ſentence in a fewe wordes.
Lactâtus, us, m. g. geuyng ſucke or mylke.
Lactans, antis, om. gene. that hath mylke in the breaſtes or dugges.
Lactantia, is vſed of Celſus for all manier of meates made of mylke.
Lactarius, a, um, that maketh meate of mylke, that is made of mylke, and that bryngeth forth mylke of it ſelfe.
Lacteo, tére, to ſucke mylke.
Lactes, lactium, fœm. ge. plu. places within the ribbes of a man benethe the nauill, ſo tender, that it mate not ſuffre any wounde or ſtroke, as Prorbus ſaieth. Some ſaye that they bee caules, wherein the ſmall bowelles doo lye. After other, the ſmall guttes, by the whiche the meate paſſeth.
Lacteſco, ſcere, to be tourned into mylke, or to be filled with milke.
Lacteus, a, um, of mylke or lyke mylke. alſo that whiche is nourſhed with mylke.
Lacteus porcus, a ſuckyng pygge.
Collum lacteum, a neck as white as mylke.
Lacticinia, orum, neu. gen. white meates made of mylke.
Lactidiaci, they that be ſtryken about the nauill.
Lacto, aui, are, to geue ſucke, to feede with milke, alſo to deceyue with fayre wordes, to allure with fayre promyſes.
Lactôris, a certayne herbe, which is full of mylke. reade Plin. li. 24. cap. 13.
Lactúca, cæ, f. g. an herbe called letuce.
Lactucinij, the ſurname of certayn Romayns.
Lactúcula, læ, f. g. a lyttel letuce.
Lacûna, æ, f. ge. a dyche, wherin water ſtandeth, alſo a trenche, whereby fieldes are drayned. Some englyſhe it a ſinke, in pauyng a hole lower than any other place.
Lacuna, in wrytyng, is whan any thynge lacketh, as mendum, is that, whiche is corrupted or faulte.
Lacuna famæ, a blemiſhe in ones good name, infamie.
Vide, ne quæ lacûna ſit in auro, Se that there be nothyng of the monie lacking.
Lacunam explere, to fill a diche.
Lacûnam rei familiaris explere, To repayre and reſtore agayne a mans ſubſtance that was conſumed and ſpent.
Laculis, idem quod filix.
Lacunâtus, a, um, that hath diches or litle holes.
Lacûnar, âris, n. ge. a beame. alſo ſuche a thyng as dooeth yet hang in marchâtes houſes ouerth wart theyr halles, whereon be ſet a great num-bre of candels.
Lacûno, aui, are, to make diches or holes.
Lacunôſus, a, um, full of diches or holes, not euē.
Laculſculus, li, maſ. gene. a litle dyche or hole, a beame or planke.
Lacus, cus, or ci, m. gene. a poole or deepe place alwaie full of water, whiche is deuided into brookes and ryuers. alſo the veſſelle, whiche re-ceyueth wyne whan the grapes are preſſed. alſo the principall beame, that goeth ouerthwarte the houſe. ſometyme a planke.
Lacus Lemanus, Lolan in Peemountayne.
Lacuturres, great cabages.
Lacydes, a philoſophier of Cyrene.
Lada, the herbe, wherof Ladanum is made.
Ladas, a man, who ranne ſo ſwiftely, that on the ſande he left no print of his foote.
Ládanum, a gumme, whiche renneth from an herbe called Lada, or Ledum, whiche is com-monly called Labdanum, and is moſte vſed in pomaunders.
Ladon, a ryuer in Arcadia. alſo one of Icteons dogges.
Læander, a yong man, which for the feruente loue that he bare to a fayre mayden called Eros, vſyng to ſwym from Abidus to Seſtos, ouer the ſea called Helleſpontus, at the laſte was drowned, whom Eros beholdynge to be dead, threwe hir ſelfe into the ſea from a hygh towre: of whom Muſæus and Ouidius, in his epiſtles doo write.
Lædo, læſi, dere, to hurte or doo diſpleaſure.
Lædere famam, to hurte ones good name, to ſclaunder, to backebite.

Fidem lædere, to breake promise, to doo contrary to league and agreement.
Lædere maiestatem, To derogate any thynge of the kynges authorite or prerogatiue, to cõmitte treason.
Læsæ religionis culpa, hereſy or lollardy, contempt of religion or ceremonies.
Lædere aliquem iniuria, to doo one inturte or wronge.
Ludibrio lædere, to laugh to ſcorne.
Nulli os lædere, to ſpeake yll of no man in his preſence.
Ferro lædere, to cutte.
Lædi odore, to be annoied or offended with an yll ſauour.
Lælius, the familiar frende of Scipio African.
Lærgia, æ, f. g. gluttony.
Lærgus, gi, m. g. a glutton, a ſmell feaſt.
Læmuſchaton, ti, neu. ge. the rewarde geuen to hym that vanquiſhed at playeng or fightynge with weapons.
Læna, æ, f. ge. a garment lyned, whiche the diuiſiours, called Augures, did weare. alſo a cloke that ſouldiours dyd weare vppermoſt.
Laertes, a citee in Cilicia.
Laertes, the father of Vlyſſes.
Laertiades, the name of Vlyſſes.
Laertius, a, um, of Laertes.
Laertius, the name of one, whiche wrate the lines of philoſophiers.
Læſtrigones, were people in the confines of Hiſpania, whiche doo eate mans fleſhe.
Læſus, a, um, hurte, offended, violated.
Læſus tælis, peryſhed with weapons.
Læſio, ônis, f. g. hurtyng, harmyng, annoiyng.
Lætabilis, le, gladde or ioyfull.
Lætamen, looke Letamen.
Lætè, ioyouſly, gladly, merily, alſo plentuouſly, fruitefully, abundantly.
Lætifico, aui, are, to make gladde.
Lætificare terram ſimo, to doung the ground, to make the ground fatte with doung.
Lætificor, âris, ari, to be made ioyous or gladde.
Lætificus, a, um, that maketh gladde.
Lætiſco, ſcere, to be gladde, a worde out of vſe.
Lætitia, æ, f. g. gladneſſe, reioyeyng of the mynde, whiche doeth appeere alſo outwardely.
Lætitiam facere, and dare, to make glad.
Lætitiam apertiſsime tulimus omnes, all we ſhewed our ſelfe to be verye glad and ioyous.
Lætitûdo, dinis, idem quod lætitia.
Læto, aui, are, to make gladde. an olde woorde out of vſe.
Lætor, âris, ari, to be gladde, or to reioyce with outwarde ſignes.
Lætor vtrunq; I am glad for bothe of thoſe thynges.
Lætus, a, um, ioyous and gladde. alſo luckye, fortunate, fertile.
Lætum prodigium, luckie.
Lætus homo, a gladde man.
Læta ouis, a good sheepe.
Læta ſeges, & lætum legumen, plentifull corne and grayne. All other thynges not haueynge lyfe, beyng called Læta, doo ſignifie delectable to beholde, or that dooe pleaſe the eye of the beholder.
Lætius audere aliquid, to venter or enterpriſe to doo a thyng merily.
Alterum intraſſe lætum eſt, to haue entred in to the one is a token of good fortune.
Lætum ſolum, a fruitefull grounde.
Læta indoles, a pleaſant and mery nature.
Læua, æ, f. ge. the lefte hande.
Ad læuam, on the lefte hande.
Leua petentibus, to them that go on the lefte hande.
Læuâtus, a, um, made ſmoothe.
Leue, abſolute, a ſmoothe thyng.
Læ'uigo, aui, are, to plane or make playne, or to polyſhe, to make ſmoothe or ſlyke.
Læuis, leue, ſmoothe or playne, lyght.
Ora leuia, facis that be ſmoothe without beardes.
Læ'uitas, tâtis, fœm. gen. playnneſſe or ſmotheneſſe, lyghtneſſe.
Læuitas inteſtinorum, ſlipperines of the guttes.
Læuo, aui, are, to make ſmoothe, idem quod Leuigo.
Læuor, ôris, m. g. ſmootheneſſe.
Leuorſum, towarde the lefte hande.
Læuus, a, um, lefte, on the lefte ſyde. alſo lyght, by tranſlacion, fooliſhe, loke Leuus.
Tempore læuo, id eſt importuno, out of ſeaſon, vnconuenient.
Lumen læuum, id, eſt, noxium, noyous.
Læuus homo, an ouerthwart & fooliſhe felow.
Laganum, ni, n. g. a thyn cake made with floure and water, wherunto was put fat broth, pepper, ſaffron, & cynamom, a fritter, a pancake.
Lagari verſus, verſes, whiche dooe halte in the myddes of the foote.
Lagaron, is the parte of the body frõ the ſtomake to the naupll, called alſo Hypocondrium.
Lagêna, æ, f. ge. a flagon or bottell. alſo a meaſure conteinyng eight cotulas, or 4. ſextarios.
Lagêos, a kynde of grapes, called in latine Leporaria.
Lagia, one of the names of the yle of Delos.
Lagôis, a kynde of fyſſhe, whiche male be called the hare fyſhe. alſo a bryde, whoſe fleſhe is lyke a hares.
Lagonon, the frettyng of the guttes.
Lagophthalmos, mi, he that hath eies lyke a hare, or in whom the ouer liddes of the eies dooe not meue downewarde.
Lagôpus, gópodis, fœm. gene. an herbe of the kynde of trefoyles, called trinitee graſſe. ſome calle it hare cummine. ſome ſuppoſe it to be Dentdelion: Other Caryophillacium, among the Germaynes it is called Harefoote, and ſo phiſitions name it among vs. It is alſo a bird,

ſcene moſte commonly in the Alpes, and hath his feete rough as it were with the heare of a hare or conie, the reſidue all white: it neuer eateth but in the place where it was bred, and neuer will be made tame. Plí.

Lagotróphia, æ, fœm. genc. a warren or parke of haares.

Lagúncula, læ, f. g. a little flagon or bottell.

Lagyges, people in Sarmatia.

Lagyra, a citee of Cherſoneſus.

Laicus, ci, m. g. a laie man.

Laicus, a, um, prophane, not conſecrate.

Láis, a common harlotte in Greece, who was of ſuche excellent beautee, and therwith ſo pleaſant, that vnto hir out of al Greece, there cam to Corinthus, where ſhe dwelled, men noble and riche in great numbre, to company with hir. On a tyme cam to hir Demoſthenes, the greateſt oratour of Greece, and deſyred to lye with hir: of whom ſhe aſked for one nyght a thouſande Dragmas, whiche amounted to the rate of our monete at this preſente tyme, to. xxiii. li. xix. s. x. d. the whiche Demoſthenes heryng, departed, ſaiyng in this wyſe, I will not repent me at that price, or I will not bye repentance ſo dere. ſome write, that ſhe demanded. 10000. dragmas, whiche was a talent.

Laius, a kynge of Thebes, & father of Oedipus, whom Oedipus vnwares ſlue in battail, and wedded his wyfe, whiche was alſo Oedipus mother called Iocaſta. rede after in Oedipus.

Laletania, a countreye in Spayne, the people wherof be called Laletani.

Laliſio, ónis, m. g. a colte of a wylde aſſe.

Lallo, aui, are, to ſpeake like a babye: in the which worde the greke dooeth approche nerer to the engliſhe than to the latin, as Babazin, whiche made a latin worde, is babare. it may be tranſferred to the nource, that babbleth with hir child, whan ſhe geueth to it the dugge.

Lama, mæ, f. ge. the raggednesſe of rockes: after Feſtus, it is the gatheryng together of waters.

Lambito, aui, are, to ſpeke or lappe.

Lambo, bi, bere, to licke with the toung, to lap. alſo to touche, to flowe or renne ſoftely.

Lambotus, a ryuer of Affrike.

Lambrus, a ryuer in Italy, whiche meeteth with the ryuer of Po, called Padus.

Lambrani, people dwellyng about the ſaied ryuer of Lambrus.

Lamella, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Lamina, a litle thynne plate.

Lamentábilis, le, lamentable.

Lamentárius, a, um, that cauſeth lamentacion.

Lamentátio, ónis, fœ. g. lamentyng or wailyng, waimentyng.

Lamentátus, a, um, lamented, bewayled.

Lamentor, áris, ari, to lament or bewayle.

Lamentum, ti, neu. gen. a bewaylyng or lamentyng.

Lamia, a beaſte, whiche hath a womans face, and the feete of a horſe. It was alſo the ſurname of a noble Romayn, and alſo of a famous harlot.

Lamiæ, be women, whiche beholdyng children, or geuyng to them gyftes, doo alter the fayre of theim: whiche children be after warde called elfes, or taken with the fayrie, and ſome ſuche women will ſucke the bloud from children. They be alſo thoſe, whiche be called ladies of the fayrie, whiche doo allure yong men to company carnally with theim: and after that they bee conſumed in the acte of lechery, they cum to deuoure theim.

Lámina, æ, f. g. a plate of mettall.

Lamirus, one of the ſonnes of Hercules.

Lamna, for lamina.

Lamium, mij, n. g. archangell, or deade nettle.

Lámpada, dæ, idem quod Lampas.

Lampas, lámpadis, fœm. gen. a leame of fyre or bryghtneſſe of the ſon, moſte vſed for a lampe, alſo a torche.

Lampetia, the daughter of the Sunne by Neera, whiche with hir ſyſter Phaetuſa, kepte flyes in Sicile.

Lampetra, a fyſſche called a lampry.

Lampetus, the ſyſter of Phaeton.

Lampeus, an hyll in Arcadie.

Lampia, a ryuer in Arcadie.

Lampon, the name of an hoſte. alſo of a ſoothſayer, that vſed to ſweare by a goote: whereof grew a prouerbe, Lampon iurat per anſerem. loke there.

Lampſacius, the ſoonne of Cilix.

Lampſacum, a towne on the ſea ſide called Helleſpontus, in the ſyde of Aſia, where Priapus was honoured.

Lampſacênus, a, um, of Lampſacum.

Lampſana, loke Lupſana.

Lampýris, pýrios, f. g. a gloe worme, or a worm called a gloe beard, whiche ſhyneth by nyght.

Lamyrus, a kynde of liſardes, or euettes. alſo one of Hercules ſonnes.

Lana, æ, f. g. woull.

De lana caprina rixari, to contende for a thyng matter.

Lana facta, parne.

Lana infecta, woull that is not ſpunne.

Lana pectita, carded.

Ducere lanam, to ſpinne, to ſpinne woller.

Trahere lanam, idem.

Lana leporina, the ſofte heare of an hare.

Lanária, an herbe, whiche fullers doo vſe, when they ſcoure clothes. ſome ſaie it is that, whyche apothecaries doo call Condiſi.

Lanáris, re, that beareth or hath woulle.

Lanare pecus, beaſtes hauyng woull.

Lanárius, rij, m. g. a woull man, or he that ouerſeeth or ſelleth woull, alſo a woulwinder.

Lanátus, a, um, cladde or wrapped in woull.

Lanatæ vites, a kynde of vines, whiche hath a certayn moſyneſſe vpon woulle.

Lanatus lupus, a fyſſhe, ſo called for his whitenes alſo

L ANTE A.

ꝛelle and ſoftneſſe.
Lanuiore canitie, with moze cotten.
ncearius, rij, m. ge. he that beareth a launelyn.
ncea, æ, fœm. gen. a Spanyſhe Launelyn with a bzode head.
nceatus, a, um, armed with a launelyn. alſo wounded with a launelyn.
ncino, aui, are, to ſtryke, to rente with the teethe, to thruſt through.
nea, æ, f. g. idem quod Laniena.
nerum, a garment made of vndyed woull.
neus, a, um, woullen, oꝛ made of woull.
Laneum latuſculum, a ſide as ſofte as woull.
Laneus lupus, a fyſhe white and ſoft.
nga, gæ, fœm. gene. a breſt, whiche is found about the ryuer of Po.
ngia, a fountayne in Nemea, a countrey of Arcadia, where the hoſte of Argiues was reherſed, whan they went agaynſt Thebes.
ngueo, langui, guêre, to languyſſhe, to bee ſycke, to be feynt, to be aferde, to be ydell, to decaye, to diminyſſhe.
Languêre è via, to be wery of iourneying.
nguêſco, ſcere, idem.
nguidus, a, um, feynt, ſycke, aferde, ydell.
Languidus pulſus, a feynt pouyſe, that ſtryketh feebly.
Languidior, ſomewhat ſlacke in dooyng a thynge.
Authoritas languida facta eſt, the authozitee is diminyſhed oꝛ decayed.
nguidè, feebly, feyntly, negligently, ydelly, without quyckeneſſe of ſpirite.
nguidulus, la, lum, the diminutiue of Languidus.
nguor, ôris, maſ. gene. languor, kayinge of ſtrengthe, and naturall moyſture, languyſſhynge, feeblenеſſe, feyntneſſe. Sometyme wetrynеſſe.
ngurium, rij, n. g. languettes of ambze, like to longe beadeſtones.
niena, æ, f. ge. the fleſſhe chambles, oꝛ ſhoppe, where fleſſhe is ſolde, the ſlaughter houſe. ſometyme it ſignifieth diſmembryng.
nicium, cij, n. g. clothyng, oꝛ the craft of makyng woullen clothe.
nifer, ra, rum, that beareth woull.
niger, ra, rum, idem.
nifex, idem quod lanificus.
nificium, cij, n. ge. cardynge oꝛ ſpynnynge of woull, wooꝛkyng of woulle.
nificus, ci, m. ge. he that dooeth wozke woull to make it mete foꝛ the clothier. it may be called alſo a woull wynder.
nio, aui, are, to cutte lyke a boucher, to teare oꝛ rent in pieces oꝛ gobettes, to quarter.
Laniare dentibus, to teare with the teeth.
niatus, a, um, rent, toꝛne, cutte in pieces.
niatus, us, m. gen. a tearyng, a quarteryng, a cuttyng in pieces.
niſtrium, rij, n. g. boucherye.

Lanionius, a, um, perteinyng to bouthers craft.
Laniſta, æ, m. g. he that had the rule ouer ſwoꝛd players, and cauſed theim to be taught, and after ſolde theim. alſo that oꝛdeined birdes to fight, it may be taken foꝛ a maiſter of fence.
Lanicius, a, um, woullen oꝛ of woull.
Lanium carnarium, a ſlaughter houſe.
Lanius, nij, oꝛ Lanio, ônis, m. g. a boucher.
Laniuium, oꝛ Lanuuium, a citee in Italy, belonging to the Romayns.
Lano, aui, are, to put in woull, oꝛ to dreſſe with woulle.
Lanóculus, li, m. g. he that couereth the blemiſſhe in his eye with woull, oꝛ he that weareth a cloth before his eye.
Lanôſus, a, um, full of woulle, oꝛ hauyng muſche woulle.
Lanubium, a citee of the Latines.
Lanuginôſus, a, um, moſſy.
Lanûgo, ginis, fœm. ge. the ſofte heares oꝛ moſſe ſyneſſe in the viſages of childzen and women. alſo on fruites called peaches, and ſome herbes, as long woꝛt, clary, and ſuche other. alſo the down feathers in bꝛydes. it is alſo the ſawe duſt oꝛ other powder, whiche cometh of wood whan it is perced.
Lánula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Lana.
Lanuuini, the ſtones couered with ſofte heare.
Lanuuium, lyke Laniuium.
Lanx, cis, f. g. a dyſſhe, whiche of ſome is called a potteynger. alſo a balance.
Laocoon, the ſonne of Priamus.
Laodamas, one of the ſonnes of kyng Alcinous.
Lãodamia, the wyfe of Protheſilaus. alſo the daughter of Bellerophon.
Lãodicea, a citee in Aſia.
Lãodice, oꝛ after ſome Laodoce, one of Priamus daughters, whiche was maryed to the ſoonne of Antenoꝛ, kyng of Thrace.
Lãodocus, the ſonne of Antenoꝛ the Troian.
Laómedon, ontis, the father of Priamus.
Laomedonteus, a, um, and Laomedontius, a, um, of Laomedon.
Lápathum, thi, n. ge. called alſo Rumex, the generall name of all ſoꝛell, as Oxylapathum, oꝛ Lapathum acutum, ſoꝛrell, as well wyld as of the gardeyn. Hippolapathon, a great ſoꝛell lyke a doche, but hauyng the taſt of ſoꝛell, and is called Patience. this wozde Lapathum, of ſome is vſed foꝛ the doche.
Lapethos, a citee in Cyprus.
Lapicida, æ, maſc. gene. a dygger of ſtones in a quarreye.
Lapicidina, æ, f. g. a quarey of ſtones.
Lapidario, ônis, fœ. gene. a ſtonyng, a hurlynge of ſtones.
Lapidárius, a, um, perteynyng to ſtones.
Lapidâtor, ôris, m. gen. a hurler of ſtones, one that hurteth men with ſtones.
Lapideſco, ſcere, to bee made oꝛ tourned into a ſtone, to waxe harde as a ſtone.

Lapi-

Lapido, aui, are, to ſtryke with ſtones. alſo to ſtryke ſometyme without ſtones. ſometyme to rayne ſtones.
Lapidatum eſt, it rayned ſtones.
Lapillus, li, maſ. gene. a littell ſtone. alſo a pꝛecious ſtone.
Lapio, piui, pire, to make harde as a ſtone, an olde wooꝛde.
Lapis, lapidis, maſ. gene. a ſtone, but leſſe than that, whiche is called Saxum. Sometyme it is taken foꝛ a myle. ſometyme an hille. by tranſlacion a negligent perſone, that beſtyꝛreth hym not in dooyng a thyng.
Ad tertium aut quartum lapidē, At the thyꝛde oꝛ the fourthe myle, becauſe in olde tyme myles were noted by ſtones.
✠ De lapide empti, ſlaues oꝛ bondemē. A pꝛouerbe, ſignifiyng perſons of moſt vile condicion, which were bought in the markette place, ſtandyng vpon a ſtone.
Lapidem verberare, pꝛouerbially to labour in vayne.
Quid ſtas lapis? why ſtandeſt thou ſtyll thou dead ſtone?
Lapis incuſus, a ſtone pecked and dꝛeſſed foꝛ a myll.
Appetere lapidibus, To aſſayle oꝛ ſette vpon with ſtones.
Lapideus, a, um, of ſtone, oꝛ harde lyke a ſtone.
Lapideus murus, a ſtone walle.
Lapideus ſum, I am as heauy as a ſtone.
Lapideo imbri pluit, it rayneth ſtones.
Lapidoſus, a, um, ſtonye, full of ſtones, harde lyke a ſtone.
Lapithæ, people of Theſſaly, of whom Perithous was kyng.
Lapitheus, oꝛ Lapitheius, a, um, of the Lapithes.
Lappa, æ, fœ. gen. the generall name of all burres growyng on herbes, whiche wylle ſtycke to any thyng.
Lappaceus, a, um, of oꝛ lyke a burre.
Lappāgo, ginis, f. g. an herbe like to Anagallis, ſauyng that it hath no leaues.
Lapſana. Plinius and Theophꝛaſtus doo write, that they were called of the Arcadians wylde Colewoꝛtes, and of the phiſicians (as Theophꝛaſtus ſaieth) Cera with the rootes hereof, boyled in mylke, all the hoſte of Julius Ceſar lyued at Dirrachium, a longe tyme, whereof came the pꝛouerbe, Lapſana viuere, where men do liue nygardly and wꝛetchedly, this herbe is named in Engliſhe wilde cole, oꝛ Carlohe.
Lapſio, ōnis, f. g. a fall, a ſlydyng oꝛ ſlippyng.
Lapſo, aui, are, to fall often.
Lapſus, us, m. gen. a fall, a ſlydyng, alſo a ſmall offenſe doone by negligence, an ouerſight.
Lapſus linguæ, tꝛippyng of the tonge.
Lapſus memoriæ, failyng of the memoꝛy.
Lapſus, a, um, fallen, ſliden, that hath offended oꝛ erred.
Lapſis paucis diebus, after a fewe daies.
Lapſus ſerpentum, the glidyng of a ſerpent.
Lapſus fluminum, the rennyng of ryuers.
Laqueâre, laquear, ris, & Laquearium, ria, n. g. the ruffe of a chambꝛe, whiche is embowed oꝛ fretted. alſo a playn beame in a roufe.
Laqueatus, a, um, haltered, ſnaried, tied, oꝛ bounde faſte, ſometyme it ſignifieth holowe oꝛ boowyng.
Laqueata tecta, embowed roofes.
Laquearum aureo templum, a churche hauyng the beames of the ruffe gylted.
Laqueus, lăquei, m. g. an halter, any thyng that one is ſnared oꝛ intangled in, a gynne.
Laquei legum ac iudiciorum, The ſnares of lawes. ꝛc.
Lar, the ſingular noumbꝛe of Lares, lokethere, it is taken foꝛ an houſe, ſometyme the inner parte of an houſe, alſo foꝛ a chymney and the fire.
Lara, vel Larunda, a mayden, whiche ſhewed to Juno the wanton paſtimes of Jupiter with women, foꝛ the whiche Jupiter did cut out her tongue, and commaunded Mercurius to bꝛyng hir to hell: who begotte on hir two ſonnes, whiche were called Lares.
Laranda, a citee of Lycaonia.
Lararium, rii, n. ge. a pꝛiuate chapell oꝛ cloſet in a mans houſe.
Larcus, a panne, wherin coles be caried.
Lardum, di, n. g. larde, the fatte of bakon.
Larentia, a famous harlot, which becauſe ſhe nurſed the people of Rome hir heire, they named hir a goddeſſe, and called hir Flora.
Lares, goddes, whiche the paynyms did ſuppoſe euery perſon had belongynge vnto hym: they were alſo called Penates: both the which wordes bee alſo taken foꝛ pꝛiuate dwellynges oꝛ houſes. Mei lares, mei penates, My houſe oꝛ dwellyng place.
Largē, abundantly, liberally, bountifully.
Vino largius epulas celebrare, to dynke wine more largely at a feaſt.
Largior, largiris, gīti, to geue liberally, alſo to graunte, ſometyme to permitte.
Beneficium ex facili largiri, to doo a pleaſure quickely.
Si tempus non largitur, if the time ſuffer not.
Largiri Ciuitatem, to make one a citezin.
Largiri ſe vtrō, to offre hym ſelfe willyngly.
Largitor de tuo puer, geue liberally of that is thyne owne, thou lauyp boye.
Largitas, ātis, f. g. largeſſe, oꝛ liberalitee.
Largitio, ōnis, fœ. ge. liberall expence to winne a mans purpoſe, largeſſe, pꝛodigalitee.
Largiſſimus, a, um, that floweth abundantly.
Largiloquus, qui, he that hath many woꝛdes.
Largiter, idem quod largē.
Vapulabis largiter, thou ſhalt be well beate.
Largiter peccaſti, Thou haſte dooen a great offence.
Largitor, ōris, m. ge. a liberall ſpender, a pꝛodi-

gal

gall perſone, bountefous in gruyng.
rgitus, for Largiter.
rgus, a, um, large or verie great, alſo free of expence, bountious, liberall, prodigall.
Dat nemo largius, he geueth no man more liberally.
Largus opum, riche.
Animo largus, of great courage.
Lux larga, great lyght.
Largus opera ſua, that is no ſparer of his labour.
Largus lachrymarum, that wepeth muche.
Vino largiore vti, to drynke more than one is commonly accuſtomed.
Imber largus, a great ſhowre of rayne.
Largæ opes, great riches.
ridum, vel Lardum, laarde, or the fatte of an hogge ſometyme ſwynes fleſhe ſalted.
rina, the name of a famous woman of Italy.
rine, a fountayne in Attica.
riſe, a citee of Eolia.
rinna, a towne of Beotia.
riſa, the name of diuers citees, one in Theſſalia, wherof Achilles was called Lariſſeus: an other in Elia, wherof Jupiter was called Lariſſeus, the thyrde in Italye, an other in Crete.
rius, a broode or a great poole by the citee of Comum.
rix, láricis, fœm. ge. a great tree, whiche hath leaues lyke a pine appull, the wood de long and apte for buyldyng of inwarde woorkes, it hath in it a thynne roſen of the colour of hony of Athenes, it perysheth not, neyther by rottynge, nor by eatyng of woormes, nor wyll burne in a flame, nor be brought vnto coles, but by a long ſpace of tyme be conſumed. alſo it will not ſwymme on the water as other trees doo, and therfore be they eyther caried in ſhippes, or els laide on fyre trees pinned together, this tree maie be called in engliſche Larch tree. The gumme, which cometh from this tree, is called Laricea rheſina, whiche is vſed in the ſtede of Terebinthine, ne that is diſcommended of Jetius.
rodi, people in Scythia.
rua, æ, f. g. and Laruæ, arum, plur. a ſpirite, whiche appereth in the nyght tyme. ſome call it a hegge. ſome a goblyn. ſome a goſte or an elfe. alſo a maſker, or he that weareth a viſour. alſo the viſour it ſelfe.
aruale, an ymage deformed, pale, leane, and horrible to beholde.
aruâtus, a, um, that is feared with a ſpirite, and is become madde. it ſometyme ſignifieth a maſker, one wearyng a viſour, diſguiſed.
arus, called in greke Cepphus, a certayne bird of the kynd of ſeamewes: of this ſorte there is a little birde, haueng many feathers, whiche at the tyme that the bryngeth forth ponge, crieth out. She liueth by eatyng the ſome of ſalt water, of hir cam the prouerbe.

→ Larus parturit, Larus doeth lape, applied to them, whiche promyſe muche, and great thynges, and fynally doo geue or bryng forth nothyng, in regard of that whiche they promiſed. I thynke this bird is called in engliſche a ſterne. In the prouerbe Larus hians, Eraſmus ſaith, Larus is a gredy deuouryng birde.
Laſanum, ni, n. g. a chambre potte or ſtoole.
Laſciuia, æ, f. g. wantonneſſe.
Laſciuio, ſciuis, ſciuiui, uire, to bee wanton: alſo to growe or ſpryng rankely.
Laſciuus, a, um, lecherous bothe in lyuyng and wordes, wáton in behauiour or with women, diſhoneſt, that ſpeaketh or dooeth thynges fowlyſchely, without regard of vertue and honeſtee. Pagina laſciua, a writyng conteynyng wanton thynges.
Laſer, láſeris, neu. g. a gumme or iuice renning out of a tree, whith is taken of the beſt writers to be that, whiche is called of the apothecaries Aſa fœtida.
Lacer, is the iuice or gumme, that commeth of the ſhrubbe or herbe called Lacerpitium: the frenche men call this gumme, Benioin.
Laſerpitium, tij, n. g. is of Antonius Muſa ſuppoſed to be the ſweete roſen called Belſewyne, or Bougewyne: ſome ſuppoſe it to bee the tree, of whiche cometh that roſen or gumme.
Laſerpitium Gallicum, the herbe called Peſilis tonge of ſpayne.
Laſerpitiâtus, a, um, that is tempered or mixed with the iuyce of Laſerpitium.
Laſibus, olde writers vſed for Labibus.
Laſſâtus, a, um, wearied, tried.
Laſſeſco, laſſus ſum, ſcere, to become wery.
Laſsia, an ile in the ſea Egeum, it was alſo called Andros.
Laſsitûdo, dinis, f. g. werineſſe.
Laſſo, aui, are, to wery, to tire.
Laſſulus, a, um, the diminutiue of Laſſus.
Laſſus, a, um, wearied, tired.
Laſſus de via, wearie with goyng or turneing.
Rebus laſsis, in aduerſitee. Laſſa terra.
Laſthenia, a woman, whiche was Platos ſchollar, comyng alwaie in to his ſchoole in mans apparaile.
Laſtaurus. i. hirſutus circa virilia.
Laſus, a man in tyme of Darius, that wrote firſt of muſyke.
Latace, ces, f. ge. an herbe, whiche the kynges of Perſia were wont to geue to ambaſſadours, wherin they hadde this ſuperſtitious beleue, that bearyng about theym that herbe, where ſo euer they were, they ſhoulde haue plentie of all thynges, and ſhulde not peryſhe for hunger or thyrſt. The fygure of this herbe I coulde neuer fynde in any authour.
Late, abroade in many places, farre abroade, ſometyme for Diuturnus, longe.
Latius loqui, To ſpeake more largely vppon a thyng.

Late

Late patet, it belongeth to many.
Late longeq; diffusum, spreade abroade well neere in all quoftis of the worlde.
Famæ latius consulere, to prouide that his re nowme mate continue longe tyme.

Látebra, æ, & Látebræ, arum, f. g. plu. a pryuie place, where men dooe hyde theym. sometyme it signifieth an excuse.
Latebras querentes, hydelynges.
Latebræ ferarum, couert for dere, or denne for wylde beastes.
Latebram habere, to haue an excuse or pretente to cloke the matter.
Ex latebris erumpere, to cumme abroade.
Latebram periurio querere, to sweare wplily vnder a colour, to the entente to deceyue a man.

Latebricola, læ, fœ. gene. one that dwelleth in a pryuie place.

Latebrosè, pryuily, secretly, as it wer in a corner.

Latebrôsus, a, um, that is full of denne to hide or lurke in.
Latebrosus locus, where as bee many pryuie places.

Lateo, tui, têre, to be hydde, to bee secrete, to be vnknowen.
Nec latuerunt eum doli, he knewe they deceyte full well.
Latet mihi causa, I know it not.
Res latuit patrem, he knew it not.
Latet plerôsque, it is vnknowen to the moste parte.
Latet in herba, it lyeth hyd in the grasse.
Latuit ad hanc ætatem, it was vnknowen euen to these dates.

Latenter, pryuily, secretely.

Laterâlis, le, belongyng to the syde.

Later, láteris, m. g. bryche, tyle.
✠ Laterem lauas, thou waschest a tyle. A prouerbe, signifyng, thou labourest in vayne.
✠ Láterem elixas, a prouerbe, hauyng the same signification.

Laterani, yomen of the garde.

Lateranus, the name of a consull of Rome, of whose house was made a churche in the citee of Rome of saynct John, whiche is nowe called Lateranensis.

Laterária, æ, fœm. gene. a place, where bryche or tyle is made.

Latérculus, li, m. g. a littell bryche or tyle.
Crudi laterculi, bryche before it is baked.

Lateritius, a, um, made of tyle or bryche.
Lateritius paries, a bryche wall.

Laterna, næ, f. g. a lanterne.

Laternarius, rij, m. g. a lanterne bearer.

Laterones, yomen of the garde.

Lateruncularius, a, um, of or belonging to theffe.
Lateruncularia tabula, a theffe bourd.

Latex, láticis, masc. gene. all maner of licour or iuyce, but it is most commonly taken for water or wyne.
Latex scythicus, rayne water.

Lathyris, fœ. g. an herbe of the kynde of spurge, called commonly Caraputia.

Latiâlis, le, and Latiaris, re, of latin, of that part of Italye, whiche was called Latium.
Latialis sermo, the latine tongue.

Latibulo, aui, are, to be hyd.

Latíbulum, li, n. ge. a denne or bury, where beastes dooe hyde theym. sometyme it is vsed for a secrete place, or caue, wherin men be hydde.

Laticlâuium, uij, n. g. the garment of a senatour, sometyme it signifieth the dignitee of a senatour, and Laticlauij, is taken for the Senatours.

Latifólium, lij, n. g. and Latifólia, æ, f. ge. that whiche hath brode leaues.

Latifundium, dij, neu. ge. a great or large fielde, great and large possessions, also that hath a great or large fielde, or large and great possessions.

Latinæ, narum, sacrifices to Jupiter, vsed of the Latines, who first dyd ordeyne them.

Latine, in the fourme of latine, after the facon of latine, in latine.
Latiné scire, to be skilled in the latine tonge.

Latinitas, âtis, f. g. latine speache.

Latinienſis, se, idem quod Latinus, a, um.

Latinus, a, um, latine or of the people called Latines.
Latinæ consuetudini tradere, to translate out of latine.
Vertere in latinum, idem.

Latini, people of Latium in Italie.

Latinus, ni, the propre name of the father in lawe to Eneas.

Latio, ônis, of Fero, fers, a bearyng.
Legum latio, an ordeynyng and publishyng of lawes.
Latio suffragij, a geuyng of voyce or sentence in assignyng or choosyng of any magistrate.

Latisco, to ware brode.

Látito, aui, are, to hyde often, to lurke. also not to appere whan one is sommoned to appere in the lawe.

Latitátio, ônis, f. g. a hydyng, or lurking.

Latitûdo, dinis, bredth, largenesse, latitude.
Latitudo possessionum, largenesse of possessions, great possessions in landes.

Latium, tij, n. g. a parte of Italie, betweene the riuer of Tibris and Liris, wherin standeth the citee of Rome.

Latius, a, um, of that countrey.

Latmius, is a mountaine of Caria, and Latmus, a mountaine in Jonia, where poets fayne the moone kylled Endymion.

Lato, latescere, to be broade.

Latomiæ, or Latumiæ, arum, plu. was a pryson in the citee of Siracusis in Sicilia: and other in Spartha. It is also a quarrey, out of the whiche stones are digged.
Ad latomias damnari, To be condemned to woorke in the quarreys or mines alwaye.

Látomus, mi, m. ge. a mason, one that cutteth and digge

biggeth stones out of a quarrey.
ôna, the mother of Apollo and Diana.
onia, called also Diana, and is also taken for the moone.
onius, a, um, of Latóna.
Latonigenæ dij, Apollo and Diana.
tous, Apollo.
tor, ôris, m. g. a bearer, a carier, one that geeth or maketh lawes.
trâtus, us, m. ge. a barkyng or baiyng of dogges. also a vehement speakyng against one.
Remugit nemus latratu, the woodde ringeth with the crie or noyse of the houndes.
trâtor, ôris, m. g. he that barketh, a barker.
tres, a seruaunt.
tria, æ, f. g. the honour and scrupee, wherwith god onely is woorshypped.
trina, æ, f. g. a lynke. also a siege or takes.
tro, aui, are, to barke as a dogge doeth: and by translation to crie out and baie at one like a dogge whan he barketh.
Stomachum latrantem lenire, a curiyng stomake desyring meate.
tror, âris, âri, the passiue.
trocinium, cinij, n. gen. theefte, robbery. Also warfare.
Agitare latrocinia, to vse robbynge.
trocinor, âris, ari, to robbe by the hygh way. also to serue in warres.
tro, ônis, com. gener. a robber by the hygh waie. also a souldiour retayned. Amonge the Romains, it were those, whiche were alwaie aboute the emperours persone, as the garde is aboute the kyng. Also Latrones, seu Latrunculi be chessemen. Latro is also vsed of poetes for an hunter.
Prælia latronum ludere, to play at chesse.
trocinâtio, ônis, f. g. a robbyng.
trunculus, li, m. gen. a lyttell theefe or robber. also a chessleman.
truncultor, ôris, m. ge. a iustyce of gayle deliuerie, or any iustyce, whiche doeth geue sentence on theues. also a prouost marshall.
tumiæ, arum, plural. quarryes, where stones are digged.
tus, a, um, of fero, fers, borne. Also geuen, ordeyned, publyshed.
tus, latior, latissimus, broade, ample, large, conteynyng a great rowme.
Lata culpa, a grosse negligence, whan a man perceiueth not that thyng that euery man vnderstandeth.
tusculum, li, n. g. a lyttle syde.
tus, teris, neu. g. a side. it is often tymes taken for the strength and durablenesse of the voyce and breath in speakyng.
Adiungere aliquem lateri suo, to appoynete one to kepe his soonne companie alwaie.
Homines a latere, men that are verie familiar and in great fauour with princes.
Accommodare ensem lateri, To putte on a swerde.
Cingere latus ense, idem.
Latus ense peregit, he thrust hym through the syde with a swoorde.
Latus campi, the syde of any feilde.
Latus clauus, a senatours robe or garment. It is put sometyme for the dignitee of a senatour.
Lauâcrum, cri, n. g. a bathe or bayne: it is nowe taken for a fonte.
Lauâtio, ônis, a washyng, a bayne or bathe.
Lauatrina, næ, fœm. ge. a synke, wherinto foule water is caste or swepte, wherby pauementes ar made cleane.
Lauce, an ile in the sea called Pontus.
Laudabilis, le, laudable, commendable.
Laudare alterum ad aliquem.
Laudâtio, ônis, fœm. gen. a prayse or commendacion.
Laudo, aui, are, to prayse, to commende. also to cite or name.
Laudo testem, I take to witnesse.
Cum exceptione laudari, To be prayed in all thyng saueng one, to be prayed with a but.
Laudare authorem, to cite or name the authour or the persone, of whom he had the thyng.
Laudâtus, a, um, prayed, commended.
Laudâtor, ôris, m. ge. one that prayseth or commendeth.
Laudâtrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.
Laudabiliter, commendably, woorthy prayse.
Laudaciuus, a, um, that prayseth.
Laudicœnus, ni, m. g. he that is hyred for a supper to prayse a man: or for a supper promysed, doeth prayse a man.
Lauer, láueris, neu. ge. and sometyme fœ. g. an herbe growyng in the water, like to Alisander, but haueng lesse leaues: some doo call it bilders, or Bellragges: some name it yealow water cresses.
Lauerna, a goddesse, vnder whose protection theues were in Rome.
Lauinia, the daughter of kyng Latinus, for whom Eneas and Turnus fought together.
Lauinium, a citee in Italie called also Laurẽtum.
Lauo, laui, are, and Lauo, ui, ere, to washe.
Lauare peccatum suum, to purge hym selfe of that is laied to his charge.
Laura, suche a place of pleasure at Samios, as Anton was at Sardis.
Laurea, æ, f. gene. a leafe of laurell or baie tree. sometyme a garlande made of laurell. somtyme a laurell or baie tree it selfe.
Laureâtus, a, um, crowned with laurell, wearyng a garlande of laurell.
Laurens, entis, or Laurentis, te, of the towne called Laurentum.
Laurẽtia, æ, f. g. the wife of Faustulus, whiche nourished Remus and Romulus.
Laurentalia, certaine feastes dedicated to Laurentia.
Laurentum, a citee in Italie, called also Lauinii.

Laureo, aui, are, to put on a garlande of laurell.
Laureola, æ, f. g. a crowne or garlande that victours ware in theyr triumphe.
Laureolis, assises, that come of the tryngе of siluer in golde smithes forges.
Laurétum, ti, n. gen. a place, wherin dooe growe laurelles or baie trees.
Laureum, a place in the countreie of Greece, called Attica.
Laureus, a, um, of laurell.
Laurices, a kynde of Hares.
Láurifer, and Láuriger, ra, rum, that weareth a garlande of laurell.
Laurinum, ni, n. g. oyle of laurell or baies.
Laurinus, a, um, of laurell or lyke to laurell.
Laurion, a place in Attica, where syluer was dygged.
Lauro lauinium, a citee in Italy by Laurentum.
Laurus, ri, or Laurus, us, fœm. gen. a laurell or baie tree.
Lausus, the soonne of Mezentius.
Laus, laudis, fœ. gen. prayse, commendacion, renowme, glorie, euery mans good report.
Armatæ laudes, martiall renowme.
Dicere laudem alicuius rei, to prayse or sette foorthe the commendacion of a thyng.
Ei laudi datum est, it was counted a prayse to hym: or he was praysed or commended for it.
Efferre laudibus, to extolle.
Habere laudes de aliquo, To prayse one, to speake in commendacion of one.
Laudem non habet, it is not to be commended: it is not praysed nor esteemed.
Laudem inuenire, To geat prayse and commendacion.
Sperauit magnæ laudi fore, he hoped that it woulde be great prayse to hym.
Tua laus fuerit, The prayse shall redounde to you: or you shall be praysed for it.
Latinè loqui, est in magna laude ponendum, It is a thynge greatly to be praysed and esteemed to speake latine well.
Laude afficere, to prayse.
Lautè, elegantly, minionly, trimly, gaily.
Lautè vestitus, minionly apparayled.
Lautè diuersari, to be honourably lodged, to be well intertayned.
Lautè loqui, to speake eloquently.
Lautè munus administrasti tuum, Ye haue dooen your office or duitee honourably, or to your great prayse.
Lautia, ôrum, neu. g. plur. presentes, whiche the Romains did send to ambassadours of other realmes.
Lautiæ, is somtyme vsed in the feminine gendre.
Lautia, æ, fœm. g. magnificence and netenesse in diners and banquettes.
Lautrices, the wynes of two brotherne.
Lautulæ, weate baynes.
Lautus, a, um, & Lotus, a, um, washed. also nete or cleane, elegant, riche, minion, triche, hãdsome.
Lautus homo, a minion, prayse, or nete person.
Lauta ciuitas, a riche and noble citee.
Lax, discrepte, grie: a woorde out of vse.
Laxátus, a, um, lewse, set at his lyberte.
Laxamentum, ti, n. g. release, recreation, libertee, refreshyng.
Laxamentum & veniam non habent leges, lawes remitte and perdone no punishement.
Laxamentum dari legi, to enlarge a lawe that it be not so rygorous.
Laxamentum dare, to geue rest and recreation from labour.
Láxitas, âtis, f. gen. release, pardone, loustesse, lyberte.
Laxitas domus, largenesse of an house, your renowme.
Laxè, lowsely, largely.
Habitare laxè & magnificè, to dwell in a great large house nobly.
Anguste & laxè, contrarie.
Laxissime ambulare, to haue a verie large roome to walke in.
Laxe distare, to be far a sunder.
Laxo, aui, are, to louse or set at lyberte, to release, to open, to make larger.
Laxare manipulos, was in battayle, whan the sundrie bendes or companies of foote men were set in a raye, one man a conuenient distance from an other, that they mought fight the more at their lyberte.
Laxare & astringere, contrary.
Annona haud multum laxauerat, the price of wittayle was fallen litell or nothyng.
Tempus laxare, to extende & prolonge the tyme.
Laxare animum à laboribus, To remoue the minde from labour, to be at quiete.
Laxare animum molestiis, idem.
Laxum, an aduerbe, signifieth wyde.
Laxus, a, um, louse, large, wyde, soft, weake.
Funes laxi, cordes not stretched out.
Laxas dare habænas, to geue bridell at will.
Laxæ opes, great ryches.
Laxum tempus, and Laxa dies, a longe terme or tyme.
Cum ipse alium diem laxiorem dederim, whan that I my self haue prolonged the tyme, or geuen a longer date or terme.
Ager laxus, a broade or wide fielde, Angustus contrary.
Arcus laxus, a bowe vnbent.
Calceus laxus, a wide showe.
Domus laxa, a great house with muche roome.

L ANTE E.

LEa, leæ, and Leæna, æ, f. g. a lioneſſe.
Lea, is also a kynde of colewortes.
Leæ, an Ilande by Cyrenaica, a region of Affrike.

Leæna,

ena, a lionesse: it was also the name of a com-
mon woman at Athenes: who (after that Har-
modius and Aristogiton had slayn Hipparchus
the tyran) beyng tormented in sundrie factions,
to the entent she shoulde discouer the confeder-
rates of that murder, spake not one word, but
byting in sunder hir tonge, she spitte it in the
face of Hippias the tyran, who caused hir to
be tormented.

ander, the name of a man.

archus, the sonne of Athamas and Ino, whom
the father beyng madde, slewe in the stede of
an herte.

badia, a citee of Boeotia.

bedus, a citee.

beris, ridis, a serpentes huske or hale, or olde
byrdes skynne, whiche he casteth of.

bes, bētis, m. g. a caudron to boyle in.

bynthos, one of the iles called Cyclades.

canomanticus, a certayne kynde of south-
sayers, that vsed their diuination with bas-
sons of water.

canomantia, æ, fœm. gene. a kynde of diui-
nation by water in a basin, whiche the rusticall
people in the olde tyme vsed among the Alps
rians. They filled a basin full of water, in to
the whiche, after certayne wordes spoken, spi-
rites entred, whereby was hearde a litteli
sowne or whisperynge: by the whiche the in-
chaunters perceyued thynges to come, and
made aunsweres accordynge. Ioannes Zeses,
in his comment on the Iliados of Homere,
maketh mencion of two kyndes of Lecano-
mantia: one olde was, whiche Vlisses vsed: an
other newe founde, whiche is by water in a
depe basin, into the whiche was put golde, sil-
uer, ambre, copper, and stones, wherat myght
be no women, or they which had offended with
women. But this vayne science is forboden a-
mong christen men, lyke as Nicromancie and
Geomancy is.

echia, æ, f. g. a kyne, whiche some haue taken
to be Tuny, for the similitude of theym.

ectica, æ, f. ge. a thyng lyke to a bedde, wherin
riche and noble men were borne by six seruants
tyll mate be taken for a lycter.

ecticarij, they whiche bare Lectica.

ecticariola, she that attendeth on a lycter
bearer.

ecticula, a litteli chaire or lycter caried betwene
men.

ectio, ônis, fœm. g. readyng, a lesson, chopse,
a gatherynge.

ectipes, an herbe.

ectisterniâtor, ôris, m. g. a chamberlayn, or he
that maketh the beddes.

ectisternium, a solemnites amonge the pa-
gans, whan in the honour of theyr gods, Iu-
piter, Iuno, and Minerua, beddes were
spreadde in the temples, in the whiche kyste
the idolles were laied, in the residue as many
as mought lie and eate.

Léctito, aui, are, to reade often. Also to gather
often.

Lecton, one of the toppes of the mountayne cal-
led Ida.

Lectrum, a parte of Itia lyng into the sea.

Lector, óris, m. g. a reader.

Lectus, us, m. g. a chopse.

Lectus, a, um, read, also chosen, pitched, selected.

Lectúrio, ire, to desyre to reade.

Lectus, ti, m. g. a beadde. It is vsed somtyme for
a table, because they vsed in olde tyme to eate
theyr meate syttyng on beddes.

Léctulus, li, m. g. a lyttell bedde.

Lécythus, thi, mascu. & fœm. gene. a potte of
earthe, whiche serued onely for oyle, an oyles
glasse or viole.

Leda, the wyfe of Tindarus kynge of Laco-
nia, with whom (as poetes doo fable) Iupi-
ter in the forme of a swanne dyde companie,
and she brought foorthe two egges, of the one
came Pollux and Helena, whiche was raupi-
shed by Paris: of the other came Castor and
Ciptemnestra: Pollux and Castor bee called
Ledæi.

Legea, one of the nymphes.

Legâlis, le, belongyng to the lawe.

Legúmen, nis, n. g idem quod Legumen.

Legatárius, ri, ma. gene. he to whom any thyng
is bequethed.

Legataria prouincia, a prouince appoynted
to one.

Legátio, ônis, fœm. g. an ambassade or office of
an ambassadour.

Accipere legationem, To take on hym the
charge of a Legacie.

Gerere legationem, and fungi legatione, to
be an ambassadour.

Legatio libera, a legacy or lieutenantesshyppe
purchased by fauour, to the entent that one
male with more authoritee prosecute his owne
priuate matters in the countrey whither he
is sente.

Votiua legatio, whan one purchaseth the title
of an ambassadour or lieutenant, ỹ he male the
more honourably perfourme a vowe that he
hath made.

Legatiuum, ui, neut. gener. that is geuen to the
ambassadour for his expence, his dietes, his al-
lowaunce.

Legatitius, a, um, pertenyng to legacies.

Legátor, óris, ma. gene. he that bequetheth any
thyng, the testatour.

Legátum, ti, n. g. a legacy or bequest.

Legátus, ti, ma. gen. an ambassadour, that hath
commission to treate of matters. He that is
sent onely to salute or congratulate, is called
Oratour. It is also a lieutenant or generall ca-
pitayne of an armie.

Legerda, a citee in great Armenie.

Legibilis, le, legible, that male be redde,

Légifer, idem quod Legislator.

Legio, ônis, f. g. a companie of men of warre, contempng commonly. 6000, foote men. 732. horsemen: or after Varro. 12500. menne of warre: But it is manifest in Liui, that the nombre of a legion is vncertayne. It is also a towne in Cornwall, now called Lesnard.

Legion, the chefe citee of Castile called Lion.

Legionárius, a, um, of or perteinyng to a legion.

Legirupa, æ, m. g. a breaker of lawes.

Legislátor, óris, mas. gen. a maker or geuer of lawes.

Legitimé, laufully, accordyng to the lawe.

Legitimus, a, um, accordyng to the lawe, lawfull, rpght, conuenient, meete, iuft.

Legitimi dies, daies in banke before ordinarie iudges, whan the partie shoulde appere or pleade: or els it male be daies of returne in the kynges benche or chaunceric.

Legitima iudicia, iudgementes confirmed by lawes written or auncient custome.

Legitimo functionis tempore expleto, the ordinarie tyme of his ministryng being expired.

Legiuncula, læ, f. g. a small legion.

Lego, aui, are, to sende as an ambassadour, or as a legate, or deputee, to committe or appoynct, to bequeth. also to assigne or impute.

Cassium sibi legauit, he toke Cassius to bee his lieutenant.

Famulum legare aliquo, to send his seruant any whither.

Legare negotium alicui, to commit a charge or busynesse to one.

Legare fortunæ, to assigne or impute to fortune, to blame or laie the fault on fortune.

Consulem legare ad id bellum placuit, their pleasure was, that the consull should be sent as chiefe capitayne to that warres.

Legare aliquid alicui, to geue a thyng to one by testamente.

Lego, legi, gere, to gather, to rede, to passe by, to chouse, to strike. sometyme to steale.

Legere sermonem alterius, to hearken what one saieth.

Legere vestigia, to folowe one steppe by step.

Legens oram Italiæ, sailyng along by the sea coast of Italie.

Légula, læ, f. g. a killette.

Legulcius, lei, mascu. ge. a lawier, a student of the lawe.

Légulus li m. g. a gatherer of small thynges, as grapes or olyues.

Legûmen, mînis, n. g. all maner of pulse, as beanes, pease, vetches, tares. &c.

Legumêntum, ti, and Legarium, rii, neu. gene. the same.

Leleges, or Lelegæ, people, whiche were alwaie wandryng: and inhabited sometyme in Thessalie.

Leitus, one of the. v. capitaynes of Boetia, that went to Troie.

Lelaps, lelapis, one of Acteons dogges.

Lema, æ, f. g. a teare congeled. Erasmus saith, that Lema is a congeled humour in the eie, that hurteth the sight.

Lemânus, a poole, into the whiche the ryuer of Rone renneth, called in frenche Lausane.

Lembunculus, li, a diminutiue of Lembus.

Lembus, bi, m. g. a swifte litell shyppe, which male be called a barke.

Lemma, mâtis, n. g. an argument.

Lemnia terra, that whiche is nowe called Terra sigillata.

Lemniſci, órum, m. g. plu. labelles hangyng downe from garlandes. also iesses belongyng to an haulke.

Lemniſcâtus, a, um, that hath suche labelles, or iesses hangyng downe.

Lemnius, a, um, of Lemnos.

Lemnos, one of the Iles called Cicladas, where in Vulcan was nourished. The women of this ile beyng in a furie, that their husbandes were longe absent in warres, whan they came home (conspiryng together) slewe theym all in one nyght, except Hipsiphile the kynges daughter, saued and conueighed by her father. Reade in Hipsiphile.

Lemonium, nii, n. g. an herbe.

Lemoſi, they that weepe lyghtly.

Lemouices, Lymosin in Fraunce.

Lémures, murum, m. g. plur. spirites, whiche do walke by night with horrible figures.

Lemuria, órum, neu. ge. plu. feastes dedicate to those spirites.

Lenæum, a holy daie kept at Athenes.

Lenæus, one of the names of Bacchus.

Lena, næ, f. g. a woman baude.

Lendiginoſus, a, um, full of nittes.

Lenè, idem quod leniter.

Lenimentum, ti, and Lenimen, minis, n. g. that maketh pleasaunt or sweete, that taketh away the sharpenesse or eigernesse of a thyng.

Lenio, iui, ire, to pacifie, to moderate, to appeale, to treate gentilly, to make playne or smoothe, to comforte. Quo illam mihi lenirent miseriam, that they myght ease me of the sorowe or care that I was in.

Lenire tempeſtates, to appeale the tempestes.

Lenis, ne, not soone angrie, soone contented or pleased, full of sufferance, that whiche hath no roughnes, meke, tractable, softe of condicions, gentyll, modest, mylde, pleasaunt in taste, contrary to eiger and tarte.

Lene & aſperum, contrary.

Venenum lene, an easy poyson, that killeth a man without peyne.

Vinum lene, delicious and pleasaunt wyne.

Ingenio leni eſſe, to haue a gentyll nature.

Lenes cibi and acres, contrary.

Lénitas, tâtis, and Leniténdo, dinis, f. g. meekenesse, gentilnesse, easinesse to please, softenesse, smoothe

smoothenesse. Also pleasauntnesse in taste, sa-
wourablenesse.
nter, softely, swetely, moderately, gentyly.
no, ônis, com. gener. a baude, a marchaunte
of hoores.
nobates, a treader of grapes.
nocinium, nij, n. gen the practise of baudrie.
Somtyme immoderate & exequisite cleanlynesse
or eleganey to stere a man to vice, a vicious
pleasauntnesse, a pleasaunt inticement or lure.
nocinor, aris, ari, to practise baudrie Also to
speake faire or allure one with woordes, and
other pleasaunt thynges sometyme to gette fa-
uour, to make a thyng to haue the more grate.
nônius, a, um, pertenyng to baudes.
ens, lendis, f. g. a nitte.
ens, lentis, farm. gene. a hynde of pulse, called
lyntelles.
✠ Ante lentem augere ollam, to vse to muche
haste, to fish before the nette.
✠ In lente vnguentum, a prouerbe, signifiyng
the thing to be absurde: as farre from the pur-
pose as Magnificat from mattens: as mete for
this matter as swete oyle in potage
Lens palustris, duckes meate or water lintel-
les, whiche in standyng waters lieth houeryng.
enter, easyly, softly, slowly.
Lente ferre, to suffre or take patiently.
Lente agere, to doo a thynge slowely, and ne-
gligently.
Lente ac fastidiose aliquem probare, to proue
by lyttell and lyttle in longe continuaunce.
Lentissime mandere, to eate verye slowely
and leysurely.
lenteo, tui, tere, to be softe, tendre, to be pliant.
Lentesco, scere, to be smothe or redre, to become
clammy lyke glew, pitche, or birde lime.
lenticula, læ, f. g. a pulse called chittes.
Lenticula, a maner of vessell, out of the whiche
kynges and princes were anoynted. a Chrisi-
matorie also a rounde redde thynge lyke a lyn-
tell in mens visages.
Lenticularis, re, lyke a chitte or latche.
Lentiginosus, he that hath in his face or body
many lyttle redde markes lyke lyntelles.
Lentigo, iginis, f. g. a thyng lyke a lyttle warte
in the face, redde or blacke.
Lentiscus, a lyttle tree, out of the whiche cometh
a swete gumme called Mastix, mastix tree. of
this tree they make tooth pickes: and fyne dust
to scoure the teethe.
✠ Lentiscum mădit, spoken proverbially of one
that trymmeth hym selfe to curiously.
Lentisciuus, a, um, made of the tree Lentiscus.
Lentisciferus, a, um, that beareth these trees.
Lentitia, æ, f. g. softenesse, pliantnesse.
Lentitudo, dinis f. g. slowenesse, negligence.
Lento, aui are, to doo a thyng softely, easily, or
slowly. also to make pliant or flexible.
Lentor, ôris, mas. gen. a clammy and glewyshe
humour.

Lentulus, a cytezyn of Rome.
Lentulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Lentus.
Lentus, a, um, softe, gentyll, tendre, pliant, that
bowseth easyly, calme, slowe, remisse, secure,
careless, at reste, idell, cleauyng, or clammie,
longe in doyng a thyng sometyme colde. also
that continueth long.
Lento grada ire, to go slowely or softe pace.
Lentus ignis, a softe fyre.
Lentior pugna, a slacke batayle with out fier-
cenes.
Tellus lenta, clammie.
Lentus humor, a colde humour.
Lenta vinacitas, whan one is long in dyeng.
Lenta mora, longe tarieng, lyngeryng.
Lenulus, a lyttle or ponge bawde.
Lenunculus, li, mas. gen. idem. also a lyttle fy-
shars bote.
Leo, a mans name of Byzaunce.
Leo, les, leui, lere, to anoynt or smere ouer.
Leo, ônis, m. g a lion. also a shell fysshe called a
lopstar. also a signe in the firmament.
☞ Leonem ex vnguibus æstimare, To esteeme
the lion by his talons: A prouerbe, signifi-
eng, to perceyue by a lyttle what the whole
matter meaneth: or by a peece of a thyng what
the whole is.
✠ Leonem radere, spoken where one attempteth
a thyng dangerous and all most impossible.
☞ Leo risit, a prouerbe, touchyng them, whi-
che be sowre of countynaunce, fyerse, and vn-
courteyse.
Leochares, the name of an excellent grauer.
Leodamas, the proper name of a philosophyer.
Leon, a philosophyer.
Leonides, a kyng of the Lacedemonians, whiche
dyde incredible feates of warre agaynst Xer-
xes kynge of Persia: and fynally was slayne in
defendynge Grece, with 4800 grekes only,
agaynst .xvii. hundred thousande of the hoste
of Xerres. There was also an other Leonides,
whiche was tutour to kynge Alexander, whan
he was a childe.
Leoninus, a, um, of a lion.
Leonina, næ, fæ. ge. an herbe, whiche groweth
on hilles, whose floures are lyke to a lions
mouthe, whan he gapeth.
Leontice, ces, f. g. an herbe, called also Lacalia,
and hath lyttle seedes lyke to a margarite, and
is called of the apothecaries Carui agreste.
Leontini, people of Sicilie
Leontios, a kynde of precious stones.
Leontopetalon, li, n. g. an herbe, hauyng leaues
like to colewortes, the stalke hauke a foote hygh,
the seede in huskes as great as smalle pease,
the roote like a rape roote, greate and blacke,
whiche helpeth agaynst the styngyng and by-
tyng of all maner of serpentes.
Leontophonon, a lyttle woorme, whiche if the
lion do byte, the lyon dieth incontinent.
Leontophona, næ, f. gen. a lyttle beaste, whose

hrade is turned into aſches, wherwith men doe myxte fleſhe and caſt it into the waies, wherby lions dooe paſſe, wher of if they dooe eate, they die incontinent.

Leontopodion, dij, neu. gene. an herbe called Pee de leon, whiche hath floures lyke roſes vnſpreadde.

Leontopodium, an herbe, which ſome do take is lyke to that, whiche is called Marigouldes, ſome ſuppoſe it to be the herbe, which is called Dent de lion.

Leopardus, di, m. g. a leoparde.

Lepaduſa, the yle of Sicilie.

Lepidé, pleaſauntely, preatily, with a grace, honeſtly.

Lepidé memoras, this is well ſaied of you.

Lépide ſtratus lectus, mintonly, trimmely.

Vin' tu lepidé facere? will ye dooe well?

Lepidium, an herbe, whiche Virgilius Marcellus ſuppoſeth to be that, whiche the apothecaries dooe call Senrac. Ruellius deſcribeth it to haue leaues whan they be yong, lyke to laurell, but they be ſofter. Finally it is lyke a ſwoorde blade rebated: the ſtalke riſeth in height a cubite, and hath a great roote with a thycke rynd, and a pithe lyke to woodde. Some phiſicions dooe call it Tittandor. Dioſcorides affirmeth Lepidium and Gingidium, to be all one, whiche Gingidium ſome dooe call cherule.

Lepidotes, tis, f. ge. a precious ſtone, lyke to the ſcales of fyſhes.

Lepidulé, the dimmutiue of Lepidé.

Lépidus, a, um, nete, polite, pleaſaunt, as well in ſpeache as in geſture, that hath a good grace, preatie, mery.

Mores lepidi, pleaſaunt maniers.

Lepida occaſio, a good occaſion.

Lepidum nuncium, mery tydynges.

O capitulum lepidiſsimum, O luttell preatie ſeat goll poll.

Lepiſta, tæ, f. ge. a lyttle potte or viole.

Lepor, and Lepos, ôris, m. ge. pureneſſe or neteneſs in ſpeche. Alſo the good grace and deleſtableneſſe in ſpeche, geſture, or dooeynge a thyng, pleaſauntneſſe.

Leporarium, rij, n. ge. an incloſure, or place incloſed, wherin are kept any beaſtis for pleſure, or huntyng, a parke, a cunnygare.

Leporinus, a, um, of an hare.

Leporis palatum, an herbe called Sowthiſtel, in greke Sonchus.

Lepra, præ, f. g. lepre.

Leprium, a citee of Achaia, an other in Arcadia.

Leptenacra, a promontorie of Indie.

Lepris, the name of two citees in Akrike the laſſe.

Leptoludiæ, blache fygges.

Lepton, an herbe of the kynde of Centaurie.

Leptophillon, li, n. ge. a kynde of Spurge that hath briode leaues.

Lepus, the weyght of a karat and an halfe.

Indyeas Iciatus in tres poſteriores libros ſaieth, a karat is the thyrde parte of Obolus, whiche is halfe a ſcrupull.

Lepus, léporis, m. g. an hare.

✠ Duos ſimul inſequor lepores, I ſtiche after two thynges atones, and am lyke to ſpede both: betweene two ſtooles my taple is like to goe to the ground.

Lepuſculus, li, maſ. g. a leueret or ponge hare.

Lepus, a certayne fiſche, whiche is poyſon to a man, and a man to hym.

Leria, one of the yles called Sporades: the people therof are called Lerij, of whoſe maners grew a prouerbe, Lerij mali.

Lerne, or lerna, a lake or a fenne in Achaia cheſ Argos, and a fenne, in the whiche was the ſerpēt Hydra with many heades as ponres fayne. Into this lake the people of the citees of Argus and Mycene dyd throw all the erthe and ſweppynges of theyr ſtretes and houſes, wherof came the prouerbe,

✠ Lerna malorū, wherby was ſignified an heape of miſchiefes: or any perſon, in whom is all vice and abhomination.

Lerneus, a, um, of Lerna.

Leros, an ilande in the ſea Icarie.

Leſtóſa, a citee of Spaine, called now Tomía.

Leſbos, an yle in the ſea called Egeum, where was the citee Mytilene.

Leſbius, a, um, of the yle of Leſbos.

Leſbia regula, is ſpoken, where as reaſon is applied to the acte, and not the acte to reaſon: where the law is accommodate to maners, and not maners to the lawe. Hereof ſpeaketh Ariſtotle Mozal. lib v. of that, which is infinite, the rule is infinite like the leaden rule of Leſbos, which ſerueth for buildyng, and is chaunged to the faction of the ſtone.

Leſſus, us, m. ge. a lamentable voyce vſed in the buryng of men, as we doo ſaie, alas.

Leſtorum, a region of Indie.

Leſtrygones, a people in the extreme part of Italie, whiche dyd eate the companions of Vlixes roſting them on bzoches.

Leſtrygonus, a, um, of that people.

Letalis, le, mortall, deadely.

Letáliter, mortally, deadely.

Letata corpora, bodies of them that be ſlayne.

Letâtus, a, um, ſlayne.

Letâmen, minis, n. g. compoſte, dong, or muke, laied in the feldes to make corne and graſſe to growe plentyouſely.

Letania, or Litania, a ſupplication or common prayer.

Letargia, or Lethargus, whiche of ſom is called Veternus, is (as Paulus Egineta writeth) a diſeaſe in that parte of the heade, in the whiche the the power of reaſon is cōteined, poſſeſſyng the ſame place that phrenely dooeth, that is to ſaie the brayne: but the cauſe and matter be contrary. For in this is continuall neceſſitee of ſlepe,

f slepe, harde to be awaked, the matter beyng moyste and verie colde humour, waschyng the brayne, and compellyng one to slepe. Alexander Trallianus addeth therto, that therin is suche a forgetfulnesse, that he which is sicke, can not remembre whatsoe he wolde speake. Constantinus saieth, that where somtyme they doe gape, they do forget to close theyr mouthes. It is sometyme called Vera, and then is it of a more colde matter. and sometyme it is called Non vera, and than is it of a colde matter mixte with a lyttle blonde or choler: seldome it happeth of Melancholy. sometyme it followeth an other sickenesse, as a fleumatike feuer, or the sickenesse of the longes called Peripneumonia. In these diseases by heate the fleume is made subtyll, and is plucked vppe to the brayn, where a continuall feuer and that bee together: somtyme the feuer departeth in the space of seuen dayes, and leaueth behinde that sickenesse.

thárgicus, ci, m. gen. he that hath the slepyng or forgetfull sickenesse.

thara, looke Letara.

the, a ryuer of helle, the water whereof as sone as it is dronke, causeth a man to forgette all thyng that is passed. it is also a ryuer in Thrike.

theus, a, um, of that ryuer.

thifer, ra, rum, deadely, byngyng or causyng deathe.

thificus, a, um, causyng deathe.

tho, aui, are, to slea.

thum, or Lethum, ti, n. g. deathe.

Leto interire, to bee slayne.

Eripere se letho, to take his owne life.

eua manus, the lefte hande.

euámen, minis, and Leuamentum, ti, n. g. solace, comfort, cõsolacion, that diminisheth iuell or sorowe, and maketh it more tollerable.

euátio, ônis, f. gen. a consolacion, an easyng, a diminishyng of peyne or sorowe.

euátus, a, um, lifted vp.

euca, a promontorie or elbowe of lande, nyghe to Corinthus.

eucachátes, tis, ma. gene. a precious stone that is white.

eucadia, an ile by the bosome of the sea called Ambracium.

eucacantha, is (as Io. Agricola affirmeth) a thornie bushe comyng vppe in hedges and ditches, hauyng white swete floures: or els a kynde of square thistils, full of prickes. Manardus supposeth it to bee that, whiche the Arabians call Bedeguar. Ruellius affirmeth it to bee that, whiche Dioscorides calleth Rhamnus: the Romayns Albam spinam, white thorne, growyng in hedges, hauyng streight vp braunches full of prickes, lyttel leaues, somewhat longe, fatty and softe. Some is whiter than other, the darker coloured hath broder leaues, and somwhat ruddy, the twigges be in length almost fyue cubites, the fruite white, brode, thynne, fashioned like a codde. Nowe haue ye the sundrie discriptiõs of the great lerned men of this tyme: diuine what Leucacantha is: for so to so diuers opinions I can not fynde one englishe, except I shoulde call it white brier. this Leucacantha is cõmonly after some mens opinion named Carduus S. Mariæ, our ladie thistle.

Leucámthemis, an herbe, which phisitions of late dates call Camomill, loke Chamœmelon.

Leucæthiopes, a people of Affrike.

Leucargilion, lij, n. g. white clate.

Leucas, cadis, fœm. gen. a towne in the countrey of Leucadie.

Leucaspis, a Troian, whiche sailed with Eneas into Italie.

Leucates, a mountayne in Epiro. also an yle.

Leuce, a kynde of mosphru.

Leuce, a lyttell towne, not farre from Smirna, also an herbe lyke Mercurie, hauyng a white line in the middle of the leafe. Leucerodius.

Leucippus, a philosophier.

Leucocrýsos, a precious stone.

Leucogea, a precious stone.

Leucogei, certayne hilles in Italie by Naples.

Leucóion, leucóij, n. g. the generall name of all kyndes of violettes: not withstanding it is properly taken for the winter gilofer, whiche is a kind of violettes.

Leucola, an ile by Cypres.

Leucôma, mătis, n. g. the webbe in the eie whan it is rooted. also the white of an egge. also the table, wherin the names of iudges or officers be written, and the actes of euery yere regestred, called also Album.

Leucon, a kyng of Pontus, slayne of his brother Oxilocus for adulterie. A husband man of the same name.

Leucónium, nij, or Leuconicum, ci, neu. gene. white cotton.

Leucopetalos, a white precious stone with strakes of golde.

Leucopetra, a promontorie of Sicilie.

Leucóphæus, phæi, ma. gen. a browne or russet colour.

Leucophæátus, a, um, that weareth a russette garment.

Leucophlegmantia, a white dropsy.

Leucophlegmatia, or Leucophlegmatias hyderos, one kynde of dropsy, wherin all the body swelleth vnequally.

Leucóphorum, ri, n. gen. that they souldre golde with, borax.

Leucophthalmos, a precious stone lyke a white eye.

Leucopus, white of naturall colour.

Leucosia, an ile against Pestanum, in the sea Thyrrenum.

Leucosiria, a countrey, whiche is nowe called Cappadocia.

Leucosydorum cubitus, a place in Cappadocia.

Leucostictos, a stone that hath white spottes in it.

Leucothea, the goddesse, whiche was called Matuta and Aurora.

Leucothoe, the daughter of Orcamus of Babylon, whom (beyng gotten with childe by Phebus) hir father dydde burie aliue: but Phebus (as poetes fayne) dyd transforme hir into a tree, out of the whiche renneth frankyncens.

Leucrocuta, a beaste in Inde, as great as an asse, hauyng legges lyke an herte, the heade, necke, tayle, and breast of a grate or badger, the feete clouen, a wide gapyng mouth vp to the eares: with stedre of teeth, one hole bone, in his voyce he will resemble the speche of a mã. Plinie sayeth, this beastes head is of the facion of Melis, and Melis is the beaste called Taxo, whiche is a grate or badger. Solinus sayeth, he hath the head of a camell, whiche vnchaunce was the faute of the wryter or prynter, whiche vnto Meli, added Ca, and made it Cameli.

Leuctra, plur. and Leuctrum, or Leuctra, singu. a towne of Beotia.

Leuctricus, a, um, of Leuctra.

Leui, one of the sonnes of Jacob the patriarke.

Leuiathan, a dragon of the sea. It is taken in holy scripture for the deuell.

Leuiculus, a, um, somewhat light. also wanton.

Leuidensa, æ, for. g. a garmente made of course clothe, suche as men vsed in old tyme to geue to guestes or their acquayntance.

Leuidensæ munus, spoken prouerbially of a simple gifte and of small value.

Leuifidus, a, um, of lyght or small credence or trouste.

Leuipes, uipedis, om. g. swifte, light of foote.

Leuir, léuiri, m. g. the husbandes brother.

Leuis, leue, lyght, liger, easy, vnconstant, small, vile, of litteli value, of small reputacion.

Leuia vina, small wynes.

Leuis armaturæ milites, lyght souldiours.

Leuis armaturæ excursio in oratione, lyghte argumentes, that men bryng before they come to the pithe of the matter.

Leuis author, of no authorite.

Leuis homo, an vnconstant man. also a vile person of small estimacion.

Leuia hæc sunt, these are but trifelyng & lyght thynges, or matters of small importance.

Leui brachio aliquid agere, to doo a thynge sleightyly, or negligently.

Dolor leuis, id est paruus.

Impensa leuis, small coste or charge.

Precium leuius, a more easy price.

Reprehensio leuis, a small rebuke.

Leuis labor, a lyght and easy labour.

Leuita, among the Jewes was a minister in their ceremonies vnder their prestes, a deacon.

Léuitas, tâtis, f. g. lightnesse, inconstancie.

Léuiter, lightly, vnconstantly, small, meanely, easyly, pacyently.

Leuiter agnoscere, to haue a litteli knowlage of a thynge.

Leuiter antigerse studia, to be a student for a litle whyle, to haue but meane learnyng.

Leuiter inter se dissidere, there is a litle variance betwene them.

Leuiter eruditus homo, a man of small learnyng, or meanly learned.

Leuiter aspersus laudibus, praysed a litell.

Leuines ferre, to take paciently.

Leuiter inflexum, a litteli bowed.

Vt leuissime dicam, to speake most gently, that I may not speake the extremitie.

Leuissime læsus, hurte very litteli.

Leuiter aliquid tangere, to touche or speake of a thyng briefly, or in a fewe wordes.

Bene volumus leuiter lenonibus, we are bawdes but small fauour.

Leuius lædit, it hurteth lesse.

Leui somnus, a, um, that is soone slepeth, that is lyghtly or soone awake.

Leuo, aui, are, to lyfte vp. sometyme it is take for wape, to abate, to minyshe, or mitigate, to make easy or lyght, to helpe, to vnbourden.

Leuare aliquem onere, to discharge one of his burdeyne.

Leuare animum, to recreate the mynde.

Leuare annonam, to minyshe the price of victuales.

Leuare tributum alicuius agri, to take wythrente for a certayne plotte of grounde or peice of lande.

Leuare facinus alicuius, to extenuate or make smal a mischeuous dede.

Leuare ictum serpentis, To heale one stounge with an adder.

Leuare laborem alicui, To ease one of his labour, or to put hym out of peyne.

Leuare metum alicui, to put one out of feare.

Leuare morbum alicui, To make his sickenes more easy.

Leuare populum frumento, to helpe the people with corne in tyme of scarsitie.

Leuare suam authoritatem, to minyshe his authoritee.

Leuare amicitias remissione vsus, to leese of frendshyp by litteli and litle.

Calamitatem innocentium leuare, To helpe theim that be troubled wrongfully, to deliuer theim out of trouble.

Leuare dentes penna, to picke the teeth with a quille.

Paupertatem alicui leuare, to healpe one that is in pouertee and nede.

Promissa multa fidem leuant, he that promiseth many thynges, is not lyghtly beleued.

Ieuare sese ære alieno, to pate his debtes.

Sumptum leuare, to diminische ones charges, to make that he spende not so muche.

Leuare vincula, to slacke the bondes that one is tyed with.

Leuare plagam, in graffyng after the stocke is sawed, to pare the heade smoth he with a knyfe.

Leuis,

ius, or rather Læuus, a, um, lefte. also whan it is spoken of worldely thynges, it signifieth lefte, vnhappy: contrary, whan it is referred to celestiall thynges, it betokeneth right, fortunate, prosperous. For that whiche to vs is the lefte hande, to theim, whiche are aboue, and doo looke towarde vs, is the ryght hande, looke Læuus.

Leuphana, a citee of Germanie, called comonly Hanoler.

Leutychides, a kynge of Lacedemonie.

Lex, legis, fœ. g. lawe. also a statute or decree, a rule to folowe, a couenant or condition.

Lex municipalis, The peculiar lawe, whiche euery citee hath.

Lex orchia, a lawe, whiche assigned, howe many persons shoulde be boden to supper, and that men shoulde suppe at their doores, to the intent that it myght appeere, how the lawe was obeied.

Lex plagiaria, wherby men were whipped.

Leges Cẽturiatæ, lawes made by thassemblees called Comitia Centuriata, rede Comitia.

Leges Curiatæ, lawes made in the assemblee called Curiata comitia, whiche were called by curies.

Leges Tribunitiæ, lawes made by all the cõmon people, whiche wer also called Plebiscita.

Lege agere, to sue in the lawe: also, to put the law in execution.

Legibus soluere, to dispense or graunt a pardone to one, to doo any thyng contrary to a lawe made.

Sancire leges, to ordeyn and stablisshe lawes.

Hac lege, on this condition.

Astringi legibus, to be subiect to the lawes.

Lege vendere, whan the lawe geueth authoritee to selle.

Hanc ad legem formanda vobis oratio est, after this rule. ꝛc.

Leges perlege, rede the conditions.

Abrogare lege, legi, and legem, to abrogate parte of a lawe.

Lexis, lexeos, f. g. a woorde.

Lexipyreti, medicines, whiche doo heale men of feuers.

Lexouij, or Lexuuij, people in hygh Fraunce about Burbon.

L ANTE I.

Li, one of the wiues of Jacob the patriarke.

Lix, be holes in the toppe of a mast, whiche doo receyue the hailers or ropes.

Liba, an yle in the Indian sea.

Libadion, an herbe called the lesse Centory.

Libámen, báminis, Libamentum, ti, n. ge. and Libátio, ônis, fœm. gen. a taste or sale taken, properly in sacrifice.

Libanius, the name of a great rhetorician.

Libánicus, a, um, of frankincense.

Libanocnes, a precious stone like to frankincens.

Libanos, a tree growynge in Arabia, out of the whiche reuneth frankincense, whiche of Euripides is called Libanos, and the tree Libanotos: contrary wyse of Sophocles and Galenus, the tree is called Libanos, and the gum Libanôtos.

Libanôtis, tidis, f. g. an herbe called Rosemary.

Libanotus, a wynde, whiche bloweth blowe out of the northweast.

Libanus, a mountayn betwene Arabia and Phœnicia. It is also a tree, whiche bryngeth foorth incense.

Libárius, rii, m. g. he that selleth takes.

Libâtus, a, um, tasted, assated, sacrificed, taken out of an other thyng, lobe Libo.

Libarnum, or Libarna, a citee of Liguria.

Libella, læ, f. g. the diminutiue of Libra, it was also a smalle coigne, and of theim were twoo sortes: one was worthe the tenth part of Sesterius, the other the tenth part of Denarius, idem quod As, assis. It is also the line and plummette of a mason or carpenter.

Libellaticus, ci, m. g. he that for feare of punishment is content to haue his name regestred amongthe ydoll woorshyppers.

Libéllio, ónis, m. ge. a writer of bookes. also a carier of letters.

Libéllulus, li, m. g. a verie littell booke.

Libellus, li, m. gen. a littell booke. sometyme an epistoll, a supplication, a libell or declaration in the lawe, of debte, trespas, couenant, and other lyke, a citacion, a rolle conteynyng notes made for memorie, a letter sette vp on a poste or walle. sometyme a poynt or article, a bill of complaynt, also a certayne measure.

Libelli supplices, supplications made to great men.

Libellus memorialis, a litell regester, scrow, or table made for memorie.

Libellorũ præfecti, maisters of the requestes, whiche doo receiue billes of supplication, beyng put vp to the kyng or prince.

Libellos agere, to be maister of the requestes.

Libellos signáre, to aunswere to the billes of request.

A libellis, maister of the requestes.

Libens, entis, om. g. willyng, gladde.

Libenti animo, gladly.

Me libente, with my good will.

Libentissimis omnibus, with euery mannes ryght good will.

Libens, for Libenter.

Libenter, willyngly, gladly.

Bene libenter victitas, thou louest to fare wel, and make good chere.

Libentia, æ, f. g. a delectacion, a pleasure.

Libentina, one of the names of Venus, or Proserpina.

Liber, liberi, the kinder of wine, called also Bacchus and Dionysius. it is sometyme put for wyne.

wyne. sometyme for the sonne.

Liber, libri, ma. gen. a booke or warke writen, the inner rynde of a tree. sometyme a regester, an Inuentorie.

Liber, libera, erum, free, at libertee, not bounden, large or great, bolde or franke. also without businesse or lette, not subiect.

Libero aëre viuere, to lyue in open ayre.

Literæ liberæ, letters, wherin one spareth not to shew his mynd freely and frankely.

Tempus liberum, a vacant tyme, or durynge whiche season one may doo what he listeth.

Liber ab irrisione, not mocked.

Liber à legibus, not subiecte to lawes.

Liber religione animus, a mynde without all religion or feare of god.

Liberum est mihi, I maie, it is in my power or choyse.

Libero corde fabulari, to common his mynd boldely.

Liber lectulus, whan one lyeth alone without a bedde felowe.

Liber locus, a place, where one maie doo his pleasure without feare or correction.

Laborum liber, that laboureth not.

Relinquere liberum alicui, To leaue to ones choyse, to dw or thynke what he listeth.

Liberâlia, órum, n. g. a solemne or festiuall day dedicate to Bacchus.

Liberâlis, le, liberall, comely, well fauoured, full of largesse, full of liberalitee.

Liberales artes, the liberall sciences, or sciences belongyng to a free man.

Liberalis forma, a good fauour.

Liberale ingenium, a free courage, an honest nature or disposition.

Liberale iudicium, & liberalis causa, where a man contendeth for his libertee.

Liberales ioci, vsses & merie sapingis mete for honest men.

Liberalis, and Auidus, contrary.

Liberalis facies, a well fauoured & good face, a face or fauour shewynge tokens of honestee and grace, honest.

Liberale contugium, honeste wedlocke betwene two persons free borne.

Liberâlitas, tâtis, f. g. liberaliter, bountie, honest intreatyng or dealyng, freenesse in geuyng or bestowyng.

Liberâliter, liberally, abundantly, largely, freely, honestly, lyke an honest body.

Exercitum quem in Asia ductauerat, luxuriosé, nimisque liberaliter habuerat, The army, whiche he had with hym in Asia, he let theim haue to muche their pleasure.

Liberaliter eruditus, well taught, brought vp in honest learnyng.

Liberaliter viuere, to lyue without vile occupation.

Liberaliter tractare, to intertein liberally.

Liberaliter polliceri, to promyse largely.

Seruire liberaliter, to doo ones dutie in his seruice honestly.

Liberâtor, óris, m. g. he that deliuereth.

Liberâtio, ónis, f. g. a setyng at libertee.

Liberè, frankely, liberally, without constreynt or let, boldely, freely, without feare.

Libere viuere, to lyue at pleasure.

Educari libere, to bee brought vp honestly like a gentyll man.

Libere loqui, to speake freely and boldly, forbeyng no daunger.

Liberi, órum, m. g. plu. children as well women as men, and sometyme it is spoken of one.

Auctus liberis, he that hath a childe borne.

Liberides, conyes.

Libero, aui, are, to deliuer, to set at libertee, to bryng out of bondage.

Liberare creditorem, To contente or satisfie hym, of whom money is borowed, to paye debtes.

Culpæ aliquem liberare, to discharge one, to shew hym to be blameles.

Liberatus sum tua opera, I am ryddē out of daunger by thy helpe.

Liberare se ære alieno, to paie his debte.

Liberare aliquem metu, to putte one out of feare.

Liberare fidem suam, to dwe that he promised.

Libertas, tâtis, fœ. ge. libertee taken well neuer alwaie in the good parte.

Dare libertatem alicui, to make one free.

Recipere libertatem, to receyue agayn their franchise or libertee.

Vindicare in libertatem, To deliuer out of bondage, to sette at libertee.

Libertinus, a, um, that is manumised or made free. also borne of one that was a seruaunt.

Libertus, and Liberta, he or she that of a bonde man or woman is manumised or infranchised, a late seruaunt.

Liberum arbitrium, free wyll.

Libet, it liketh or contenteth, it pleaseth.

Libuit, it was my pleasure so to doo, I was disposed, it was my phantasye, lust, or appetite.

Cætera quæ cuiq; libuissent, whiche liked euerie man in his owne phantasie.

Quoniam libitum est vobis, because it hath pleased you.

Si libitum fuerit, yf it come in his head.

Libethra, a caue, wherin was a well called Libethros, where the Muses beyng conuersant, were therfore called Libethrides.

Libethrides, the Muses or ladyes of sciences.

Libethrij, a people of Persia, vtterly rude and vnlerned.

Libethrus, a mountayne in Macedonia, where the Muses dyd dwell.

Libidinarius, an haunter of lechery.

Libidinôsus, a, um, lecherous, wylfull, pleasant.

Libidinosæ dapes, curious and exquisite fare.

Libidis

idinoſe, lecherouſely, wpkullye, after ones owne appetite.

idinor, âris, ari, to plaie the lechour.

ido, bidinis, fœm. gen. ſenſualitee, vnlefull appetite or luſte. ſometyme it ſignifieth onely appetite or wyll.

itina, æ, fœm. ge. a goddeſſe, in whoſe temple were ſolde all thynges pertepnynge to ſepultures or funeralles. ſometyme for buryng, or ſellyng of ſuche thynges as appertepne to buryng. alſo the charge and expenſe at buryinge. alſo for deathe, or the beere, wheron dead bodies are carped.

bitinarius, rij. m. g. he that hath the ſurueipng and charge about buryinges.

bo, bonis, a citeſyn of Rome.

bo, aui, are, to taſte any thynge. ſometyme to touche. ſometyme to ſacrifice. ſometyme to take or pyke out in readyng of authoures that which lyketh one.

Libare guſtu potum, to taſte or ſap the drinke.

Oſcula libauit natæ, he kyſſed his daughter.

Cibum libare digitis, to touch.

Cibi libati ore alicuius, taſted.

Thura libare diis, to ſacrifice.

bora, a citee in Spayn, called ſometyme Elbora, nowe commonly Talauera.

bra, bræ, f. g. a pounde, wherof be thre ſortes, one called Troiana or Publica, conteinpng. 16. ounces: whiche all occupiers in weighynge doe vſe commonly: An other is called Romana, contepnyng. 12. ounces, whiche the Romanes were wonte to vſe, and this doe our potticaries vſe: and of this pounde doe all the auncient writers ſpeake. The thirde pounde is called Marca, Octonaria, or Nummularia, whiche conteineth but. viii. ounces, that is, halfe ſo muche as the common pounde: by this pounde they doe weigh money. alſo a meaſure of lyquour conteinpng. 12. ounces. Sometyme a payre of balaces. it is alſo one of the. 12. ſignes. ſometyme a carpenters lyne, a maſons rule.

Libra Romana, after ſome, was equall with our pounde ſterlyng: but more truely, it is twyſe ſo muche. For Libra conteyneth. 100. denarios, and euery denarius. is in value a grote ſterlyng.

Libra attica, reade in Mina.

Libralis, le, that is a pounde weight or meaſure.

Libramentum, ti, n. ge. equall poyſe or weight, the tongue of the balance.

Libramenta tormentorum, ſtrynges, thonges, and cordes, belongyng to ingins of warre.

Libramenta plumbi, great weightes of leade put into the ingin called Aries.

Librâmen, brâminis, n. gen. the caſtyng or hurlyng of a darte.

Librâria, æ, fœm. g. a librarie, or a woman that weigheth out woull or flaxe.

Librâria taberna, a booke ſellers ſhoppe.

Librarium aramentum, prynters inke.

Librarius, rij, m. ge. a ſcriuener, a bokebynder, one that kepeth a libyarie. alſo he that weieth out flaxe, woull, or parne.

Librarius, a, um, perteinyng to bokes, balances, or of a pounde weight.

Libraria fruſta, powndeſtones, or thynges weighyng a pownde.

Librarium, rij, n. g. a groſſe regeſter.

Librâtor, tôris, m. g. a conueigher of water from well ſpryngs to cundites, conſiderpng the leuell of the places.

Librâtôres, hurlers of ſtones in warres.

Librile, lis, the hangyng equally of the balance, the beame of the balaūce.

Librilla, or libella, ſtones tyed by ſtrynges, or thonges, to hurle at men, vſed in olde tyme in the warres.

Libripens, dis, m. g. he that holdeth the balance in his hande, and weigheth, a weigher.

Libro, aui, are, to weyghe, to poyſe, to make weightie, to houer, to leuell, to counterpoiſe. ſometyme to diuide equally.

Librare tela, to caſt dartes with great violence.

Librat ſeſe ex alto Aquila, The egle houereth or ſoreth on high.

Libs, bis, m. g. a wynde, the whiche bloweth out of the ſouthe.

Libum, bi, n. g. a cake.

Liburni, people of the countreie called Liburnia. alſo common meſſangers.

Liburnia, a parte of Dalmatia or Slauonie, now called Croatia.

Liburnum, ni, n. g. Liburna, næ, and Liburnica, æ, fœm. gene. a lyghte and ſwyfte ſhyppe, a foyſte.

Liburnus, a, um, of Liburnia.

Libya, was amonge the Greekes, the generall name of all Africa: Notwithſtandyng it is of the Romaynes taken onely for that parte of Africa, whiche is from Aegypte to the weſt ocean, contepnynge Cyrenaica, Africa minor, Numidia, and Mauritania: The Spaniardes dwe commonly call them all Moores.

Libya interior, is bounded on the north with the two contres called Mauritane, with Africke the leſſe, and Cyrenaica: on the eaſt with Aethiope: on the ſouth with Aethiope the further: on the weaſt with the Occean ſea. In this countrey be the Garamantes and Getules.

Libycinus, a, um, of Libya.

Libycis, cidis, a towne in Judea on the eaſte part of the ryuer of Jordan.

Libycontes, ſtones, whiche are not very cleere.

Libycus, a, um, of Libya.

Libyophænices, people in Africa.

Libys, and Libyſſa, a man and woman of Libya.

Libyſſa, a citee of Bithynia, called commonly Polmen.

Libyſtinus, the ſurname of Apollo.

Lica, licæ, the name of one of Hercules compaſſpons,

Licam-

Licambes, a tirte of Lacedemonia.

Licenter, licentiouſely, ouer freely, with to muche libertee, to boldely or raſhely.

Licentia, æ, f. g. licence, vnlefull or immoderate libertee, power to doo a thyng.

Licentia temporum, a tyme whan euery man vſeth great libertee, and almoſte dooeth what he lyſteth.

Licentior, licentius, ouer liberall or free, diſſolute.

Licentior epiſtola, a letter, wherin one wꝛiſteth his mynde freely.

Licentior vita, a diſſolute and an vnruly lyfe.

Licentiôſus, a, um, raſche, vſyng vnlefull libertee, licencious, diſſolute.

Liceo, licui, cere, n. paſſ. to be pꝛiſed, or ſet at a pꝛice, or for howe muche it ſhall be ſolde.

Liceor, cêris, ceri, dep. to ſette the pꝛice hyghер, to ſhewe for how muche a man will ſelle it. alſo to cheapen, to offre a certayne pꝛice.

Licet, it is lefull. ſometyme it is vſed for maie.

Mihi licet, I maie. Tibi licet, thou mayeſt.

ſometyme be it ſo, admitte it.

Licuit eſſe otioſo Themiſtocli, Themiſtocles mought haue been without trauayle.

Nobis non licet eſſe tam diſertis, we can not be ſo well ſpoken or eloquent.

Per me vel ſtertas licet, Thou maieſt ſleape for me vntyll thou routeſt: or I will geue the leaue to route.

Licet mihi id de te diſcere, I maie learne this of you.

Licet. the aduerbe, be it, although.

Lichas, a meaſure, whiche exceedeth not foure fyngers.

Lichen, lichênis, m. g. or Lichéne, nes, fœ. g. a foule breakyng out, whiche begynneth about the chynne: and therfore is called Mentagra. ſome doo take it for the frenche pockes. but it ſemeth not ſo to be. alſo an herbe called Iperwoꝛte.

Lichnis agreſtis, called alſo Tragonaton, and Anthirrhinos, an herbe lyke to lyne ſeede, hauyng almoſt no roote, and a blue floure, with ſeedes lyke a calfes ſnoute. It groweth among coꝛne in ſome countreies.

Licianus, a poete in the tyme of Martiall.

Liciatorium, torii, n. g. a weauers ſhytell, or a ſpike womans rauell, wheron ſpike or threde beeyng wounden, is ſhotte through the webbe or loome.

Licitans, antis, he that cheapeneth, or he that inhaunceth the pꝛice.

Licitâtio, ônis, fœ. g. a cheapenyng, a pꝛyſyng, a ſettyng of the pꝛice, an open ſale.

Licium, cii, n. g. and Licia, ôrum, neu. g plur. thꝛedes, whiche ſpike women doo weaue in lyntels or ſtooles.

Licinia, æ, f. g. a hynde of olyue trees.

Licitor, âris, ari, to cheapen, to bydde a certayn pꝛice for a thyng, to pꝛiſe, to ſet the pꝛice hyghер, alſo to fyght, to deale blowes.

Licitâtor, ôris, m. gen. one that inhaunceth the pꝛice, one that in cheapenyng pꝛofeceth more, a chepner, a chapman. ſometyme it ſignifieth a broker.

Licitatorem apponere, to ſubozne one, to pꝛyſe or bidde moꝛe for a thyng.

Licité, lefully.

Licitò, idem.

Licitus, a, um, laufull.

Licoctonia, an herbe, whiche male be called woulfe beane.

Lictor, ôris, m. g. a ſergeant, or other lyke miniſter to execute coꝛporall punyſhement. I Conſul of Rome had. xii. other head officers ha vi. whiche bare euery one in theꝛ handes rodes and axes bounden togyther, to doo with theim execution, as they wer commanded.

Lictorius, a, um, pertenyng to ſergeantes and other lyke officers.

Lidoron, a tile, in length one foote and an halfe, in bꝛedth one foote.

Lien, ênis, or liênis, lienis, maſ. gen. the ſpleen, the milte.

Liénicus, and lienôſus, a, um, that is ſycke in the ſplene.

Lienôſum cor, an herte that ſwelleth.

Lienéria, æ, fœ. gen. ſlyppernelle of the gums, the flixe.

Lienéricus, a, um, that hath the flx.

Ligâmen, gâminis, n. g. a bonde.

Ligamentum, ti, n. g. and ligatura, æ, f. g. idem.

Ligarius, a Romayne.

Ligellum, li, n. g. a litle houſe or cottage.

Ligeon, a certaine tree. alſo an herbe.

Ligilium, an herbe mentioned in Columella.

Liger, ligeris, m g a riuer in Fꝛance called Loire.

Lignarius, a, um, of woodde, or that goeth by woodde.

Lignarius faber, a carpenter.

Lignâtor, ôris, maſc. gene. a carper of woodde, one that maketh pꝛouiſion for wodde, a woodmonger.

Lignâtio, ônis, f. g. a hewyng, bearyng, fetchyng or puruеyng of woodde. ſometyme a grou, where is muche woodde.

Ligneus, a, um, of woodde, trine.

Ligneolus, a, um, a litle thyng made of wodde.

Lignile, lis, n. g fuell, or a woodde ſtacke.

Lignor, âris, ari, to go to carp woodde, to go to puruеigh wood, as ſouldioures doo in an army.

Lignôſus, a, um, as harde as woodde, harde lyke woodde.

Lignum, ni, n. g. woodde.

Ligo, aui, are, to bynde.

In catenas ligare, to bynde in chaynes.

Ligatus, a, um, bounden.

Ligo, onis, m. g. a ſpade.

Ligogiaphi, common regiſtrers, or auditoures.

Ligula, læ, f. g. a litell tunguе, a latcher, it is alſo a ſpoone called Cochlear, which in meaſure

cons

ontepneth.iii dragmas, ℈ one scruple.

guria, a part of Italy, from the hille called Apeninus, vnto the sea called Tuscum, also frō the ryuer of Varus, vnto the ryuer called Macra. In it be the cities Genua, Sauona, Naulum, Albigena.

gurinus, called also spinus and acanthis, a birde that fedeth much vpon thistles, and hath a naturall hatered against the asse, and singeth pleasantly: it is supposed to be a grene finche, yet some haue taken it to be the nightingall, as Sermus writeth.

gurio, ligūris, liguriui, or liguriī, rire, to eate greedyly, or to deuoure sweete or deynte meates. also to eate or pike morsels dentily or curiously.

Farta ligurire, to eate stollen meate.

Ligurire lucra, by litell and litell to robbe a man with pylfyng and pollyng.

Ligurire rē aliquā, to desire or couete a thyng gredily, to the intent to fare the better by it.

guritio, ônis, fœm. gen. gredyneſſe, immoderate appetite.

gus, liguris, of the countrete of Liguria, a Januens, of Janewaie.

gusticum, or after som Liguſtinum mare, the sea that is by Jeane.

gusticum, or after som Libysticum, an herbe growyng commonly in the hilles of Liguria, it is called of the apothicaries Leuisticum, Lumbardie louage.

gusticus, a, um, of Liguria.

guſtrum, tri, n. g. a tree, haupng leaues like an olyue tree, but they bee broder and softer, and more grene of colour, which doeth beare white flowres and soote, whereof is made an oyle called Oleum Ciprinum. And this tree doeth growe in watrye places, as willowes and salowes doe, and beareth a blacke fruite like to an elder tree. They which doo take it for the bushe called Pyuet, be much deceiued. This is maister Elyotes sentence, whose iudgement I will not suppresse, because certaine thinges in Plinies descripcion semeth to confirme his opinio, as that liguſtrū groweth only in watrie places: and also that the same tree is commonly taken to be Cypros, whereas Fuchsius writeth it and sayeth, it is not Cipros: how be it by the description of Ruellius, and certayne iudgement of most phisicions this Liguſtrum is called Pyuet or prymprint. It is also an herbe, whiche some men doo call Maior, and groweth by hedges.

Lygies, are people of Asia, which with Xerxes warred agaynst the Grekes.

Lygistus, the sonne of Phaeton, of whome Liguria was named.

Liliaceus, a, um, of lilyes.

Liliētum, ti, n. g. a place where many lilyes do growe.

Lilium, lij, n. g. a lilye.

Lilium conuallium, the herbe liche to a lilie called Lilie of the valley.

Lilybeum, a towne or promontorie in Sicile, where one of the Sibilles lieth buried.

Lima, æ, f. g. a file.

Vltima lima defuit meis scriptis, the last correction, emendation or castigation, whiche is as it were a filyng or polishyng.

Vti lima mordacius, to correcte, or mende a writyng to rigorously or sharpely.

Liber rasus lima, a boke corrected.

Limaria, the fysshe called Tuny, whan it doeth not exceede one foote in length.

Limātus a, um, filed, polysshed, also trymme, pure, nete, elegant. Tersus & limatus.

Limatus oratione, That hath a pure and eloquent style.

Limātulus, a, um, a litle filed, pure, nete, subtil.

Limatūra, æ, fœm. g. powder, whiche cometh of filynge.

Limax, mācis, masc. gene. a snaple, also a man, whiche prieth or seketh for some thyng, to consume or steale it.

Limbolārius, rij, m. gene. a maker of gardes or purfles.

Limbus, bi, m. ge. a purfle, a garde, a hemme of a garment.

Limen, liminis, n. g. signifieth not only the thresholde of a doore, but also the haunce. somtyme it signifieth the entree of the doore somtyme frendshyp, after the exposicion of Seruius. also the place where one standeth.

Ad limina seruus, a porter.

Limen cubiculi, the entrance into the chābre.

Limina imperij, the frontiers of the realme.

Limen, mēnis, a porte or hauen.

Limenarcha, chæ, m. g. the warden of the portes.

Limes, limitis, m. g. a crosse pathe or waie, also a bonde or buttyng in fieldes.

Limeum, an herbe, called of the frenchemen Venenum cerualium.

Limiosalcum, a cuee of Germany, called commonly Gnisna.

Limitātio, ônis, f. g. a boundyng.

Limitāneus, a, um, belongynge to the marches or bounder.

Limitanei agri, fieldes lyynge in the extreme marches of a countrete.

Limitanei milites, souldiours, which were appoynted to kepe and defende the marches of the empire.

Limni, an yle on the east part of Irelande.

Limitātus, a, um, bounded, limitted.

Limito, aui, are, and Limitor, aris, ari, to bounde or limitte, howe farre a thyng dooeth extend, to diuide or departe.

Limitrophi fundi, landes, the possessors whereof are bounde to sende the corne that cometh of those landes to find the souldiers, that kept the bowndes of the empire.

Limo, aui, are, to file, to polyshe, to trymme, to take

take awaie that is superfluous, to diminysche.
Limare commoda alicuius, To pare awaye parte of ones profites.
Ornare & limare.
Politius limare aliquod opus, To amende a worke more exactly.

Limónes, num, fœm. gen. fruite called limons, whereof no mention is made of ancient authors, except it be among theim, which are called Citra.

Limónia, æ, fœ. gen. a kynde of the herbe called Anemone.

Limónium, nij, n. ge. an herbe growyng in medowes or moorysche groundes, hauyng leaues lyke to beetes, but lesse and more weake, and hath a stalke lyke a lyly, full of leaues, and a redde seede, wintergrene.

Limonum, a towne of Poitiers in Fraunce.

Limôsus, a, um, full of slyme or mudde, muddy.

Limpha, æ, f. g. water.

Limpidus, a, um, clere, pure, bryght.

Limpitûdo, dinis, f, g clerenesse.

Limuici, or Limouices, Lymosin in Poitiers.

Limulus, a, um, somewhat a skew or awry.

Limus, mi, masc. gene. a vesture from the brest downewarde Also mudde or slyme, clay, whiche is in the water.

Limus, a, um, crooked, awry, askew.
Limis oculis spectare, To looke wantonlye on the one syde, to caste a wanton eie, to looke a skewe.

Linamentum, ti, neu. g. lynnen, threede, that is made of flaxe. also lynte.

Linárius, rij, m. g. a woorker of linnen, that occupieth or selleth flaxe or lyne.

Lindos, a citee of Rhodes.

Lindum, a citee in Englande, whiche some doo suppose to be Lincolne, some Lynne.

Linea, æ, f. g. a carpenters lyne or corde. it signifieth also euery lyne generally, either made or imagined to be. also a degree of kynrede.
Linea margaritarum, a long rew of perles on a threade.
Lineam ducere, to make a lyne, to rule a boke.

Lineamentum, ti, n. g. the facion or proporcion of a body or visage drawen out.

Lineâris, re, pertenyng to a lyne.

Lineo, aui, are, to drawe lines, to drawe out the figure of a thyng with lines.

Lingo, xi, gere, to lycke with the tongue. also to sucke downe by litteli and litteli.

Linctus, us, ma. ge. lyckyng or suckyng downe, lappyng.

Lingones, people of Fraunce in the countreis called Langres.

Lingua, guæ, fœ. gene. a tongue. also a language. also an instrumẽt, wherwith men do take medecines or salues out of a boxe. it is sometyme taken for raylyng or sclander. also a promontorie or hylle.
Bisulca lingua, a forked tungue.
Commertia linguæ, communicacion.
Deerat lingua palato, I coulde not speake.
Properante lingua legere, to reade fast.
Titubante lingua loqui, to stutte.
Linguas scire, to be skylled in the tungues.
Egestas linguæ, the lacke in any toung, when it hath not latte wordes to expresse any thyng.
Lingua hæsitare, to stutte.
Linguas hominum effugere, to escape detraction or sclander.

Lingua bula, an herbe called Lang de boef.

Linguax, âcis, om. gen. a great speaker, full of woordes, a babblar, a iangler, long tunged.

Lingula, æ, fœ. ge. a litteli tungue. also a latchet or lyngell. also Lingua, & Lingula, doo sometyme signifie a spoone, or a longe instrument lyke a spoone, that apothecaries vse. also a facion of swoordes made lyke a tungue. It seemeth also to signifie a long trough of tymber or stone, wherin wyne or water dooeth renne.

Lingula edolata, a litteli tenon to putte in a mortes.

Lingulaca, a wooman full of woordes. also a spyche called a sole. also a certayne herbe, which groweth about well sprynges. also a byrde called in Greche ὑλάστις. because it hath a longe tonge. Irist.

Lingulâtus, a, um, that hath a tongue.

Liniger, ra, rum, that beareth lyne or flax.

Lino, leui, nire, to annoynte, to rubbe vppon softelye.

Lineo, aui, are, to make lynes, to drawe out the proporcion of a thyng.

Lino, lini, liui, or leui, linere, to annoynte or laye on some thyng that is sicke, to smere or rubbe, sometyme to laye oyntment or other moisture on a thynge.

Linóstrophron, phri, n. ge. an herbe, which is also called Marubium, Horehounde.

Linozóstis, stis, f. g. an herbe called Mercurie.

Linquo, liqui, linquere, to leaue.
Linqui animo, to swounde, to faint.
Linquentem reuocare animum, To retire from sownyng.

Linteárius, rij, m. ge. a mercer of lynnen, a lynnen draper.

Linteâtus, a, um, that weareth a rotchet, surplis, or other lynnen vesture.

Linteo, ônis, m. g. a lynnen weauer.

Linteólum, li, n. gen. a peece of lynnen cloth, a lynnen ragge or cloute.

Linteus, a, um, of lynnen.
Lintei libri, bookes made of lynne.

Linternum, a towne in Campania, where Scipio Africanus dyed, and is buried.

Linternus, a, um, of Linternum.

Linternus, a ryuer in Campania.

Linteum, tei, n. g. a sheete. it is also taken for a lynnen clothe. sometyme for a sayle.

Linter, lintris, m. and f. g. a litteli bote made of a holowe tree.

Linum,

m, ni, n. g. lyne or flare. ſometyme a thyerde.
ſo a cable or rope in a ſhyppe. ſometyme a ca-
yng nette or dragge.
, plu. nettes, haies, that beaſtes be taken in.
s, the moſt ancient poet, a Theban, whom
irgilius calleth the ſon of Apollo and Ura-
a, one of the. ix. muſes.
, or rather Lynx, a beaſt, whiche hath the face
a lyon, the body ſpotted lyke a Panther, and
of the greatneſſe of a doe, whoſe vrine is ſo-
rpnly tourned into a ſtone.
ra, ræ, fœm. gene. an yle by Greece. alſo a
ſte playſter.
ris, a ryuer in Cilicia. alſo a kynd of liſardes.
ppiſchia, æ, fœ. ge. a ſwoundyng, where one
emeth to be dead.
pio, ui, ire, to be poꝛeblynd or ſandblynde,
dymme of ſyght.
pitur, the impeꝛſonall.
pitúdo, dinis, f. g. the bleꝛednelle of the eies.
pus, a, um, bleare eied, haupng dꝛoppyng eies.
pana, ôrum, ſcrappes or leaupngs of vitayles,
other thynges.
pâmen, quáminis, n. gen. greece or tallowe,
olten ſewet, larde, dꝛippyng.
quefácio, quefacis, fêci, fácere, to melte.
quefactus, a, um, melted, made liquide.
Coagula liquefacta lacte, grene cheſe.
queho, liquefis, to be made liquide.
queo, licui, liquêre, to bee liquide or ſofte,
o oyle.
quentia, a ryuer in Lumbardy.
queſco, ſcere, to relente, to melte, to become
ofte or liquide.
Liqueſcere voluptate, to bee wanton, delicate,
nd all geuen to pleaſure.
quet, it appereth, it is ſure, it is cleere, it is ma-
nifeſt, it is apparant or well pꝛoued.
Liquet inter nos, we be ſure, or we know cer-
taynly.
Non liquêre dixerunt, They ſaied the matter
was not ſufficiently or manifeſtly pꝛoued.
Liquet mihi deierare, I maye boldely ſweare
without ſpotte of conſcience.
quidò, playnely, apparantly, purely, cleerely,
manifeſtly, without ſpotte of conſcience, of
certaynte.
quidé, idem quod liquidò.
quidus, a, um, liquide, renning and ſoft. ſome
tyme pure, clere, without dꝛegges, grounde,
or mud.
Liquidus venter, a bealy that hath the flixe.
Liquidus animus & tranquillus, a mynd with
out care or heupneſſe.
Liquidum auſpicium, id eſt, optimum.
Liquidum, ſubſtantiuely, water.
liquo, aui, are, to melte.
liquor, liqueris, liqui, to bee diſſolued, to bee
melted.
liquor, ôris, m. g. humour, lpcour.
Lira, æ, f. g. a ridge of lande, whiche is ouer the
furrowe. ſometyme it ſignifieth an harpe.
Liræ, be triſles or tapes. Liræ in latine (ſaith
Eraſmus) are Sulci, in engliſhe furrowes.
Liratim, in ridges, ridge by ridge.
Lirimiris, a citee of Germanie.
Lirinus, a, um, of lilyes.
Lirinon, ni, n. g. oyle of lilyes.
Liris, a ryuer in Italye, by the towne called
Minturnæ.
Liro, aui, are, to make ridges.
Lis, litis, f. gene. debate, variance, controuerſy.
Lites, pꝛoperly ſtryuyng in wordes.
Litem æſtimare, to aſſeſſe damages and coſtes
for the plaintike in an action.
Litem conteſtari, I ſuppoſe doeth ſignifie as
muche as that, whiche our lawiers doo ſaie,
to interpleade, whan one, whiche is not par-
tie to the action, cometh in, or is called in, to
pleade with the other, to thentent to ſaue his
title, or intereſt, whiche is ſuppoſed, that he
hath with theim.
Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to accuſe one
of a matter concernyng life and death.
Litem habere cum aliquo, to haue ſuite in the
law with one, to be at variance with one.
Intendere litem alicui, To ſue out a pꝛoceſſe
againſt one.
Litem perdere, and Lite cadere, to loſe his
action.
Componere lites inter aliquos, to ſet men at
one that be at variance.
Litem ſuam facere, where one medleth in an
other mans mattier, as it were his owne: or ſo
to pleade or defende a mattier, that he ſemeth
to ſpeake in his owne cauſe, and not in an
other mans.
Inſtrumentum litis, that one bryngeth in to
iuſtifie his cauſe.
Liſus, a ryuer in Thracia, which Herodotus wri-
teth, was dꝛunke vp by the armye that Xerxes
kyng of Perſia ledde into Greece.
Liſſus, a citee of Dalmatia.
Litatò, the aduerbe, by pleaſynge of god with
ſacrifice.
Litátio, ônis, fœm. gen. a pleaſyng of god with
ſacrifice.
Litâtum, geuen to god.
Litera, æ, fœ. g. a letter, a wꝛityng. ſometyme a
bylle or ſcrowe.
Litera ſalutaris, was in the olde tyme A, as be
tokenyng abſolupnge. Litera triſtis, B, as ſig-
nifiyng condemnyng.
Literæ fugientes, blynde letters, whiche eyther
in defaut of the pnke, or of the parchement, or
for auncientee maie not bee redde.
Literæ, arum, plur. tantum, a letter or an epiſtle
ſent to one. alſo an ordinaunce or commande-
ment of a pꝛince or magiſtrate. alſo letters, wꝛi-
tynges, deedes, ſciences, knowlage, lernynges.
Literam longam facere, to be hanged.
Trium literarum homo, a theke.

Ad literam, letter by letter, euery letter.
Ad similitudinem tuæ literæ, lyke to thy hand or writyng.
Literis mandare, to write.
Nullam literam scripsi, I wrate nothyng.
Literæ publicæ, common regesters, writynges or deedes.
Literas attingere, to study.
Abdere se literis, to geue hym selfe wholly to studye.
Literárius, a, um, perteinyng to letters or scrikes.
Literatè, lyke a lerned man, cunnyngly, lernedly.
Literatius latine loqui, moze cunnyngly.
Literátor, ôris, m. ge. a grammarian, or a maister of grammer.
Literatûra, æ, f. g. grammer, learnyng, writyng, cunnyng.
Literátus, a, um, cunnyng, learned. also that hath letters graued in it.
Literatum otium, tyme that one applyeth wholly to studie.
Literôsus, a, um, greatly learned.
Litérula, læ, f. g. a litle letter, a scrow or bill. Literulæ, sometyme studie of good lernyng.
Lithargyrum, ri, n. g. litarge or white leade.
Lithargyros, idem.
Lithiasis, sis, f. g. the greke of the stone.
Lithocolla, læ, fœ. g. a cement, wherwith stones are ioigned together.
Lithoglyphus, phi, m. g. a grauer in stones.
Lithologéma, gématis, n. ge. a heape of stones.
Lithos, a stone.
Lithospermon, called commonly Milium solis, an herbe, whiche hath sedes lyke stones, and groweth amonge corne, it cureth the stone of the bladder. some suppose it to bee grummell or grap mple.
Lithostrôtus, ti, m. g. and Lithostrôtum, ti, n. g. a place paued with square stones.
Lithotomia, æ, fœm. ge. a masons warkehouse or quarry.
Lithótomus, mi, m. g. a mason.
Lituen, tícinis, m. g. a blower of a smal trũpette.
Litigâtor, ôris, m. g. a striuer.
Litigatrix, the feminine.
Litigiósus, a, um, full of stryfe or contencion, a wrangler.
Litigium, gĩi, n. g. debate or variance.
Litigo, aui, are, to varye, to stryue, to sue one an other.
Lito, aui, are, to please god with sacrifice, and to obteyne ones desyre. sometyme for Sacrificare, to sacrifice.
Litóreus, a, um, and Litorâlis, le, of the sea side.
Literôsus, a, um, belongyng or lyke to the sea syde or bankes.
Lituania, a countrey, which is part of Sarmatia, called Luten, and topgneth to Polonia on the northe, and is vnder the kynge of Poole.
Litûra, æ, f. g. a blottyng or strike thyough that, whiche is writen, cancelyng.
Litûro, aui, are, to blotte or stryke thyough, to cancelle.
Litus, or littus, ŏris, n. ge. the bankes as well of the sea, as of a great ryuer. sometyme lande bordyng on the sea, called the sea syde.
Litus, ta, tum, enoynted, spotted, smered.
Lituus, tui, m. g. a crooked staffe, whiche the diuinours, called Augures, helde in theyr handes, whan they apoynted places in theyr dyuination. also a scepter and a trumpet.
Patitur lituos equus, The horse abideth the noise of the trumpet.
Strepunt litui, the trumpettes sowne.
Liueo, uere, to be blacke and blewe, to enuie.
Liuesco, scere, idem.
Liuidus, a, um, blacke and blewe with beatyng or stryking, enuyng, spitefull, malicious.
Liuius, the prince of latine historiens.
Liuius Andronicus, the first latine poete, which wrate comedies or tragedies in latine: also he wrate the seconde warres of Carthage also he wrate xxii. bookes of the peerely actes of the Romayns, whiche were called Annales.
Liuonia, a parte of Sarmatia, beyonde Lyuonia northwarde, hauyng on the west the sea called Germanicum.
Liuor, liuôris, ms. ge. the colour, which is left on the skynne, after beatyng or whyppyng, called commonly blacke and blewe, a leadye colour. sometime it is taken for enuye or spyte.
Liuor edax tibi cuncta negat, The gnawyng enuy denieth the all thyngs.
Rabiem liuôris acerbi, nulla poterit placare quies, No quiete can content the rageyng of bitter enuy.
Liuorem contrahere, to wax blacke.
Lix, licis, f. g. asshes.
Lixa, æ, fœm. gen. or Lixæ, arum, plur. a stryker vpon, whiche carpeth woodde or water to an hoste, or to the kytchyn, drudges and slaues that folowe the army.
Lixabundus, a, um, that for a small reward beareth moste vile seruice.
Lixiuium, ui, n. ge. or Lixiuia, æ, f. g. lye made of asshes to washe clothes cleane.
Lixiuius, a, um, of lye.
Lixo, aui, are, to seethe.
Lixos, a towne and ryuer in Affrike.
Lixus, a, um, sodde.

L ANTE O.

Loba, æ, fœm. gene. a kynde of the grape called Milium, whiche hath great bunches fiue foote lyngh. It is also the leafe which groweth nexte the grounde in euery bunche of grapne.
Lobos, the lappe of the eare.
Locarium, ri, n. g. the hire of a house or lodgyng.
Locatárius, ri, m. gen. he that letteth a house or lande, a lessour.

ratio, ônis. a lettyng to hyre, a lettyng out, a takyng of wozke by great.

rator, ôris, ma. ge. he that letteth a house oz lande, a lessour. also he that letteth woorke: oz he that taketh woozke by great.

rcellus, li, m. g. a lyttle place.

rito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Loco.

ro, aui, are, to place, to set oz late, as a house ys sette in a place, a foundacio is laied: also to lie vp, as a thynge is to be kepte: also to let a thyng to hyre, oz rent, to make a lease, to put out a thyng to be dooen oz wzought. sometyme to geue in mariage.

locare filiam, to bestowe his daughter in mariage.

locare agrum fodiendum, to bargayne with one a great to delue his grounde.

locare argentum, to laye out his money on a pynge.

Argentum locare fœnori, to lende money vpon vsurie.

Ro cornibus equites locare, to sette oz place the horsemen in the wynges.

Faciendum locare, to put woorke to be made.

In numero veterum locare, to numbze among the auncientes.

Insidias alicui locare, to goe about to deceiue hym.

Operam suam locare, to take vpon hym to doe thynge foz wages.

Locare beneficium apud gratos, to doo a pleasure oz benefyte foz kynde and thankefull persones.

Locare fundamentum, to laye the foundacion.

Locasti optime operam, thou hast well bestowed thy labour.

Locrium, a cuntre of Germanye, called nowe Lutonia, commonly Foxeheim.

Locris, cridos, a countrey in Greece.

Locrenses, and Locri, people of Locrus, there were also people so named in Greece.

Locrus, a cuntre in the vttermoste parte of Italie, whiche was named Magna Grecia.

Locamentum, ti, neu. ge. a place made with boardes, wherin tame culuers, and other birdes oz conies are kepte to breede, a dooue cote.

Locarium, a coffyn to put a booke in.

Locatus, a, um, deuided into sundzie places.

Locosus, a, um, that hath many holes oz places.

Loculus, li, m. g. a lyttle place. also a purse, a cage to kepe money in, an almoure, a lyttell chest, a biere, whereon dead bodies are bozne to be burped.

Locuples, pletis, om. g. ryche, aboundaunt, sufficient.

Locuples fideiussor, a sufficient suretie.

Locuples oratio, a copious and plentuous tale. Locuples testis, a sufficient witnesse.

Locuples author, a substauncial authour of good credence.

Locuples tabellarius, a sure and trusty carryer.

Locupleto, aui, are, to make ryche oz plenteously possessions, to inryche with landes and possessions. Locupletare eloquentiam, to make his eloquence moze copious.

Locus, ci, m. g. Pluraliter hi loci, & hæc loca, a place. also a case, condition, oz state, occasion, opoztunitee, leysure: sometyme loue, estymacion oz fauour that one is in. sometyme a familie oz hynrede. also steede: as,

Loco patris te habeo, I take the in stede of my father.

Locus obiurgandi, occasion to chyde.

Ex loco inferiore agere, looke Ex.

Priore loco causam dicere, to pleade fyrst, to speake in his defence bekoze the thyng be layed to his charge.

Nullo loco deesse, id est, nunquam.

Secundo loco, foz Præterea, furthermoze, moze ouer.

In eum locum res redijt, the matter is come to that state oz poynte.

Loco meliore, in better condition oz state.

Eodem loco stare, to abyde in the same state.

Difficili loco res est, the matter is in a harde case. Esse magno loco apud regem, to be in great fauour with the kynge.

Quem locum apud Cæsarem teneret, in what estimacion oz fauoure he is with Cæsar.

Obscuro loco positus, litteli esteemed, no thyng famous.

Tenere principem locum, to be in great estimacion and authozitee

Eodem se loco habiturum, that they wolde haue them in lyke estimacion and fauour.

Nullo loco numerat, he setteth nothynge by it, oz he esteemeth it nothynge.

Te in germani fratris dilexi loco, I haue loued you euen as my naturall bzother.

In eorum locum succedere, to come in theyr steede oz place.

In locum alterius consulatū petere, to labour to be made consull in an other mans place.

Si in istoc essem loco, if I were in that place.

Loco aliquid querere, to aske oz inquere a thynge in tyme and place conuenient.

Literæ non loco redditæ, letters geuen oz deliuered out of season.

In loco, in seasō. also sometyme, in some case.

Locum dare aliquid faciendi, to geue tyme and space to doo a thyng.

Dare locum rationi, to geue place to reason, to vse reason.

Dare locum alicui oratori, to here an oratour speake, to geue hym audience.

Nihil loci est segniciæ, there is no tyme noz leysure to be negligente.

Nihil est preci loci relictum, none intreatie wyll serue.

Respirandi non est locus, he hath no leysure to fetche bzeathe.

Nullum locum prætermitto, I let passe none occas-

oeration.
De ſummo loco adoleſcens, a ponge gentyl man of a noble ſtocke or linage.
Loci, plu. nu. the ſecrete partes of a woman.
Locuſta, tæ, a flie with longe hynder legges, whiche bourneth corne with touchynge of it, and deuoureth the reſidue. In India be of theym three foote of length, whiche the people of that countrey dooe eate. it is alſo a ſea fiſſhe lyke to a creuis, called a lopſter.
Locútor, ôris, m. g. he that ſpeaketh muche.
Loculeius, lei, m. g. a prater or a tanglar.
Locútus, or Loquutus, a, um, that hath ſpoken.
Locútio, or Loquútio, ônis, f. g. a ſpeakyng, a ſayyng, a woorde.
Lodicula, æ, f. g. a little ſhete.
Lodix, icis, f. g. a ſhete.
Lœdoria, a bytynge taunte.
Lœlaps, a blaſt of wynde turned from the erth vpwarde.
Log, is the ſame meaſure of the Hebrues, that Sextarius atticus is amonge the Greches, rede more in Sextarius.
Logarion, rij, n. g. a rekenynge boke.
Lógica, æ. or Lógice, es, f. g. logyke, one of the liberall ſciences, the craft of realonynge or argumynge.
Logion, gij, n. g. a place where iudges geue ſentence. alſo a gatherynge of rent, or other reuenues.
Logiſtoricum, ci, n. g. a booke conteinynge the declaration of notable ſayynges.
Logodæ'dalus, li, m. g. a vayne talker, whiche vſeth eloquente woordes, without quickeneſſe of ſcience: or doeth more ſtudie for the aptneſſe of an oracion, than for the graunce of the ſentence.
Logógraphi, orum, n. g. they that write bookes of accompte.
Logomáchia, æ, f. g. a contencion with woordes, or an vndeſcrete altercation.
Logos, a woorde, a ſayyng. Logi, plu. triflynge woordes, or vayne language.
Logotheca,
Lohos, a thycke ſirupe.
Loligo, liginis, f. gen. a fyſſhe, whiche hath his heade betweene his feete and his bealy: and hath alſo two bones, one lyke a knyfe, the other lyke a penne.
Loliguncula, a diminutiue of Loligo.
Loliárius, a, um, belongyng to tares.
Lolium, lij, n. g. a vicious grayne, called raie or darnell, whiche commonly groweth amonge wheate: and if it be eaten in whotte breadde, it maketh ỹ head gyddy, as if a mã were dronke.
Lombricus, ci, m. g. a lampzey.
Lomentum, ti, n. g beane meale.
Lonchitis, the herbe called Xiphion.
Londinum, the noble citee of London. Eraſmus on the prouerbe, Rhodũ ſacrificium, writeth, that Londinum is deducted of Lindus, a citee of Rhodes, whiche ſtephanus calleth Lindonium,
Longa Alba, a citee in Italie.
Longæuus, a, um, longe liued, of many yeres continuaunce, auncient.
Longánimis, me, he that ſuffereth longe.
Longanon, nônis, m. g. or as ſome write it Longauo, a gutte, out of the whiche ordure iſſueth.
Longé, an aduerbe, ſignifieth longe, farre ſomtyme muche, and is ioyned with the comparatiue: ſometyme exceedyngly, greatly, with alſo perlatiue, and other nownes, verbes and aduerbes.
Longe lateq; diſperſum, ſpreade farre abrode.
Longe abieram, I was gone a good waye paſte.
Longe gentium abeſt, it is verie farre hens.
Longe proſpicere, to forſee matters.
Longe melior, muche better.
Longe doctiſſimus, excellently well learned.
Longe cæteris artibus antecedit, it farre exceleth all other ſciences.
Longe aliter eſt amicus, & amator, a friende and a louer differ verie muche.
Res aliter longe euenit, the matter hath chaunced farre other wyſe.
Longe mihi alia mens eſt, I am farre of an other opinion,
Longe princeps, farre more excellente than other.
Longe vſque illic in Campis habitat, he dwelleth a great waie hence in the fieldes.
Longe principes habentur Hedui, the people called Hedui, be in farre greater eſtimacion and honoure than any of the other.
Longe primus ciuitatis eſt, he farre excelleth all other of that citee.
Longe plurimi, verie many.
Eius iudicium longe antepono, I preferre his iudgement verie muche.
Ab his longe diſſentimus, we be farre of a other opinion than they, or we agree not with theym in any wyſe.
Longe errat, he is greatly deceyued.
Non aberit longius, it will not be verie long ere he come.
Longiſsime abeſt à vero, he is verie farre from the truth of the matter, he is far wyde.
Quid longiſsime meminiſti? what is the farthest thynge, that thou canſt remembre?
Longinquitas, tãtis, f. g. either longe diſtaunce of place, or length of tyme.
Longinquus, a, um, farre of, ſtraunge, that endureth longe.
Morbus longinquus, a ſickeneſſe that hath longe continued.
Longinqua linia, a longe line.
Sermo longinquus, a long communication.
Longinqui, they that dwelle farre of.
Ex longinquo, venire, to come out of farre countreyes.

Longi

Longinquis bellis obrui, To be ouer charged with longe and continuall warres.

Longinquum loqui, to make a longe proceſſe.

Lóngipes, gipedis, om. gene. that hath a long fote.

Longiſco, ſcere, to be longe: or after come to pꝛeake.

Longitúdo, dinis, f. ge. length as well of tyme, place, as other thynges.

Conſulere in Longitudinem, to pꝛouide foꝛ the tyme to come, oꝛ a great while hereafter.

Longiuſculus, a, um, ſomewhat longe.

Longulus, a, um, idem.

Longulé, ſomewhat farre, ſomewhat longe.

Haud longule, not verie farre.

Longobardi, Lombardes.

Longobardia, a region of Italie, called Lumbardye.

Longum, a longe tyme.

Longurio, ônis, a longe ſlymme.

Longurius, rij, m. g. a longe polle ouerthwarte in hedges.

Longus, a, um, longe.

Longior ſum quam tu, I am taller man than thou.

Longum pede, a fote longe.

Nimium longi ſumus in rebus apertiſsimis, we make to longe a pꝛoceſſe, oꝛ to many woꝛdes in matters that be verie playne and euident.

Longior eſſe nolo, I will not ſpeake many woꝛdes, oꝛ I wyl not tarie long in the matter.

Haud longum eſt id quod orat, It is foꝛ no longe tyme that he doeth intreate you.

Atque adeo longum eſt nos illum expectare, dum exeat, and it woulde be to longe foꝛ vs to tarie vntyll he come foꝛth.

Longum eſt, it were a longe mattier to tell.

Ne longum faciam, that I maie tell you in fewe woꝛdes oꝛ bꝛiefely.

Nihil mihi longius eſt, nothing is to me moꝛe pꝛeiudicial, oꝛ there is nothing that I moꝛe deſpꝛe, oꝛ woulde moꝛe kepne.

Longum vale, fare well foꝛ euer and a daie.

Lopas, lópadis, f. g. a ſhell fyſhe.

Loquácitas, tátis, f. g. babblyng.

Loquaciter, babblyngly, with many woꝛdes.

Loquáculus, a, um, that hath many woꝛdes, a great talker.

Loquácito, aui, are, to babble oꝛ ſpeake muche.

Loquax, âcis, om. g. full of woꝛdes, to muche talkatiue.

Loquela, læ, f. g. ſpeache.

Loquentia, æ, f. g. ſpeakyng.

Lóquitor, âris, ari, to ſpeake muche oꝛ often.

Loquor, lóqueris, loqui, to ſpeake, to ſaie.

Ad voluntatem loqui, to ſpeake at pleaſure what men liſt.

Loqui ad voluptatem, to ſpeake to delite and pleaſe the audience.

Loqui pꝛoꝛrectiore fronte, to ſpeake boldly.

Loqui in eandem ſententiam, To ſpeake the ſame thyng, to be of the ſame opinion.

Pergin' hero abſenti male loqui? doeſt thou ſo ſpeake ill, oꝛ rayle agaynſt my maiſter in his abſence?

Loquere mihi nomen tuum, tel me thy name.

Loqui ore duarum & viginti gentium, To ſpeake. xxii. diuers languages.

Quid tu tecum loquere? what dooeſt thou mutter to thy ſelfe?

Loquuntur Annales, loquuntur hiſtoriæ, id eſt, referunt.

Loquitur res ipſa, the mattier it ſelfe is manyfeſt, and nedeth no ſpokes man.

Loquitur fama, the bꝛuite is, the rumoure ſheweth.

Sæpius iſta loquemur inter nos, we will commune of theſe thynges oftener betweene our ſelfes.

Loquuntur vulgo, they talke abꝛode cõmonly.

Lora, ræ, oꝛ Lorea, æ, f. g. a dꝛynke made of gꝛapes after that they be pꝛeſſed, called ſeconde.

Loramentum, ti, n. g. a thonge, a bonde, a coꝛde.

Lorárius, rij, m. ge. a ſeruant, whiche ſerued to bynde men, oꝛ to beate them, whan they were by theyꝛ maiſters commaunded.

Loreus, a, um, of thonges oꝛ bondes.

Lorica, æ, f. ge. a cote of fence, a cote of maile, a bꝛigantine, an haberion, the defence oꝛ munition of euery thyng, agaynſt that whiche maie hurte oꝛ perpſhe it. alſo the coppyng of a walle. alſo Lorica is in makyng of flooꝛes, the vppeꝛ courſe oꝛ cruſte made with marble beaten, lyme, and ſande. it is alſo the walle plate beꝛe foꝛe that moꝛter is laide on it.

Loricátio, ônis, f. g. harnepſyng with an habergeon, cote of fence, oꝛ ſuche lyke.

Loricâtus, a, um, armed with an haberion, a bꝛigantine, a cote of fence oꝛ other lyke.

Loricion, a mantell.

Lorico, aui, are, to put on an haberion, cote of fence, oꝛ other bynde of harneys.

Loricula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Lorica, in waꝛ fare it is a munimẽt oꝛ foꝛtification, that the beſiegers of a citee doe make, betweene theiꝛ campe and the citee, alſo a place made vpon walles, lyke an open galerie, with gꝛates of tymber oꝛ hurdels, to kepe men fꝛom fallyng.

Lóripes, ripedis, com. ge. whoſe feete are as if they were bounden oꝛ gꝛyded.

Lorum, ri, n. ge. a thonge of lether, oꝛ a colar, oꝛ other lyke thyng, wheꝛewith beaſtes are bounden oꝛ tyed. Sometyme a whippe, oꝛ wheꝛewith a man oꝛ beaſte is whipped. Alſo the rayne of a bꝛidell.

Cædere loris, to whippe.

Lotaringia, a countrey beyonde Picardie and Noꝛmandie.

Lothoringia, a countrey called Lozayne.

Lótio, ônis, f. g. of Lauo lauas, a waſſhyng.

Lótium, tij, n. g. vꝛyne oꝛ piſſe.

Lotometra, a kynde of breade.
Lotophagi, people in Affrike, whiche doe liue by eatyng onely of a fruite called Lotos.
Lotus vrbana, an herbe, garden Clauer.
Lotus syluestris, of this kynde are the herbes called here melilotes.
Lotos, tidis, and Lotus, ti, fœ. g. a notable tree in Affrike or herbe, of whose fruite if a stranger dooe eate, he doeth incontinently forgeat his owne countrey.
Lotos, lotidis, a nymphe, the daughter of Neptune, whiche fleeyng from Priapus, was turned into a tree of that name.
Lotura, ræ, f. g. a washyng, a rynsyng.
Lotus, a, um, washed, rynsed.
Loxa, a riuer in Englande called Firth.
Loxias, one of the names of Apollo.

L ANTE V.

LVbens, entis, om. g. that doeth any thyng with a good will or gladly.
Lubente me facies, pou shall doe it with my good wyll, or I am ryght well contente, that pe dooe it.
Lubenti animo, with a good wyll.
Lubens, and Lubenter, gladly.
Lubentia, æ, f. g. myrthe, pleasauntnesse, grace, most proprely in woordes.
Lubet, it lyketh, it pleaseth.
Lubet quicquid facias, it pleaseth me what so euer pe dooe.
Lubido, pro libido, sensuall appetite.
Lubido est obseruare quid agat, I haue a desyre to espye what he dooeth.
Id lubido est scire, I woolde fayne knowe that.
Lúbrico, aui, are, to make slipper.
Lúbricus, a, um, slipper, wauerynge, mutable, variable, weetkul. somtime redy to slype or slyde.
Oculi lubrici, whiche be alwais stirring.
Lubricus locus, a slyppery place. Also a daungerous & harde matter to intreate or speake of.
Lubrica adolescentia, youth, wherin one maie quickely offende or dooe amysse.
Lubricè, daungerously, perillously, doubtfully, waueringly, vnconstantly.
Lubricum, ci, n. g. slipperneſſe.
Luca, a citee in Italie, of whiche the inhabitaunts are called Lucenses.
Lucæ boues, were taken of the olde latines for elephantes.
Lucani, people of the countrey of Lucania.
Lucania, a countrey belongyng to the royalme of Naples, betweene Pople and Calaber.
Lucanica, cæ, f. gen. a puddyng made of porke, a sausage.
Lucanus, a famous poete, whiche wrote the battayle betweene Cesar and Pompei.
Lucar, money bestowed in woodes, dedicate to goddes called Luci.
Lucaria festa, feastes, whiche the Romayns made in holy wooddes.
Lucellum, li, neut. gene. a lyttle gaine, a small market.
Lucens, centis, om. g. that whiche hath his light of an other thyng, shynyng bryght.
Lucentia, a citee of Spayne.
Lucentum, a citee of Spayne called Sulana.
Luceo, luxi, lucere, to shyne.
Lucesit, it wareth daie.
Lucet, it is daie. Focus lucet igne, the fyre burneth in the chymney.
Luceres, the thirde part of the people of Rome, distributed by Tatius and Romulus.
Luceria, a citee of Apulia.
Lucerius, a kyng of Arden, whiche holpe Romulus against Tatius.
Lucerna, æ, f. g. a lampe, a candill, a lyght.
Lucerna simplex, a lampe with one marche.
Lucerna eadem scripsi, I wrote it by the same candell: or I wrote it at the same tyme.
Nisi me lucerna desereret, except the lampe hadde gone out, except my candill hadde gone out.
Lucernula, a sconce, a lyttle lampe or candill.
Lucesco, scere, to be bryght or clere as daie.
Lucetia, one of the names of Juno.
Lucetius, a name of Jupiter.
Luci, by daie, in the mornyng.
Lucibile, that, whiche is lyght of it selfe.
Lucido, aui, are, to make clere, or to geue lyght.
Lucidus, a, um, clere, bryght, lyght.
Lucifer, ri, m. g. the daie sterre.
Luciferus, ra, rum, that bryngeth lyght.
Lucifico, aui, are, idem quod Lucido.
Lucifugus, a, um, that fleeth from lyght, and desyreth in darkenesse.
Lucigena, ingendred of lyght.
Lucilius, the name of an olde poete.
Lucina, one of the names of the moone, called the goddesse of byrthe.
Lucinia, idem quod Lucina.
Lucini, they whiche haue lyttle eies, and smalle syght.
Lucius, a mans name.
Lucius, a fysshe.
Lucomones, certayne men.
Lucretia, a noble woman of Rome.
Lucretilis, an hill in the countrey of the Sabines.
Lucretius, a latine poete.
Lucrificabilis, le, that bryngeth gayne or profite.
Lucrifacio, feci, facere, to wynne or get a vauntage or profite.
Lucrifacere nomen, to get a name.
Lucrifacere iniuriam, to dooe wrong and escape quite.
Lucrifactus, a, um, wonne, gayned.
Lucrifio, factus sum, fieri, to be wonne or gotten in aduauntage.
Lucrifuga, he that fleeth from lucre or gaynes.
Lucrinum, a towne of Apulia.
Lucrinus, a mere or great water in Campania.

Lucrio, onis, a couetous man, an inordinate gayner.
Lucror, aris, ari, to gayne or to wynne.
Lucrosus, a, um, full of gayne or lucre.
Lucrum, cri, n. g. lucre or gayne.
Quid mihi lucri est te fallere? what profyte or wynnyng shoulde I haue to deceyue you?
Luctа, æ, f. g. a wrastlyng.
Luctamen, minis, n. g. Luctatus, us, m. g. and Luctatio, onis, f. g. a wrastlyng, a struggelyng.
Luctatius Catulus, a citezin of Rome.
Luctator, oris, m. g. a wrastlar.
Luctifer, ra, rum, cause of waylyng.
Luctificus, a, um, idem.
Luctitor, tari, to wrastle often.
Lucto, idem, quod Luctor.
Luctor, aris, ari, to wrastle, to struggle, to endeuor, to take great peyne, to contende.
Luctari complexu, to wrastle by the middle.
Luctantes venti, wyndes whurlynge one against an other.
Luctuosus, a, um, lamentable. also that causeth heauinesse and mournyng.
Luctus, us, ma gen. weppng and waylyng, the habite of mournyng, lamentacion.
Squallor & Luctus.
Luctum operire, to hyde or dyssemble ones waylynge.
Lucubratio, onis, f. g. studiyng by candill lyght, or a worke studied and made by candil light.
Lucubratorius, a, um, belongynge to studie or makyng of a worke by candill lyght.
Lucubro, aui, are, to make any thynge by candill lyght.
Luculenté, clerely.
Luculenté vendere, to sell at a hygh price.
Luculenter, gentilly, prouerely.
Luculenter scribere, to write honestly, gentilly, and playnely.
Luculentus, a, um, full of lyght, clere, faire, beautifull.
Luculenta fœmina, a very fayre women.
Luculenta plaga, a great wounde.
Luculentæ diuitiæ, abundant ryches.
Luculentus author, he that writeth in a gentyll style.
Luculentus homo, a famous man.
Facinus luculentum, a notable acte.
Oratio luculenta, a pleasaunt and easy stile.
Luculenta conditio, a fayre offre.
Luculenta familia, a ryche house, familie or kynrede.
Luculenta forma, id est, egregia, præclara, insignis, goodly fauour.
Luculentitas, tatis, f. gen. beautifulnesse, lyghtsomenesse, goodlynesse.
Lucullus, the name of a noble Romayne.
Lucumo, a mans name, of whom the Tuscians were called Lucumedi.
Lucus, ci, m. ge. a hyghe and thycke woodde, a grouе. sometyme it signifieth light, whan it is of the fourth declinacion. It is also a citee in Spayne by Compostella, whiche is nowe called Lucensis. also a promontorie of Hetruria, called commonly Petra sancta.
Lucus Augusti, a citee in Spain called Oluca.
Ludia, æ, fœm. gen. a daunsyng or merye wenche full of sporte.
Ludibrium, brii, n. g. a mocke, or any thyng that is mocked, a vayne and trysyng thynge to be laughed at.
Habere ludibrio, To mocke, to laughe, to laughe to scorne.
Ludibrio esse, to be mocked, to be a laughing or testyng stocke.
Ludibrio erant minæ Tribuni, the menaces of the Tribune were mocked and iested at.
Ludibrio iesum in aliquo, To bee mocked or scorned of one.
Ludibundus, a, um, playyng or full of playe.
Ludicrum, cri, n. g. any playe or pastyme, or an interlude.
Ludicrus, or Ludicer, cra, crum, pertaynyng to playe or mirthe. also lyght, mockyng.
Meum cor cœpit facere artem ludicrã, myne herte beganne to leape in my body.
Ludificabilis, le, that maketh sporte or pastime, mockynge.
Ludificatio, onis, deceyuyng, mockyng.
Ludificatus, a, um, mockyng, that mocketh or deceyueth. Also that is mocked or deceiued.
Ludifico, aui, are, to mocke, to deceyue.
Ludij & Ludiones, players in enterludes or stage playes.
Ludimagister, a schoole maister.
Ludio onis, m. gen. and Ludius, dij, m. gene. a player in enterludes.
Ludo, lusi, ludere, to playe, to mocke or deceiue in game, to laugh to scorne, to ieste, to make disporte, to dalye, to spende or make pastyme, to sporte, to playe as one doeth on instrumentes, to write verses.
Ludere in numerum, to daunce measure.
Ludere operam, to lose his labour, to spende labour in vayne.
Ludere otium, to passe the tyme.
Ludere aleam, and alea, to playe at dyce.
Consimilem luserat lusum, he had played a like pageaunt.
Ludere par impar, to playe at euen and odde.
Ludere dolis aliquem, To deceyue one by crafty meanes.
Ludus, di, masc. gene. playe in actes, mirthe in woordes, a sporte, a game, a pastyme. also a schoole or place of exercise, where any arte or feate is learned.
Ludos aliquem facere, to mocke one.
Ludum aperire, To teache, to begyn to keepe a schoole.
Quos mihi ludos reddere? what prankes or pageantes woulde he playe me?
Operam ludos facere, to lese his labour.

Ludō, in ſporte.
Ludus eſt illa perdiſcere, It is a paſtyme or ſporte to learne thoſe thynges.
Vt ludos facit, howe he is diſpoſed to mocke, teſte, or dalie.
Ludi, in the plurall numbre bee taken for thoſe thynges, whiche we call ſpghtes: as the pageãtes at London on Midſomer nyght. ſometyme for ſuche triũphes as be made by kynges, with iuſtyng and turneiyng.
Ludi Circenſes, was rennyng with chariotes, in the great compaſſed place at Rome called Circus.
Ludi compitalitij, called alſo Ludi liberales, were plaies made in high waies to the honour of Bacchus, called alſo Liber.
Ludi Florales, were abhominable plaies vſed at Rome in the preſence of all the people, in the whiche onely common women plaied all naked in wanton woordes and motions, ſatiſfyng the peoples deteſtable appetites.
Ludi gladiatorij, were farre from all humanitee, and a ſpectacle of cruelitee. For in them men without quarell and harneis fought in great numbres with weapon, eche couetyng to kyll other: and to ſhewe all poynctes of beaſtes ly cruelitee, diuers of theym haupnge nettes made of cordes, to drawe vnto theym their aduerſaries.
Ludi gymnici, were exercitſes in rennyng, leapyng, throwpuge of the darte or ſtone, and wraſtlynge.
Ludi lupercales, wherin gentyll mens ſons, beyng naked, and haupng lyttell whippes in their hãdes, ran about beatyng euery man that they mette, laughyng vpon theym.
Ludi Megalenſes, were plaies made to the honour of hir, whiche was called mother of goddes.
Luentinum, Powes landes in wales.
Lues, luis, fœ. g. peſtilence in men, murrayne in beaſtes, a great and comon deſtruction.
Lugdunum, ni, neu. g. a citee in Fraunce called Lions.
Lugdunenſis Gallia, the thirde parte of France, called nowe the countreie of Lyons. it hath on the north, the Engliſh ſea, on the weaſt partly the Occean, partly the countreie Gupan, on the eaſt the riuer Sopne: on the ſouth Narbon.
Lugeo, luxi, lugẽre, to mourne, to lament.
Lugetur, the imperſonall.
Lugodinum, called alſo Traiectum, a citee in Hollande named Utriche.
Lugubris, bre, pertepnyng to mournyng.
Veſtis lugubris, a mournyng garment.
Lugubris eiulatio, a lamẽtable cry or wailing.
Lugubre, and Lugubriter, lamentably.
Luma, mæ, f. g. a kynde of Brembles.
Lumbago, ginis, fœm. gene. febleneſſe of the loynes.
Lumbare, brethes of hoſen.
Lumbricus, ci, ma. gen. a wooime breddе in the earthe, or in the body of a man or beaſt. alſo
Lumbrici, are lyttle fyſches taken in ſmall riuers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche leſſe, and somewhat peolowe, and are called in Wilſhire prides.
Lumbifragium, ij, breakyng of the loynes.
Lumbulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Lumbus.
Lumbus, bi, m. g. the loyne, the haunche.
Lumariæ falces, hedgeyng bylles or hookes, where with they cut downe brambles.
Lumen, inis, lyght, alſo a dale, an eie. ſometyme an expoſition or enterpretation.
Lumina præferre, to inſpire.
Luminibus obſtruere, to ſtoppe vp the lyght, to lette that the lyght maie not come into an houſe. And by tranſlation, to obſcure the brute or glorie of an other.
Secundo lumine, for Secundo die.
Caſſus lumine, deade.
Acies luminum, the eie ſpght.
Orbus luminis, blynde.
Alterum luminum eruit, he plucked out one of his eies.
Lumina ciuitatis, the moſt notable perſons of a citee.
Lumen probitatis proſpicere in aliquo, To perceyue great vertue and honeſtie in a man.
Sine lumine animi, without knowlage of learnyng and ſciences.
Lumeta, places full of brembles.
Luminare, ris, neut. gener. that whiche geueth lyght, a lyght. And by tranſlation a noble and famous man.
Lumino, aui, are, to lyght, to geue lyght.
Luminoſus, a, um, full of lyght.
Luna, æ, f. g. the moone.
Luna viceſima, The twentie daie after the chaunge of the moone.
Luna, a towne of the Lygurians. Alſo a promontorie in Portugal.
Lunaria minor, an herbe ſuppoſed of ſome to be that whiche is called mortis herba.
Lunaris, re, pertepnyng to the moone.
Lunarium, a promontorie, called nowe, Mont Iouis. Schalæ Annibalis, and Mouini.
Lunaticus, he that is madde or ſycke at a certayne tyme of the moone.
Lunatus, a, um, lyke a moone.
Lunenſis, theſe.
Luno, aui, are, to bende or croke lyke the new moone.
Lunula, læ, f. g. a lyttell rynge.
Luitio, onis, a paiyng of raunſome.
Luo, lui, ere, to paie, to ſatiſfie, to purge, to ſuffre puniſhement or death.
Luere capite, to haue the heade ſtryken of, to ſuffre death.
Luere maculas ſanguine, to pourge or waſhe awaie the infamie of naughtie actes, by the wrongefull death of other.

Lucre

Luere peccata, to ſuffer puniſchement for offences. Quomodo ergo hoc lues? than how will you ſatiſfie for this?

Supplicia crucibus luerat, he was hanged.

Luere, to paie raunſome.

Lupa, æ, ſ. g. a female woulfe. alſo an harlot.

Lupanar, aris, n. g. a bꝛothels houſe.

Lupanaris, re, pertepnyng to a bꝛothell houſe.

Lupanarium, rij, n. g. an harlots houſe.

Lupfurdum, a citee in Germanie called now Miſna, vulgarly Meiſſen.

Luparius, a hunter of woulfes.

Lupatum, ti, n. g. and Lupatus, ti, m. g. an harde bytte.

Lupercal, a place dedicate to Pan the god of ſhepeherdes.

Lupercalia, ſacrifices and plaies made to Pan.

Luperci, miniſters of that ſolemnitee.

Lupia, a riuer in Germany called Neccharum.

Lupinum, pini, & frequentius neutr. gene. Lupinus, ni, m. g. a kynde of pouſſe cozne, hauyng one ſtalke, the leake in fyue diuiſions, the codde creuiſed about, hauynge in it fyue oꝛ ſyx graynes, harde, bꝛoade and redde. They be commune in Fraunce and Italy, but here vneth knowne.

Lupinus, a, um, of a woulfe.

Lupor, aris, ari, to meddle with common harlottes.

Lupulus, & Lupus ſalictarius, an herbe called hoppes, wherwith bere is bꝛued.

Lupus, i, m. g. a woulfe, alſo a bitte foꝛ an hoꝛſe. alſo an hooke to dꝛawe vp thynges out of a pyte. Alſo a kynde of ſpiders. Alſo a fiſche, whiche ſome men take to bee a pyke.

✠ Lupus eſt in fabula, a pꝛouerbe whan he cozneth that is ſpoken of.

✠ Lupum auribus tenere, a pꝛouerbe in thynges that be daungerouſe, eyther to retepne oꝛ to let goe.

Lura, æ, the mouthe of a bottell oꝛ lether bagge.

Lurco, aui, are, and Lurcor, aris, to eate raueniouſely.

Lurco, onis, m. g. a deuourer of his owne ſubſtaunce, a gullygutte.

Luridus, a, um, veraie pale, wanne of colour.

Luridus ſol, the ſoonne whan it ſhineth pale.

Luror, oris, m. g. paleneſſe, wanneſſe.

Luſcinia, æ, ſ. g. a nyghtyngale.

Luſcinidi, æ, ſ. g. a lyttell nyghtyngale.

Luſciioſus, oꝛ Luſcitioſus, a, um, poꝛeblynde, that ſeeth lyttle in the nyght oꝛ in the moꝛnynge. Oꝛ after ſome, he that ſeeth better in the nyght, than at myddaie oꝛ by candle lyghte.

Luſcitio, onis, the ſaied diſeaſe.

Luſcus, a, um, poꝛeblynde. ſometyme a man hauyng but one eie.

Luſio, onis, ſ. g. a plaiyng.

Luſitania, the realme called Poꝛtugale.

Luſito, aui, are, to plaie often.

Luſius, a tyuer in Arcadie.

Luſor, oris, maſc. gen. a plaier, alſo one that deceiueth.

Luſorius, a, um, pertepnyng to plaie.

Luſoria fulmina, lyghtenynges that hurte noꝛ thynge.

Luſorium nomen, a debte oꝛ tytell of debte onely pmaged to be.

Luſpiæ, a citee of Calabꝛe called commonly Leccio Lezo.

Luſtralis, le, pertepnynge to riotte and lecherie. ſometyme a thynge dooen euery fyfte yere. alſo pertepnynge to the ſolemnitee called Luſtra.

Luſtratio, onis, and Luſtramen, inis, a pꝛgeyng by ſacrifice, a goyng about oꝛ circuite.

Luſtrici dies, the daie whan a childe is firſte named, whiche in men childꝛen was the nynthe daie, in women childꝛen it was the eyghte day. It maie nowe bee vſed foꝛ the daie of chriſtenyng of childꝛen.

Luſtrificus, a, um, idem quod Luſtralis.

Luſtro, aui, are, to goe about in circuite. it was alſo amonge the olde Romaines, to leade about an armie, a ſhepe, a ſowe, and thꝛee bulles, thynkynge that thereby the hoſt was pꝛged of ſuche greuous offences as had ben committed agaynſte theyꝛ goddes. Alſo to conſtder in the mynde, to ſhadowe, to beholde, to looke about.

Arua luſtrare, to go about the feeldes.

Luſtrare exercitum, to muſter an armie.

Luſtrare animo, to conſider in the mynde.

Luſtrare oculis, to beholde oꝛ looke rounde aboute.

Luſtrare vrbem, to purge the citee by ſacrifice.

Luſtrare lampade, to geue lyght.

Luſtror, the paſſyue, to be purged.

Luſtror, aris, ari, the deponent, to haunte bꝛothelles houſes oꝛ ſtues.

Luſtrum, i, n. g. a denne oꝛ caue of wilde beaſtes in wooddes, an hyd place and vyle, an houſe where gluttony and lecherie is haunted. Alſo the hauntynge of the ſame vices. ſometyme it ſignifieth the ſpace of fyue yeres. alſo the generall purgacion of the citee by ſacrifyce euery fyfte yere. Glareanus, in his Chꝛonologia wꝛiteth, that Luſtrum amonge the Romaines, is as much as Olympias amonge the Grekes, whiche is the ſpace of. iiii. yeres: And ſo Acron expounded this place of hoꝛace,

Fortuna luſtro proſpera tercio, &c.

Luſus, us, m. g. a plaie. oꝛ ſpoꝛte, without any arte, it is pꝛoꝛpelp in childꝛen. Alſo dalyng, paſtyme, recreacion.

Lutamentum, ti, n. g. any thyng made with lome oꝛ moꝛter.

Lutarius, a, um, that lyueth in mudde.

Luteola, æ, a little floure of the colour of yelow, in greatneſſe and ſauour not muche vnlyke a violet, alſo a litle birde, not muche vnlyke a goldfynche called a ſiſkin.

Lutensis, se, that is nourysshed with claye, mud, or durte.

Luteolus, a, um, somewhat yelowe.

Luter, eris, m. g. a cuppe, wherin wyne is delayed with water.

Lutesco, scere, to be tourned into claie, or to bee thicke lyke clape.

Lutetia, the citee of Paris in Fraunce.

Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.

Luteus, or Lutea, a bryde, whiche some iudge to be our yelow ham, or yelowring.

Luteus, a, um, yelowe.

Vulcanus luteus, the fyre, or the flame of the fyre. Luteus color, the colour of yelowe approchyng towarde redde, of the colour of the yolke of an egge, or of ware newe made.

Luteus, a, um, of Lutum, that is made of claie, lome, or morter.

Vasa lutea, earthen vessell.

Luteus homo, a vyle rascall of no estimacion.

Lutea meretrix, a fylthy and vyle harlotte.

Luto, aui, are, to clay, sometyme to spotte or fyle.

Lutra, æ, f. g. a beuer, or a beaste muche lyke to it, whiche gnaweth trees a sunder, and doeth haunt great waters, and ipueth lyke an otter.

Lutum, i, n. g. clape.

In medio luto esse, by translacion, to bee entangled or wrapped in a mattier, to bee in daunger.

Lutum, i, n. g. priore longa, a yelowe floure.

Lux, ucis, f. g. lyght, daie, sometyme brightnesse, or clerenesse, sometyme an eie.

Luce clarius, as manifest as can be.

Luce vicesima, the .xx. daie.

Luce & palam, openly & in euery mans sight.

Luce, in the daie tyme.

Luce prima, early in the mornyng.

Finis huius lucis, the ende of this lyfe.

Lucis vsuram dare alicui, to suffer one to liue.

Luce clara, whan it was bryght daie.

In luce, a broade in the syght of men.

Lucus, olde writers vsed for Lux.

Primo lucu, perly in the mornyng.

Luxatus, a, um, out of ioynt, put out of place.

Luxo, aui, are, to lose or make lose, to put out of ioynt.

Luxuria, looke Luxus.

Diffluere luxuria, to renne at roueres, to ryotte.

Luxurio, aui, are, to excede, to abounde more than necessarie, in the bodye or personage, to be wanton or gyuen to riote, to spryng, to growe to plentifully or rankely.

Luxurior, aris, ari, to abounde excessyuely in thynges concernyng the myndc or goodes.

Also to be wanton with to muche welthe or prosperitee.

Luxuriosè, riotously, to aboundantly, to rankely.

Luxuriosus, to prosperouse, or lyuyng into muche pleasure.

Luxuriosus, a, um, riotous, of ill rule, exceedyng in aboundaunce, that groweth or springeth to rankely.

Luxuriosus cultus, excessyue and to sumptuous apparaylyng.

Nimis luxuriosa fuit illa lætitia, that gladnesse was to muche or to exceedyng.

Luxuriosa vitis, a vyne that shoteth out braunches to rankely.

Luxus, us, m. ge. luxuria, & luxuries, ei, f. ge. all superfluitee or excesse, as well in carnal pleasure as in sumptuouse fare, apparaple, or buildyng, riotte.

Lyæus, one of the names of Bacchus, called god of wynes.

Lyæus, a, um, of Bacchus or of wyne.

Lycæum, looke Lyceum.

Lycæus, or Lyceus, a mountayne in the countrey of Archadia.

Lycambes, a Thebane, whom Achilocus ratyng with verses, caused to hange hymselfe.

Lycaon, aonis, the kynge of Archadia, whome Jupiter tourned into a woulfe.

Lycaones, people of Asia the lesse, nere to Lycia, as writeth Ptholome. Also woulfes with maanes.

Lycaonia, a countrey in Asia. after some writers, it is a parte of Arcadia.

Lycaste, one of the daughters of Priamus.

Lycastos, a citee of Candie.

Lyceum, Aristotles schoole in Athenes. also a schoole of Ciceros in his place at Tusculum.

Lyceus, a mountaine in Arcadie, dedicate vnto Pan.

Lychas, Hercules seruaunt.

Lychnis, nidis, f. g. an herbe, whose floure openeth by nyghte, and kyst springeth, and longest dureth: whiche in drinke, helpeth them that be stungen with the scorpion.

Lychnites, white marble.

Lychnobij, they whiche doce tourne the nyght into daie, and daie into nyght.

Lychnuchus, i, m. g. idem quod Lychnus, also a braunche, hauyng many candlestycks or lampes, with candles and lyghtes in them.

Lychnus, i, m. g. a matche of a candle. sometime the selfe candle.

Lycia, a countrey in Asia the lesse, betweene Pamphilia and Caria, in the whiche are two great citees, Patara and Myra. Sometyme there were .70. citees.

Lycidas, the name of a Centaure, & of a shepherde in Virgyle.

Lycimnius, the brother of Astiochia.

Lycion, a thynge made with the iuyce of an herbe, wherwith sore eies be cured.

Lyciſca, a dogge commen of a woulfe & a dogge.

Lyciſcus, a dopes name in Horace.

Lycium, Idem quod Lyceum, alſo a medicine made of a kynde of brembles.

Lycius, one of the names of Apollo.

Lycoctones, a venemouſe herbe, called alſo Aconitum.

Lycophron, a grammarian and writer of tragedies of Calcedonie.

Lycophthalmos, a pretious ſtone that hath foure diuers colours.

Lycopolis, a citee of Egypte.

Lycopus, pi, mother wozte.

Lycopſis, after Dioſcorides deſcripcion, ſemeth to be the herbe called houndes tonge.

Lycoris, the name of a nymphe.

Lycormas, a ryuer rennyng out of Aetolia.

Lycos, a kynde of ſpiders.

Lyctonia, a citee of Crete.

Lyctus, a citee of Crete, named of Lyctus, the ſonne of Lycaon.

Lycurgus, a kyng of the Lacedemonians, whiche gaue to theim their fyrſt lawes.

Lycus, a riuer in the countrete of Caſaria. alſo the name of diuers men.

Lydda, a citee of Judea, called Rhama.

Lydia, a countrete in Aſia, on the eaſte ſoppynge to Phrygia, On the nozthe to Myſia, on the ſouthe vpon part of Caria. In this region is the hylle called Tmolus, out of the whyche cometh the ryche ryuer called Pactolus. Reade of theym in theyr owne places.

Lydimali, poſt hos Aegyptii, A prouerbe applyed where two pueli perſones bee compared togyther, and the one beyng founde verie vngracious: the other deſerueth the leſſe diſpraiſe.

Lydius, a, um, of Lydia.

Lydius lapis, a touche ſtone, wherewith the fyneneſſe and courſeneſſe of golde is treyed. It is alſo vſed ſometyme for a prouerbe, applied to theym that haue an exacte and quiche iudgement.

Lydus, a, um, of the countreye of Lydia. Alſo Lydus, is the ſoonne of Hercules. In other the ſoonne of Athys, and brother of Tyrrhenus, of whom Lydia was named. Lydus, the ſonne of Syges.

Lyenteria, or Liẽteria. For I fynde it written ſometyme with Y, and ſometyme with I, is a flixe of meate vndigeſted, ſent forth in the ſame qualitees, that they were receyued, without alteracion in colour, ſauour, or ſauoure. Of this ſyckeneſſe bee two kyndes. The one (as Paulus wryteth) cometh of the exulceracion of the bowelles, that is to ſaye, woundes or ſores in theym. Or of other dyſtyllacions or reumes. The other cometh of debilitee of the powers, whiche ſhoulde retayne in the ſtomache, that ſhoulde ſerue for nouriſhement. Cauſes of this ſickeneſſe be twelue. The qualitee of the meate receyued, the quantitee of that whiche annoyeth, oppreſſyng the ſtomache, and infeebleyng his vertue retentiue, muche effuſyon of melancolie to the mouth of the ſtomache, muche and laboryouſe ſtyrryng, immediately after meales, the ſtomache beyng fulle, muche drynke with meate or after, cauſyng the meate to renne downe to haſtyly, lacke of order in eatyng, rewme deſcendyng into the ſtomache, muche fleume gathered in the ſtomache and bowelles, feebleneſſe in digeſtion, and the vertue retentyue in the ſtomache, debilitee in the vertue attractyue in the lyuer, by reaſon of opilacions and inwarde ſores, by the touchyng wherof the meate ſlypeth awaie, by cloſeneſſe of the pores and paſſages of the bodye, wherby all ſuperfluitees be tourned inwarde.

Lygdamum, the name of a towne.

Lygdamus, a Sicilian of the citee of Syracuſis, a puiſſaunt wreſtler, whoſe bones after his deathe were founde to haue no marowe.

Lymira, a ryuer and a citee in Lycia.

Lympha, æ, f. g. water.

Lymphâticus, a, um, madde, furiouſe, fallen out of his witte, by ſeeyng ſome thyng in the water.

Lymphaticus pauor, a feare that putteth a man out of his wittes.

Lymphâtus, phata, atum, Idem quod Lymphaticus.

Lympho, aui, are, to trouble, to make madde.

Lymphor, âris, ari, to be madde or out of ones wytte.

Lympidus, da, dum, cleere, ſmoothe. Looke Limpidus.

Lynceſtius, a, um, of the water that maketh men drunke lyke wyne.

Lynceſtus, a water, which maketh men drunke lyke wyne.

Lynceus, a, um, of the beaſte called Lynx. alſo that ſeeth verie ſharpely.

Lynceus, diſſyllabum, a man, who (as Varro wryteth) coulde ſee ſhyppes on the ſea, a hundred and thyrtie myles from hym, and bydde numbre theim. Some wryte, that he coulde ſee thorough a walle. and therefore, they that haue verie ſharpe ſyghtes, bee ſayed to haue Lynceos oculos, the eyes of Lynceus.

Lynceus, a mans name, that firſt founde out the mettall mynes of braſſe, ſyluer, and golde

Lyncurium, curii, n. g. a pretiouſe ſtone congeled of the vryne of the beaſt called Lynx.

Lyncus, a kyng of Scythia.

Lyndus, a citee in the yle of Rhodes, where they dyd ſacrifice to Hercules with reproches and curſes.

Lynter, tris, a cocke bote.

Lynx, lyncis, m. g. or fœ. g. a beaſte lyke to a woulfe, hauyng many ſpottes, whoſe ſyghte pearceth perfe all thynges. It is alſo a bryde, which hath a tunge lyke a ſerpent.

Lyra, ræ, f. g. an harpe.

Lyricen, ricinis, com. g. an harper.
Lyricus, a, um, perteinyng to an harpe.
Lyriſtis, tis, com. g, idem quod Lyricen.
Lyrſeus, a well, out of the whiche iſſueth the ryuer of Inachus.
Lyris, a ryuer of Campayne.
Lyrneſſus, one of the citee of Trope.
Lyſander, kynge of Iacedemonia, Whan it was layed vnto hym for a repzoche, that he dydde moze by ſubtiltee, than by pzoweſſe: He dyd aunſwere in this wyſe, where the lyons ſkyn doth not auayle, a man muſt ſowe or tye a forces ſkynne vnto it. Not withſtandynge, that pzactiſe is ſeldome commended in any noble man.
Lyſanias, an oratour of Greece.
Lyſiades, a philoſophier of Athens.
Lyſias, an oratour moſt pleaſaunt, of whome Quintilianus ſpeaketh.
Lyſicrates, a man whiche in his olde age dyed his whyte heares blacke, that he myght ſeeme ponge.
Lyſimachia, a citee in Ponto, whiche fell downe with an earthequake.
Lyſimachium, chij, n. g. is thoughte of Matthaeolus, to bee the herbe, whiche we call marigolds. Leonicenus taketh it to be that, whiche dyers dooe occupie, and is called alſo Lutea & corneola, whervnto Ruellius accozdeth and ſaith, it is that, wherwith clothes are dyed greene. By this deſcription it ſeemeth to be the weede called wooddewaxen, growyng in paſtures, ſomewhat lyke vnto bzoome, with ſmal yelowe flowers, whiche is ſo bitter, that no beaſte wyll eate of it. but other take this Lyſimachia to be an herbe named Looſtrife, or herbe wylow, wherof be two kindes, one that hath a yelow flower, the other a purple.
Lyſimachus, a noble man of Macedonie, the ſcholar of Caliſthenes, and one of the moſte valiant capitaynes of Alexander.
Lyſipe, one of the daughters of Pzetus kyng of Argyues.
Lyſippus, an excellent karuer.
Lyſis, ſis, f. g. a ſolution or leuſyng, a chinkynge or openyng of a walle.
Lyſiſtratus, the bzother of Lyſippus.
Lyſius, a ryuer of Arcadie.
Lytta, tæ, fœm. gener. a wooꝛme in a dogges tungue, whiche is taken oute, while he is younge, leaſt afterwarde he ſhoulde be madde.
Lyus, a ryuer of the leſſe Aſia.

MACAE, people of Arabia felix.
Macareus, the ſoonne of Aeolus, whyche deflowred his ſyſter Canaces.
Macaria, the daughter of Hercules. alſo a feenne or marriſe in Baraton.
Macariſmos, mi, maſ. ge. idem quod beatitudo.
Macarius, the name of a man, in latine it ſignifieth bleſſed.
Macedo, onis, a man or woman of Macedonie. alſo the ſonne of Oſiris, of whom Macedonie was named.
Macedonia, æ, fœ. gen. a royalme in Greece, fyrſte called Emathia. On the nozth, it bounderth (as Ptholomeus wzyteth) vpon the ſydes of Dalmatia, Meſia ſuperior, & Thracia: On the weſte it ſtreicheth to the ſea Jonium. Plin deſcribeth it to ioygne ſouth and weſt to Thracia, and that the ſouthe ſyde lyeth on the backes of Theſſalia and Magnetia, the nozthe on Peonia, and Paphlagonia. That it hath alſo on the ſouthe Epirus, on the nozthe Illyria: whiche the varieth not muche from Solinus, who ſaith, that it is diuided from Thracia with the riuer Strimon. it is now vnder the Turke.
Macedónicus, ca, cum, and Macedonius, of Macedonie.
Macellarius, a, um, that belongeth to the chambulles.
Macellaria taberna, a bouchers ſhoppe, a victaylyng houſe.
Macellarius, ij, m. g. a victaylour or ſeller of all maner of victayle.
Macellóta, æ, f. g. a gardeyne dooꝛe.
Macellum, macelli, neut. gener. a place where all manier of victayles is ſolde, a chambles.
Macellus, a, um, ſomewhat leane.
Maceo, cui, & Macéſco, ſcere, to be leane, to become leane.
Macer, cra, crum, leane, thynne, barayne.
Macer Aemilius, an olde poete, whiche was in Ouides tyme, who (as he ſaieth) wzate of byrdes in verſes Alſo of the vertues of herbes. But it was not that Macer, whoſe wzkes we nowe haue, of the vertues of herbes, but rather he, whom the ponger Plinie prouoked to wzyte ſome thynge lyke vnto his vncle. Fynally, that lyttell booke of herbes, is right profytable in dyuers places to be conned by herte of a ponge ſcholar, whyche delyteth in that mattier. Not withſtandyng the fyrſte Macer wzate moze eloquently, and is commended therefoze of Quintilian. He wzate alſo of the battaple of Troie, and of venemous beaſtes.
Macer or Macis, or Macir, is nowe in doubte, whether it bee the ſpyce, commonly called Macis,

Mace, whiche is an huske or rynde, about the nutmygge, for as muche as Dioscorides wryteth of Macer, where he neuer made mention of nutmygge. And Plinie saieth, that Macer is the rynde of a certayne roote of a tree of the same name. Dioscorides also saieth, that it is a thycke rynde, muche strengnyng the tungue, whiche taste is not perceyued in our macis, and they are also verye thynne. Galene calleth theim dyse in the thyrde degree, and equall in heate and colde, but wee kynde theym hotte in taste. Iuicene affirmeth theym to bee hotte and dyse in the seconde degree, whiche is confirmed by Constantine, who saieth, they be rindes of the boughes of the trees that bare nutmygges.

Macerátus, a, um, made leane, watered, soked, or made softe with lyeng in the water.

Macerésco, scere, to be made or become softe with lyeng longe in lycour.

Macéria, æ, & Macéries, ei, fœ. gen. a wall of stone without morter, made in the steede of an hedge. also leannesse.

Mácero, aui, are, spoken of the bodye, signifieth to make leane or thynne, or softe, by steepyng in lycour, to soke in the water, to water kyche. Referred to the mynde, it signifieth to vexe or inquiete, to hurte with care or vnquietnesse.

Noli te macerare, hurte not your selfe with care or sorowe.

Salsamenta hæc macerentur probe, least these salte fysches be well watred.

Oua aceto macerata, Egges layed to soke in vyneger.

Maceth̃o, idem quod mentha.

Machabæus, the fyrst of that name was Judas, the thyrde soonne of Mathathias the Jewe, a valyaunt man in his kayths, and of an inuincible courage. In so muche, that with thre thousande men, he vainquyshed Lysias, the lieutenaunt of kynge Antiochus, and his soonne, and with them. xl. thousande footemen, and vii. thousande horsemen, and slewe of theym fyue thousand. Afterwarde in Galilea, he slewe of the hoste of Timotheus (an other of the kynges Capitaynes) fyrst thre thousande, and afterwarde eyght thousand. After that by a village called Adasis, he with a thousand faught with Nicanor, a capitayne of kyng Demetrius and nyne thousande with hym. At the whiche battayle, Nicanor was slayne, and of the nyne thousande almoste none escaped. Finally, to muche trustyng to his prosperitee in warres, in goeyng agaynst Bacchis (a capitayne of kynge Demetrius, who hadde a great hoste) and takyng with hym but. ii. thousande, of the which at the last remained with hym but onely. viii. hundred. He faughte tyll it was nyght, and made a wounderfull slaughter of ennemies. But whyles he inforced hym selfe to come to Bacchis, the whiche was on the ryghte wynge of the battayle: he faughte so nobly, that he

scattered that wynge, sleayng many about him. Fynally, beynge enuyronned with the lefte wynge, and stryken with many woundes, was slayne with muche difficultee. After the incarnation of Christe about. 305. peres.

Machæra, a swoorde, a dagger, a knyfe.

Machæronion, idem quod Xiphion.

Machæróphorus, phori, m. g. a swoorde bearer.

Machæropios, ĩ, m. g. a cutlar, or a bladesmyth.

Machaon, the sonne of Esculapius, an excellent surgion.

Máchina, æ, fœ. g. a thyng craftily inuented, or a crafty inuencion. a subtille deuise, an instrument, an ingine.

Vt omnes adhibeam machinas, that I may assay all the meanes possible.

Machinas post bellum adfers, when the stede is stollen, thou steakest the stable doze.

Mundi machina, the composicion and woorke manshyp of this worlde.

Dolum ad aliquem machinámve commoliri, to woorke deceite or craste agaynst one.

Machinalis, le, belongyng to ingins or instrumentes of warre.

Machinamentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Machina.

Machinárius, ĩ, one that slyngeth or casteth with an ingine of warre.

Machinárius, a, um, belongyng to instrumentes or ingins of warre.

Machinátio, ônis, fœm. gene. a subtill inuencion or diuise, a crafty endeuour, an ingine or instrument.

Machinâtor, tôris, an inuentour, a diuyser, an authour, a maker of instrumentes or ingines.

Máchinor, nâris, nari, to inuente craftily, to deuyse, to imagyne, to goe about disceiptfully.

Macia Romana, the herbe called Anagallis purpurea. Dioscor.

Macidos, a citee of Thrace.

Mácies, éi, fœ. gen. leannesse.

Macilentus, a, um, leane.

Macio, aui, are, to make leane.

Macis, looke Macer.

Machomacha, a citee.

Macra, a ryuer, whiche renneth betweene the mountaynes of Liguria.

Macreo, macrui, macrere, to be leane.

Macresco, scere, to waxe leane.

Macritûdo, túdinis, f. g. leannesse.

Macro, aui, are, to make leane.

Macrobĩ, people in Affrike, the whiche of Pomponius be also called Mæreni. Their countree is enuyronned with the ryuer of Nilus, lyke an Ilande. They lyue halfe as muche longer as men doo here. and bee fayre and goodly personages, reuerende and louers of vertue. There is more golde than in Persia, and therfore that whiche is lesse precious, they doo more esteme, deckynge theim selues with ornamẽtes of copper and brasse, and makyng gyues of golde. They dooe lyue commonly a hundred and

and twenty peres, and dooe walsche theym felues in a fountayne, whiche causeth theyr bodyes to smelle lyke violettes.

Macrobius, the name of a great learned man.

Macrochæra, ræ, fœm. ge. a garment with long sleeues, lyke Chirodota.

Macrochir, he that hath long handes.

Macrocatalectos, a woyde endyng in a longe syllable.

Macrocemnũ, mountaynes by the ryuer of Ister.

Macrocephali, people by Bosphoyus.

Macrocollum, lli, n. g. paper royall.

Macrocosmus, id est, Longus mundus.

Macror, ôris, m. g. leannesse.

Mactator, tôris, a kyller, a slear, a murtherer.

Mactatus, a, um, slayne, sacrificed.

Mactâtus, us, mas. gen. a kyllyng of a thyng, to sacrifice.

Mactea, or Mattya, a delicate sauce or meate, of the which all delicate meates are called Mactea.

Mácticus, he whiche hath great cheekes, and a gaypng mouthe.

Macto, aui, are, to slea or kyll, also to beate, to hurte, to doo displeasure, to handell yll, to cast downe headlonge. somtyme to honour. also to encrease.

Ferunt laudibus, mactant honoribus, They extolle with prayseyng, they increase in honour.

Mactare deos, for Mactare dijs.

Mactare Orco, o doo sacrifice with one to Pluto, the god of hell.

Mactare supplicio, to punish.

Mactare damno aut malo, to hurte, to doo displeasure.

Mactra, æ, fœm. g. an hutche, wherein breade is put. some doo call it a brake, where with dowe is wrought, or rather it is the kneadyng trough or tubbe.

Mactus, a, um, more encreased, augmented And is vsed most commonly in the vocatiue case.

Macte amare, id est maximè.

Macte animi, bee of good courage.

Macte virtutis & virtute, or Macte virtute esto, proceede in vertue, goe forth and doo well.

Macti ingenio, men of excellent wyttes.

Mactus esto hoc sacrificio, Whan one speakyng to god saieth, Pleaseth it you to take this sacrifice in good parte, or that this sacrifice maie please you.

Iuberem mácte virtute esse, I woulde byd him encrease and goe forwarde in this vertue and towardenesse that appereth in hym.

Mácula, æ, f. gen. a spotte, a blemysshe, a marke or token, wherby a thyng is knowen. also infampe or reproche. somtyme the masshe of a nette or hole betweene the threedes. also a nette.

Eluere maculam, to putte away an infampe or slander.

Imbutus macula sceleris, to be distayned with some foule and dishonest acte.

Inurere æternas maculas, To dyshonestie for euer.

Máculo, aui, are, to spotte or make foule, to defile, to sople, to dishonest, to distayne.

Maculare nomen alicuius crimine, To defame.

Maculôsus, a, um, speckled, spotty, full of spottes, vncleane or foule, dishonest.

Maculosus homo, a man greatly distayned with infampe.

Macyberna, a citee of Sithonia.

Madagastar, an yle beyonde the furthest parte of Ethiope, southe, founden by the Portugalles, in the tyme of Emanuell, kynge of Portugall. This Yle is in circuite. 4000. myles, and is verie riche. Therein be great elyphantes, lyons, panthers, and suche other beastes. The inhabitauntes be of Mahometes sette.

Madaurense, a citee in Afrike.

Madefácio, defacis, feci, ere, to weate, to wash, to bayne.

Madefio, factus sum, fieri, to bee moysted or made weate.

Madeo, dui, ere, to be weate or washed.

Madere vino, to bee dronke.

Madere metu, to sweate for feare.

Madesco, descere, to sweate or bee thoroughe weatte.

Madian, a citee beyonde Arabia, on the southe parte, in the desserte of the Saralins, against the east parte of the redde sea.

Mádido, aui, are, to make weate.

Mádidus, a, um, weatte or washed with breour. sometyme dronke. also imbued.

Madifico, aui, are, to make weatte.

Madon, a certayne kynde of white vines.

Madonais, that whiche is called of the pothecaries Nenuphar.

Mador, óris, m. g. moysture. sometyme sweate.

Madulsa, æ, m. gen. a dronkarde, he that hath a swilled soule. it is also red Madusa, without l.

Mæander, a ryuer of the countreye of Phrygia. Erasmus saith of Lydia, whiche hath many turnynges and windynges, and of that all crooked and subtille tournyng waies, meanes, and diuises be called Mæandri. There is also of that name a mountayne in India. Mæander, is also a picture made with tournynges and wyndynges lyke a Labyrinth.

Mæandri more, crookedly, wyndyng in and out subtylly.

Mædia, a citee in the royalme of Thracia.

Mæe, a kynde of great crabbes of the sea.

Mæmacteticon, the moneth of September.

Mæmoe, the herbe Illecebra.

Mæna, æ, a sea fysshe, called of Venecians Menola, to vs vnknowen, some take it either for herryng or a kynd of them.

Mænades, furiouse women, whiche serued in the sacrifice of Bacchus.

Mænala, neu. g. plur. or after some, Mænalum,

sing.

ſing. an high mountayne in Arcadie.

Mænalius, for Arcadicus, therfore Mænalium carmen, is taken for an inchauntment.

Mænalius aper, a boze of Arcadia.

Mænalius, a, um, of the mountayne Mænala.

Mænapij, Gellars, or people of Gellarlande. alſo cleues.

Mænoles, one of the names of Bacchus.

Mænomenon, ni, neu. g. a kynde of honye that maketh men madde.

Mænulæ, pitcherdes.

Mæonia, a countreie in Aſia the leſſe, called alſo Lydia.

Mæónius, a, um, of Mæonia. Homer the excellent poete was called Mæonius, either becauſe he was borne in that countreie: or elles that his fathers name was Mæon.

Mæonidæ, men of Lydia.

Mæónis, a woman of Lydia.

Mæotæ, a people of Scythia.

Mæótis, ótidis, or tidos, a great meere in the countrete of Scythia, which is alwaies froſen. Mæotidis paludes, fennes, whereunto the ſaied ryuer or mere renneth.

Mæreo, Mæror, Mæſtitia, & mæſtitudo, Mæſto, & Mæſtifico, are, Meſtus, a, um, loke after in Mœreo, Mœror. &c.

Magilia, or Magaria, orum, n. g. plu. villages.

Magis, mágadis, an inſtrument of muſike.

Magi, among the Caldees and Perſians, were men of excellent knowlage in philoſophie naturall and mathematicall, and knewe the hyd vertues and operations of thynges. The ſonnes of the kynges of Perſia were taught by them to gouerne and miniſter their publike weale, accordyng to the kourme of the vniuerſall order & gouernance of the celeſtiall worlde. Suche were Magi, or the thre kynges that ſought Chriſt, and offred to hym golde, myrre, and frankincenſe, adaptyng their preſente vnto the double nature of hym, vnto whom they gaue it, who was both god and man, kyng and preſte. Nowe is that name improperly vſed for a wytche, an inchaunter, a woorker with pil ſpirites, which maie bee better called Venefica, Nicromanticus, Incantator, or other names, as before and after bee reherſed.

Magia, æ, f. ge. magike, whiche is in two ſortes. One is the ſecrete knowlage of the naturall qualitees and hyd operations & cauſes of thinges, and that is called Magia naturalis, naturall magike. An other is ſuperſticiouſe and deuyliſhe, called wytchecrafte, ſorcerye, or other lyke deteſtable names, which is vnlefull by the lawes of god and man.

Magice, es, fœ. gene. the art of wytchecrafte or magike.

Magicus, a, um, pertaynyng to magike.

Magida, a kynde of breade.

Magidæ, kytchen bourdes or inſtrumentes pertaynyng to the kytchen,

Magidaphori, they whiche accompanie and goe with the maiſter of the game.

Magirus, ri, m. g. a cooke.

Maginor, aris, ari, to trifle, to goe ſlowely about a thyng.

Magiriſcium, ij, n. g. a littell cooke.

Magis, idis, fœm. g. a kneadyng troughe. alſo a platter or charger, ſomtyme a round bourde.

Magis, moze, rather.

Magis lubet quam perdere, I had lieffer than to loſe it.

Vbi moleſtus magis eſt, whan he beganne to be ſomewhat buſy with me, or to diſquiete or vere me.

Magis ex vſu, moze for your profite, moze profitable.

Magge, for Magis.

Magis ac magis, moze & moze, oftener tymes.

Magiſter, ſtri, maſc. gen. a maiſter or teacher of ſciences. Alſo he that is ordeyned by an officer to ſell a debters gooddes.

Magiſter populi, the chiefe ruler of the people, by the whiche name the Dictatour among the Romaynes was called.

Magiſter ſcriniorum, an officer lyke to the mayſter of his Rolles.

Magiſter ſcripturæ, ſeemeth to be a generall Surueyour, or he that hath the lettyng out of pastures.

Magiſter ludi, a ſchole mayſter.

Magiſtri morum, the Cenſors.

Magiſter nauis, a ſhyppe mayſter.

Magiſter pecoris, an hearde, a paſtoure, a graſyar.

Magiſter morum, a Cenſor, that hath the charge to correcte yll maners.

Magiſtellus, ſtelli, the dimmutiue of Magiſter.

Magiſtérium, rij, neu. g. the dignitee or office of a mayſter.

Magiſtra, the feminine of Magiſter, the mayſtreſſe or teacher.

Magiſtrátus, us, m. gene. a great officer, a man hauyng authoritee in gouernaunce of people, all be it that ſome haue more authoritee by the lawes, and ſome leſſe. Alſo the power, office, authoritee, or dignitee of a ruler. An head officer among the people.

Abire magiſtratu, to leaue his office, to goe out of office.

Gerere magiſtratum, to beare office, to be in authoritee.

Magiſtratum imminuere, to diminyſh the authoritee or priuilege of an office or dignitee.

Magiſtratum habere, to be an officer or ruler, to bee in authoritee.

Mandare magiſtratum, to aſſigne or appoynt an office.

Magiſtro, aui, are, to rule.

Magma, ătis, n. ge. a confection made of diuers ſwete ſpices in paſte, onely for the ſauour, as pomaunders and waſhynge balles, ſometyme

it is taken for the dregges of swete Magma croci opies.

Magmentum, ti, neu. gene. a great increase or ayde.

Magna Græcia, the parte of Italy from Laurentum to Cumas.

Magnalia, great thynges to be wondred at.

Magnanimitas, ātis, fœm. ge. valpauntnesse of courage or herte, nobleneſſe of stomake, magnanimitee.

Magnánimus, a, um, that hath a valpant herte or courage, that whiche hath a noble and lofty stomake.

Magnarius, a great marchaunt.

Magnas, ātis, & Magnatus, m. g. a noble man, a man of great estimation.

Magnata, a citee of Irelande.

Magnes, ētis, m. ge. the lode stone, that hath the vertue to drawe yron vnto hym. Whiche vnproperly, we vse to call adamant, where Adamas, is the diamand, as is afore declared.

Magnes, a poete of Athens.

Magnesia, a parte of Macedonie.

Magnesia, Hyppolite the wife of Theseus hynge of Magnesia.

Magnetes, tum, head officers among the Macedonians.

Magnetes, or Magnesij, people of Magnesia.

Magnificè, nobly, honourably, roially.

Magnificè accipere, to entertayn honourably.

Magnificè compellare aliquem, To speake to one with verate honourable and reuerend wordes.

Hic me magnificè effero, Herin I aduance my selfe roially.

Magnificè incedere, To goe lyke a great lorde or gentyman, to goe with a solemne maieſtee.

Magnificè vtiles, verate profitable.

Magnificè loqui, to speake with a grauitee or maieſtee.

Manificè viuere, To lyue noblye and lyke a gentyll man.

Magnificentia, æ, f. g. a disposicion and administracion in dowrige or makyng of great thynges and sumptuous, magnificence.

Magnifico, aui, are, to extolle, to exalte, hyghly to preyse and commende.

Magnificus, a, um, that dooeth great thynges, great, noble, honourable, sumptuous.

Magnifica verba, hygh and braggyng wordes, full of ostentation.

Succus magnificus in vsu, a iuyce gretly vsed.

Magnificus apparatus, great and sumptuous prouision.

Magniloquentia, æ, fœ. g. a lofty and hygh stile or maner in speakyng.

Magniloquus, qui, he that speaketh lofty and proude wordes, or that hath a lofty style.

Magnipendo, magnipendi, ere, to haue in great estimacion, to sette muche by.

Mágnitas, magnitātis, vsed of olde writers for magnitudo.

Magnitudo, inis, fœ. g. greatneſſe, amplenesse, largeneſſe.

Magnitudo animi, excellencie or nobleneſſe of herte or courage.

Magnopere, greatly, verate muche.

Non magnopere laboro, I care not muche.

Quid magnopere potuit facere? what great thyng coulde he dooe?

Nec magnopere visum, little seene.

Magnopere censeo, I thynke verate good and expedient that ye doo so.

Magnum, the herbe named Ballote, or Marrubium.

Magnus, a, um, great, large.

Haud magni precij, of no great value.

Pueri magni, great mens chyldern.

Magno animo vir, a man of great courage.

Magno natu vir, an auncient man, a man of great age.

Maior natu, elder.

Maior quadraginta annis erat, he was about xl. yeres olde.

Magnum fecit, he dyd a great thyng.

Magnum esset, it were a great labour, it were a great matter.

Magna ex parte, for the more parte, most commonly, almoste, well nere all.

Magnam partem in his occupati sunt, They were occupyed most parte about these thinges.

Magno vendidit, He solde it deere, or at a great price.

Magni erunt mihi, I wyl set muche by them.

Magnum, for valde.

Magnum clamat, he crieth out lowde.

Maior morbus, id est comitialis.

Maiorem in modum, greatly, as muche as I can.

Magna pars Arabiæ, The more parte of Arabie.

Magnus socer, my wyues grandfather.

Maior socer, my wyues great graundfather.

Maior patruus, my grandfathers vncle.

Maior magistratus, the Consul.

Magnus portus, the hauen called Portsmouth in Englande.

Mago, the name of diuers men.

Magog, the sonne of Japhet.

Magudaris, or Magidaris, fœm. ge. a kynde of the herbe named Lacerpitium, after some only the stalke of that herbe: after other the rote of it.

Magus, i, m. g. lyke Magi.

Mahumethes, or Mahumetha, was borne in Arabia (as the more parte dooe write) of a poore house or familie, and fyrst was a byar and seller of Camels. Afterwarde he fell acquaynted with a munke called Sergius, whiche was an heretike, by whose meanes he declared hym selfe to bee a prophete, and tooke on hym to re-

fourme as well the olde lawe as the newe, and made other lawes, the whiche for theyr pleasauntnesse, allured vnto theym muche people: So, gatherynge vnto hym a great hoste, fyrste he wasted Syria, & wan Damascum, the chiefe citee therof. And haupng in his ayde the Arabians called Scenitæ, a valyaunte people (who had displeasure agaynst ỹ Emperour Heraclius, because he payed them not theyr wages) he wanne other great Royalmes, and at the age of forty yeres, dyed (as some doe suppose) of the kallynge sychenesse, which he longe tyme dydde dyssemble, keypnynge, that the angelle Gabriell was than sente vnto hym in message, whose brightenesse he myght not sustepne. he was buried at Medina. iii. dales iourney from the redde sea, an hundred myles from Mecha, where is now the chiefe temple of his law. He was after the Incarnation of Chryste, syxe hundrede yeres.

Maïa, a hynde of crabbedfishe.

Maia, the mother of Mercurius. Also one of the sterres called Pleiades.

Maïalis, lis, m. g. a barowe hogge.

Maiestas, atis, fœ. gen. maiestee, the greateneſſe, dignitee, or excellent estimacion or honour of a hynge, prynce, emperour, or greate manne.

Amonge the olde Romaynes it was the power and authoritee of the people of Rome, vnto whom Appellacion, called Prouocatio, was from all other dignitees. The dignitee of the Senate was called the authoritie of the Senate.

Tantus autem consensus municipiorum coloniarumque prouinciæ Galliæ, vt omnes ad authoritatem huius ordinis, maiestatemque populi Romani defendendam, consspirasse videantur, There is nowe suche agreement of wylles, of the townes confederate and subiecte vnto vs in the partes of Fraunce, gouerned by vs, that all men there, dooe seeme to conspyre, howe they maye defende the authoritee of this Senate, and the Maiestee of the people of Rome.

Maiestas imminuta, is where any man goeth aboute to derogate any thynge of the hynges authoritee royall, as also of the empyre and hygh power of the people of Rome. It maye bee taken for treason.

Si maiestas est amplitudo ac dignitas ciuitatis, is eam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus populi Romani tradidit, If Maiestee bee the honoure and authoritee of this citee, he goeth aboute to appayre it, whiche hath delyuered the hoste to the ennemies of the people of Rome.

Maiestas est in Imperij atque populi Romani dignitate, quam minuit is, qui per vim, multitudinem ad seditionem vocauit, Maiestee is in the authoritee of the Empyre and people of Rome: Agaynst whom, he playnely committeth treason, who so euer he bee, that violently prouoketh people to a sedicion.

For the woorde Minuere maiestatem, the laster wryters dyd vse, Lædere maiestatem.

Maiestatis crimen, is treason agaynst a hynge.

It was amonge the Romaynes conspiracie agaynste the Senate and people, whyche was also called Perduellio, and of Historians is named Coniuratio. And it is more than Maiestas imminuta, For therein onely they dooe derogate or take away some parte of the royall authoritee or honoure dewe to the persone or citee. In the other they endeuour to destroy theym vtterly, or to brynge theim in subiection.

Maiestatem conseruare, To haue or retepne stylle the dignytee of an Emperour or hynge or people, in one lyke honoure and reuerence.

Maiestatem constituere, to preserue authoritee that it decaye not, but to retepne stylle the estimacion therof.

Maiestatem soluere, to brynge his maiestee or authoritee in lesse estimacion.

Retinere maiestatem, to keepe his authoritee or dignitee.

Maiestas in oratione, maiestee or grauitee in speakynge.

Maior, óris, greatter, looke Magnus.

Maiorána, næ, f. g. an herbe called maioram.

Maiores, auncetours, progenitours.

Maiorina, a hynde of olyues, the whiche be not rype beefore the fyrste Idus of Februarie.

Maiulium, li, n. g of certayne late wryters is taken for lettuse.

Maius, Mai, m. g. the moneth of Maye.

Maiusculus, a, um, somewhat bygger, of good stature or age.

Mala, læ, f. g. the balle of the cheke.

Malabatrum, a certayne leafe, whiche in Indie swimmeth in pooles and dyches, without a roote. of it is made the swete oyle called Malabathrinum: looke Dioſc. it is named of the Mauritanes Terebull.

Malabathrinum, ni, is called vnguentum foliatum, a pleasaunt oyntmente.

Malaca, a citee in Spayne.

Malache, ches, f. g. a hynde of malowes, the stalke wherof dooeth growe into the greatneſſe of a tree.

Malachites, a stone of a darke greene coloure.

Malachia, æ, fœ. g. caulme of the sea. also greefe of the stomache, not sustepnynge meate, abhorrynge all thyng, as a woman with chylde. Some dooe calle it abhominacion of the stomache. But it is more truly the longyng of women with childe, and ouercastynge of theyr stomache, if they haue not that they longe for.

Malacisso, aui, are, to kneade or make softe.

Malachra, called also Maldacon, a tree growynge in Bactria, as bygge as an olyue, haupng leaues lyke an oke, and fruite lyke fygges. out of this tree issueth the gumme called Bdellium.

Mala-

Malacoſtracha, ſofte as fyſſhe without ſhelles.
Malacocraneus, idem quod molliceps.
Malacus, a, um, ſofte.
Malchus, an hiſtoriographer.
Malocociſſus, an herbe with a ſmall ſtalke, and a leafe lyke to Pute, and windeth about euerie thynge that it ſtandeth nye. it is called of ſome ſigillum Mariæ.
Malagma, ătis, neu. ge. a mollifyinge plaiſter, wherby hard impoſtumes be made ſofte or ripe.
Malaſſo, aui, are, to make ſofte or rype. Alſo to exerciſe.
Male, yll, vnhappyly, vncommodiouſely, miſchieuouſely.
Male exceptus, yll intreated, ylle handeled, ſhrewdly welcome.
Male accipere, to intreate one yll.
Male accipere verbis, to geue yll language to one. Male audire, to bee yll reported of, to haue an yll name.
Male cadere, to chaunce yll.
Male cogitare de aliquo, to haue an yll opinion of one.
Male conciliatus, he on whome a man hathe loſte all that euer he hath beſtowed.
Fugitiue prodi, male conciliate, Come forth mycher, on whom I haue loſte all that euer thou coſteſt me.
Male formido, I am yll or ſore affraped.
Male maceror, I am yll vexed, I am yll at eaſe.
Male me habeo, I am ſycke, vexed, or diſquieted in mynde.
Male me habet hæc res, I am ſory or yll apaied for that matter, or that matter greeueth me ſore.
Male mereri, to doo diſpleaſure to one, to deſerue diſpleaſure.
Male meritus eſt de me, he hath yll intreated me, or hath doen me diſpleaſure.
Male metuo, I am yll afearde.
Male moratus, yll manerde.
Male morigerus, diſobedient or frowarde.
Male odi, I hate deadly.
Male optare, to curſe.
Male precari, to aſke a vengeance.
Maleſuadus, or maleſuada, he or ſhe that geueth ſhrewde counſayle.
Male vertat illi, God ſende hym yll lucke therof, yll maye he brooke it.
Male animatus erga aliquem, he that beareth little good will towarde one.
Male ſibi conſulere, to dooe yll, or to take an yll waie for his owne parte.
Male credere, to truſt one that is lyke to deceyue hym.
Male dicis? Doeſt thou threatten me?
Male docet te mea lenitas multa, my gentilneſſe, or my fauourable facion mr̃teacheth the many thynges, or geueth the occaſion to dooe yll in many thynges.
Hoc male habet virum, This greeueth hym, or byteth hym by the ſtomache.
Male mulctari, to be beaten, puniſhed, or yll handled.
Male viuere, to lyue poorely.
Male veſtitus, yll apparailed.
Malea, a promontorie or hille lying into the ſea by Laconia, whiche is daungerous for ſhippes to paſſe by.
Maledicè, ſclaunderouſely, reprochefully.
Maledicéntia, æ, fœ. g. detraction, yll reporte.
Maledico, maledicis, xi, ere, to curſe, to raile, to cheche, to ſpeake yll to.
Maledictio, ônis, f. g. ſclaunder, yll ſpeakyng.
Maledictum, ti, neu. ge. a cheche, a rebuke, a ſhrewde woorde, an yll reporte.
Conferre, congerere, conicere maledictum in aliquem, and Inſectari aliquem maledictis, to ſpeake yll or myſreporte of, to rayle at one, to cheche.
Maléd̃icus, a, um, yll tunged, that ſpeaketh yll of men, that raileth.
Maledicentior, maledicentius, Maledicentiſſimus, a, um.
Malefácio, malefacis, fèci, facere, to doe yll.
Malefactum, ti, n. g. a ſhrewde tourne, an yll deede, a diſpleaſure.
Maléfica, a witche, whiche with ſorcerie doeth hurte to men or beaſtes.
Maleficentia, æ, f. g. myſdoeyng idem quod maleficium.
Malefice, myſchieuouſly, harmefully.
Maleficioſè, idem.
Maleficium, ij, n. g. damage, wronge, diſpleaſure, hurte, a miſchieuous deede, an yll acte, a ſhrewde tourne.
Maléficus, a, um, hurtefull, noyſome, that doeth hurte.
Maleloqui, & Maledicere, to curſe.
Maleuentum, i, n. g. a citee in Campania called nowe Benenentum.
Maléuolens, entis, Idem quod Maleuolus.
Maleuoléntia, æ, f. g. malice, yll will.
Maléuolus, a, um, malicious, that beareth yll will, that beareth grudge.
Maleus, a mountayne in India.
Maliaca, a citee in Spayne called nowe Malgrado.
Maliacum mare, the ſea about Theſſaly.
Malicórium, ij, neu. ge. the rynde of a pomegranade.
Malica, a citee in Theſſaly.
Maligné, enuiouſely, diſdeygnefully, malycyouſely.
Malignitas, ătis, f. g. wickednes, malignitee, enuye, malyce, yll will, vnprofitablenes, the vice contrarie to liberalitee, nygardſhyp.
Fortunæ malignitas, the frowardneſſe of fortune.
Malignor, & Maligno, to beare malice, to bee hatefull.

Malignus, a, um, wicked, cruell, enuious, couetous, sparyng, to muche a niggarde.
Aditus maligni, straight entrees.
Maligna via, an yll waie.
Maligna lux, a dymme lyght.
Nec malignus, nec effusus, not to bricke nor to longe: not to little nor to much.
Malignus ager, grounde that is yll to bee brought to tylthe.
Malimnus, an hille of Sicilie.
Malinachalla, a plante growynge in Egypte.
Malinus, a, um, of or made of an appull tree.
Malum, æ, f. g. knauery, naughtinesse, contrary to vertue and goodnesse. sometyme it signifieth subtiltee with deceyte, referrynge al thynges to his owne profite.
Malum cœli, the vnholsomenesse of the ayre.
Malum soli, the naughtinesse of the grounde.
Malitiosè, subtilly, craftyly, wyly, deceyptefully, sprtefully, with an intent to beguyle.
Malitiosus, a, um, craftye, subtille, deceiptefull, wely.
Malum Rom. the herbe called also Anthemis: looke there.
Malleator, oris, m. g. he that wooryeth with a hammer, mallet, or beetyll.
Malleatus, a, um, hammered.
Malleo, aui, are, to wooyke with an hammer or mallette.
Malleolaris, re, as a twigge or bough.
Malleolaris virga, idem quod malleolus.
Malleolus, i, m. g. a little hammer. it is also a small bough or twygge of a vyne, shotynge out of the stalke. Also Malleoli, be sometyme taken generally for smalle stiches. They bee sometyme taken for the bones of the ancle.
Malleus, ei, mas. gene. an hammer, a mallet, a beetle.
Mallos, a citee of Cilicia.
Malluuium, ij, neu. gene. & Malluuiæ, arum, fæ. gene. a basen, wherein men dooe wasshe their handes.
Malo, I had leifer or rather, mauis, mauult. Quidnis iam malo quam. &c. I will rather suffre nowe any misaduenture in the worlde, than yt.
Malobathrum, thri, n. g. a sweete herbe growynge in Indie vppon waters without roote. Also a sweete ointment, wherewith men were wonte to wasshe their heare. some wryte it Malabadrum.
Malocion, the herbe called also Lichnis coronaria.
Malogranatum, a pome granate.
Maltho, aui, are, to couer with the slyme or clay called maltha.
Maltha, thæ, f. g. a clare, whiche toutchynge any other matter or substaunce, setteth it on fyre, rede in Asphaltum, & Bitumen.
Malua, æ, fœ. gen. an herbe called malowes, or holyhockes, which is named to be one kynd of malowes.
Maluáceus, a, um, pertcinynge to malowes, or lyke malowes.
Maluaticum, ci, neut. gene. of some is vsed for malmesey.
Maluauiscus, reade in Althea.
Malum, li, n. g. an apple.
Malum punicum, a pomegranate.
Malum terræ, reade Aristolochia.
Malum medicum, citrum, Hespericum, Assyrium, aureum, an orenge or lymon.
Malum Coroneum, vel Cydoneum, a quince
Malum epiroticum, Romanis orbiculatum, pome paradise.
Mala struthia, mustea, melimela, certayne kindes of quinces.
Malum caninum, the mandrake.
Malum terrestre, idem.
Malum, substantyuely, an yll thynge, a shrewde tourne, a mischiefe. Also labour, veracion, sickenesse, griefe, payne, beatynge, punishement.
Dare malum, to dooe a shrewed tourne or displeasure, to hurte.
Cauere malum, to beware and take hede of a mischiefe.
Non potest ad salutem conuerti hoc malum, this mischiefe can neuer bee recouered or eased.
Malum habere, to haue a shrewde displeasure.
Malum pondus, a false weight.
Vitare malum, to eschewe an yll mischiefe.
Malum, beyng an interiection, signifieth with a mischiefe, or lyke thyng.
Quid vos malum ergo me sic ludificamini? than wherfore with a mischiefe do you thus mocke me?
Quidtua (malum) id refert? what with a mischiefe recheſt thou therfore, or haste thou therwith to dooe?
Malus, a, um, yll, contrary to good.
Non vides quantũ mali ex eare excites? doest thou not perceyue, howe muche inconuenience thou stirrest vp therby?
Malæ fidei possessor, he that wittyngly possesseth an other mans landes and goodes wrõgfully.
Malus, li, m. g. the maste of a shyppe.
Malus, li, fœ. g. an apple tree.
Malus Assyrica vel medica, an orenge tree.
Malus Persica, a peach tree.
Malus cotonea, a quince tree.
Malus Punica, a pomegranat tree.
Malus armeniaca, the fruite whiche some doe call an Abricoke.
Mamercus, a bysshoppe of Vienna, whiche first ordeyned the rogacõ or procession weke. 444. yeres after Christe.
Mamers, in the Osse tongue, the name of Mars.
Mamertes, one of Corinthe.

Mamertini, people in Campania.

Mamiras, a roote, haupng dyuers rounde bunches, which is good to take away scarres. Ruellius thinketh it that, whiche is called Doronicum Romanum.

Mamilla, æ, f. g. a lyttle dugge or pappe.

Mamillâre, ris, n. ge. a kercheefe, wherwith women dooe couer their pappes.

Mamma, æ, f. g. a dugge or pappe. Somtyme it is taken for the mother or nourse. Also a graunde mother. Sometyme the budde of a tree before it be spronge out.

Primam mammam dare, to geue fyrst sucke.

Mammare, To geue the dugge or breaste to a chylde.

Mammeata, a woman with great dugges or breastes.

Mammeatus, and mammosus, a, um, haupnge great dugges.

Mammôna, æ, f. ge. in the language of Syria, worldely substaunce, ryches.

Mammothreptus, ti, m. g. the chyld that sucketh long, so is it interpreted by saincte Augustyn in his exposicion vpon the psalmes. Notwithstandyng Erasmus in ratione concionandi, interpreteth it a chyld wantonly brought vp.

Mammula, æ, a lyttle teate or dugge.

Mamolaria, idem quod Acanthium.

Mamolaria, the herbe Acantha.

Mamphula, æ, f. ge. a certayne breadde vsed in Syria, whiche ere it bee throughe baken, falleth into coles.

Mamphur, phuris, a rounde peece of tymber, that turners vse.

Mamurius, a notable smithe or engrauer, in the tyme of Numa.

Mamurra, a gentylman of Rome.

Mana, in the olde tyme was taken for Bona, good.

Manâlis, le, that, out of the which lycour alwaie renneth.

Manalis fons, a welle that alwaie sprynged.

Manalis lapis, the doore of hell, by the whiche soules ascende to heauen. Also a stone by the temple of Mars, whiche whan the Romayns in a drought brought into the cite, there folowed alwaie rayne.

Manans, antis, rennyng.

Manantia vlcera, rennyng sores, or sores that encrease and ware more and more.

Manapia, a towne in Ireland called waterford.

Manceps, mancipis, m. ge. a farmer that byeth or hyreth a thyng of the people, one that byeth or byeth vp thinges a great, and after selleth or selleth them at a greatter pryce, for his owne aduauntage. also one that selleth a thynge on warantyse. Sometyme any other crafte man or huckster.

Mancipes conducti, they that take on them to dooe a thyng of great for money.

Mancinati, persons condemned.

Mancipâtus, a, um, bonde, brought in seruage.

Mancipâtus, us, a selling with warantyse.

In mancipatum venire, to be solde solemnely before witnesse with warantyse.

Mancipâtio, ônis, fœ. g. the assurednce by lyuery and possession.

Mancipi, or Mancupi, indeclinable, the interest or ryght of a thyng.

Mancupi emptio, the solemne forme or maner of byeng any thyng before witnesse, by lyuery and seysion, or possession takynge, with other thynges executed, requisite for the assurance of the bargayne and sale.

Mancipi res, all thynges that maie be alyened from our possession to others also those thynges that be in our full and proper possession.

Mancipium, or Mancupium, ij, n. g. that whiche is solemnely bought before witnesses, the contracte or bargayne of a thing solde with warantyse. Also a mans proper goodes or catell. somtyme a bondeman, a prisoner, a captyue.

Fortuna nihil dat mancipio, Fortune geueth nothyng to a man to possesse for euer.

Mancipij sui esse, to bee his owne man, and none other mans subiecte or seruant.

Mancipio, or Mancupio accipere, to take possession or lyuerie and seysone, to take a thynge with warantyse of hym that geueth or selleth it.

Mancipio, or Mancupio dare, to deliuer possession reserupng a rente, to geue or selle a thyng with warantyse.

Vita mancipio nulli datur, lyfe is geuen to no man as his owne proper possession.

Mancipo, aui, are, to deliuer in bondage, to deliuer possession, to make lyuerie or seysone, to dispossesse our selfe, and geue possession to another. Also for Vendere, to sell.

Mancupes, the principall takers of lande or other thyng, wherof groweth yearly reuenues. Also they that dooe take on them to performe any woorke in great.

Mancus, a, um, lacking one hande. Also generally, that whiche lacketh any thyng necessarie, maymed, vnperfecte, weake.

Manca cognitio, vnperfecte knowlage, where some thyng lacketh.

Fortuna manca, weake, of no puisance.

Mandane, Astiages daughter, mother to kyng Cyrus.

Mandatârius, he to whom a commaundement is geuen.

Mandâtor, ôris, m. gen. he that willeth or chargeth one to dooe a thyng. he that suborneth a teltale or false accuser.

Mandator cædis, he that suborneth or procureth one to committe a murther.

Mandâtum, ti, neu. g. a commission, also a commaundement, a charge.

Mandata conficere, perficere, exequi, facere. To doe the thynges that one is commaunded or charged.

Dar

Dare mandata alicui ad aliquem, To wyll or charge one to dwe certayne thinges by an other that goeth as messenger betwene.

Fallere mandata alicuius, To deceiue one, and not to doo that a man wylleth or chargeth hym to doo.

Habere mandata ab aliquo, To haue commission, commaundement or charge of one, to dwe or saie a thynge.

Mandata addere, to geue in charge or commission moreouer.

Mandâtus, us, m. gen. a byddyng, chargeyng, or commaundyng.

Mandâtus, a, um, geuen in charge or committed to one to dooe.

Mandela, a village of the Sabynes.

Mandibula, læ, fœm. gen. a iawbone, wherin the teeth be sette.

Mando, ônis, m. gen. a great eater, or he that is alwaie eatynge.

Mando, di, ere, to chewe meate or grynde it with the teeth.

Lenissimè mandere, to chewe meate softly.

Mando, aui, are, to commyt, to charge, to commaunde, to bydde, to geue in charge.

Memoriæ mandare, To remembre, to put in remembraunce, to leaue in memorie or for a memoriall, to putte in wrytynge. Also to conne by herte.

Mandare æternitati, to wrote a thynge, to the entent it shoulde be in perpetuall remẽbraunce.

Mandare curam, to leaue the charge vnto one.

Mandare fidei alicuius, To put a man in trust with a thyng.

Mandare literis, To put in wrytyng or memorie.

Mandare monumentis, to put the acte of any man in perpetuall remembraunce.

Mandare se fugæ, to renne awaie.

Mandare terræ semina, to put seede into the grounde, to sowe grayne or seedes.

Satin hoc mandatum est tibi? is this byddyng enoughe for the?

Mandare in vltimas terras, To banyshe or sende to the vttermost partes or ende of the worlde.

Bona nostra hæc tuæ mando fidei, I committe all these my goodes to your fidelytee. Or I putte you in truste, with all these my goodes.

Humo mandare aliquem, to burie one.

Versibus mandare, to write in verses.

Honores mandare, To geue offyces or dignities to one. Likewyse Mandare magistratum.

Mandonius, a Spaynysshe capitayne.

Mandra, æ, fœ. g. an houell or other lyke place, wherin cattell dooe saue theym selfes from the heate of the soonne, or from tempestes, a beastes stall.

Mandrágora, æ, f. g. mandrake, an herbe which Dioscorides saith was of som called Circea, because it was feined, that Circe the great sorceresse, vsed the roote thereof in hir amorouse drynkes. The iuice of the roote, or wyne wherin the roote is boyled, will cause one to slepe a deade slepe. wherfore surgions dooe vse to geue it to theym, whom they wyll cutte. It is also vsed for other purposes in physycke. of this herbe be two kyndes, the male and the female.

Mandrabulus, a man that founde a great treasure: on whom goeth a prouerbe.

Mandro, a poore shypman, which throughe prosperouse fortune, grewe at length to bee a great capitayne.

Manduces, images caried about in pagẽtes with great cheekes, wyde mouthes, and makynge a great soune with their teeth.

Manducus, ci, idem.

Mandûco, aui, are, and manducor, aris, ari, in olde writers, to chewe meate, to eate.

Mandûco, ônis, m. g. a great eater.

Mane, yearly, also in the morenyng.

Mane & mani, dixerunt veteres.

Hodie mane, to daie in the morenyng yerly.

Tam mane, so yearly in the morenyng.

Dormire totum mane, to sleepe all the morenyng. A mane diei, euen from the morenyng.

Multo mane, and bene mane, verie yearly.

Nimis mane, very yearly or to yearly.

Maneo, mansi, ẽre, to abyde, to tarie, to stande styll, to remayne, to continue, to persiste, to happen hereafter, to be lyke to chaunce hereafter. sometyme for expectare, to abyde looking for.

Manere promissis, to kepe promyse, to sticke to ones promyse.

Manere ad exercitum, to tarie with the armye.

Manere aliquem, to abyde looking for one.

Quicunque te manent casus, what chances so euer bee like to fall to you, or shall come to you hereafter.

Manet te bonum, some good fortune wyll chaunce to the.

Periculum ingens manet, nisi. &c. there will great daunger ensue or folowe, except. &c.

Mansit Siluius postea omnibus cognomen, qui Albæ regnauerunt, All that reigned after at Alba were surnamed Siluii, or had this surname Siluius.

Lex manet, cui opponitur abrogata est.

In officio manere, To dooe his dutee diligently.

Si sententia tua manet, if you bee still in that opinion.

Manent causæ, the same causes or leattes be still.

Id mihi manet, that tarieth with me, or I haue that still.

Manere in conditione, to sticke to the offer that he hath made.

Manere in fide, to be true.

Manebitur, the impersonall.
Manedum, tarie a whyle.
Manes, mânium, plu. tan. m. g. the good and badde aungell: sometymes they bee taken for diuelles, sometyme for goddes, sometyme for spirites or soules not pourged of synne. some tyme for the peynes, whiche soules doe suffer.
Manes, an heretyke, whiche affirmed him selfe sometyme to be Iyke Christe, sometyme to bee the comfortour that was promysed to come.
Manethus Mendes, a preest of Egypte.
Mango, ônis, com. g. was taken for a seller of boyes to abhominable vses, whiche accustomed to peincte and decke theim, to sell them the better. It is taken also for suche a one as polyscheth and peincteth a thynge with a false colour, to sell it the derer. it is sometyme taken for a seller of horses, a horse coyser that pampereth vp his horses to make theym seeme kayre.
Mangónicus, a, um, pertenynge to that crafte.
Mangónium, ij, n. g. the crafte to make thynges saleable.
Mangónizâtus, a, um, trymmed, polished, peincted, pampered or pozred vp, to bee the better solde.
Mangonizo, aui, are, to polysh, peyncte, or trim a thyng, to make it moze vendible, or to be better solde.
Mania, æ, f. g. madnesse, teade in Phrenitis.
Mania, a cittee of Persia.
Mania, was also amonge the gentyls a goddesse called the mother of theym, whiche were called Lares, or Larui, vnto the whiche goddesse they vsed a while to offer mens heades in sacrifice. But after by meanes of Iun. Brutus, which was consull, they chaunged ỳ sacrifice into gar lyke heades, and the knoppes of popies. It was also that, wherwith nourices dyd put childzen in feare whan they cried, whiche women vse to calle the bugge, or the gobblin.
Maniæ, arum, f. g. plu. defourmed personages.
Mánicæ, arum, plur. manakles to tie the handes together: also gauntlettes and splintes: also mittaynes and longe gloues.
Mánica, æ, f. g. a sleeue of a garment.
Manicâtus, a, um, sleeued or hangynge sleeues.
Manicata vestis, a garment with sleeues.
Manichæi, a seete of heretykes, so named of an arche heretyke called Manes.
Manicon, an herbe called also furialis.
Manicula, læ, f. g. a lytle hande.
Manicus, ci, m. g. a madde man.
Manifestárius, a, um, clere, euident, openly knowen, notozious.
Manifestaria res est, the thyng is very eupdent and notably knowen.
Manifestarius fur, a theefe notably knowen.
Manifeste, clerely, manifestelye, eupdentelye, playnely.
Manifesto, an aduerbe, clerely, playnly.
Manifesto, aui, are, to manifest or make aparant.

Maniféstus, a, um, manifeste, clere, euident, playne.
Manifestum habere, to knowe surely.
Manifestus mendax, proued a lyar. lyke wyse manifestus vanitatis, flagitij, ambitionis, delicti.
Manifestum facere, to declare playnely.
Manilius, the name of a noble house amonge the Romaynes.
Manimoria, thynges that dooe abyde in remembraunce.
Maniolæ, ples agaynst Indie, beyonde the ryuer of Ganges, where as bee roches of Adamant stones, which dooe drawe vnto theym shippes that haue yron nayles. Maniolæ were also little puppettes made of bowe, geuen to childzen.
Manipulâris, & Maniplâris, a capitayne of a bande of men. A standerde bearer.
Manipulâris, re, of or belongynge to a bande of men.
Manipulâtim, by bandes or companies of men.
Manipulus, li, mas, gen. an handefull, a grype, a bande of men, proprely of. x. souldiours.
Manipulus fœni, a bottell of hye.
Manius, the name of certayne Romaynes.
Manliana, a cittee of Portugale, an other of Tuscane.
Manliana imperia, cruell gouernaunce, or rule without any mercy.
Manlius, the name of dyuers noble romaynes.
Manna, in holy scripture was a certayne delicate thynge, whiche god rayned to the Jewes, beynge in wyldernesse, whiche laye on the grounde whyte, and lyke to the sede of Coliander, and was wonderfull pleasaunt in eatyng, and by lykelyhode holsome, as engendrynge no putrifaction. nowe, we dooe commonly name it aungelles foode. Manna vsed in phisike, is in .iij. sortes. One is a dewe congeled on trees in certayne places, and falleth as meldew dooeth here in Englande, & is gathered and solde verye deare for a medicine to purge choler easylie. some supposed it to be that, whiche Dioscorides calleth Eleæomeli: some, that which he calleth Saccharum. But manardus and Musa, dooe affirme the contrary. Not withstandynge that, whiche Galene in his worke de alimentorum facultatibus, calleth Melrotis, seemeth to be this Manna. But Avicen putteth it amonge those thynges, whiche were founde after Galenes tyme. In other Manna, called Manna thuris, is the crumbes or fragmentes of frankencense, whiche with the rynde of the tree, falleth in the gathering of frankensence. The fyrst is temperate betweene hotte and colde without any degree, this other is of the temperature of incense, but that it is more byndyng.
Mannor, aris, ari, to steale.
Mannulus, li, and Mannus, i, m. g. a nagge, a lit-

ytell hoyse.

Manus, the soonne of Teuton, of whom the Almaynes descended.

Mano, aui, are, to renne out, as lycoue dooeth. Also to droppe out, to appere out as sweate out of the pores. Also to descende, to procede, to goe abroade, to spreade abroade.

Manat tota vrbe rumor, the bruite therof was spreade and sowne through the citee.

Manantia vlcera, sores that dooe waxe more and more.

Lachrymæ manauere genis, the teares trickled downe his cheekes.

Manat picem hæc arbor, pitche renneth out of this tree, or this tree sweateth or sendeth out pitche.

Gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, all his bodie was in a colde sweate.

Manat sudore, he sweateth.

Manabant omnibus gaudio lachrymæ, they all wepte for ioye.

Latius manabit hæc oratio, this kynde of oration will serue to many other thynges, or be vsed in many other thynges.

Manabat indies latius, it daiely encreased and went further abroade.

Manobalistæ, wer darres wrought with leade. also they whiche vsed to beare theym.

Mansio, onis, f. g. the abydynge or tarieynge in a place, lodgeyng or baityng. Someteyme it signifieth a daies iourney. but amonge auncient writers it signified the place where an host dyd rest in iourney. Also the places, where curriours or men ridynge in poste, dooe change their horses or waggons, were called Mansiones. The space of the first, after the accoumpte of olde capitaynes, was. 150. furlonges, whiche is. 18. miles, a halfe mile, and a quarter of a mile.

Mansisterna, a pitchar potte.

Mansito, aui, are, to abyde longe. Also to cham or chaw often.

Mansus, stollen.

Mansuefácio, ecis, fēci, facere, to make gentil or tractable, to make taame.

Mansuefactus, a, um, made gentill or taame.

Mansues, for Mansuētus.

Mansuesco, scere, to waxe taame or gentyll. sometyme for Mansuefacere.

Mansuetárius, rij. m. gen. he that breaketh an horse, or maketh any other beast taame.

Mansuetúdo, dinis, f. g. meekenesse, gentylnesse, a moderate temperaunce betweene pryde and simplicitee.

Mansuetè, meekely, gentylly, tamely.

Mansuētus, a, um, meeke, gentyll, taame.

Hæc ego putabam omnia esse humani ingenij, mansuetique animi officia, I thought all these to be the partes of a gentyll nature, and of a tendre herte.

Mansum, si, neu. gen. meate, whiche the nurces dooeth chewe, and after geue it to the chylde, puttyng it into his mouthe.

Mansus, a, um, of Mando, mandi, chewed.

Mansutius, a gourmaundour or great eater.

Mantēlum, li, mantēlium, ij, and mantele, lis, n. g. a towell or napkyn, wherwith men dooe wipe their handes, whan they haue washed. also a cloke.

Mantelum mendacij, a cloke or couer to hide ones lies.

Mantes, tis, m. g. a diuinour or coniectour of thynges to come.

Manteum, tei, n. g. a place, where dyuelles in is dolles gaue aunsweres.

Mantia, æ, f. g. diuination. also the bushe called rubus: looke there.

Mántice, tices, f. g. the arte of diuination.

Mántica, cæ, f. g. a bagge. sometyme a cloke, a wallet.

Manticora, a beaste, whiche is in India, in bodie lyke to a lyon, but more rough, hauyng a face lyke to a man, and in his mouthe two rewes or sette of teeth, the taple of a scorpion, and the voyce of a small trumpette, and is of coloure redde, and will neuer be made taame.

Manticula, læ, fœm. gener. a little bagge or purse.

Manticulária, towells or other lyke thynges, wherwith men dooe wype their handes.

Manticularius, rij, m. g. a stealer of napkyn. also a piche purse or cut purse.

Manticulátio, ônis, f. g. slyghte, decepte.

Manticulor, aris, ari, to dooe a thynge slyly, as to piche a purse.

Manule, lis, idem quod Mantelum.

Mantinea, a citee in Greece.

Mantis, idem quod Mantes.

Mantiscinor, āris, āri, to steale or picke craftily.

Mantissa, æ, f. g. the addition in weyght, somewhat ouer.

Mantius, the soonne of Melampus.

Manto, the soonne of Tiresias the Theban prophet, who led his father, whiche was blinde.

Manto, aui, are, the moste auncient writers vsed for frequenter manere, to tarie often tymes.

Mantua, a noble citee in Lumbardie, where Vergill the excellente poete was borne.

Mantuanus, a, um, of Mantua.

Mantuariæ tunicæ, sleeued iackettes.

Manuālis, le, of the hande, or that fylleth the hande, or that is holden in the hande.

Manualis, idem quod iuncus marinus.

Manuarius, ā, um, manuall, that belongeth to the hande.

Manubiæ, arum, f. g. pl. the praie take of ennemies, the bootie: after some, the capitaynes parte of the praie. Also a spoyle taken of some noble person that yeldeth. also money, for the whiche the praie was solde.

Manubiālis, læ, perteinynge to a praye or bootie.

Manubialis pecunia, money that the praie is

tolde for.

Manubinárius, a, um, parte taker of a praye or booty.

Manubrioluʒ, li, n. g. a little hafte or handyll.

Manúbrium, brij, n. g. the hylte or handill of a weapon or inſtrument.

Oſſea manubria, bone hakes.

Manui, amonge the olde Romayns in their ſonges called Saliares, ſignified good or honeſte men.

Manuleâtus, a, um, haupnge longe ſleeues, or that weareth a garment with longe ſleues: and by tranſlation, a nice, tender, & delicate perſon.

Manuleata tunica, a cote with longe ſleeues, looke Chirodota.

Manulearius, rij, m. g. he that maketh garmentes with longe ſleeues.

Manum, clere, wherof cometh Manè, the morninge.

Manumiſsio, ônis, f. g. an infranchiſemente of a bonde man.

Manumiſſus, a, um, infranchiſed, manumiſed.

Manumitto, miſi, mittere, to manumiſe or infranchiſe a bonde man.

Manufactus, a, um, made with hande.

Manuor, idem quod Furor.

Manupréccium, cij, n. g. the rewarde or wages for wooркeman ſhyppe.

Manuria, a cote with ſleues.

Manus, us, f. g. a hande, a mans hande in wrytyng, a writyng, a ſubſcripcion with ones owne hande. alſo a grapull to faſten ſhyppes together. ſometyme it ſignifieth a multitude of men in the arde of one: ſometyme power. alſo the noſe or ſnoute of an olyfante.

Manus iniectio, attachement. alſo ſeaſon or ſeyſure of a thynge, wherunto we make title.

Manum inſcere, to ſeyſe or take poſſeſſion.

Mittere manus ad rem aliquam, to ſeyſe or take poſſeſſion of a thyng to ſome vſe.

Manu conſertum ex iure vocare, to chalenge tyght or propyetee in a thyng, and offre to trie it by the lawe. Reade Gell. li. ix. Cicer. pro Murena, and De oratore, lib. i.

Manum conſerere, to fyghte hande to hande.

Manum ferulæ ſubducere, to ſuffre to be corrected in learnyng, to be contente to be taught, to be learned, ones to haue gone to ſchoole, and now to be paſt teachyng.

Manum non verterim, I wyll neuer go about it, I wyll not turne my hande for it, I paſſe not muche, I care not.

Manum habere ſub pallio, to be ydell, to bee nothyng ſpuely or ſterynge.

Manibus pedibúſque, with all myght and maine, with hande and foote, with toothe and nayle, as muche as in hym lieth, al that euer he maie right buſily.

Manibus pedibúſque ire in ſententiam, is in a parlyament, great counſayle, or other great aſſembly, to haue the conſente of many men, where ỳ greatter parte cõſentyng to one mans opinion or ſentence, door goe towarde hym, holdyng vp theyr handes, in tokẽ that they be therunto agreed.

Mittere manum, in dice playyng to pardon one that caſteth the throwe, wherby he leſeth all.

✠ Manum de tabula, a prouerbe, ſignifyng, leaue whyles it is well.

✠ Manum & mentum, was an olde prouerbe, wherby men were warned of chaunces, whiche happened ſodeinly, and in ſo ſhorte a tyme as a man myght bryng his hande to his chyn. lyke to the ſame is an other prouerbe of the grekes, Multa quidem cadunt inter calicem ſupremáque labra: reade that in, M. ante. V.

Compreſſa in pugnum manus, the fyſte.

Manus oculatæ, handes lookynge alwaie to receyue that was promyſed.

Mea manu ſcriptæ literæ, letters of myne owne writynge.

Plena manu, liberally, bountefully, copiouſely.

Æquis manibus abſcedere, ſo to departe frõ battayle, that neyther can tell whiche hath the better hand, to departe on euen hande.

Afferre manus, to hyll.

Inter manus accipere aliquem, to take one vp alofte, and carie out betweene men.

Manu capere, to wyn in war by ſtrong hande.

Collidere manus, to clappe the handes together. Vix continet manus, he booeth ſcantly holde his handes.

Dedere manus, to yelde.

Victas dare manus, idem.

Manu docere, to teache playnly.

Manibus prælium facere, to ioyne battayle, to fyght hande to hande.

Habere ad manum, to haue in a redineſſe.

Imponere ſummam manum, to make an ende of a thyng, to make perfecte.

Intentare manus in aliquem, to laie handes vpon one.

Manus multas poſcit hoc opus, this woorke requereth the helpe of many.

Pulſare vtráque manu, to thumpe with both the fiſtes.

Hoc ſuccedit ſub manibus negotiũ, this thyng cometh well to paſſe, or hath good ſucceſſe.

Eſſe manus alicuius, to helpe one.

In manibus veſtris habetis, it is in your power. Eſt in manibus liber, the boke is abrode in euery mans hande.

Plus illi in manu eſt, he is rycher, he hath greatter ſubſtaunce.

In manus ſumere, to take in hande.

Tendere manus, to holde vp the handes as men doe in prayeng and deſiryng.

Tollere manus, to caſt vp the handes for ioy.

Longa manu dare, to proffre and promyſe a thyng, but not to geue it out of hande.

Breui manu dare, to geue foorthe with that

one

one promyseth.
Res ad manus veniebat, it came to that poynt that they fought for the mattier.
Inter manus versari, to be abroade in mens handes.
Per manus, and De manu in manum, frome hande to hande, from one to an other.
Præ manu pecuniam dare, to geue money before hande.
Quod mihi fuit præ manibus, that I had in my handes.
Sub manu, at hande.
Pro manus, precio aliquid dare, to geue any thyng for the woorcmanshyppe.
Manzizanion, of Actius is taken for the roote of Colocasia.
Mapilia, órum, neu. gen. plu. cotages buylded rounde lyke ouens.
Mapeti, a cyttee of Sarmatia, called commonly Lopa.
Mappa, æ, f. g. a table clothe.
Marasmus, is a kynde of the feuer called Hectica, in the whiche the moysture of the substanciall partes of the bodye is exhauste or dried vp, and the flesshe resolued. wherfore Galenus exhorteth the phisicion, not to go about to cure hym, whom this sicknesse hath attached. For although he doue extinguisshe the heate, yet will the dryenesse, that is lefte, lyke vnto age, consume the patiente. The causes therof be the same, whiche are of Hectica, the one and the other is called in englysshe a consumption feuer: but this maie be called a mortall consumption, because it is incurable.
Marathus, idem quod Hippomarathon.
Marathon, a towne & a fielde in the countrey of Atheneſſe, distaunt from thens .x. mile, where Theseus slewe a terryble bull, and Miltiades vanquisshed the Persians.
Marathrites, a kynde of wyne, haupyng fenell infused, good for the eye syght.
Marathusa, an ile, wherin is aboundance of fenell, and it is also called Clazomenia.
Marathrum, thri, n. g. idem quod fœniculum, fenell, whiche is hotte and dry in the secounde degree.
Marcella, a womans name.
Marcellus, a proper name.
Marceo, cui, cere, to corrupte, to be rotten.
Marcere vino, to be consumed with dronken nesse. Marcet animus, his courage kaplethe hym, his mynde is slouthfull and heauie, he is without courage or lyke.
Marcesco, scere idem quod Marceo, to waxe rotten or corrupted, to become vnlustie.
Marcescere otio vel desidia, to be loste with idelnesse and slouthe.
Marcescente adhuc stomacho pridiani cibi onere, the stomache beyng yet oppressed and feeble with the meate that he hadde eaten the date before.

Marchasita, idem quod Pyrites, as Georg. Agricola testifieth.
Marchia, a countrey in base Germanie.
Marchias, a notable robber in the woodde Dodonia.
Marculus, li. m. g. a hammer, or other lyke instrumente, that a copper smith dooeth vse.
Marcidus, a, um, rotten, feeble, vnlustie.
Marcidæ aures, hangyng eares.
Marcidus somno, vnlustie with to much sleepe.
Marcipanes, a kynde of bread named of the inuentour marchepaine.
Marcipor, marciporis, ma. gen. the seruaunt of Marcus.
Marcomani, people in Germanie, whiche are now supposed to be eyther of Boheme, or of Morauia.
Marcor, óris, m. g. corruption or putrifaccion, sluggardie.
Mardi, a people adioygnyng to Persia.
Mardonius, one of Xerres capitaynes.
Mare, ris, n. g. the sea. it is sometyme putte for any great water.
Mare cœlo miscere, to trouble all the worlde.
Mare Mediterraneum, the sea, whyche cometh from the weste ocean, and entreth by the streictes of Marroche, and passeth betweene Spayne and Barbarie, diuidyng Europa from Africa, and entreth into Asia, tyll hynge not withstandynge diuers particular names: as Balearicum, Ligusticum, Tirrhenum, Carpathium, Aegeum. &c.
Infestum mare habere, to trouble the sea.
Mari terraque querere, to seke euery where, bothe by sea and by lande.
Mare rubrum, the redde sea, betweene Egypt and Palestine.
Mareotis, ótidis, a poole or meere in Egypte. also a parte of Libya, and a parte of Epirus.
Margea, a certayne fountayne.
Mariotides, grapes of the countrey of Mareotis.
Marga, æ, f. g. a kynde of earthe called marle, whiche is a fatte clate and chalke myngled.
Margaridæ, small dates, rounde and whyte.
Margaris, margaridis, fœ. gen. a kynde of date trees.
Margarita, æ, f, g. and Margaritum, ti, ne. ge. a perle: a margarite. sometyme generally all pretious stones are called Margaritæ. somtyme a date.
Margaritarius, rij, m. g. a seller of perles.
Margaritefer, ra, rum, that whiche bryngeth foorthe or hath plentie of perles.
Margiana, a region in Asia.
Margites, the name of a very foole, after whom all notable fooles bee so called.
Margo, márginis, com, g. the brymme or edge of any thynge, the margent.
Margines imperij, the boundes or marches of the empyre.
Marginatus, a, um, that hath a brode margent.

Márgino, aui, are, to make brynkes, brymmes or margentes.
Margus, a riuer in Illa.
Maria, æ, f. g. a proper name.
Mariaba, the chiefe citee in Saba.
Mariandini, people of Bithinia.
Mariandinum, a countrey in Illa, where Hercules ouercame Cerberus.
Marianus, a hyll in Spayne.
Marica radix, the herbe called also Iris.
Marica, a goddesse.
Maridunum, the towne of Caier Marthen in wales.
Marinus, a, um, of the sea.
Marina aqua, salte water of the sea.
Marinus color, id est, varius color.
Marionus, Lunemburghe in Almayne.
Maris, a ryuer rennyng into Ister.
Mariscæ, vnsauery figges, wylde fygges, fygges whiche doo open that the seedes doo appere. Also great pyles or hemorroides in the fundement.
Mariscus, ci, m. g. or Mariscum, ci, n. g. a hynde of bull russhes.
Marita, tæ, f. g. a wedded woman, a wyfe.
Maritális, le, pertenyng to wedlocke.
Capistrum maritale, the bonde of wedlocke.
Maritigenus, a, um, come of the hynd of Mars.
Maritimus, a, um, of the sea syde, of the sea cost.
Marito, aui, are, to wedde: and is spoken also of trees, as to set vines to elmes or other trees.
Maritari, to be made great with ponge.
Maritus, ti, m. g. a wedded man, an housebãde, sometyme it is taken for a cocke, sometyme for the bucke gote, or the male in any couple.
Marius, the proper name of a noble Romayn.
Marmarica, a countrey in Affrike, betwene Cyrene, Libya, and Egypte, hauyng on the north the Egyptian sea.
Marmaridæ, people of Affrike, marchyng to Aegypte.
Marmaritis, tidis, fœ. ge. an herbe, supposed of Dioscorides to bee Fumytorie.
Marmor, ŏris, n. g. marble stone.
Marmorárius, rii, m. gene. he that wourketh in marble, a marbler.
Marmorátio, ônis, f. g. buyldyng with marble.
Marmoratus, a, um, wrought with marble, that is couered with marble.
Marmoratæ laudes, images of marble, set vp for the memorie of any man.
Marmorátum, ti, n. g. a thyng made of marble.
Marmóreus, a, um, of marble.
Marmorósus, a, um, harde like marble.
Maro, ronis, the name of the most excellent poete Uergyll.
Maronia, a citee of the Ciconiãs, where is verale good wyne, and after some so strong, that if twentie tymes so muche water bee put to, it kepeth his strength stylle. also the herbe centaurie.

Maronæus, a, um, of Maronia.
Marpesus, an hill in the yle called Parus.
Marpesius, a, um, of the same hyll.
Marpissa, the daughter of Euenus, and wyfe of Idas.
Marplacidæ, shyppes or barges vsed in Medua.
Marra, æ, f. g. a mattocke to pare awaie weedes.
Marrubium, bii, n. g. an herbe called horehoũde: it is hotte and drie in the second degree.
Marrucini, people in Italie.
Mars, martis, called the god of battayle. sometime it is taken for battayle.
Mars communis, the vncertayn chaunce of warre.
Marte suo, of his owne proper witte without any counsayle.
Martis capillulum, the herbe Eringium.
Martis sanguis, the herbe Asarum.
Marticola, a worshypper of Mars.
Marsi, people in Scythia.
Marspiter, the father of Mars.
Marsia, a countrey in Italye. it is also a riuer rennyng by Spamea.
Marsius, and Marsicus, a, um, of Marsia.
Marsúpium, pii, n. g. a pouche or purse.
Marsyas, the name of a famous historiographer, & of certaine other men. also a ryuer of Phrygia named of one Marsyas, a minstrel.
Martia, Catos ponger daughter.
Martia, æ, f. g. a water in Rome, verie hollome and excellent.
Martiaca, wages geuen to souldiours.
Martiacus, a, um, belongyng to warres.
Martiális, le, borne vnder the planet of Mars.
Martiánus, a, um, of Mars.
Martiális, the name of a poete, who wrote Epigrammes.
Martius, the name of dyuers Romaynes.
Martius, a, um, pertenyng to Mars.
Martius Campus, a fielde at Rome dedicate to Mars, where the yong men of Rome dyd exercyse theim self. Also there were their assembles, for the election of their great officers.
Martius mensis, the monthe called Marche.
Martyr, martyris, com. ge. a martyr, a witnesse.
Martyrium, martyrdome.
Marulium, vide maiulium, lettuce.
Marullus, the name of a Romayne, ennemie to Cesar. Also of a poete, and of a grammarian.
Marum, ri, an herbe, whiche Galen saith, is like maioram, but of greater sauour.
Maruda, a certaine measure, conteinyng two of the measures called Cotylæ.
Mas, maris, the male of euery hynde.
Masalia, a riuer of Crete.
Maschala, an ingin, wherwith the fardels bee hoysted in and out of shyppes, suche as wee call a Crane.
Maschalion, after some is a basket, made of a date tree, because a twigge of the date tree is called Maschale, some take it for a rope.

Mascu-

Maſculeſco, ſcere, to be manly, great or wiſe, to be comen of the male kynde.
Maſculētum, ti, n. ge. a place where male vines dooe growe.
Maſculinus, a, um, maſculine, that is of the male kynde.
Maſculo, aui, are, to make manly or ſtronge.
Maſculus, a, um, manly, great, wyſe, ſtronge, hardye.
Maſculus, li, m. g. a man.
Maſdoranus, a mountayne, which diuideth Parthia from Ermenia.
Maſſaniſſa, lorde Maſſiniſſa.
Maſſetum, ti, n. ge. the leafe of an herbe, of the whiche cometh Bentowyne, or after ſome the ſalue of that herbe.
Maſſa, æ, m. g. a ryuer in Libya.
Maſſa, æ, f. g. paaſte, a lumpe of any thyng.
Maſſa auri, a wedge of golde.
Maſſa ferri, a barre of iron.
Maſſagetæ, a people in Aſia, whiche rennyng on horſe backe through defartes, dooe drynke their horſe bloude mixte with mylke: they alſo dooe eate their parentes, if they die for age: but if they be ſicke, they caſt them to wylde beaſtes, to be deuoured.
Maſſica, a countrey in the ſouthe parte of Spain.
Maſſicum, ci, neu. gen. wyne of the mountayne Maſſicus.
Maſſicus, a mountayne in Campania, where is very good wyne.
Maſſilia, a citee in hygh France, called Marſiles.
Maſſilienſis, ſe, Maſſilitanus, and Maſſilioticus, a, um, of Marſiles.
Maſſiniſſa, a kyng of Numidia, and great friend to the Romayns.
Maſſyla, a countreye in Affrike amonge the weſtern Moores.
Maſſylus, Maſſylius, and Maſſyleus, a, um, of Maſſyla.
Maſſo, aui, are, to make in paaſte, to make thicke.
Maſticcos, reuerende, honourable.
Maſtiche, ches, fœ. gene. a ſoote gumme called Maſtix.
Maſtigia, æ, f. ge. and Maſtigeus, gei, m. gen. a knaue wooꝛthy to be beaten.
Maſtigóphorus, ri, a felowe wooꝛthy to be whipped. alſo a certaine miniſter, which with whippes remoued the people wher there was muche preaſe.
Maſtix, tigis, m. g. a whippe, a ſcurge.
Maſtos, a teate of a ceſterne, whereby water doeth renne out by a cocke or ſpoute.
Maſtrúca, cæ, f. gen. a garment, whiche men of Sardinia vſed to weare.
Maſtrucātus, a, um, that weareth ſuche a garmente.
Maſtrupari, to touche diſhoneſtlye the priuie membꝛes of a man.
Maſurius, the name of a famous lawier, whiche wꝛate on the lawes ciuile.

Maſytipos, idem quod anagallis purpurea.
Matella, læ, fœ. g. an vrinall or other veſſell ſeruyng to that purpoſe, a water potte.
Mattellio, ônis, m. g. idem.
Mataeotechnia, the vanitee, whiche is in a ſcience or crafte.
Mateola, læ, a lyttle betyll or mallet.
Mater, matris, f. gene. a mother, a dame. ſometyme a nource.
Matrem gerere, to dwe the parte of a mother, to execute the office and dutie of a mother.
Mater ſyluæ, of ſome is taken for Iuie.
Matercula, æ, f. g. a lytell mother.
Materfamilias, genitiuo, matrisfamilias, fœ. g. an houſewyfe, good wyfe of the houſe, ſhe that hath gouernaunce of other women, bee ſhe maryed or vnmaryed: ſometyme a wyfe.
Matermatrima, ſhe that hath a mother lyuyng.
Maternus, a, um, motherly, of a mother, on the mothers ſyde.
Materia, æ, and Materies, ei, f. g. mattier, wherof any thynge is made, be it mettall, woodde, ſtone, erthe, or any thyng els. It is often taken for all maner of tymber or wood. alſo the body of the tree vnder the barke. alſo occaſion.
Materies dicitur etiam de equis.
Materia libri, the mattier, argument, or prepoſition, wherof a booke intreateth.
Materiālis, le, that whiche is of ſome mattier.
Materiárius, rij, m. g. a carpenter.
Materiárius, a, um, of tymber, or belongyng to tymber.
Materiaria fabrica, carpenters crafte, or a carpenters ſhop.
Materiátio, ônis, f. g. and Materiatûra, ræ, f. g. tymbꝛyng.
Materiátus, a, um, tymbꝛed, made of ſome mattier.
Aedes male materiatæ, ill tymbꝛed.
Matérior, aris, ari, to warke in tymbꝛe.
Materiari, idem quod Lignari.
Matéris, ris, f. g. a frenche ſpeare or tauelyn.
Matértera, æ, f. ge. an aunt or mothers ſyſter.
Mathemáticus, ci, m. gen. he that is cunnyng in aulgrym, muſike, geometrie, and aſtronomie.
Mathéſis, ſis, f. g. and Mathéma, thématis, n. g. lernyng by demonſtration.
Matinus, a hyll of Calabꝛe.
Matrália, n. ge. plur. the ſolemne feaſtes of Matuta, called the mother of goddis.
Matreſco, ſcere, to bee lyke a mother, to waxe mother lyke.
Matricida, æ, m. g. he that kylleth his mother.
Matricária, idem quod Amaracus.
Matricidium, dij, neu. gene. murdꝛyng of ones mother.
Matrimónium, nij, n. g. wedlocke, matrimony.
Matrimus, mi, m. g. whoſe mother yet lyueth.
Matrix, tricis, fœ. ge. the mother or matrice in a woman, in the whiche the chylde is conceyued. in herbes or ſhrubbes it is the pyth. Alſo ma-

trix,

trix, is any female hynde, that conceyueth and beareth. Also the cytee in a countreye where as the archbyshops sea is called Matrix vrbs, whiche in greke is called Metropolis. It is also the pithe of a tree.

Matrix arbor, a tree that bringeth good grasses.

Matrôna, æ, fœ. ge. a wyfe, a matrone. also the name of a ryuer in Burbon.

Matronâlis, le, pertεynyng to a wyfe.

Matruelis, lis, f. g. my mothers brother sonne.

Matta, tæ, f. g. a matte.

Mattea, idem quod Mattya.

Mattiacæ pilæ, sope balles.

Mattyacum, a towne in Germanie.

Mattici, men with great cheekes and broade mouthes.

Mattya, orum, n. g. a deynty dyshe, costely and precious meate.

Mattyolicus, a costly feeder, a glutton.

Matula, læ, f. g. a water potte, an vrynall. also a timorous and fearefull felowe.

Maturâtus, a, um, made rype. also hastened.

Maturata concoctio, id est, perfecta.

Maturato opus est, it muste bee dooen with speede, he must make spede.

Maturâtio, ônis, f. g. makyng spede or haste.

Maturatè, hastyly, quickely.

Iube maturate illam exire huc, byd hir come forth quickely.

Maturè, tymely, not to soone, not to late, in season, in good tyme, in a good houre also betymes, earely, quickely, with the soonest.

Mature mittere, to sende in due tyme.

Maturrime, and maturissime, the superlatiue.

Matureſco, maturui, scere, to bee rype.

Maturitas, tâtis, f. g. ryppenesse in all thyng, and as it were perfection, maturitee, opportunitee good season, tyme conuenient.

Nondum est maturitas illud faciendi, it is not yet tyme conuenient. &c.

Matûro, aui, are, to make rype or perfect, to doo a thyngt perfectely in due tyme and measure. sometyme to dooe a thyng spedyly or quickly, to hye, to make haste, to make speede.

Id vt maturent, that they would make haste with all, or dooe it spedily.

Cœpta maturare, to make spede to atchieue thynges that one hath enterpryised.

Mortem maturare, to hasten ones deathe.

Ni maturatum ab eo esset, excepte he had made good spede.

Maturare & properare.

Matûrbr, âris, âri, idem quod Matureſco.

Matûrus, a, um, rype, perfecte Sometyme it signifieth aged. also quickely dwen or with spede.

Matura ætas, full or perfecte age.

Maturus homo, an aged man.

Maturus cibo, meete or ready to be eaten.

Cum multo maturius surrexisset, whan that he rose farre more earlp.

Maturior facultas dicendi, more ripe, perfect, or pleasant eloquence.

Maturam senectutem reddit, it maketh one soone olde.

Tempus maturius, a more due or conuenient tyme, a better opportunitee.

Matura cibo olea, ripe to eate.

Annis maturus, aged.

Militiæ maturus, of age mete or hable for warre.

Tempus maturum vino, a tyme mete to geue the siche man wine.

Matura viro virgo, a mayden that is mariage able.

Maturum facere, to dispatch a thyng quickly.

Matuta, tæ, f. g. the morynng or morowe.

Matutinus, a, um, of the morowe, or morynng.

Tempus matutinum, the morynng.

Matutinum, ni, n. g. the morynng.

Matutino, in the morynng.

Matutinis omnibus, euery morynng.

Mauors, ortis, Mars, sometyme battaple.

Mauortius, a, um, pertεynyng to Mars, or to battaple.

Mauri, people called Moores.

Mauritania, the countreye nowe called Morisco, or of Moores, lyynge on the west parte of Africa, betweene the sea called Mare Mediterraneum, on the northe, and Libya on the South. Martianus saith, that in length it is ten tymes eight and thirty myles, whiche is thre hundred and foure score myles: and in bredth towarde the southe. iiii. hundred thre score and vii. myles. It is diuided in to two countreis, Tingitana, and Cæsariensis. Tingitana hath on the west, the Ocean sea: on the north the streite of Marrohe, called Fretum Herc. vnto the ryuer Malna: on the east Cæsariensis, on the south Getulie and Lybia. Cæsariensis hath on the weast Tingitanam, on the north the sea Sardoum, vnto the ryuer Ampsagus: on the south the mountaines of Lybia, and the countreye of Getulie.

Maurus, a, um, and Mauruſius, a, um, of Mauritania.

Mauſoleum, ſolei, n. gen. a sepulchre or tombe, which Artemisia made for hir husband Mausolus, whiche for the excellent workemanshyp, was accompted for one of the vii. meruayles of the worlde: and for the famousnesse thereof, euery great and notable sepulchre is called Mausoleum.

Mauſolus, the kyng of a realme called Caria.

Maxilla, læ, f. ge. the cheke bone, the iawe bone, sometyme the chynne.

Maxillaris, re, belongyng to the iawe bone.

Dens maxillaris, the cheke toothe.

Maximates, the greatest men in authoritee.

Maxime, verye much, verye greatly, most of all. also chiefely, especially. sometyme yea truely, yea verily, without any doubte.

Si cognata esset maxime, if she were the nerest kynsle

kynsewoman that I haue in the worlde.
Maxime indigere, to haue verie great nede.
Maximópere, very greatly, very earnestly.
Maximitas, tátis, f. g. auncient writers vsed for greatnesse.
Maximus, a, um, greatest or moste in estymation.
Maximus, a counnyng peynctcr.
Maxima vestalis, the abbesse.
Maza, æ, f. g. idem quod Massa.
Maza, saith Erasmus, is a thing made of milke and flower, that vplandishe men vsed in stede of breadde.
Mazaca, a citee in Cappadocia, vnder the hyll called Argeus, nowe called Cesaria.
Mazara, a kynde of dartes vsed in warre.
Mazax, a people in Africa.
Mazeras, a ryuer in the mouthe of the sea, called Mare Hircanum.
Mazeres, a souldiour of kyng Cyrus.
Mazónomum, mi, n. gen. a platter or charger, wherein meate is caried.

ME, the accusatiue case of Ego, vsed of olde writers also for mihi.
Meabilis, le, that floweth or renneth easyly.
Meander, a ryuer in Phrygia, which by sundrye wyndynges, at the laste falleth into a creeke, which diuideth Miletum and Priena in Greece.
Meapte, myne owne.
Mearus, a riuer of Spayne.
Meárus, arus, m. gen. a passage or waye. also the pores of the body, out of the whiche dwe come sweate and vapours.
Meatus syderum, the course and mouyng of the planettes.
Mecastor, a fourme of swearyng, as who shulde saie, so Castor helpe me.
Mechánica ars, an handy crafte.
Mechánicus, ci, mascu. gener. an handy craftes man.
Mecistus, one of the companyons of Aiax Telamonicus.
Mecium Aegyptis, anagallis est.
Mecœnas, átis, minyon to Augustus the emperour, & because he was the supporter of great learned men, all fauourers and succourers of learned men bee so called.
Mecon, in greke, is Popy in englyshe.
Mecon agrium, gith.
Mecon rotas, wild poppie.
Mecon ceratitis, poppie that is horned.
Mecon emeros, poppie of the gardeine.
Meconium, the iuyce of the leaues and heades of poppie, whiche some doo vse in the stede of Opium.
Meconium, in Dioscor. idem quod Enemone.
Mecum, with me, with my selfe.
Mecum facit, it maketh for my purpose.
Mecum sentit, he is of myne opinion.
Mecum vna simul, together with me.
Meci, idem quod anagallis.
Mecyberna, a towne of Macedonie.
Meda, a citee of Thessaly.
Medarga, for Erga me, towarde me.
Medata, idem quod Marrubium.
Medea, wyfe vnto Iason, a wytche, a cruelle woman, she was doughter of Oetes kynge of Colchos, and Hipsea his wyfe, whose history is knowen sufficientlyn in all tungues.
Medeis, Medeides, patronymicum fœmininum, of Medea.
Medéla, læ, f. g. remedy by medicine.
Medera, ræ, fœ. g. an Ilande in the Ocean sea, situate from Spayne southwest, beeyng distant from the poynct of the land of Spayne, called Caput sancti Vincentij, almost. 100. miles.
Medeor, éris, eri, to heale or cure, to remedy.
Quas minus mederi possis, whiche you can not cure or remedy.
Mederi frumentariæ inopiæ, to remedie, to helpe.
Ars medendi, physicke.
Contra serpentum ictus medetur, It healeth the stynggynges of serpentes.
Mederi reipublicæ, to helpe and succour the common weale.
Mederi alicui, To ayde one and delyuer hym out of trouble.
Medecicastes, the bastarde daughter of Priamus.
Media, a countrete in Asia, haupng on the north the sea called Hircanum, on the weste Armenie the more, and Assyria, on the southe Persia, on the east Hircania, and Parthia.
Medianum, looke Mesenterion.
Mediânus, a, um, that whiche is in the myddle.
Mediastinus, stina, um, the myddelmoste.
Mediastinus, i, m. g. a drudge or lubber, whiche doeth all manier of vyle seruice in the house, as to sweepe or clense the house, carye woodde to the kytchen, and other lyke drudgerye.
Mediastrinus, ni, m. g. the seruant that hath the rule of the house vnder his maister.
Medibilis, le, in state to bee healed, curable.
Médica, cæ, an herbe, whiche hath leaues like clauer, & rodes writhen in againe like a water snaile, and therfore may be called horned clauer, for I know no other englishe name. Of other it is thus described, an herbe haupng thre leafes alway greene, verie good meate for horses: beyng ones sowen, it continueth. x. peres.
Medica malus, an orenge tree.
Medica mala, Orenges.
Medicábilis, le, curable, sometyme medicinable.
Medicamentárius, rij, m. g. a physicion
Medicamentárius, a, um, pertaynyng to medicine or physike.

Medicâmen, inis, & Medicamentum, i, n. gen. the Medicina.

☞ Pecunia præsens medicamen est præsentaneum, redie money, redie medicine.

Medicamentôsus, a, um. that is medicinable, that cureth, that healeth.

Medicatio, ônis, fœ. g. healpng, curpnge, ministrpng of phisike.

Medicâtus, a, um, mprte in dzugges oz medecine. Also medicinable, haupng vertue oz strength.

Medicatus sapor, an holsome and medicinable sauour.

Res medicatissima, a thpng verate holsome and medicinable.

Medicata pocula, phisicall potions.

Languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, with his rodde of vertue, Loquens de Mercurij caducea.

Medicina, æ, fœm. gene. phisike, a medicine, a remedie, an healpng oz curpnge. sometyme popson.

Medicinam facere, to cure, to minister phisycke.

Medicinam adhibere reipublicæ, To ayde oz succour the common weale beyng in decay.

Medicinæ faciendæ locus non erit, It will be impossible to remedy it.

Medicinæ, nârum, potticaries shoppes, places where potticaries oz phisitions dwelle.

Madicinâlis, le, medicinable.

Médico, aui, are, & Medicor, âris, ari, to heale oz cure, to helpe.

Médicus, i, m. g. a phisition.

Médicus, a, um, pertepnpnge to phisike, oz of Medea.

Medidies, idem quod Meridies, not vsed.

Medietas, âtis, f. g. medietee, the verate mpddel betwene two.

Medimnus, i, m. gen. oz Medimnum, i, ne. ge. A measure of the Grecians, whereof were twoo sozte. One was called Atticus, and conteyned of our measure fiue gallons, one pottell, and one quarte. An other was called Georgicus, whiche was of our measure, one bussell, a peche, and one pynte. It receyued. xlviii. Chœnices.

☞ Medimnus, after Budei, conteineth two of the measures called Amphora, euerie Amphora, thze modios: euerie modius. 16. Sextarios, and Sextarius of our measure is a pinte and an halfe, whiche accompted pzoueth, that Medimnus is of our measure. xviii. galons. wherfoze they are deceiued, whiche affirmen, Medimnum and Modium, to be one measure.

Mediocris, mediocre, measurable, in a meane, moderate, noz to great, noz to littell.

Mediócritas, âtis, f. g. a meane.

Intra vel citra mediocritatem, Of the baseste sozte.

Vltra vel supra mediocritatem, Above the meane sozte.

Mediócriter, meanelye, measurablye, competently, with a meane and moderation, reasonably well.

Mediocriter ne delectat? Doth it not greatly delyte vo?

Non mediocriter ferre, to bee greatly moued with a matter, to take it verye displeasauntly.

Mediolanium, a cuee oz towne in England, in Lepcester shyze, called Manchester.

Mediolanium, the cuee of Dzlyance in France. Also a cuee in Westphalia in Almayne, called Munster: Whiche (foz as muche as the people thereof were infected with the heresie of the Anabaptistes, and other detestable errours) was destroyed by the pzinces of Almayne, about the yere of our lozde god, a thousande, fiue hundzed, thirty and nyne.

Mediolanum, the chiefe cuee of Lumbardie, called Myllane.

Mediolum, a towne in Spayne.

Mediomatrices, Mastright in Brabant.

Medióximus, a, um, meane, oz in the mpddes.

Medioximi dij, meane goddis.

Medipontus, an instrument, wherewith ropes be made.

Meditabundus, a, um, carefull, studyous.

Meditamentum, menti, idem quod Meditatio.

Meditatè, studiously, perfectely, on the fyngers endes, with meditation and study.

Meditatio, ônis, f. g. a thynkpng oz diuisyng in thought, studye, musyng, meditation. Also an exercise as well of mynde as of bodye.

Meditatórius, a, um, that whiche belongeth to meditation.

Meditâtus, a, um, that hath mused oz bethought it selfe what to dwe oz saye. also that whiche hath been studyed, mused, oz thought on.

Venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, He cometh from some place, where he hath been alone, and bethought hym, oz studied, mused oz pzouided what he will saie.

Mediterraneus, a, um, in the mpddell of the lande, and furthest from the sea.

Mediterreus, a, um, idem.

Méditor, âris, âri, to thynke deeplye, & in thynkyng to fynde out, to studye oz muse on a thyng in ones mynde, to exercyse, to pzactyse & assaye howe well one can doo, to pourpole, to layesnares, to synge oz playe sweetely.

Meditari fugam, to thinke to flee.

Meditari se, to exercise hym selfe.

Meditari dolum cerui, to hunte harties.

Meditrina, the goddesse of phisike.

Meditrinália, orum, neu. g. ceremonies vsed by theim, whiche dzanke muste oz newe wyne.

Meditullium, ij, n. g. the mpddle.

Medium, a certaine herbe.

Medius, a, um, the mpddes, equally distaunte from the extremitees. sometyme meane, neyther to be pzayse oz dispzayse. sometyme manifest.

Medium commune, among all.

Medio

Medio vel de medio tollere, to kyll.
Medius amicus, a friende of two that be at variaunce, and taketh parte with neyther of bothe.
Media vocabula, woordes, whiche maye be spoken in a good or yll part. As Tempestas, signifieth tempeste and tyme. Facinus, A notable deede, good or euyll. Valetudo, healthy or sykenesse, and other lyke.
Dies medius, the myddle daie.
Plus media parte, moze than halfe.
Medium arripere, to take one by the myddle.
Mediam mulierem complectitur, He imbzaced the woman about the myddell.
Medium responsum, id est dubium.
Asserre in medium, to bzyng abzode to a cõmon vse or profite.
In medium consulere, for In commune.
E medio excedere, to dye.
Pellere é medio, to thzust awaie.
In medio relinquam, I will define nothynge, I will leaue it in doubt, vncertayne, or to the iudgement of other.
Medio tempore, for Interea, In the meane season.
Venire in medium, to come in.
Medio æstu, In the myddell of the day whan it was most hotte.
Media mulieris ætas, The flowze of a womans age.
In media potione exclamat, In the middes of his draught he cried out.
Medium tenere, to kepe a meane.
In medio positum est, It is common and easy for euery man to haue.
In medium consulere, To prouyde or doo for a common profite.
E medio discedere, to departe out of a place.
Medium vulgus, the people.
In media vrbe, in the herte of the citee.
Ex media morte rapere, To take out of deathes mouthe or dooze.
Mediusfidius, an othe, whiche although somtyme it hadde an other signification, yet may it nowe in a commune fourme of speakyng, bee vsed in this wyse. By the fayth of my bodye. Sens Dius for Iupiter, and Fidius for Filius, be nowe out of vse.
Medix, an high magistrate amonge the people called Osci.
Medo, onis, mulse, or water and honie.
Medod, one of the Centaures.
Medon, the bastarde soonne of Oileus. Also one of Penelopes wowers.
Medua, an hauen in Italy.
Meduacus, a riuer about Uenice, called nowe Brent.
Medulla, læ, f. g. marowe, which is in bones, in herbes and shrubbes it is the pyth.
Mellis medulla, spoken prouerbially of a thing verie pleasaunt and sweete.

Medullina, a mayden of Rome, which beyng rauished by hir father, killed hym in sacrifice.
Medullitus, inwardely, into the marowe, depely, effectuously, euen from the herte.
Medullo, aui, are, to take out marowe. somtyme to expresse vtterly.
Narra iam rem nobis omnem atq; emedulla, Tell and expresse vtterly vnto vs all the whole matter.
Medusa, the herbe Lonchitis. Dioſc.
Medusa, a lady, of whom fables doe report, that by Minerua her heares were tourned into adders, and they, which behelde her, were tourned into stones, whom Perseus afterwarde slewe. She is sometyme taken for one of the furies of hell.
Mefanfilium, a certaine weapon to throwe.
Mega, a promontorie of Mauritania, called commonly One, or Oue.
Megabizi, or Megalobici, priestes of Diana, whiche alwaies were gelded, and are taken for weake and effeminate persones.
Megæra, a fury or tourmentour of hell, whom Papynius dyd suppose to prouoke and steere men to woodnesse.
Megalenses, and Megalesia, playes to the honour of Cibyll.
Megalesia, the festyuall daye dedicate to Cibele, called the mother of goddes among Papynius.
Megălium, lij, n. g. a swete ointment.
Megaloprepéia, an honourable facion, in gyuyng or imployng of great thynges, which beseemeth a man of great courage.
Megalopolis, a great citee of Arcadie.
Megaloprepes, he that doeth great thynges accordyng to his dignitee.
Megara, a citee belongynge to Athenes. It was also the name of one of Hercules wiues. Also an hyll in Sicilie, where is great plentie of bees.
Megareus, Megareius, Megaricus, and Megarus, a, um, of Megara.
Megaris, idis, a countrete in Acaia.
Meges, one of the princis of Grece, that went to Troie.
Megistânes, bee they, whom we do call nobles or peeres of a roialme.
Mehercule, an othe, swozne by Hercules.
Me Hercules, idem.
Meio, minxi, ere, to pysse.
Mel, mellis, n. g. honny.
Mel meum, my sweetyng, my honie one.
Melabathrum, idem quod Parthenium.
Melænæ, the ple Cozeyra.
Melæne, a towne in Arcadie.
Melamirum, a fishe, hauynge his name of a blacke taile.
Melampelos, Helxine. Dioſco.
Melampyenos, idem quod Melampyrum.
Melamphillum, an ple in Asia.
Melamphillum, i, a hynde of the herbe called Acanthus, lobe there.

Melam-

Melamphyllis, an yle in Samothrace, and Samos is also called Melamphyllis.
Melampódium, a kynde of the blacke Helleborus, so named of Melampode the poete or shepeherde, lyke Helleborus.
Melampus, a mans name. also one of Acteons dogges.
Melampygus, a reuenger, he that redreſſeth thynges. Hercules was so surnamed, by reason his toutte was blacke and all hayry.
Melampyrum, or Myagros, an herbe full of branches, of thre foote high, and a sede lyke fengreke.
Melancólia, æ, fœ. ge. melancoly, blacke choler. sometyme madneſſe.
Melancólicus, a, um, melancoly.
Melancóryphus, phi, m. g. called also Ficedula and Atracapilla, lyke ther.
Melandria, the leane partes of the fyſche called Tuny.
Melándrium, drij, neu. gene. a certayne herbe, growyng among corne, and in medowes, with a whyte flowre, after Plinie: other take it for the pith of an ake. some for a kind of okes.
Melanion, the purple violet.
Melanes, a mountaine in Arabia deserta, called nowe Mons Sinai, and Mons S. Catharinæ, of the Hebrues Sur desertum.
Melanteria, inke or blacke.
Melanthia, the daughter of Deucalion, by Pyrrha his wyfe.
Melanthemon, id eſt, Anthemis.
Melanthium, thij, neu. gen. an herbe, called also Nigella Romana, Sith.
Melanthius, the name of a Troian, and of diuers other men.
Melanthus, one of them that Bacchus tourned into Delphins.
Melanûrus, uri, m. gen. a kynde of pearches, called ruffes.
Melappium, a kind of Apples.
Melas, the name of diuers ryuers.
Melas, anos, m. g. a kind of morphewe.
Melculum, li, n. ge. a wanton worde, spoken by louers vnto their paramours, my little hony.
Mele, the nominatiue plurall, songes or balades.
Meleager, or Meleagrus, the sonne of Oeneus, kyng of Calydon.
Meleagræa, the citee called Caledon.
Meleagrides, birdes, whiche we doo call hennes of Genny, or Turkie hennes.
Melegina, an yle in the Venecian ſea.
Meleta, Dipſacus.
Melenetus, a kynde of Faukons verie lyttell of body, blacke and puiſſaunt, whiche haunteth mountaynes, and feedeth her birdes alone, a merlyan, as I ſuppoſe.
Meles, etis, a ryuer by Smyrna.
Melesigenes, the proper name of Homere.
Meletius, a byſshop in Aegypte of Arrius ſect.
Melfrugum, an herbe that groweth alwayes among corne, named whyte melilote.
Melgemelia, a kind of apies.
Meli, honie.
Meliboea, a citee in Theſſaly.
Melia, a tree, bryngyng forth a verie pleaſant frute.
Meliboides, a certaine ſtone in Dioſco.
Melicæ gallinæ, a kynde of thoſe, whiche we call Turkie hennes.
Meliboeus, a shepardes name.
Melicéris, idis, or Melicéria, æ, fœ. gen. A ſore or ſkabill in the head like an hony combe, out of the whiche cometh an humour lyke honye.
Melicerta, the ſon of Athamas and Ino, whom the Gentiles dyd honour for one of the goddes of the ſea, called also Palemon.
Melichros, chri, m. g. a ſtone, ſometyme blacke, ſometyme peolowe.
Melichrýſis, a precious ſtone in India.
Melicraton, ti, neu. gene. wyne and honny ſodden together.
Melicus, ci, m. g. a muſitian.
Meligene, the yle Melites.
Melilôtus, ti, m. g. an herbe called Melilote.
Melimeli, melimelis, n. gen. the ſyrupe of quinces, condite in hony.
Melimélum, li, n. g. a ſweete apple.
Melina, a ſweete thaulme.
Melina, æ, f. g. a certayne garmente.
Meline, the herbe called milium after Varro: but in Dioſc. it is panicum.
Melinum, melini, n. g. the herbe called Baulme. also oyle of the bloſſomes of appuls. Also an oyntment, and a verie whyte colour.
Melinus, a, um, a verie whyte colour, or after ſome, whyte ruſſette, or ginger colour. Melinus color in Dioſc. is taken for Luteus.
Melior, the comparatiue of Bonus, better.
Melioreſco, ſcere, to ware better.
Melipecta, meates made with hony.
Melion aqueum, the ſecond kind of Satirion.
Meliphyllon, the herbe called Baulme.
Melipontus, idem quod Medipontus.
Melis, lis, fœ. g. a beaſte called a gray, a brocke, or a badger.
Meliſſa, a woman, who with hir ſiſter Amalthea, nourſhed Iuppiter. It is also an herbe commonly called Baulme.
Meliſſophyllon, loohe Apiaſtrum.
Meliſſus, the name of hym, which fyrſt dydde ſacrifice vnto gdols. also the name of an auncient philoſophier.
Melita, ſiue Melite, an yle lyyng betwene Sicile and Affrike, After Plinie, li. 3. ca. vlt. it lieth betwene Corcyra nigra, and Illyricum, where in is plentie of hony, and is nowe called Malta, Where at this tyme the company of the knyghtes Hoſpitelers dooe inhabyte as they dyd at the Rhodes.
Militæon, idem quod Meliſſophyllon.

Meli-

Melitæi canes, & Melitenſes, were preaty lyttell houndes, in the whiche ladyes toke pleaſure and delyte, whiche were brought out of the lande ple of Melite.

Melites, a precious ſtone of the coloure of an orenge.

Melittes, tis, a drynke made of hony and muſte or new wyne, alſo a precious ſtone.

Melitton, ônis, m. ge. a place where bees bee nouriſhed.

Melius, the name of him that accuſed Socrates.

Melius, the comparatyue of Bene.

Accipit hominem nemo melius, id eſt lautius, better, or more deintily, or with better there.

Meliuſcule, ſomewhat better.

Meliuſculus, a, um, ſomewhat better, a littell amended.

Melizandrus, he that wrate the ſtorie of the warres betweene the Lapithes and the Centaures.

Mella, a ryuer of Fraunce.

Mellarium, ri, n. g. ſubſtant. the place where the bees that make hony bee nouriſhed.

Mellarius, ri, m. g. an hony man, or ſeller of honye.

Mellarius, a, um, of hony.

Mellátio, ônis, f. g. the tyme of dryuyng of hyues, whan hony is taken out.

Mellátum, ti, n. g. newe muſte, wherein honye is ſodden.

Melene, a citee in Arcadia.

Melleus, a, um, of honie. alſo ſweete.

Vox mellea, a ſweete voyce.

Mellica, a hynde of pulſe, of the colour of red, of the fourme of Mill.

Melliceris, looke Meliceris.

Melliculum, idem quod Melculum.

Mellificátio, ônis, f. g. makyng of hony.

Mellificium, ii, n. g. idem.

Mellifico, aui, are, to make honyp.

Mellifer, ra, rum, idem quod Mellificus.

Mellifluus, a, um, ſweete as honye, that out of whiche hony floweth.

Mellificus, a, um, and Mellifer, that maketh honye.

Melligenus, a, um, that is of the ſame kynde that hony is.

Mellinum, idem quod Melinum.

Melligo, liginis, fœ. g. a mell dewe, whiche falleth on the leaues of trees, and ſometyme on corne.

Mellilla, my honyp, my ſweetynge, a wooyde of wanton daliers.

Melliloquus, a ſweete ſpeaker.

Mellifones, they whiche doo practiſe dyeſtynge of hony.

Mellitones, a place where bees be nouriſhed.

Melliturgus, gi. m. g. a wooyker or maker of hony.

Mellitus, a, um, mixte with hony, condite in honye alſo ſweete, pleaſant, delectable.

Mellium, lii, n. g. a dogges collar.

Melizonum, a confection made with hony clarified.

Melo, a ryuer called alſo Geon and Nilus.

Meloboſis, a nimph.

Melocabus, a citee in Germanie.

Melódes, dis, m. g. he that ſyngeth counnyngely and ſweetely.

Melódia, diæ, f. g. melody, ſwete ſyngynge.

Meloeſſa, an Ile by Sicile, in the whiche was great plentie of chepe.

Melophillon, milfoile.

Melomeli, n. g idem quod Melimeli.

Melones, mellons, pompons.

Meloſmos, the herbe polium.

Melonia, a goddeſſe among the Romayns.

Melos, one of the Iles called Cyclades.

Melos, odis, n. g. melodie, harmonie.

Melopepones, melons.

Melóta, æ, f. g. a ſhepes fell or ſkynne.

Melothrus, a certaine herbe or ſhrubbe, vitis alba.

Melpomene, one of the. ix. Muſes.

Melus, a towne of Theſſalie, beſieged and wonne by Nicias the athenien Capitayne, namely by famine, wherof grew the prouerbe, Meliæa fames.

Membrâna, æ, fœ. g. parchemente or velume, wherin men doo wryte. Alſo the vppermoſte ſkynne of any thynge. Sometyme it is taken of Lucretius for the figure or proporcion of thynges.

Directa plumbo membrana, ruled parchemente.

Membrana ligni, the thyn ſkyn betweene the barke and the woodde of a tree.

Membranáceus, a, um, lyke parchement.

Membráneus, a, um, of parchement or velyme.

Membránula, æ, fœ. g. a little rolle or ſcrolle of parchement.

Membrare, to fourme membres.

Membrátim, by euery membre, membre by membre.

Inciſe & membratim, to ſpeake in ſhorte clauſes or membres, and not to vſe luſt periodes.

Membratûra, æ, fœ. g. the ſettynge or order of membres or partes.

Membróſus, a, um, haupng a great membre.

Membrum, bri, n. g. a membre, a part of ones body, the fleſhe that couereth the ſinues, veynes and bones of any parte of the body. In oration, a ſhorte ſentence.

Abalienata membra, partes of the body beſoummed.

Muliebribus membris puer, a tender chylde.

Dormitorium membrum, a ſleappynge chambre, a part of the houſe appointed to ſleape in.

Memerylus, a littell tree lyke a citron tre.

Memet, my ſelfe.

Memini, I remembre.

Memini videre, I remembre that I ſawe it.

Hoc

Hoc me memini dicere, I remembre wel that I saied this.

Memineris meminisse, see that you remembre.

De quibus plurimi meminerunt, Of whiche thynges verate many haue made mention.

Omnia quæ curant meminerunt, They remembre all thynges that they set theyr myndes vpon.

Memmius, a citesyn of Rome.

Memnon, the soone of Thiton, whiche came to the ayde of the Troyans.

Memnónius, a, um, of Memnon.

Memnoniæ aues, bydes whiche were supposed to growe of the asshes of Memnon.

Memor, óris, om. g. that remembreth, myndfull, sometyme that is remembred.

Memorábilis, le, woorthy remembrance, woorthe to be reported, to be spoken.

Erit mihi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, this acte shall be had in memorie, when I am dead and rotten.

Memorabiles duces, capitaynes of woorthy memorie.

Memorandus, a, um, to be remembred or spoken of.

Memorátor, óris, m. g. he that speaketh, reporteth or maketh mention of a thynge.

Memorátus, us, m. g. a remembryng.

Memória, æ, f. g. memorie, remembraunce.

Patrum memoria, in our fathers daies.

Post hominum memoriam, sens men were men.

Ex omni memoria ætatum, In all cronicles and stories that a man can reade.

Omnis memoriæ facile princeps, withoute controuersie, the noblest person that euer man can remembre,

In omni memoria inauditum est, it was neuer herde of any tyme, or sens any man coulde remembre.

Vsque ad hanc memoriam, euen to these daies, euen to this present tyme.

Vt mea memoria est, as farre as I remembre.

Ab recenti memoria perfidiæ, because they had freshely in memory, theyr late vntruthe or falsehoode.

Memoria falli, to forgette.

Memoriæ proditum, or traditum est, It is left in writyng, it is written.

In memoriam redigere, Reducere in memoriam, Reuocare animos ad memoriam, to call to remembraunce, to cause to remembre.

Memoria tradit, it is written.

Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remembre them that be dead.

In memoriam redite quæso, I praie you remembre, or call to remembrance.

Princeps huius memoriæ philosophorum, the chiefe philopher of this age.

Superiori memoria, in tyme paste.

Tanta multitudo, quanta mea memoria nũquam fuit, So great a multitude as neuer was sens I coulde remembre, or in my tyme.

Memoria teneo, I remembre.

Memoriále, a thynge whiche shoulde be remembred, a memoriall.

Memoriális, le, belongynge to the memorie.

Memoriola, æ, f. g. a litteli remembrance.

Memoriósus, a, um, he that hath a good memorye.

Memóriter, perfectely by herte, or with good remembraunce, redyly.

Memoriter cognoscere, to knowe perfectely by herte.

Memoriter respondere, to answer promptly.

Mémoro, aui, rare, to remembre, to tell or repounde, to reporte, to saie, to make mention, to recite, to reherse.

Memorant, men saie, tell, or reporte.

Verbum est verum quod memoratur, It is true that is commonly saied.

Nomen tuum memora mihi, tell me thy name.

Incredibili memoratu est, it is a thyng incredible to reporte.

Memphi, people of Memphis.

Memphites, patronymicum, m. g.

Memphitis, patronymicum, fœm. g.

Memphis, a great and famous citie in Egypt.

Memphiticus, a, um, of that citee.

Memphricus, a hynge of Britain, whiche slue his brother Malis.

Mena, næ, f. g. a littell fysche, blacke or blewe in sommer, and white in winter. Theodorus Gaza doeth translate Mænides, callyng them sometyme Aleces, whiche we call hearrynges. and Menidia, he translateth parua Alecula, lytteli hearrynges called pylchardes.

Menæchmi, the name of a comedie in Plautus.

Menæchmus, a philosophier of Platos secte, whiche wrate vpon his bokes De republica. also an historiographer, that wrate the historie of Alexander Magnus.

Menalcas, a shepehardes name.

Menalippe, the sister of Antiope queene of Amazons, whom Hercules vanquished.

Menalippides, the name of .ii. poetes.

Menalippus, he that slue Tydeus. an other of that name was brother of Tydeus.

Menapij, people of the countreie called Gellerlande, or Gylderlande, and Cleue.

Menander, a famous poete, a writer of comedies. also a notable heretike, whiche folowed Simon Magus.

Menaria, an Ile in the sea betwene Carthage and Sicile.

Menceps, he or she that is out of theyr witte.

Menda, æ, f. g. & mendum, di, neu. ge. an errour, a faute or vice in writyng. If it be applyed by a metophore to the body, it is a faute or blemyshe.

Mendácium, ij, n. g. a lye, a leasynge, a falle inuen-

invention, a falſe tale.
Componere & conflare mendacium, to inuent or make a lye.
Mendáculum, & mendaciunculum, li, n. ge. a lyttell leasyng.
Mendax, âcis, com, g. a lyar.
Mendaciloquus, a, um, that telleth lyes.
Mendecicum, one of the mouthes of Nilus.
Mendecium, a certayne ointment.
Mendicábulum, li, n. g. beggyng.
Mendicátio, ônis, a beggyng.
Mendicátus, a, um, begged.
Mendicitas, átis, f. g. & mendicimonium, nij, beggery.
Mendico, aui, are, to begge.
Mendicare sibi malum, to purchase hym selfe a mischiefe.
Mendicula, æ, fœ. gen. a certayne vesture or garmente.
Mendiculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of mendicus.
Mendicus, a, um, that goeth on beggynge, a beggar, poore, nedy.
Mendix, an office amonge the olde Italyanes called Osci.
Mendosé, vncorrectly, with faultes.
Mendósus, a, um, faultie, full of faultes, or errours.
Mores mendosi, maners naughty and vicious.
Mendrum, idem quod Limonium.
Mendum, idem quod menda.
Meneceus, the son of Creon, kynge of Thebes.
Menecina, a citee in Oenotria.
Menecis, the vttermost citee of Phocis, towarde the weste.
Menécrates, was an arrogant and proude physition, who because he chaunced to heale sundry persones, of whose healthe men dyd despayre, and therfore in commendyng hym, called hym Iupiter: he after that named hym selfe Menecrates Iupiter.
Menedemus, the name of diuers philosophiers.
Menelaus, was kyng of Lacedemonia, brother to Agamemnon, and housebande to the fayre Helene, for whom Troye was destroyed.
Meneletus, ti, m. ge. a bryde lyke to a small egle, and of the kynde of Aegles.
Menelcus, trissyllabum, one of the Centaures, also one of Ixeons dogges.
Menes, the fyrst that reigned ouer Egypt.
Menesthéus, was duke of Athens, sonne of Theseus & Phedra. Also Diomedes charyot man.
Menesthius, the sonne of Arythous and Philomedusa.
Menestho, one of the nymphes.
Meniána, órum, n. ge. buildynges outwarde in ryuerettes or galeries, properly when they be builded after suche facion, that the edifice iutteth out a good length from the pillar or other part of the house, wheron the buildyng especially resteth.
Meniantes, the herbe trifolium.

Meninges, the rifme, wherin the braine is inclosed.
Meninx, an yle against the Ile Afrike.
Menion, the pionie.
Menippus Phœnix, a philosophier. Also Menippus is the name of diuers other learned men, Of whiche one was Ciceros mayster.
Menis, idem quod Mena.
Menius, the sonne of Lycoan, who cursyng Iupiter, was strycken with lyghtnyng.
Menlana, a citee of Spayne, called commonly Marcia.
Mennonia, a certaine white precious stone.
Menotius, Patroclus father.
Menoles, the name of Dionysius.
Menophilus, an eunuche, to whom Mithridates (beyng ouercome by Pompeius) committed his daughter to kepe.
Menósgada, a citee in Germanye called nowe Egra.
Mens, entis, fœm. gener. the highest and chiefe part of the soule. sometyme it signifieth the mynd, wylle, intent, or memorie. sometyme aduise or counsayle.
Mente captus, a madde man.
Mentis compos, of whole mynde or perfect remembraunce.
Vna mens omnibus, They had all one mynde or will.
Abderitica mens, id est stupida.
Nostram accipe mentem, Heare our counsayle or aduise.
Suæ mentis esse, to bee in his ryght wittes.
Hæc mihi in mentem veniebant, these thynges came into my mynde or remembraunce, or I remembred these thynges.
Cum Dolobellæ venit in mentem, whan I remembred Dolobella.
Mensa, æ, fœm. gene. a table or bourde to eate on. sometyme dyner or supper. also a dysshe or trencher. also a counter or table that bankers doe vse.
Astare mensæ domini, to stande waityng on his maysters table.
Angusta mensa, a chéder supper, of small cost.
Secundæ mensæ, banketyng dysshes after supper.
Est in mensa, he is at diner or supper.
De mensa mittere, to make a dysshe and sende from the table to one.
Mensárius rij, m. gen. the banker or exchaunger, of whom men doo borowe money vpon gayne, called exchaunge.
Menses, in plurali, idem quod menstrua.
Mensio, ônis, f. g. a measuryng.
Mensiflora, a certaine herbe, called in Greke Menanthos.
Mensis, sis, m. g. a moneth. sometyme for Menstrua, the naturall purgation of women.
Mensis sextilis, Auguste.
Mensor, ôris, mas. gene. he that dooeth lay out

the bounders of lande, betwene man and man, or towne and towne. Also he that measureth out the grounde, where the armye shall pytche theyr campe.

Menstrua, ôrum, n. g. plur. a womans naturall purgacion called floures.

Menstruâlis, le, pertenynge to the monethe, or of the space of a moneth, or durynge the tyme of a moneth.

Menstruâtus, a, um, that whiche hath floures lyke to women.

Menstruum, prouision, victuale or wages geuen to souldioures for a moneth space.

Menstruus, a, um, that whiche happeneth euery moneth, or is doen monethly.

Menstrua aduersaria, rolles or regesters for a moneth space.

Mensularij, idem qui mensarij.

Mensûra, æ, f. g. a measure.

Mensurnus, a, um, monethly, after Calepine. But the place that he citeth out of Cicero, hath Menstrui.

Mensus, a, um, measured.

Menta, & Mentula, læ, f. g. the priuie membres of a man.

Menta, tæ, f. g. an herbe called mynt.

Menta hortensis, speremynt.

Mentagra, æ, fœ. gen. a disease that couereth the face with a foule shabbe. It was called of the Greekes Lichen. Some supppose it to bee the same disease that is nowe called the Frenche pockes.

Mentastrum, i, n. g. wylde mynt.

Mentercosa, a citee of Spayne.

Mentibor, for Mentiar, I shall make a lye.

Mentigo, inis, f. g. the scabbe, which is among shepe, called the pockes.

Mentio, ônis, f. g. mencion.

Facere mentionem, to make mencion.

Incidere in mentionem, to chaunce to speake of. In mentione terræ dicetur, It shall bee declared whan we shall speake of the earthe.

Mentior, îris, tiri, to lye, to feigne, to counterfayte.

Mentiri se esse aliquem, to feigne to be an other persone.

Mentiri sexum muliebri motu, to feygne hym selfe to bee a woman, to make semblance in gesture as though he were a woman.

In aliquem mentiri, to make a lye vpon one.

Colorem fuco mentiri, to make a fayre colour with paynting.

Mentiri, to write falsse.

Mentitus, a, um, feygned, counterfaite. also that hath lyed.

Mentûsa, a citee of Spayne, called communely Jaen.

Menuthias, an plande in the southe parte of the worlde, called Madagascar, or Insula sancti Georgij, the inhabitauntes wherof folowe Mahumet.

Menoas, the famous ryuer, whiche is nowe called Danubius.

Mentor, ôris, an excellent grauer of vessell.

Mentum, i, n. g. a chynne.

Menus, a ryuer in Germanie. Also a mans name, whiche loued exceedingly Solitarinesse.

Meo, aui, are, to go, to flowe.

Meonia, a countrey of the lesse Asia, called after Lydia.

Meonides, a man of Meonia.

Meopte ingenio, by myne owne wytte, of myne owne nature.

Mephiticus, a, um, stynkyng.

Mephitis, tis, f. g. a stinche, or yll sauour, which procedeth of corrupte water or ayre, myxt with earthe.

Merâcus, râca, um, pure, without any myxture.

Vinum meracum, wyne without any water.

Miráculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Meracus.

Miraculum vinum, wyne but a litle alayed.

Mercalis, le, vendible, or that whiche may be boughte.

Mercans, antis, he that byeth.

Mercâtio, ônis, f. g. a byeng.

Mercatûra, æ, fœ. gen. the feate of merchaundyse.

Mercaturam facere, to practyse the feate of merchaundyse.

Mercâtor, ôris, m. g. euery byer, a merchaunte byeng and sellynge.

Mercâtus, us, m. ge. byeng, a marte, a fayre, a market place, a place where ware is solde.

Indicere mercatum, to proclayme that a marte or fayre shall be.

Mercatus, a, um, bought.

Mercêdula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Merces.

Mercenarius, a, um, that serueth for hyer or wages.

Merces, êdis, f. gen. wages, the rewarde of labour or seruice, rent, reuenues. Sometyme damage or hurte that foloweth of a thyng.

Prædiorum merces, reuenues of lande.

Mercimônium, nij, n. g. that which is tourned in byeng and sellyng, ware.

Mercor, âris, âri, to bie, to bye to sell for gayne.

Mercari alicui, to bye for one.

Mercari ad certam summam, to bye at a certayne price.

Mercari græca fide, to bye with redie money.

Mercari præsenti pecunia, idem.

Mercurialis, lis, fœm. gene. an herbe, called Mercurie, of whiche bee two sortes, male and female.

Mercurialis, le, of Mercurie.

Mercuriales viri, learned men.

Mercuriales, a colledge or companie of men, instituted to the honour of Mercurie,

Mercurius, was of the paynims called god of eloquence, and messanger of Jupiter. It is the name of one of the vii. planetes.

Mercurij dies, wenysdaie.

Merc

Mercurij basis, of the magicians is taken for the herbe called Halimum.
Mercurij genitura, the herbe Buphthalmos.
Mercurij sanguis, eadem quæ Verbenaca.
Mercurij semen, dill.
Merda, æ, fœm. ge. the excrement or ordure of a man or beaste.
Merdo, aui, are, to expell ordure, to shyte.
Merenda, æ, f. ge. meate eaten at after noone, a collation, a noone meale, a bonet.
Mereo, meui, ére, & Méreor, éris, éri, to deserue, to merite, to gette, also to take wages, to serue for wages, to doo a pleasure or good tourne, to exercise a vyle occupation. also to serue in warres.
Merere stipendia, To take wages as a souldyour, or to be a souldiour.
Merere alicui, to doo seruice to one.
Merére equo, to be a man of Armes, or to serue on horsebacke in warres.
Merére pedibus, to be a footeman in warres.
Mereor bene de te, I doe somewhat for the. I deserue to haue the my friende, or to haue thy fauour, I do the pleasure.
Male mereor de te, I do the displeasure, I doe yll deserue thy fauour.
Quid merearis, vt te dicas. &c. what aduantage can you haue to saie. &c.
Quid meriar, quamobrem mentiar? what aduauntage or rewarde shulde I haue to lye?
Nouissima exempla meriti, they that haue deserued extreme punyshement.
Quid de te meruí? what offence or displeasure haue I doon you?
Neque re, neque verbis merui de te vt faceres quod facis, I neuer dyd nor saied any thyng, wherfore you shoulde dooe by me as ye dooe.
Offensam mereri, to wynne or get displeasure or yll wylle.
Meré, purely.
Meretricié, whorysshely, lyke an harlotte.
Meretricium, ij, n. g. whoredome, or brothelrie.
Meretricius, a, um, pertaynyng to brotheirie or whoredome.
Meretricor áris, ári, to liue in brotheirie, to plaie the harlotte.
Meretricula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Meretrix.
Méretrix, icis, fœm. gene. an harlot, a brothel, an whore.
Merga, æ, fœm. g. a pytchefork, for to take vp sheaues. also merle or white earthe like chalke, wherwith ground is made fatte or fertile.
Mergo, the herbe Clymenon.
Merges, mergitis, fœ. g. a gripe of corne, or so muche of hey or corne as one taketh vp with a pytche forke at ones.
Mergo, si, gere, to droune in the water, to depe, sometyme to ouerwhelme.
Mergere vitiis suppliciis, to put to extreme punyshement.
Mersus secundis rebus, ouerwhelmed with prosperitee, drowned in welthe.
Mergulus, an instrument, wherin the matche of a lampe is conteyned.
Mergus, ôris, m. g. a bucket to drawe vp water.
Mergus, i, m. g. a foule of the sea lyke to a gull, whiche diueth vnder the water to take fysshe, and by often dyuynge perceyueth fygnes of tempest comyng, and than sodaynely with a great cry, flyeth out of the middle of the water, to the lande, a cormorant.
Mergus, gi, a vyne or other small tree, whiche is bowed, and hath the toppes bowewyse, turned and set in the grounde.
Meridiânus, a, um, pertaynyng to noone.
Meridiano, at noone tyde.
Meridiani, is vsed for sworde players.
Meridiátio, ônis, fœ. gen. noone rest.
Meridies, ei, m. g. myddaie, noone tyde.
Meridio, aui, are, and Meridior, aris, ári, To dyne, to eate meate at noone, to slepe at noone.
Meridionâlis, le, of the southe.
Meriones, a noble man of the Greekes.
Meris, idem quod tripolium.
Merismorion, the melyssophillon.
Merismos, a figure called also Distributio, wherby the oracion is distributed into sundrie sentences.
Meritó, woorthylie, with good cause.
Merituísimo, the superlatiue.
Mérito, aui, are, to gayne, to bee woorthy, also to serue in warres.
Meritórius, a, um, that whiche is leat or set for aduauntage.
Meritoria taberna, an house, wherunto a man is receyued for his money.
Meritorium cœnaculum, a chambre set out to hyer.
Meritorium, an house or shop set out to hyer.
Mérítum, ti, n. ge. a benefite or pleasure, a good tourne, sometyme a rewarde.
Meritum est meum, it is my defaute.
Meritum est tuum, you haue deserued that I shoulde dooe you this pleasure.
Merito meo, woorthyly, rightuously, as I haue deserued.
Pro merito, as one hath deserued.
Merito vestro maximas gratias agere debemus, you bee woorthye great thankes, or you haue deserued of vs great thankes.
Méritus, a, um, deserued, due, conuenient, also that hath deserued.
Meritus, a mountayn in the thyrde parte of Europe, beyonde Greece.
Mero, was in scorne the name of Tiberius Nero, because he was so great a drynker of wyne.
Merobibus, a, um, that drynketh wyne without water.
Merocles, is, m. g. a litteil stone of the colour of leke, whiche sweatteth a lycour lyke to mylke.
Meroe, an Ile in the great riuer of Nilus in Egypte.

Merope, Plenas the wyfe of Sisyphus.
Meropes, men of diuers languages.
Merops, merópis, m. ge. a byrde, whiche doeth eate bees, and whose nature it is to kepe theyr parentes, whiche neuer cumme abroade, and to norisshe theim as them selfe were norisshed being yong. Plinie.
Méropus, a mountayne in Greece by Thessaly.
Meros, an hyll of Indie, at the foote whereof is the citee called Nisa.
Mersa, a place, where Moyses, by castynge in woodde, made the pestilent and bitter waters holsome.
Merseon, of the Egyptiās is taken for ambrosia.
Mersito, aui, are, to drowne or putte vnder the water often tymes, to dippe in often.
Merso, aui, are, to drowne often, to dye in often.
Merto, aui, are, idem.
Mertrix, the second kind of Geranium.
Merula, æ, f. ge. a byrde called a blacke macke or owsell, with a yelowe beake. Also a fysshe called merlyng or whityng. Also the name of diuers men: one in Varro de re rustica.
Merum, i, n. ge. wyne vnalayed, without water.
Merus, i, m. g. the thyghe Also an hyll in India dedicated vnto Bacchus.
Meruopium, of the Aegyptians is vsed for Serpillum.
Merus, a, um, soole, mere, pure.
Nugæ meræ, verale trifles.
Scelera mera loquuntur, they speake of nothyng but mischiefe.
Meri bellatores, verale warriours.
Merum vinum, pure wyne, not alayed with water.
Mera spes, onely hope and nothyng els.
Merx,ércis, fœ. g. any kynde of marchaundyse, chaffer, ware that is bought and solde.
Esculentæ merces, vitayles solde to eate.
Esse in merce, to be solde.
Mes, in the Arabian tōgue is a peale of the Grekes (as Manardus writeth) libro. 1. Epistō 3. Serapio saieth, that it is a grayne, hauyng in it a fygure of an eye, with the apple therof verale blache.
Mesa, the myddle partes of a house or buildyng.
Mesa, a riuer that renneth by Brabant, the lande of Luke and Gellar, called the Mase.
Mesapia, a countrey called also Apulia.
Mesapus, the sonne of Neptune, of whom that countrey was so named.
Mesaricæ venæ, certaine veines, called also Mesentericæ.
Mese, a certayne wynde.
Mesembria, a towne belongyng to the Megarenses.
Mesauli, entrees betwene the halle and the parlour, or other roomes in a house.
Mesentericæ venæ, are veynes, whiche lyke to rootes of trees, doue receyue nourysshemente from the stomache and bowelles, disposyng it into all the bodie.
Mesenterion, rii, n. ge. is a bowel, ioygned with the mydrelle and vnto the backe, whiche letteth that the iuyce of meates be not sucked to hastily or vnprofytably, by the other bowelles. Julius Pollux writeth, that Mesenterion, is a thynne compacte of veynes and sinewes ioygnyng to the reynes and stomake, sendynge nourysshemēt vnto the lyuer. Galenus, in Anato. saieth, that it is sette in the myddes of the bowelles, and is also called Mesarchon, because he wrappeth and encloseth all the veynes, whiche doe come from the liuer vnto him, with also the arteries adioynyng vnto hym. it is also called in latine Medianum.
Mesia, a countrey, ioygnyng to Hungary, Myse.
Mesochorus, ri, m. ge. he that playeth on a flute or other pipe in the myddes of the daunces.
Mesocraneum, the crowne of the heade.
Mesoleucos, ci, m. ge. a precyouse stone, blacke, hauyng a whyte strake in the myddes. Also a certayne herbe lyke Mercurie.
Mesomelas, a kynde of precious stones, called Achates, whiche beyng white, is dimded with a blache lyne.
Meson, was one whiche fyrst inuented to bryng into comedies, seruauntes and cookes, whereof it is supposed that in olde tyme, the cookes of citees and townes, were called Mesones, as straunge cookes were called Tetuges. Celius, antiq. lect. lib. 3. Meson was also a certayne Astronomer.
Mesonauta, æ, a drudge in a shyppe, or a shyppe page, whiche doeth all vile seruice in the shyp.
Mesonyxion, mydnyght.
Mesopotamia, a countrete in the orient, lyyng betwene the twoo noble ryuers Tigris and Euphrates, and hath on the south Babylon, and on the northe the great mountayne called Caucasus.
Mespilus, li, fœm. gene. a medlar tree, or open arse tree.
Mespilum, li, n. g. a fruite called a medlar.
Messala Coruinus, a noble senatour of Rome, of whom Tullie in his booke of oratours, called Brutus, writeth in this wyse: I may not omit to speake of the excellēcie of Messala Brutus, doe not thynke, that any is lyke vnto hym in constance, care, and study about the weale publyke, also in eloquence, wherein he wonderfully dooeth excelle. And not withstandyng, beeyng suche a man, two yeres before he died, he so loste his remembraunce, that he forgate his owne name, whiche hath happed to diuers other men of great wisedome and learnyng. He liued in the tyme of Julius Cesar and Augustus emperours.
Messalina, wyfe to the emperour Claudius, a woman of insaciable lecherie.
Messana, a citee in Sicilie.
Messapia, a parte of the countrete of Apulia.

Meſſene, a citee in Greece.
Meſſeni, the people of that citee.
Meſſenia, a region in Achaia, haupng .xviii. moſt tapnes, in the whiche was a citee called Meſſene.
Meſſias, Chriſte.
Meſſis, ſis, f. g. haruеſt. ſometyme it ſignifieth the coyne, or the geapes new mowen or gathered.
Meſſibus, ꝑ per meſſes, in the haruеſt tyme.
Meſſio, ônis, f. g. a reappng.
Meſſor, ôris, m. g. a reaper, a haruеſt man.
Meſſorius, a, um, perteinyng to reappng.
Falces meſſoriæ, ſiethes or reappng hookes.
Meſſus, a, um, reaped.
Meſtles, one of the capptaines that came to ayde the Troyanes.
Meſuium, a town in Germany called Maidburg.
Met, a ſillable added to a ꝓnonowne.
Meta, tæ, f. g. a but or pricke to ſhoote at, ꝓpꝛpꝛly made brode beneth and ſharpe towarde the toppe lyke a ſuger loke, ſometyme a marke or gol in the fielde, wherunto men or horſes do renne. ſometyme a bounde in landes. alſo a rieke or cocke, of coyne or here. alſo the lower ſtone of a mylle.
Meta ferni, a cocke of hey.
Meta lactis, a cheſe made lyke a ſuger loke.
Meta diſtillatoria, a ſtillatorie.
Metabaſis, ſis, f. g. a paſſage.
Metabole, chaunge.
Metagónium, a ꝓmontoꝛie or mountayne lyeng into the ſea, whiche diuideth Africa from Numidia.
Metalepſis, a figure, whereby a wooꝛde is put from his common ſignification.
Metalli, hired ſouldiers.
Metallici, they whiche dooe dygge and wooꝛke mettall out of the mynes, wherin mettalle is founde.
Metallicus, a, um, belongyng to mettall.
Metalliſer, ra, rum, that ingendꝛeth mettall.
Metallum, li, n. g. mettall.
Metamórphoſis, ſeos, f. g. a tranſformation or chaungeyng of figure.
Metaphora, a tranſlation of wooꝛdes from their ꝓpꝛe ſignification.
Metaphrænum, ni, neu. ge. that parte of the backe, whiche is againſt the herte, the ſplene, the lunges and the lyuer.
Metaphyſica, ôrum, thynges ſupernaturall and the ſcience of them.
Metapſychôſis, a paſſing from one bodie to an other.
Metaplaſmus, mi, a figure called tranſformation. it is a tranſlatyng of wooꝛdes, beyng in ꝓſe. into a fourme of meter, either foꝛ neceſſitee, or foꝛ to augment the elegancie.
Metapontum, a citee in the realme of Naples.
Metapontini, people of that citee.
Metátio, ônis, f. g. a diſpoſition.
Metátor, ôris, m. g. he that diſpoſeth or ſetteth

trees in oꝛdꝛe in a vineparde or any other place.
Metathéſis, where one letter is tranſpoſed from one place in a wooꝛde into an other, as Timber, tymbꝛe.
Metaurus & Metaurum, a riuer of Vmbria, whiche renneth into Flaminia.
Metellus, the ꝓpꝛe name of diuers noble Romaynes.
Metempſichoſis, ſis, f. g. the tranſpoſyng of ſoules, after the opinion of Pythagoꝛas, out of one body into an other.
Meteóra, are bookes of Ariſtotle, wherin he treateth of ſterres, and ſuche other celeſtiall thynges.
Meteoria, ſpeculation in hygh thynges
Meteorólogus, gi, m. g. he that is ſtudious in ſuche ſpeculation.
Meteoros, hygh.
Meteoróſcopus, pi, m. g. a beholder of hygh thynges.
Methirion, looke Chamedaphne.
Méthodus, di, f. g. a compendious or redy way or a rule certayne to learne any ſcience by.
Methone, a citee of Peloponeſus, called nowe Modona.
Methymna, a citee in the ple of Leſbos.
Methymnæus, a, um, of that citee.
Meticulóſus, a, um, timoꝛous or fearfull.
Meticulus, a, um, fearfull.
Metiocus, the ſoonne of Miltias of Athens.
Metior, tiris, tire, to mette or meaſure, to geue by meaſure, to paſſe or go ouer, to eſteme, to iudge.
Summum bonum honeſtate metiri, to eſteme the chiefe goodneſſe to be in honeſtie, or perfecte felicitee to conſiſte in honeſtie.
Omnia, quæ ad beatam vitam pertinent, ventre metiri, to iudge felicitee to reſte in nothyng but in banketyng and makyng chere, or in eatyng and dꝛinkyng.
Mihi iſtic nec ſeritur, nec metitur, that belongeth nothyng to me.
Metis, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethis.
Metiſcus, Turnus chariot man.
Metius Suffetius (a capitayn of the people called Albani) was of Tullus Hoſtilius, kyng of Romaines called to battayle againſt the people Fidenates. He came, but abydyng which hoſte ſhuld haue the victoꝛie, he abſteyned to fyght. wherfoꝛe Tullus, after that he had vanquiſhed his ennemies, cauſed Metius to be tied to ſundꝛy hoꝛſes, ꝑ to be dꝛawen in ꝑces. alſo Metius is the name of diuers other.
Meto, méſſui, métere, to reape.
Metœcus, was he, whiche came out of one countrete or citee, and dwelled in an other. Suche were wont to paye certayne head ſpluer, whiche was named Metœcium, ꝑ was the value of .xii. dꝛagmas.
Meto, aui, are, is ſometyme redde foꝛ metor.
Metona, looke Methone.

Metonymia, a figure called denominacion: as Bacchus, for wyne: Venus, for lechery: Cupido, for loue.

Metopóscopus, pi, m. g. he that considereth a mans face, and therby iudgeth his condicions or affectes.

Metópion, pij, n.g. ople of almondes. also a tree in Affrike, whiche distilleth downe gumme lyke tosen.

Metor, âris, âri, to sette boundes, to measure lande, to dispose.
Castra metari, to pitche a campe.
Metata etiam passiue dicitur.

Metra, a famous harlotte, the daughter of Erisichthon.

Metrēta, a certayne measure, wherof bee twoo sortes: the one is called Attica, and conteyneth of wine a hundred poundes, of ople. 90. pounde, of hony a .150. poundes, and is of our measure. vi. gallons, one pottell, and one quarte: and so it receiueth. xii. Choas atticas. The other is called Georgica, but it is of equall measure with Attica.

✠ Metrēta (as Dioscorides saith) conteyneth ten congios: that is of our measure. x. galons. x. pintes, whiche is a leauen galons and a quarte. In all these comptes of measures you must vnderstande, I take sextarius, by whiche all other is tried, to be .24. ounces, that is a pinte and an halfe. if it be but .18. or .20. ounces then is it easely cast accordyng to that rate.

Métricus, a, um, pertaynyng to measure.

Metrodorus, a philosophiers name, a folower of Epicure. also the name of certayne other philosophiers.

Metrópolis, lis, fœ. g. the chiefe citee.

Metropolitánus, a, um, of that citee.

Metropolites, the bysshop of the chiefe citee.

Metrum, tri, n g. a measure, a verse.

Metuens, entis, om. g. that feareth.

Metuo, métui, metuere, to feare or dreede with tremblynge.
Metuere ab aliquo, to feare lest one wil harme me. Metuo mihi, I feare leste I shall haue harme. Metuere de aliquo, to feare leste he shulde haue harme.
Male metuo, I feare shrewdly.
Metuo crimen, I feare it wyll bee layed to my charge.
Metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, I feare my brother leste he be within.
Metuo tibi, I feare lest some harme will come to you. Haud metuo, I fere not, I passe not.
Metuo meo amori moram, I feare he wyll prolonge or deferre my mariage.
Ab Annibale metuens, fearyng Annyball, lest he would wooryke them some mischiefe.
A me insidias metuunt, They feare leste I wil betraie them.
Metuo reipublicæ malum ab eo, I feare he woll wooryke the common weale some harme.

Metuit de vita, he feareth that he shal dye, or that it wyll coste hym his lyfe.
Metuo quid agam, I can not tell what to doe.
Iam metuo, patres quot fuere, Nowe I know not how many fathers there were.
Metuo vt subsitet, I feare he wyll not be able to holde his owne.

Metus, us, m. g. feare, drede. sometyme religion. A moto metu, all feare layed apart.
Facere metum alicui, to make one afrayde, to put one in feare.
Incutere metum, idem.
Liberare aliquem metu, to put one out of fear.
Ponere aliquid in metu, to feare.
Sum in metu, I feare.
Inanem metuebat metum, he feared in vaine, he has woorse afeerd then hurte, he was afrayed of his owne shadowe.

Metutus, a, um, feared.

Metys, the refuse of wax.

Meu, an herbe, haupnge a stalke and leaues like to anyse.

Meum, a certayne herbe seldome in Englande, it is called Meu or Duch dill.

Meuania, a citee in the parte of Italy called Umbria, wherin Propertius the poete was borne.

Meuda, loohe Limonium.

Meueuia, a citee in wales, called saint Dauid.

Meuius, a foolysshe poete, ennemie to Virgile and Horace.

Meus, a, um, myne.
Mea quidem sententia, in myne opinion.
Meo nomine, for my cause, on my behalfe, for my sake.
Meum est, it is my dutee or my parte, or myne inuencion.
Meus sum, I am myne owne man, or subiecte to no man, or in no mans daunger.
Non est mentiri meum, It is not my nature or propertie to lye.
Si hoc esset meum, yf it were in me to doe this.
De meo nihil addo, I adde nothynge of myne owne inuencion.
Meus and tuus, bee sometyme vsed as substantyues.
Mea manu scriptæ litteræ, letters of myne owne hande writyng.

Mezentius, father of Lausus, a wicked persone, contemnyng the goddis.

M ANTE I.

MI, to me: it is also the vocatyue case of Meus.

Mica, cæ, f. g. a verye small portion of any thyng, as a crum of breadde, or of glasse, sande, or mettall beyng fyled.
Mica salis, a corne of salte.

Miaspho, of the magicienes is vsed for Cyclaminus.

Micans, shynyng, glisteryng.

Michale, a ſorcereſſe among the Centaures.
Mico, auí, are, to gyſter or ſhyne.
Micant gladij, the ſwoordes doo brandyſhe.
Micant venæ, the veynes doo beate.
Dignus, qui cum in tenebris mices, is applied to one, whiche is reputed to bee an honeſt man and a truſty, whiche wyll keepe touche and deceiue no man. It maie be in this wyſe tranſlated in a cõmon ſorme of ſpeakyng: He is one, with whom thou maieſt aſſuredly bargayne. alſo Micare digitis, a certayne plaie, that pet is vſed in Italie, it is to holde vp nowe one fynger, nowe tow, as men doo whan they treate or bargayne together by ſignes.
Auribus micat equus, the horſe moueth his eares.
Cor tremore micat, my hearte panteth for feare.
Crebris micat ignib⁹ æther, it lighteneth often.
Micat animus, the herte leapeth.
Miconis, a hynd of wild lettuce.
Miconium, an herbe called Popy.
Microcoſmus, mi, m. g. a lyttel worlde.
Micrologia, æ, fœ. ge. curioſitee about thynges of no valure.
Micrólogus, gi, m. ge. a littell communication.
Micropſichia, æ, fœ. g. feble courage, feyntneſſe of hert.
Micróplichi, they whiche haue feynt hertes.
Micturio, riui, rire, to piſſe, or to haue wylle to pyſſe.
Mictyris, poore folkes pottage.
Micypſa, a kyng of Numidia.
Midas, a wourme breedyng in beanes, alſo a certayne caſt at the dice.
Midas, a kyng of Phrygia, who excelled all other in rychelſe, who fowlyſhly preferred Pan before Apollo in ſyngyng.
Auriculas aſini Midas habet, ſpoken prouerbially of fooles, and of them that haue groſſe and corrupt iudgementes.
Midioa, dę, n. g. a certayne ſhyppe.
Miezi, a towne in Macedonia.
Migrátio, ônis, f. g. a remouyng in iourneie.
Migro, aui, are, to remoue from one place to dwell in an other.
Migrare in mucronem, to be pointed.
Migraſsit, for migrauerit.
Migrare de, or ex vita, to dye.
Mihi, ſometyme it ſignifieth to me. ſometyme againſt me.
Si quid peccat Demea, mihi peccat, Demea what ſo euer it is that he hath dooen amyſſe, it is againſt me, it is my harme, and none others. Sometyme it ſignifieth of me, or by me. Syrus eſt prehendendus, atque adhortandus mihi, Syrus muſte be gotten and counſayled by me: or I muſte exhorte or counſayle Syrus.
Hic mihi quãto nunc rectius ſapit, quàm ego met mihi? Howe muche wyſer is he nowe in this caſe for my behoue and profitte, than I am for myne owne.
Mihi, is often added Feſtiuitatis gratia.
Mihimet ipſi, to me my ſelfe.
Mihipte, Cato vſed for mihi ipſi.
Milax, the herbe called alſo Volucrum, and Gymenon.
Miltiades, a noble capitayne of the Athenienſes, who with 11000. Grekes vãquiſhed. 600000. Perſians in the fielde of Marathon. Afterwarde, by the people of Athenes, he was condemned and caſte into priſon, where he died, and nought not be ſuffered to be buried, vntyll his ſoonne had taken vpon hym the gyues, whiche his father dyd weare.
Miles, militis, com. gener. a man of warre, a ſouldiour.
Miles, is ſomtyme vſed in the feminine gẽder.
Milites, be ſometyme vſed for ſergeantes, beadyls, or ſomners, belongyng to magiſtrates and iudges.
Miletus, a citee in Ionia, an other in Creta, an other in the yle of Lesbos. Miletus is alſo the ſonne of Sol and Paſiphae, whiche builded that citee in Ionia.
Mileſius, a, um, of that citee.
Milétum, a cite in the countreie of Athens.
Miliaria, an herbe, whiche windyng about the graine, called millet, killeth it: it is good alſo againſt the goute in beaſtes.
Miliaria, a bird that eateth milium.
Miliaris, a ſerpent.
Miliaria, æ, f. g the litle bird called a linet.
Militâris, re, belongyng to warfare.
Militaris homo, a man of warre.
Militaris via, the high waie.
Militaris, the herbe, called alſo Coniza, loke there. alſo it is the ſame, whiche is called Lactoris, it is verie medicinable to greene woundes.
Militárius, a, um, idem quod militaris.
Militáriter, warrely, lyke a ſouldiour.
Militia, æ, f. gen. warre, warrefare, the exerciſe of warre.
Dare nomen militiæ, to offre hym ſelfe to be bilde to go to warre.
Militia vacare, to bee exempte from goyng to warre.
Militiæ, the genitiue caſe, aduerbially in the warre, or at warrefare.
Milito, aui, are, to goe on warrefare, or to bee in warres.
Milium, lį, neu. ge. a ſmall graine called millet or hirſe.
Milium indicum, wheat of Turket.
Miliárius, a, um, of or pertenyng to mille, or that is fedde with mille.
Mille adiectiuum, plur. tantum, indeclin. a thouſande.
Mille paſſus, a myle.
Mille, neu. gene. ſubſtantiuum, plur. millia, a thouſande.
Mille annorum, a thouſande yeres.

Milli, is redde in auncient writers in the ablatiue case singular.

Milléſimus, a, um, the thousande.

Milleſima pars, the thousande parte.

Millefólium, or Millefolia, an herbe called milfoyle, parrowe, or noseblede.

Millépeda, æ, fœm. g. a woorme haupng a great numbze of feete.

Milleſies, a thousande tymes.

Milliárius, a, um, of a thousande weyght.

Milliárius grex, a flocke of a thousande.

Milliárium, rij, n. ge. and Milliare, ris, n. gen. a myle. also a caudzon. also a pillar in Rome, wherin was grauen all the waies of Italy.

Millies, a thousande tymes, verie often tymes.

Millum, li, n. g. and Millus, li, m. g. a mastiues colar, made of leather with naples.

Milo, lonis, the name of one, whiche at the game of Olympus, with his bare hand slewe a bulle, and afterwarde carped hym a furlong, and the same day eate hym euery morselle. It was also a noble Romayne, for whom Tullie made an oracion, conteynyng incomparable eloquence.

Milo, is also an hille in India.

Miltiades, idem quod Miltiades.

Miluina tibia, a cornet or smalle shaulme.

Miluius, uŋ, or Miluus, ui, m. g. a hyte, and by translacion, a rauenyng pollyng man. There is also a fyshe and a sterre of the same name.

Miluinus, a, um, of a hyte, or lyke a hyte.

Miluinus pullus, a ponge hyte.

Miluinus pes, an herbe called Kitefote.

Milyas, a place in Asia.

Mima, æ, fœ. g. a tumblyng or dansyng wenche, that counterfaiteth the gestures and factions of other.

Mimalion, a yong man that loued Athalanta of Arcadie.

Mimallis, an plande.

Mimallones, or Mimallonides, dum, fœm. ge. women serupng Bacchus.

Mimas, a mountayne in the lesse Asia, of the whiche the foresaied women were named.

Mimeſis, ſis, f. g. a figure called imitacion, counterfaitpng other mens woordes and gesture.

Mimmernus, ni, m. ge. a writer of verses before the tyme of the. vii. wise men.

Mimula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Mima.

Mimus, mi, m. ge. a boorder, or a rayler, whiche in mockyng other men in gesture and countenaunce, deth fowlowe theim, feignyng to be the same persones, whom they doe reprooue.

Mimi, be verses counterfaityng muche wantonnesse without any reuerence, haupnge not withstandyng some wyse sentences myngled therwith.

Mimicus, a, um, of suche wanton facion.

Mimógraphus, phi, mas. gen. a wryter of suche wanton matters.

Mina, næ, fœm. g. after some is the value of our pounde sterlyng: but more truly it is the same

amonge the Greekes, that libra is amonge the Romayns. c. crownes frenche. xl. s. sterlyng. it also among the greekes sometyme signified a poyse, or weight. sometyme a coyn. The poyse was of thre sortes: one was called Mina attica, whiche weighed. xii. ounces, and an halfe, whiche was more than the Romane pounde by iii. drammes: for the Romane libra, contained but 96. dragmas, and the Athenes pounde contained an hundred. Mina medica weighed. xii. ounces: Mina Alexandrina weighed. xx. ounces. whan it signified coyne, there was of it also two sortes, one called Mina, or Mna attica Solonis, which conteyned a hundred dragmas: of our moneye nowe currant. xlvii. s. n.d. In other was Mina, or Mna vetus, which was lxxv, Dragmas, xxxv. s. xi. d. q. Budeus estemeth Minam Atticam, at. c. crownes frenche: of our money, after Tonstall. xl. s. or as I thinke. xxxiii. s. iiii. d. if we take Denarium to be a groate sterlyng, as Tonstall teacheth, and as it is most true. for in euerie Mina is. c. Denarij. Mina, is also a measure of grounde, conteynyng. 122. fote in lengthe, and as muche in breadth.

Mina Italica, as Diodorus saieth, was a poild weight, and. iiii. drammes.

Decem minæ, or mnæ, be of our money xxii. li xv. s. ii. d. or to accompte after Tonstallus, xx. l' sterlyng.

Centum minæ, or mnæ, be. 239. li. xi. s viii. d. or after the computacion of Budæi and Tonstall. 200 l' sterlyng.

Mina ouis, a sheepe pylde vnder the bealy.

Minácíæ, arum, fœ. gen. plur. vsed of Plautus for Minæ.

Minæ, arum, f. g. plu. threatnynges, menacynges, eyther in woordes or signes. also battlementes of walles, or lyttell pinnacles.

Minas iactare, to threten.

Clamore ac minis aliquem insequi, to crye out vpon one and threten hym.

Minax, ácis, om. g. full of threatnynges.

Mináciter, threatnyngly with shrpdyng and sharpe woordes, sacyngly.

Minarrio, ris, rire, to trouble lyke a doue or pigeon.

Minas, the name of a gygant.

Minátio, ónis, f. g. a threatnyng.

Minanter, threatnyngly.

Minæi, people of Arabia, nyghe to the red sea, where frankyncense chiefely groweth, and is of that place called Minæum.

Mincius, a ryuer of Italy, whiche compasseth the citee of Mantua, and renneth in to the great ryuer of Po, called Padus.

Minera, & Mineralia, are of some vsed for mines, out of the whiche mettall is dygged.

Minerua, uæ, f. ge. the goddesse of doctrine and wysedome, whiche was also named Pallas. Sometyme Minerua is vsed for nauire, wher-

of crafte.
Crassa Minerua, vel pingui Minerua, grosse ly, rudely.
Inuita Minerua, agaynst nature.
Sus Mineruam, prouerbially spoken, where an vdeote or fole teacheth a wyse & learned man.
Mineruæ sanguis, the herbe Chamæpitis.
Mineo, aui, are, to dye redde, to coloure with redde leade.
Mineruæ, a promontorye of Campayne, called commonly Capo Mineruæ.
Minerual, and Mineruale, lis, n. ge. a rewarde geuen sometyme by scholars vnto theyr maysters, in meate or drynke.
Mineo, a ryuer.
Mineus, a Theban, whose daughters were turned into battes or rerempice.
Mingo, minxi, gere, to make water, to pysse.
Minarius, a, um, of sinople or of redde leade.
Miniacus, a, um, made of red leade or sinople.
Miniária, æ, fœm. ge. the place where sinople is dyged.
Miniatus, or Miniáculus, a, um, lyke synople, or of the colour of sinople, or vermelon.
Miniati libri, lymned bookes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours.
Miniatula cera, redde wace.
☞ Miniatula cera notare, to note a thyng to bee amended or corrected.
Minilas, an hylle in Thessaly, called after Orchomenus.
Minime, least, also no, in no wyse.
Minime gentium, least in all mens opinions, no in any wyse.
Minime doctus, vnlearned.
Minime sapiens, vnwyse.
Minime mirum, little meruayle.
Minime feceris, dwe it not.
Minime, somtime muche lesse. also at the least.
Minime gratum spectaculum, no pleasaunt syght.
Minime omnium, no in any wyse.
Minime tribus diebus, at the least thre daies.
Minime multi, fewe.
Minimus, a, um, least, smallest.
Minimus natu, the yongest.
Minimus digitus, the lyttell fynger.
Minimo emit, he bought it almost for naught.
Minimi precij homo, a vile persone, of no estimacion.
Minima quidem ex parte, lyttell or nothyng at all.
Minimum, an aduerbe, at the least.
Minimum, a substantiue, a very small thyng, the least thyng in the worlde.
Minimòpere, verace lyttell.
Miniscitur, for reminiscitur.
Minister, stri, m. g. a seruaunt, a minister.
Minister, stra, strum, that serueth or ministreth.
Ministérium, sterij, neu. ge. seruice. sometyme generally, all woorke. sometyme ministeria, bee seruauntes.
Ministra, stræ, a woman seruaunt.
Ministrátor, ôris, m. gen. he that mynistreth or serueth.
Ministratrix, the femynine.
Ministratórius, a, um, pertaynyng to ministracion or seruice.
Ministro, aui, are, to serue, to geue a thynge in doonge seruice, to proffer to, to delyuer to, to mynister.
Ministrare poculum, to serue one of drynke, to wayte on his cuppe.
Ministrare victum, To fynde, to geue meate and drynke.
Minitabiliter, idem quod minaciter.
Minitabundus, a, um, threatnyng sore.
Minitans, antis, om. g. threatnyng.
Minito, aui, are, and minitor, aris, ari, to threten sore, to menace.
Minitari ferrum & flammam, to threatten to slea and to bourne.
Minitare malum, to threatten to dooe one a shrewde tourne or displeasure.
Mino, aui, are, to leade.
Minium, nij, neu. g. sinople, redde leade, or vermelon.
Minius, a ryuer in Spayne.
Minoa, a citee in Sicilie, an other in the yle called Imorgos by Sicilie.
Minon, the herbe mandragoras.
Minor, âris, ari, to threten, to menace. also to stande out further than other.
Minatur mortem illi, he threetneth to slea hym.
Minor, ôris, the comparatiue of Paruus, lesse, smaller, yonger.
Minor natu, the yonger.
Minoris dimidio, lesse by halfe.
Minor filius, the yonger sonne.
Quasi istic minor mea res agatur, quàm tua, as though this belonged not to me, as muche as to you: or as though this concerned not as muche my profite as yours.
Minos, Minôis, a kyng of Crete, that fyrst gaue theym lawes, whom paynyms for his excellent iustice, supposed to be chiefe iudge of hell.
Minoius, and Minous, a, um, of Minos.
Minois, noidis, patronymicum fœmininum, of Minois.
Minotaurus, ri, a monster in Creta, whom the poetes feigne to bee borne of Pasyphae, the wyfe of kynge Minos, beyng part lyke a man, parte lyke a bulle, which beeyng inclosed in the place called Labyrinthus, was fedde with mānes fleshe. He was slayne by Theseus, with the healpe of Iriadna daughter of Minos.
Mintha, an hylle, named of Mintha Plutos harlotte.
Minthos, dunge or oordure.
Minturnæ, a citee in Campania.
Minuo, minui, minuere, to mynyshe, to make lesse.

Minue-

Minuere æs alienum, To paye parte of ones debtes.
Vt aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, That some parte of my labour maye be cutte of, or that I maie haue somewhat the lesse peyne.
Minuere, absolutely, somtyme for Decrescere.
Ne minueris hæc quæ facis, continue and doe as ye dooe styll.
Minuere controuersiam, to appease or finish a controuersie or variance.
Minuere imperium matris, To dooe agaynst his mothers commaundement.
Minue iram, quiete your selfe, appease your selfe, be not so angry.
Maiestatem per vim minuere, To rebelle, to make a commocion.
Minutizo, aui, are, to synge small, or to feigne in syngyng.
Minus, lesse. somtyme for Non.
Minus intellexi, I dyd not vnderstande it.
Minus audacter, not so boldely or stoutely.
Minus credere, not to beleue.
Minus memini, I doo not remembre.
Minus venit, he cometh seldomer.
Minus minusque obtemperat, he obeyeth me lesse and lesse.
Minus duo millia hominum effugerunt, ther escaped not two thousande.
Amicorum hic habens minus, hauyng fewer friends here than you haue.
Quo fiant minus, That they maye not bee brought to passe.
Minus quinquennium est quod. &c. It is not fyue yeres, sens. &c.
Nunquàm nix minus quatuor pedes alta iacuit, The snowe was there neuer lesse, than foure fote depe.
Minusculus, a, um, littell, preatie.
Minuscula epistola, a littell epistoll.
Digitus minusculus, the littell fynger.
Minutal, tâlis, neu. g. a meate made with herbes and other thynges chopped together, a sullell.
Minutarius, a sellar of trifles or smalle haberdashe ware.
Minutatim, peece meale, in gobbettes. also by littell and littell, leysurely, with leysure.
Minutatim interrogare, to aske by diuers and sundry questions.
Minutè, the aduerbe, smally.
Minutim, in littell pieces or morselles.
Minutia, æ, fœ. g. the smallest thyng that may be seene. it is also the name of a virgin Vestall.
Minutio, onis, f. g. a mynishyng.
Minutulus, a, um, littell, preatie.
Minutum, idem quod Lepta.
Minutus, a, um, mynished, small, littell.
Minutus animus, a feble courage, a feint hert.
Fruges minutæ, corne, grayne, differynge from pulse.
Quæstiunculæ minutæ, littell questions.
Minutæ litteræ, smalle letters.

Minyæ, people of Thessalia.
Minyeius, a ryuer renning out of Thessaly.
Mion, the herbe, called also Hippomarathum.
Mira, wounders or meruayles.
Mirabilis, le, meruaylous, wounderfull, to bee woundered at.
Mirabilis suauitate, wounderfull pleasant and sweete.
Mirabilem in modum, meruaylously.
Mirabiliter, meruaylously, wonderfully, greatly, exceedyngly.
Mirabiliter multa, verie many thynges.
Mirabiliter lætor, I am wonderfully or exceedyngly gladde.
Mirabilitas, atis, f. ge. wonderyng, meruayling.
Mirabundus, a, um, that meruayleth or woundereth.
Miraculum, li, n. ge. a miracle, a thyng exceedyng nature or commune reasone, a monstruous thynge.
Mirandus, a, um, to bee woundred or meruayled at, meruaylous.
Mirandum in modum, wounderfully, exceedyngly.
Miratio, onis, f. g. meruaylyng, wonderyng.
Mirator, oris, m. ge. a wounderer, a meruailer, one that esteemeth a thyng muche.
Miratrix, tricis, the femmine.
Miratus, a, um, meruaylyng.
Miratus, us, m. g. a meruaylyng.
Mirè, wonderfully, meruaylously, exceedyngly.
Mirius, the comparatiue.
Mirificè, idem quod mirè.
Mirifico, aui, are, to make woonderfull.
Mirificus, a, um, wonderfully done, meruailous.
Miriones, men hauyng wyde mouthes.
Mirinus, a hyll of Thessaly.
Mirmeciæ, werres in the priuie partes.
Mirmillones, challengers at fyghtynge with swoordes.
Miro, aui, are, is somtyme founde in olde writers for miror.
Miror, aris, ari, to meruayle, to lyke a thyng, to wonder at, to be in loue with, to beholde with great delectation & pleasure, to esteme greatly.
Mirari se, to please hym selfe well, to be hyghe glorious.
Mirari aliquem, to haue one in great admiration, to esteme hym muche.
Mirus, a, um, meruaylous, wonderfull.
Mirum in modum, in a meruaylous facion.
Mirum, aduerbialiter, in answeryng, as one shoulde saie, a wonderfull thyng.
Ne cui sit vestrum mirum, meruayle none of you.
Mira sunt nisi. &c. It is great meruaile but that. &c.
Mirum nimis est, It is a thynge greatly to be meruayled at.
Non mirum facis, you doo no new or strange thyng, or nothyng to be meruayled at.

Miris

Miris modis, meruaplously.
Mis, the genitue cafe of Ego.
Misanthropos, he that hateth the companye of men.
Miscellaneus, a, um, that is myxte togyther with ony⁹der.
Miscellanea, thynges myxte togyther, o⁹ a woo⁹the conteinyng diuers thatters myxte to⁹gyther.
Miscellus, a, um, myxte o⁹ myngled of dyuers thynges.
Miscellæ vites, vines that may bee myngled with any other, o⁹ may be planted in any place indifferently.
Miscellæ vuæ, grapes that smake wyne is made of fo⁹ seruauntes.
Miscellum, a hynde of culuers.
Misceo, scui, scere, to myxte o⁹ myngle togyther, to temper togyther, to confounde togither, to trouble, and make greatte confusion of thyn⁹ges, to dooe a thynge oute of o⁹der o⁹ reasone. Sometyme it signifieth to serue one of dzinke.
Miscere tumultum, to set men in a ro⁹e, to make a commocion.
Miscere vinum aqua, and aquam vino, To temper o⁹ alaie wyne with water.
Iura istæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Bynge in, o⁹ meddle of thyne owne matters, in suche wyse, that thou b⁹ynge not me in a⁹monge theym: o⁹ that thou make not me parte taker of theym.
Omnia miscere, to trouble and confounde all thynges.
Miscere uenenum, to temper poyson fo⁹ men to dzynke.
Miscere certamina, to steppe in and fyght a⁹monge other.
Misellus, a, um, a diminutiue of Miser.
Misenum, a promontozie by Cumæ.
Misenus, the soonne of Æolus, Eneas trum⁹pettoure.
Miser, misera, erum, wzetched, miserable, pitu⁹ouse, in thraldome and trouble, heauye, som⁹tyme sicke, sometyme innocent.
Miserimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cog⁹nosceret, I was veraie pyle troubled, encum⁹bzed and vexed, o⁹ (as we saie) in a peche of troubles, with rennynge oute of the way, that no man myghte knowe me. O⁹ I was weee⁹y, tyred, and fayne with rennyng. &c.
Nemo est miserior me, no man is moze mys⁹erable, o⁹ in woyse cafe than I.
Miseram me, Ah wzetched woman that I am.
Me miserum, Alas, that euer I was bo⁹ne.
Miseris modis, pitiously, that it would pitee one to see it.
Miser animi, animo, ex animo, he that hath greate heauinesse and so⁹owe of herte.
Quem minus miserum credere est? whome shoulde a man beleeue to bee in better cafe o⁹ condition?

Perij miser, Alas I am vndoen wzetched man that I am.
Miserum, an interiection of so⁹owyng, as one wolde say, a pitifull thynge to remembze.
Miserabile, fo⁹ Miserabiliter.
Miserabilis, le, myserable, wzetched, lamenta⁹ble, to be pitied.
Miserabiliter, myserably, lamentablye, wzet⁹chedly.
Miserandus, a, um, to be pitied. idem quod mi⁹serabilis.
Miseranter, idem quod Miserabiliter.
Miserátio, ônis, f. g. pitee, merey, compassion.
Miserátor, ôris, m. g. he that dooeth an acte of charitee on hym, whom he pitieth.
Miserè, myserably, wzetchedly, pitiefully, vnfo⁹tunately, greatly, veraie muche, excedyngly, desperately.
Vt stultæ ac miserè omnes sumus religiosæ, Is all we women w foolysche, and perilous ful of superstition.
Miserè amat, he loueth excedyngly, he is veray depe in loue, o⁹ loueth desperately.
Misericors, ordis, om. g. mereyfull, piteefull, that hath pitee and compassion, that is so⁹ze fo⁹ an other mans pil, tender herted.
Miséreor, éris, éri, and sometyme Misereo, mi⁹seres, to haue pitee, to pitee, to be so⁹y fo⁹ o⁹nes distresse o⁹ mysery.
Mei miseret nemo, no man pitieth me.
Miseret, the impersonall, it pitieth.
Miseret me vicem tuam, I haue pytee of youz pile chaunce, o⁹ I am so⁹y fo⁹ youre misfo⁹⁹tune.
Miseret me, I haue pitee.
Miseretur, I am moued with pitee.
Misertum, vel miseritum est, men haue com⁹passion o⁹ pitee.
Misereſco, scere, to be moued with pitee
Miséria, æ, f. g. mysery, wzetchednesse, infelici⁹tee, distresse, misfo⁹tune, aduersitee.
Misericórdia, æ, f. g. pitee, mercy, compassion, that one hath on an others miserie.
Misericordior, the comparatyue of Miseri⁹cors.
Misericórditer, piteefully.
Miséritus, myserably.
Miseritûdo, inis, idem quod Miseria.
Miseror, âris, ari, to haue pytee and compassion fo⁹ ones mysery, to lamente ones mysefo⁹⁹tune.
Misocali, they whiche hate all hynde of learnynge o⁹ honest knowlage.
Misodûlon, li, n. g. the herbe called Ocimum.
Misopathos, the herbe called also Ocimastrum.
Misoponus, he that hateth labour.
Misogýnia, an hyll in Campania.
Missenus, an hyll in Campania.
Missiculo, aui, are, to sende often.
Missile, lis, a darte, stone, o⁹ other thynge that is thzowen.

Missilis

Miſsilis, le, that maie be throwen, caſte, or hurled.
Miſsiles res, thynges that be ſcattered or throwen among children.
Miſsilia, thynges, whiche the auncient emperoures were wonte to caſte amonge the people, as breadde, cakes, ſweete ointementes and ſuche lyke, whiche was dooen in the Theater, in the feaſt called Saturnalia.
Miſsio, ônis, f. g. a ſendynge awaye, a meſſage, alſo leaue to departe.
Miſsito, aui, are, to ſende often.
Miſsus, a, um, ſent awaye, caſte, hurled, ſhotte forthe, lette paſſe.
Miſſum facere, to ompt or paſſe ouer a thyng. alſo to geue leaue to departe.
Miſsam facere vxorem, to caſte of and forſake ones wyfe.
Miſſa iſtæc facito, leat theſe thynges paſſe.
Miſſa facio, I leat you dooe what you wyll.
Nos miſſos face, ſpeake no more to vs of the mattier, trouble vs no more with the mattier, leat vs alone.
Miſſum facere vadimonium, not to appeere at the date appoynted.
Miſſo conuiuio, after the table was take vp.
Miſſo officio, leauyng apart honeſtie, or that one is bonde to dooe by honeſtie and reaſon.
Miſſus us, m. g. a caſtyng, a hurlyng, a ſendyng, a courſe, whan one thynge cometh in a diſtance after an other, a turne, a courſe in ſeruice at the table.
Miſtûra, æ, f. g. a mixture, a temperature.
Miſtus, and Mixtus, a, um, mingled tempered.
Miſy, is that whiche the apothecaries dooe call Vitriole.
Mitella, æ, f. g. a littell miter.
Mitè, gentilly, myldely, patiently.
Miteſco, ſcere, to ware tame, to become gentyll or tractable, to ware caulme, or quiet. ſometyme to ware rype or mellowe.
Miteſcente hyeme, towarde the ende of wynter, whan the tyme wareth more warme and pleaſaunt.
Mare miteſcit, the ſea wareth caulme.
Miteſcit diſcordia, the diſcorde or variance is appeaſed or allayed.
Mithra, the Perſians do call the ſoonne, and alſo the chiefe prieſt of the ſoonne.
Mithriaca, ôrum, n. gen. plur. ceremonies of the ſunne.
Mithridâtes, a puiſſaunte kynge of Ponthus in Aſia.
Mithridâticum, i, n. g. a medicine lyke to Triacle, called Mithridate.
Mithridation, an herbe, haupnge two leaues compng out from the roote lyke Acanthus, and in the middes a ſtalke bearyng a redde flower.
Mitifico, aui, are, to pacifie or make quiete. ſometyme to concocte or digeſt.
Mitigâtio, ônis, f. g. an appeaſynge, an aſſwagynge, a makyng of a thyng more quiete, gentyll, or eaſy.
Mitigatórius, a, um, that hath ſtrength to myttigate or aſſwage.
Mitigo, aui, are, to mitigate, to ſwage, to appeaſe, to make ripe or mellowe.
Vaſci & mitigari, contrary.
Cibum mitigare to ſeethe meate.
Mitigare dolorem, to aſſwage ones ſorowe.
Iras mitigare, to appeaſe ones anger.
Febrem mitigare, to make a feuer more eaſy or leſſe pepnfull.
Mitis, te, meeke, ſymple, mylde, gentyll, ſoft, tractable, not ſteerynge, caulme, quiete, without ſurges or waues. alſo rype, mellowe.
Mitis & manſuetus, and Ferus & Immanis, contrary.
Mores mitiſsimi, verie gentylle and pleaſaunt behauiour, verie eaſy to away with.
Mitiorem in partem interpretari, to interpret a thyng gentilly.
Nihil poterat illo fieri mitius, There coulde no man in the woylde be more gentyll than he.
Mitia poma, rype and mellowe appuls.
Mite ſtagnum, a ſtandyng water, a quiet water, without waues or ſurges.
Mitra, æ, f. g. a myttre. It was alſo a tyre of men and womens heades amonge the Aegyptians. it may alſo be vſed for ſuche a coyfe as yonge maidens and damoſels vſe to weare.
Mitrax, a ſtone of the colour of a roſe, but againſt the ſoonne it is chaungeable.
Mitrin, an yle, ſixe daies ſaylynge out of England, wherein is great plentie of tynne.
Mitrula, a diminutiue of mitra.
Mitto, miſi, mittere, to ſende, to leaue or laye a parte, to lette paſſe, not to ſpeake of, to geue, to caſte, to hurle, to bryngе forthe, to putte forth, as a tree dooeth leaues or fruite.
Mittere ſanguinem, to leat bloudde.
Obuiam mittere, to ſende to meete.
Præcipitem mittere, to caſt hedlonge.
Salutem mittere, to ſalute by an other, to ſende greetyng or commendacions.
Subſidium, and ſubſidio mittere, to ſend aide or ſuccour.
Vocem mittere, to ſpeake, to crye.
Mittere vocem contra aliquem, to ſpeake againſt one.
Voces furiales mittere, to ſpeake ragyngly lyke a mad man without ryme or reaſon.
Mittere folia, to bryng forth leaues.
Mitte lachrymas, leaue weepynge, weepe no more.
Mitte male loqui, leaue your yll language.
Pro nobis mitte precari, intreate no more for vs.
Sed mitto de illo, But I wylle ſpeake no more of hym.
Mitte id quod ſcio, dic quod rogo, Let paſſe that I knowe, and tell me that I aſke the.

Mitto

Mitte me, let me goe, lette me alone, trouble me no more with the matter.
Mittit legatos se venturum, He sent woord by ambassadours that he would come.
Mittere in seruitutem, to put in bondage and subiection.
Mittere sub iugum, To make to go vnder the galowes in signe of reproche.
Facere & mittere ridiculum, to speake a merry thyng to be laughed at.
Mitte ambages, leaue these long circumstaunces, and telle the thyng in a fewe woordes.
Mitto iam osculari & amplexari, I will not speake nowe of kyssyng and embrasyng.
In possessionem mittere, When the magistrate for the frowarde contempte or none appearaunce of the partie sendethe the demaundaunte to take possession of his house & goodes: Or when that the demandaunt is prenced, sendeth his seruauntes to take possession and seisen.
Mittere ad nomen, to sende to the musters, to be billed for the warre.
Manus mittere, to seyse, to take possession.
Mittere signum, to signifie, to geue a token.
In ora populi mittere, to make one to be talked or communed of among the people.
Mittere in consilium, to leat the Iudges depate, to geue sentence after that the oratour hath finished his oration, or the lawyer his plea.
Mitte hanc noxam, forgeue me this fauté.
Mitte hunc ire, leat him goe.
Mitas frænum affectibus, Bydell thyne affections.
Mitylene, es, & Mitylenæ, arum, a citee in the yle of Lesbos.
Mina, is an Arabike woorde, & signifieth the iuyce of fruites, boyled vntyl it be as thicke as honye. It is nowe onely taken for a spruce made with the iuyce of quynces, wyne, and sugar or hony, as it was in olde tyme.
Mixtarius, a cuppe, wherein wyne is alayed with water.
Mixtus, a, um, lyke Mistus.

M ANTE N.

MNa, idem quod Mina.
Mnas, the name of a pyrate in the tyme of Pompeie.
Mnasea, a pocte.
Mnemonæ, in latine are called modiparatores.
Mnesium, a certaine herbe growyng in Egypte.
Mnemónica, órum, ne. gen. plur. preceptes for memorie.
Mnemósyne, es, f. g. the mother of the. ix. Muses, and is interpreted memorie.
Mnemósynon, ni, n. g. a monument, token, or pledge lefte with a mans friende for the memorial of any thyng.

Mnesarcus, a famous philosopher.
Mnesitheum, the herbe Buphthalmos. also Iunipera parua.
Mnesteræ, wooers.
Mnestheus, the name of a Troiane.

M ANTE O.

MOAB, a citee of Arabie. also the name of one of the sonnes of Loth, of whom the people are called Moabitæ.
Móbilis, le, mouable, soone moued, vnconstant, mutable, wauerynge.
Mobilia ingenia, wauerynge wittes.
Mobili animo esse, to haue an vnconstaunte and wauerynge mynde.
Mobilitas, átis, f. g. mouableneſſe, waggyng, inconstancie, lyghtneſſe.
Mobiliter, mouablye, with mouyng, vnconstauntly.
Mobilito, aui, are, to moue.
Mocontiacum, or Moguntia, the citee of Mentz in Almayne.
Moderabilis, le, measurable, moderate.
Moderámen, ráminis, n. gen. and Moderátio, ónis, f. g. moderation, temperance, modestie, gyydyng, gouernaunce.
Moderanter, moderately, temperatly.
Moderaté, moderately, meanly, with moderation and reason.
Moderaté ferre, to take patiently.
Moderátim, leysurelie, by littell and littell.
Moderátor, tóris, ma. g. a gouernoure, a ruler, a mayster.
Moderátrix, tricis, fœ. g. the feminine, a gouernesse, a Regent.
Moderátus, a, um, moderate, temperate.
Nihil habere moderati, to haue no modestie or honest temperance in thynges.
Módero, aui, are, to measure, to put a meane.
Móderor, áris, ári, to gouerne, to rule, to set a measure in thynges, to moderate.
Ex sua libidine nos moderantur, They rule, measure, and order vs, by their owne wylfull appetite.
Linguæ moderandum mihi est, I muste refrayne and rule my tunge, I must kepe silence.
Modeste, temperately, sobrely, aduisedly.
Modéstia, æ, f. g. modestie, temperance, softenesse, humilitee, humbleneſſe.
Modéstus, a, um, temperate, well aduised, modeste, that vseth a meane in all his doynges.
Modestus vultu, demure.
Modiális, le, that whiche conteyneth a bushell.
Modiátio, ónis, idem quod modius.
Modicè, meanely, measurably, reasonably, moderately, temperately, with a meane, not to muche nor to littell, nor to many nor to fewe. also brefely.
Modice ab humo extantia, a littell aboue the grounde.

Ea res modice me tangit, It greueth me but litle, or I passe but litle for it.
De re pauca ac modicè loquutus est, he spake of the matter in fewe woordes, and briefely.
Modicè hoc faciam, I will doo this measurably.
Modicè ferre, To take patiently and moderately.
Modicè spernere, To contemne measurably, and not to muche.
Modicellus, a diminutiue of Modicus.
Módicum, i, n. g. a litteli or small thyng.
Modicum, an aduerbe, a litteli.
Módicus, a, um, that exceedeth not, measurable, litteli, small, fewe.
Modicus cultu, meanely apparayled.
Modici fuimus ea in re, we were but brief in that matter.
Originis modicus, of a base or meane stocke.
Modico gradu ire, to go a softe pace.
Eques modicus, a meane gentyman, not exceedyng in richesse.
Facultatibus modicus, not very riche.
Modicus animus, a moderate mynde, content with fewe thynges.
Modicum iudicium, a meane iudgement.
Modificátio, ônis, fœm. g. measuryng or dyuyng ynge in measure.
Modificor, âris, ári, to take the measure of a thyng, to measure.
Modiolus, li, m. ge. a litteli bulshell. also a bucket, wherewith water is drawen out of a well, or a potte fastened to a wheele, whiche dyrngeth vp water, and powreth it out. Also a litteli dyrnkyng cuppe lyke a goblet, and an instrument that surgions vse.
Modiolus in rota, the naue of the whele.
Modiparatores, men ordeyned to see measure kepte.
Modius, ij, m. gen. and sometyme Modium, dij, neu. ge. a bulshell. It was proprely a measure of dry thynges, whiche contayned. xvi. Sextarios, of our measure, one galone, one pottelle, and one quarte, sauing foure ounces measure. If Modius Romanus doe conteine. 16. Sextarios, and euerie Sextarius be. 24. ounces, as Budeus proueth, then is modius of our measure. 16. pintes, and. 16. halfe pintes, whiche is iuste. iii. galons. I meane of wine measure, but if Sextarius be. 18. ounces, as physicions doe take it, then is Modius but. ii. galons and one quarte. if Sextarius be. 20. ounces, then is it accordyng to that rate. Plinie saith, Modius doth cõmonly weigh .16. pound, and then it differeth not muche from our pecke.
Vide postea in Sextario.
Modius agri, grounde conteynyng euery way an hundred feete.
Modo, nowe, nowe late, of late, whyle ere, a litteli whyle agoe, proprely it signifieth a tyme very litteli past: but sometyme it signifieth tyme present or instant. sometyme it signifieth so that.
Non refert modo id faciat, it maketh no matter so that he doo it.
Id modo dic, saie this onely.
Modóne id demum sensisti Pamphile? perceiuedst thou not it euyll nowe Pamphilus? or haste thou found that out nowe at the laste, and neuer before?
Modo ago, nowe I doo it.
Modo veni, I came but late.
Modo introi, I went in but euen nowe.
Modo faciam, I will dooe it by and by.
Modo ait, modo negat, sometyme he saieth yea, some while he saieth nay.
Modo non, id est propemodum.
Modo vt, for Dummodo, so that.
Modo, for Saltem, at the least wyse.
Modo, is sometyme vsed for Quidem, and tamen.
Modo, for Interdum, sometymes.
Modulámen, láminis, neut. gene. Idem quod Modulatio.
Modulate, aptely with measure.
Modulátio, ônis, fœ. ge. measure, modulacion, pleasaunt tune.
Modulátor, ôris, m. g. he that syngeth or tuneth a thyng in measure.
Modulátus, a, um, don or song by measure, tuned.
Modulátus, us, m. g. tunyng, singyng in measure.
Módulor, âris, ári, to make or dooe a thynge by nombre or measure. also to syng, to speke with pleasant tune and accent.
Modulari vocem, To measure and tune the voyce.
Módulus, li, m. gene. the measure of a thynge, a songe, modulacion, the tyme in syngyng. also a measure that carpenters vse.
Modus, i, m. g. maner, measure, meane, forme, facion, waye, quãtitee, ende, the syse of a thyng. also tyme or measure in musike.
Omnium par modus sit, That there bee lyke proporcion or measure of all these thynges.
Etsi nihil scripsit, nisi de modo agri, although he wrate nothyng but of the quantitee of the fielde.
Modus vini maior, To muche vse or drynkyng of wyne, or more vse of wyne than one was wont.
Modo nostro, after our facion, as we wylle our selues.
Modum habere, to kepe a rule or order in any thyng.
Modum statuere, to geue a rule.
Sumere iustum modum cibi, to make a full and perfect meale.
Scias posse habere iam ipsum suæ vitæ modum, Wete you wel, that he maie haue the rule and gouernaunce of his owne syfe.
Omni modo differre, so to varie that one is lyke an other in nothyng.

More

More modoque, after the maner and facion.
Omni modo laborare, to labour or endeuour with all meanes possible.
Modum constituere, idem quod Statuere modum.
Modum adhibere alicui rei, to doo a thynge after a certayne maner and meane.
Saltare ad tibicinis modos, to daunce after the mynstrelles playyng or tunes.
Modus agri, measure of lande.
Modum facere, habere, seruare, to keepe a measure or meane.
Hoc modo, after this facion in this wyse.
Ad hunc modum, idem.
Meo modo, as I wyll my selfe.
Bono modo fiat, Leat it bee dooen after an honest sorte.
Multis modis, id est vehementer, greatly, earnestly.
Extra modum, beyonde all measure.
In modum pilæ, after the facion of a balle.
Pacis modo, as it were in the tyme of peace.
In modum amici, lyke a freende.
Nisi tibi aliquem vitæ modum constitueris, If you take not some certayne maner or trade of lyuyng.
Nullus mentiendi modus est, They dooe nothyng but lye.
Lupis natura maiorem modum dedit, Nature hath made woulues bygger or greatter.
Non facere modum lugendi, neuer to ceasse or make an ende of weepynge and wailynge.
Nullo modo, without measure or ende.
Statuere modum inimicitiarum, to hate with measure.
Statuere modum imperii diuturnitati, To prefyxe a tyme howe longe the Authoritee of an office or gouernaunce shal continue, and whan it shall ende.
Mœchisso, aui, are, to commit auoutrie, to play the lecheour.
Mœchor, âris, âri, to committe auoutrie.
Mœchus, chi, m. g. an auoutrer, a lecheour.
Mœmagas, a towne of Fraunce called Nemours.
Mœnia, nium, n. ge. plur. walles of a towne or castell.
Cingere mœnibus, to walle aboute.
Circúndatus mœnibus, walled aboute.
Mœniana, idem quod Meniana.
Mœnis, a ryuer in Germanie that renneth into Rhene.
Mœnitus, a, um, walled about.
Mœrens, entis, sadde, lamentyng, mournyng.
Vultus mœrens, a sadde and heauye countenaunce.
Mœreo, mœstus sum, & olim mœrui, êre, to be sorowfull and sadde, to be heauy in hert, to lament, to mourne.
Mœreo casum huiusmodi, I am sorowfully that it should so come to passe.
Filij mortem mœrere, to lament the deathe of his soonne, to be sorowfull for the deathe of his soonne.
Mœri, rorum, idem quod Muri.
Mœris, a sorcerer.
Mœro, aui, are, to make one sadde and heauy, an olde woorde.
Mœror, ôris, m. g. sorow and heuinesse of hert, sadnesse.
Iacet in mœrore meus frater, my brother is in great sorowe and heauinesse of herte, or he is all a morte.
Mœsia, a prouince in Athens, nygh to Pontus.
Mœste, sorowfully, sadly, heauyly.
Mœstuer, heauyly, sorowfully.
Mœstitia, æ, f. g. idem quod Mœror.
Flectere os in mœstitiam, to make semblance of sorow or sadnesse.
Inferre mœstitiam, to make heuy and sadde.
Incessit mœstitia animos, They felle into a great sadnesse or dumpe.
Tanta in mœstitia fui, I was so heauy, sadde, or sorowfull.
Mœstitûdo, tûdinis, f. g. idem quod Mœstitia.
Mœsto, aui, are, & Mœstifico, aui, are, to make sorowfull.
Mœstus, a, um, sory or sorowfull, sadde, heauy full of lamentyng and mournyng.
Mœstæ aræ, sacrifices to the infernall goddes.
Timor mœstus, feare, makynge men heauy and sorowfull.
Moga, a countrey in Asia, called nowe Cæsaria.
Moguntia, a noble citee in Germany, called Mense.
Mola, æ, f. g. a mylle. It is also a great piece of fleshe without shape, growen in a woman, whiche causeth them sometyme to thynke that they be with chylde. It is also a cake made of meale and salte.
Molæ trusatiles, or versatiles, hande mylles.
Molæ asinariæ, mylles tourned with asses.
Molæ operam dare, to geat his lyuynge by tournyng the mylle.
Molâris, ris, m. g. the cheeke toothe, also a piece of a broken mylstone.
Molâris, re, & Molárius, a, um, pertaynynge to a mylle, or wherof a mylle is made.
Molarius equus, an horse whiche dryueth about a malte mylle.
Molendinarius, a, um, idem quod Molaris, re,
Molendinárius, ij, a myller.
Moles, lis, f. g. a thyng that is verye great and weyghtie, greatnesse, a great ryse, heape, or dam made in a riuer, or in the sea to stoppe the water. sometyme the mouynge of any great thyng. sometyme it is taken for difficultee.
Tarda mole se ferre homines crassi & magni dicuntur, to go a softe pace.
Molibus ferarum mirabilis, meruaylous for the huge great wylde beastes that be therin.
Tantæ molis erat, so harde or great a thynge it was.

it was.

Iniuriæ molē sustinere, to abyde and susteyn the great iniurie or wronge, that one doth to hym.

Molestē, greuously, peynfully.

Molestè ferre, to take greuously, to be ylle content, to be displeased.

Molestia, æ, f. g. grefe, peyne, trouble, disquietyng.

Sine molestia, without any trowble or busynesse.

Molestiam addere, to put to more peyne and grefe.

Molestiam exhibere, aspergere alicui, and Molestia afficere aliquem, to trouble, to disquiete, to put to peyne.

Ne nauseæ molestiam suscipias æger, Leste you beyng sycke, shuld trouble your stomache, and cause your selfe to vomite.

Molesto, aui, are, to greue, to offend, to doo displeasure to one, to trouble, to put to peyne.

Molestus, a, um, that whiche greueth, offendeth, or discontenteth, greuous, peynefull, troublous, that vexeth or disquieteth, sometyme for Difficilis, harde, difficulte.

Molesta tunica, a garment, whiche was mixte with some matter, that gathereth fyre, put on some persons, whiche should suffer deathe.

Vbi molestum non erit, whan it shall bee no disease to you.

Multum molestus ei fuero, I wyll vexe euery peyne in his herte.

Vbi molestus mihi est, whan he began to bee somewhat busy with me, or whan he disquieted or vexed me, or would not suffer me to bee in reste.

Nisi fortè molesti interuenimus, If our comyng doo not trouble or disease you.

Molettina, næ, fœ. gener. a morter or querne, wherein any thynge maye bee grounde with hande. It was in olde tyme vsed for a bakehouse. It may bee nowe taken for a mylle.

Molilagi, they whiche haue an yll pronounciation.

Molile, lis, neu. gen. an instrumente that was sette on the shoulder of a man, horse, or asse, to drawe the mylle.

Molimen, liminis, n. g. the force or endeuoure in dooyng a thynge.

Molimentum, i, n. g. idem.

Molior, iris, iri, to moue, to remoue, to force and streigne hym selfe to dooe a thyng, to deuyse or inuente, to goe aboute to dooe a thyng, to make or worke, to bee taried or let.

Moliri classem, to prepare a naule.

Moliri iter, to goe a iourney.

Moliri habenas, to rule.

Moliri insidias, to laie snares, to laye in a wayte.

Moliri arcem, to buylde a fortresse.

Moliri bellum, to make warre.

Dum moliuntur, dum conuntur, annus est, Whyles they sette forwarde, and whyle they attyre, pyghe, and trymme theym selues, it is a whole yeere.

Minoribus aratris moliuntur, they woorke or labour with smaller plowes.

Bipennem moliri in vites, to cut the vines.

Moliri fugam, to seeke a meane to flee.

Fulmina moliri, to lyghten, to make or cause lyghtnyng, actiuely.

Locum moliri, to prepare the place.

Opera moliri, to labour, to woorke.

Viam moliri, to seeke out the waye with great peyne.

Moliri corruptelam iudicij, to go about or endeuour to corrupte the iudges.

Moliri terram, to labour the earthe.

Moliri in aliquem locum, to endeuour to go or come to a place.

Moliri iacula, to hurle dartes.

Moliri moram, to tary.

Molitio, ônis, fœ. g. endeuour or goeyng about a thynge.

Agrorum molitio, the labouryng of the earth.

Molitor, ôris, m. g. a myllar.

Molitor, oris, mas. gen. he that endeuoureth or goeth about a thyng, he that enforceth or strengneth hym selfe to doe a thyng. also a worker, a maker, an authour.

Molitrix, icis, the feminine.

Molitrix tricis, the feminine of Molitor, a woman myller.

Molitura, æ, f. g. grynding.

Mollesco, scere, to ware softe, to bee pacified from wrathe, to be throughly softe.

Molestra, æ, f. g. a thepes fell.

Mollicina, æ, f. g. a fine clothe or sylke.

Mollicellus, a, um, or Molliculus, tender, delycate, wanton, womanlyke, somewhat softe.

Molliceps, a bird, no bigger then a thrushe, but that he hath a head verye big for the proporcion of his bodie. some thinke he is called a thynke, a lyon murder.

Mollifico, to make softe or tender.

Mollimentum, ti, n. g. a swageyng or easyng.

Mollio, lui, ire, to make soft or tender, to pacifie or appease, to make wanton, nyce or delicate.

Animos mollire, to make the myndes of men gentill and quiete. also to effeminate, to make tender and delicate.

Mollire impetum, To represse the vehemency or rage of a thyng or persone.

Mare mollire, To make the sea calme or quiete.

Mollire hominem, To pacifie, to appease, to tourne ones mynde, and induce hym to doo that he is desyred.

Mollipes, lipedis, that hath a softe foote.

Mollis, le, softe, tender, temprate, sometyme pleasaunt, easy to be pleased, ryght.

Molle ingenium, a wyt which lyghtely taketh

Mol

Mollis homo, a man effeminate or womanly, not hardy or constant of wytte, inuolued in wanton pleasures and sensuall appetite.
Animus mollis, in the good parte, a softe and gentill mynde easy to be pleased.
Castaneæ molles, eyppe chestens.
Collis mollis, an hyll nothyng stiepe, easy to go vp and downe on.
Hyems mollis, a mylde and gentyll wynter, nothyng rough or sharpe.
Mollissimus odor, a verye pleasaunt sauour, nothyng stronge or ranke.
Versus molles, verses of loue, wanton and amorous verses.
Vinum molle, a pleasaunt wyne that is not eyger and sharpe in drynkyng.
Molles sententiæ, fauorable sentences without seueritee.
Molles amplexus, amorouse embracynges.
Mollis lex, a gentyll lawe nothyng rigorous.
Mollis cultus, delicate and nyce apparayle.
Mollis oratio, gentyll and pleasant woordes.
Mollities, ei, & Mollitia, æ, f. g. softnesse, tenderneesse, delicateneesse, womanlyneesse.
Mollities maris, the caulmeneesse and quietnesse of the sea.
Enciunda hæc mollicies animi, This tenderneesse or nyceneesse of hearte muste bee putte awaye.
Molliter, gentyly, with good wyll, easyly, delycately, patiently, softely, womannely, nycely.
Molliter se curare, to lyue delycately, to cherysshe ones selfe nycely.
Molliter sustine nunc me, Softe man, be not to sharpe or rigorous with me.
Ferre molliter, to take patiently.
Mollitudo, dinis, f. g. softneesse and gentylneesse. idem quod Mollities.
Mollitus, a, um, made softe, tender, or delicate.
Mollusca, æ, fœm. ge. a nutte with a softe shale, a eylberde.
Molluscum, i, n. gen. the wenne or bunche of the tree called Acer.
Molorchus, a shepeherde in the woodde Nemea, whiche receyued Hercules whan he cam thyther to kyll the lyon.
Molossia, a parte of Epire.
Molossus, a, um, of Molossia.
Molus, a mans name in Homere.
Molo, lui, molere, to grynde.
Ni purges & molas non comedes, Noe labour no profite: gape tyll thou be fedde, and thou shalt famish for hunger.
Moloch, was an ydoll of the Immonites, signifying in hebrue a gouernour or counsailour. It was also called Molchom, somtime Milchom.
Moloche, the great malowe or holyhoche: some call it beyonde sea rose.
Molochinus, ni, m. g. a colour lyke to the floures of malowes, somewhat purple.
Molochinarius, rii, masc. gene. he that dyeth the said colour.
Molorthus, i, m. gen. a plummule, suche as masons and carpenters doo occupie in squaryng of stone and tymber.
Molossa gens, people in the part of Greece, called Epirus, they were also called Molossi.
Molossus, a mastiue dogge. It is also a foote in meter.
Molothros, a kynde of white vines.
Molucrum, cri, n. ge. a square piece of tymber, whereon the paynyms dyd sacrifyce. It is also the trendyll of a myll. Also the cwellyng of a womans bealy, whiche doeth happe as well to maydens as to wyues.
Moluris, a locuste, whiche destroieth corne, the Germaines call it a Tournwibell.
Moly, molyos, n. ge. an herbe of all other most prayised of Homere, whiche thinketh it to haue that name of the goddesse it is saide to be inuented of Mercurie, & to haue great vertu against witchecrafte: loke for the description in Dioscoride. li. 3. cap. 52. and in the commentaries of Barbarus, and Vergilius on the same place.
Molybdena, æ, fœ. g. a veyne of leade or syluer. It is also one of the kyndes of the herbe called Persicaria.
Molybditis, tis, f. g. the spume or fome of leade.
Momar, a foole, in the Sicilian tonge.
Momen, inis, n. g. idem quod momentum.
Momentaneus, a, um, that which dureth but for a whyle, or shortely altereth.
Momentarius, a, um, that whiche is doone in a litteli space.
Momentosus, a, um, that is of some weyghte or value.
Momentum, i, neu. gen. the least part of tyme, whiche can not be assigned, a moment. It is also a portion more or lesse of any thyng or matter. also the estimacion or value of a thyng. also a weyght or poyse.
Nullius est momenti, It is of no weyght or value. also it is of no strength or vertue.
Pari momento sors, it is one chaunce of lyke value or effecte.
Momento, aduerbially, in a moment, quickly, incontinent.
Momento temporis, or horæ, quyckely, at one tyme or houre.
Ne minimi momenti esse ad. &c. to bee of none effecte, vertue, or force, to helpe nothyng to a thyng.
Paulo momento, easyly, with the least thyng in the worlde.
Afferre momentum, to helpe or profyte to a thynge.
Permagni momenti est, It is of great value, force, or strength, or it helpeth muche.
Perleui momento fortunæ, with the leaste chaunge of fortune that can be.
Nullum habet momentum, It healpeth or serueth nothyng.

Momus, mi, m. g. a god of reprehencion And of him all curious reprehenders bee called Momi.
Momo satisfacere, to contente hym, whom almoste no man can please.
Momo iudice decertare, to contende afore a rigorous and extreme iudge, or hym that will fynde a faute quickely.

Mona, called of the grekes Mõna, is an ple nygh to Britanny, puissaunt of people in the tyme of Cornelius Tacitus, where they that fled from the Romayns were succoured, I suppose it to bee the Ile nowe called Man, and not Anglesey, for as muche as that is ioygned to Britayne. There is also an other Ile of that name in the ryuer of Rhene, nigh to Frysclande, and not onely nyghe to Britayne.

Monarda, and also Monarina, the ple of Man, by the east parte of Irelande.

Monachris, a mountayne in Arcadia.

Mónachus, i, m. ge. a solitarie persone. all be it that it is vsed for a monke.

Monæsis, a kyng of Parthia.

Monarcha, æ, m. ge. a prince that ruleth alone without peere or companion.

Monárchia, æ, fœm. gen. the rule of one, a monarchy.

Monas, mónadis, f. g. the numbre of one, vnitee.

Monastérium, ri, n. g. a place solitarie.

Monaulos, a pype, a recorder.

Monédula, æ, fœm. ge. a bryde called a choughe or cadesse.

Moneo, üi, ẽre, to warne, to put in remẽbrance, to put in mynde, to aduertise, to counsayle, to bydde one to dyner or supper.

Monére, and Admonere, is to tell a man his faute, with a certayne correction or chidyng.
Nisi ipsa res moneat, Excepte the thyng selfe byd byd me or geue me occasion.
Habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam probe, I knowe what to tell hym in his eare for that well ynough: Or I haue to put hym in mynde for that thyng well ynough.

Monéta, æ, f. g. monete, also the name of Juno.
Proferre aliquid ex nostra moneta, to inuent somwhat of our owne wit, to bryng out somwhat of our owne deuise and inuention.

Monetális, le, pertaynyng to monete.

Monetárius, ri, mas. gene. a maker of moneye, a coyner.

Monile, lis, n. ge. a colar or bee that women vse to weare about their neckes, an ouche. It is also a poitrell of an horse.

Monimentum, i, n. g. a signe, a token, a tombe. lyke more in Monumentum.

Monitio, ónis, f. g. a warnyng, a chydyng, a rebukyng, an aduertisyng.

Mónitor, óris, m. ge. he that warneth a man or putteth hym in remembrance, a prompter, an aduertiser, a monysher. He that prompteth players in an enterlude or comedie.

Monitórius, a, um, that whiche dooeth warne or exhorte.

Mónitum, i, neu. ge. a monicion, a warnyng, an aduertisement, a checke, a rebuke, a precepte, a lesson, a counsayle.

Mónitus, us, m. g. idem quod monitio.

Mónitus, a, um, monished, warned, aduertised.

Monna, lyke Mona.

Monobeli, they which haue a long thynge lyke to spittes. also they that bee verye nyghe in stature, & aboue other. Lampridius in vita Alex.

Monoceros, ôtis, m. g. an vnycorne.

Monochordium, dij, neu. g. an instrument hauyng many strynges of one soune, sauyng that with small pieces of clothe, the sownes bee distincte, as Claycordes bee, and for that reason, some thinke it may be vsed for the claricordes.

Monochromateus, a, um, belongyng to poyntratures of one colour.

Monochromatos, a poyntrasture of one colour.

Monóculus, li, m. g. a man hauyng but one eie.

Monódia, æ, f. gen. a lamentable or mournyng song, suche as is songe in funerals.

Monoclonos, the herbe Artemisia.

Monogenion, the pionie.

Monodos, the sonne of Pyrrha, who in stede of teeth had but one bone, lyke as hynge Pyrrhus had.

Monœcchus, an hauen of Liguria.

Monógamus, mi, ma. ge. he that neuer had but one wyfe.

Monogrammi, men leane and pale coloured.

Monogrammus, a pincture onely drawen with a lyne.

Monológium, gij, n. g. a lõg tale of one matter.

Monomachia, æ, f. ge. a battayle, wherin onely two men doo fyght.

Monómachus, chi, m. g. he that fyghteth alone without helpe of any other man.

Monomeri, people in the east part of the worlde, whiche haue but one legge, wherewith they go by leapes more swyftly than any beast.

Monophágia, æ, f. g. a meale of one only meate or dysshe.

Monophthalmus, idem quod monocidus.

Monopódium, ij, neu. gen. a table sette on one foote or trestyll.

Monopolium, lij, neut. gener. where one man engrosseth thynges, to haue all in his owne hande, that no man maie gayne but he onely. It may be also one countrete or market, that taketh awaye the gaynes from other countretes or marketes.

Monops, a beast in Mœonia, of the bignesse of a bull, whiche fleing from the hunters, casteth out a certaine fierie excremẽt, which if the hunters touch, it distroyeth theim.

Monoprôton, a woorde haupng but one case.

Monoscéli, men in Indie, whiche haue but one legge, so great, that therwith they couer them selfe from the sunne.

Mo-

Monoſtylon, li, n. g. where as is but one pyllar.
Monóuropos, pi, maſ. gene. ſolitarie, of one faſhion alwaies.
Monoxylon, li, n. gen. a bote made of one piece of timber.
Mons, ontis, m. gen. a mountayne or hyll. alſo an heape of thynges, or any other thynge in the fourme of an hylle.
Præruptus aquæ mons, a gret waue of water.
Mons frumenti, a great rike or heape of corn.
Montes aureos policeri, prouerbially ſpoken of them that make large promiſes.
Mons ferratus, a countrete in Italy.
Monſtrábilis, le, that maie be ſhewed.
Monſtrátio, ônis, f. g. a ſhewyng or declaryng
Monſtrátor, óris, m. g. one that ſheweth, declareth, telleth, or teacheth.
Monſtrátus, us, maſc. gene. a demonſtration or declaring.
Monſtrificé, monſtrouſely, ſtraungely.
Monſtrificus, and monſtrifer, a, um, monſtrous, that hath ſome figure contrary to nature.
Monſtro, aui, are, to ſhewe, to declare, to telle, to teache, to proue.
Monſtroſé, monſtrouſely, ſtraungely, contrary to nature.
Monſtróſus, a, um, monſtrous.
Monſtrum, tri, n. ge. a monſter, that whiche exceedeth or lacketh in naturall fourme or order. alſo any thyng that is dooen agaynſt the comune courſe of nature, in what kynde of thing ſoeuer it be, a token or ſhewyng, any thynge that in ſignifiyng an other thyng, doeth ſhewe it. ſometyme for monſtratio.
Monſtrum hominis, non dicturus? thou myſchapen knaue, wylt thou not ſpeake & tell me?
Monſtra deum refero, I make relatiõ of thoſe thinges to you, that ỹ goddis haue ſhewed me.
Monſtra narrare, to ſhewe verie ſtrange thynges contrary to nature.
Montánus, the name of a poete.
Montapium, n. g. idem quod horioſélinum.
Montánus, a, um, of a mountayne.
Montana nunc ſunt omnia, It is hyllie or full of hylles nowe in euery place.
Monticola, æ, com. gene. he that inhabiteth or dwelleth vpon hylles.
Monticulus, li, m. g. a littell hyll.
Montifringilla, a birde named a bramling.
Montigena, borne on an hille.
Montiuagus, a, um, wandryng by hylles.
Montóſus, a, um, full of hylles, hylye.
Monumentum, i, n. ge. a remembrance of ſome notable acte, as ſepulchres, ymages, pylleres, great ſtones, inſcripcions, bookes, & other lyke: wherby any thynge excellent concernyng great wyttes, cunnyng, enterpriſe in armes, puiſſaunce, or richeſſe is remembred, a memoriall.
Monumenta, writynges, hiſtories, tokens, cognyſances, armes, and ſuche lyke.
Monycha, æ, the name of ſaincte Auguſtines mother.
Mónychus, a gygant, one of the Centaures.
Monyma, the wyfe of kyng Mithrydate, whiche after that hir huſbande was vanquyſhed, kylled hir ſelfe.
Monymus, a mans name.
Mopſopia, the countrete of Athens.
Mopſus, the name of a poete. it is alſo a sheepes herdes name.
Mora, æ, fœ. g. tarieng, leyſure, delaie, prolongyng, ſlackneſſe, ſlowneſſe. alſo a ſtaye that ſurgions vſe in ſplyntyng of ſore legges.
Moram creare, to prolong the tyme, to delay.
Afferre moram, and Moram facere, idem.
Per hunc nulla eſt mora, he letteth it not.
Nec mora vlla eſt quin eam vxorem ducam, There is no lette but that I maie wedde hir.
Faxo haud quicquam ſit moræ, I wyll ſee that there ſhall be no delaye or tarieng.
Inijcere moram & religionem iudicandi iudicibus, to make the iudges aferde or ſcrupulous, and to deferre iudgement.
Quid ergo erat moræ, & tergiuerſationis? Than what was the lette, and that he went not farther in the mattier?
Dimoue vocis moras, tell brefely.
Nullam moram dare, To geue no delaye or leyſure.
Vt non habeat aliquid moræ, That it haue no lette.
Nullam moram interponere, to make no delaie. Hoc mihi mora eſt, This letteth me or cauſeth me to tarie.
Ne in mora cum opus ſit ſies, Let vs not tarie on you, whan nede ſhall be.
Neque iſtic neque alibi vlla erit in me mora, Neither in this mattier, nor in any thyng elſe you ſhall haue any lette or tarieng in me, or you ſhall not tarie on me, or I am ready to doo as you wyll haue me.
Sine mora, without delaie or tarieng, quickly, incontinent.
Nulla eſt in nobis mora, we be ready, there is no lette in vs.
Ne in mora meis nuptiis egomet ſiem, That I my ſelfe prolonge not or hynder not myne owne mariage.
Moram afferre ſupplicij, To cauſe ones puniſchement to be deferred.
Moras quærere, to make delaies.
Morâlis, le, pertenyng to maners, morall.
Moramentum, ti, n. g. tarieng, abode, lette.
Morâtor, óris, m. g. a tarier, a letter, a hinderer.
Moratórius, a, um, belongyng to tarieng or delaie makynge.
Moratoria cautio, a determinaciõ of a iudge or magiſtrate, to paye at a date appointed, which one hath in reſpite.
Morâtus, a, um, that hath maners good or yll, that is well or yll mannered.
Ita nunc adoleſcentes morati ſunt, Of ſuche

naughty conditions bee younge men nowe a dayes.
Morata oratio, an oration that representeth the maniers and facions of hym that speaketh.
Moratus bene, well manered.
Bene moratæ ciuitates, cities in good facion and order, and well gouerned.
Morâtus, a, um, of Moror, that hath taried or abyden.
Morbidus, a, um, syche or shabbed.
Morbificus, a, um, that whiche causeth disease or sykenesse.
Morbôsus, a, um, full of sickenesse, sickely.
Morbus, bi, m. g. sykenesse, a disease, a soze.
Morbo affici, to be syche.
In morbo esse, idem.
In morbum delabi, to fall sicke.
Morbo laborare, to be syche.
Ex morbo conualescere, assurgere, euadere, to be recouered from sykenesse.
Morbus arcuatus, the iaundise.
Morbus animæ, a vice inueterate and harde to be cured, as ambition, auarice. &c.
Morbus animi, trouble or veraction of spirite.
Morbus regius, the yelow iaundise.
Absumi morbo, to be soze vroken and woxne with sickenesse.
Afflictari morbo, to be greuously syche.
Confirmata valetudo a morbo, healthfully recouered after sykenesse.
Contrahere morbum, to geat a disease.
Crudescit morbus, The sickenesse cometh a newe or waxeth fresshe agayne.
Depellere morbum, to put awaie a disease.
Facere morbum, to breed or cause a disease or sykenesse.
Iactari morbo, to be longe sicke.
Inuasit morbus, the sykenesse tohe hym.
Leuari morbo, to be eased of his sickenesse.
Tentari morbo, to be attached with sickenesse or disease.
Mordácitas, âtis, f. ge. a vytyng.
Mordax, âcis, om. g. he that dooeth byte, be it with the teeth or with language.
Mordax folium, a leafe that biteth the tonge with the sharpenesse of his taste.
Mordeo, momordi, êre, to byte, to detracte or rebuke vehemently, to greue.
Mordere frænum, to gnawe on the vyydell, whiche is spoken, where it signifieth one to repugne against seruitude and bondage.
Mordere clanculum, to speake yll of one behynde his backe.
Iniquo dente mordere, to speake yll of one for malice without a cause.
Dente inuido mordeor, I am enuiously sclaundered.
Si hoc te mordet, yf this thynge greue you or byte you by the stomache.
Mordicibus, for Morcibus, with vytynges.
Mórdico, aui, are, to hurte with vytyng.
Mórdicus, an aduerbe, vytyng harde and fast, as a man holdeth a thynge fast with his teeth.
Mordicus tenere, to holde faste, to persist obstinately in an opinion or sentence.
Abripere nasum mordicus, To byte of ones nose.
Morêtum, ti, n. gen. a kynde of cakes made of mylke, wyne, cheese, and herbes.
Moria, æ, f.g. in greke, is in Englysh foolishnes or folye.
Moribundus, a, um, dying.
Morigerátio, ônis, f. g. obeying.
Morigeror, âris, ari, and sometyme Morigero, aui, are, to obey, to doo as a man biddeth, to conforme his maners to an other mans wyll.
Morigerus, and Morigerâtus, a, um, obedient.
Morini, people in Fraunce dwellynge about Turwane.
Mório, ônis, m. g. a foole.
Morion, ŋis, n. g. a certayne precious stone. also the male mandrake.
Morior, moriris, vel móreris, moriri, vel mori, to dye.
Moriar, a maner of an othe, signifiynge, I wouldne I shoulde dye, or I praie god I dye.
Fama beneficiorum moritur, Benefites bee forgotten or out of memorie.
Certum est moriri, quam. &c. I had lieuer dye, than. &c.
Moror, âris, ari, to tary, to abyde, to dwell continue or reste in a place, to leat or cause to tary, to estreme or passe on a thyng, sometyme Morari, passiuely, is to be madde.
Non moror, I wil not let, there is no let in me.
Dextram moratur manum, he stopped or helde his right hande.
Egoniet conuiuas moror, I my selfe cause my gestes to tary.
Quid moraris abeuntem? wherefore doost ye holde and kepe hym bache still? why doo ye cause hym to tary that wolde be gone?
Moros, ri, m. g. a foole.
Morosè, waywardely, frowardely.
Morósitas, âtis, fœm. gen. waywardnesse, frowardnesse.
Morósus, a, um, waywarde, frowarde, ouerthwarte, dyuers in conditions, whom no man can please, more curious than needeth.
Arbor morosa natu, a tree that doth scarcely proue or growe in a place, or that is dangerous to grow.
Morôtis, & Morosis, a madnesse or frensie, where a man loseth his memorie.
Morpheus, dissyllabum, the soonne or seruant of the god Somnus.
Morphna, idem quod Plangа.
Mors, órtis, fœ. g. deathe. Mortes, is sometyme read in the plurall numbre.
Absumi morte, to dye.
Accersere mortem, and cõciscere sibi mortẽ, To procure his owne deathe, to kyll hym selfe.

Afficere morte, and Afficere mortem, to put to deathe.
Morti dare aliquem, to put to death, to kyll.
Eripere aliquem morti, to saue ones lyfe.
Minari mortem, to threatten death, to threatten to kyll one.
Multari morte, to bee put to deathe.
Mortem obire, and occumbere morti, mortem, and morte, to dye.
Morti aliquem obijcere, to put one in daunger of his lyfe.
Morticátim, bytyng one an other.
Morsiúncula, æ, f. g. a litteil byte or snatche, a taunte or checke.
Morsus, us, m. g. a byte with the teeth, a taunte in speakyng, also greefe, payne, sorowe, sclander. also the fastnyng or buckling of harneys.
Vnci morsus, whan the anhor fastneth or taketh holde in the grounde.
Morsus, a, um, bitten.
Mortális, le, mortall, deadly, ꝑ is subiect to death.
Mortales leges, lawes that will not contynue but be for a tyme.
Mortalior, the comparatyue.
Mortális, lis, the substantyue, a man.
Mortalitas, átis, f. g. mortalitee: sometyme it is taken for mortall men.
Mortárium, ij, n. g. a morter, wherein thynges are brased or grounden. It is also the place where lyme and sande be mengled togyther, to make morter.
Morticini, coynes whiche bee on mens feete.
Morticinus, a, um, dead, or of that whiche is dead, corrupt, carrayne.
Morticina caro, murrayne flesshe, whiche dyeth by it selfe, carrayne.
Mórtifer, a, um, whiche causeth any thynge to dye, deadly.
Mortiferum bellum, deadly warre.
Mormális, le, pertenyng to dead men.
Mórtuus, a, um, dead, without courage or spirite.
Mortuum mare, a great mere in Syria, wherein no heauy thynges may synke.
Mortuo verba facere, to speake to a dead mã, prouerbially signifiyng to speake in vaine.
Moruetrum, a citee in Spayne, where Sagunum in olde tyme dyd stande.
Morula, læ, f. g. a little tariyng.
Morum, ri, n. g. a mulberry or blacke berie.
Morus, i, fœ. g. a mulberry tree, and a bremble that beareth blacberies.
Morus Aegyptia, called also Sicomorus.
Morus vaticana, the bramble or blache berie tree.
Mos, moris, m. g. a manier, a condition, custome, a facion, a guise.
Morem gerere, to obeie.
Moris antiqui homo, an honeste man of the olde facion.
Adumbrare morẽ alicuius, to folowe an other mans maniers.

Mos est, the facion is.
Non est moris, it is not the facion.
Omnium more, as all men be wont.
Ferarum more, lyke beastes.
Meo more, as I am wont, as my facion, maner and custome is to doo, as I will my selfe.
Nouo more aliquid facere, to doo a thynge as it was neuer doen before.
In morem fluminis, as it were a ryuer, lyke a ryuer.
Conformare mores, to facion his maniers.
More magis hæc scribo, quàm quo te monẽdum putem, I wryte this rather after myne accustomed facion & manier, than that I thynke it nedefull to admonyshe you.
In patriis est moribus, Our auncestours were wont.
Decedere de suo more, not to doo as he was wont, to leaue his olde wont.
Morem gerere animo, to doo his pleasure.
Moribus, accordyng to the maner and custom.
Mos bonus, a good facion.
Incessit mos, lyke Incessit.
Pacis morem imponere populis, to geue lawes of peace to the people.
Manet mos antiquus, the olde facion tarieth styll.
Perducere aliquid in morem, To bryng a thyng in custome or vse.
Morem antiquum referre, to bryng agayne the olde facion or maner.
Morem tenere, seruare, retinere, to kepe a facion, maner or custome.
Ad cœli mores, solij ingenia, according to the qualitee of the ayre & nature of the grounde.
Mos nunquàm illi fuit, it was neuer his facion he was neuer wont.
More hominum euenit, It hath happened after the commune course of the worlde.
Mosa fluuius, a ryuer whiche is called the Maze, and renneth betweene the duchie of Brabant, and the lande of Luke.
Mosca, a ryuer in Moscouia.
Moscatulæ, peares, which dw sauour like muske.
Moschata, Moschomyra, Moschelea, certayne confections or ointmentes in Aetius.
Moschea, æ, fœ. ge. a temple, wherin the people, whiche worshipped idolles, haue recourse to praie in, namely the temple of the Turkes and other Mahumetanes.
Moschenion, a certayne rose, that hath a stalke like a mallow.
Moscouia, a great countreie in the north part of the world, beyonde Polonia, which contepneth in length. 400. myles and aboue. The people therof bee called Moscouitæ, in englyshe Moscouites. They haue a great duke, who nameth hym self emperour of Russie. They bee christened, and doo obserue the rites of the Grekes. Their language is the tongue of Slauonie, whiche is also vsed in Boheme and Poole.

Moſcua, is the chiefe citee of that countrey, throughe the whiche the ſayde ryuer of Moſca doeth renne.

Moſchocaryon, called alſo nux vnguentaria, or myriſtica, a nutmigge.

Moſchum, chi, n. g. muſke.

Móſculus, a caulfe, alſo an herbe.

Moſcus, a region in Aſia, nyghe to the ryuer of Phaſis, deuyded into three partes. In the one doe dwell people called Colchi, in the ſeconde Hiberes, in the thyrde Armenij.

Moſes, ſeke Moyſes.

Moſillus, a diminutiue of Mos.

Moſinæcæ, or rather Moſinæſi, people in the northe parte of Aſia.

Mortabilis, le, alwaie mouyng.

Motacilla, læ, f. g. a byrde called a wagge tayle.

Motiuus, a, um, mouyng, not abydyng.

Moto, aui, are, to moue often.

Motor, ôris, m. g. he that moueth.

Motus, a, um, moued.

Motus, us, m. g. mouyng. ſometyme a commotion. ſometyme a motion or cauſe.

Vano motu iactans brachia, ſwyngyng his armes fondely.

Feroci motu quatiens caput, ſhakyng his head fiercely.

Motus animi, id eſt perturbatio.

Afferre motum reipublicæ, To trouble the commune weale.

Audiſti conſilij mei motus, ye haue herd the cauſes of my counſayle and purpoſe.

Moueo, moui, ere, to moue, to ſtirre, to remoue, to put awaie, to departe from a place, to entice, to allure, to prouoke. alſo to change or alter.

Mouere calculos in vtráque parte, To make difficultie in the one part or the other, to moue doubtes on bothe partes.

Mouere animum, to ſtirre or allure the mynd.

Mouere caſtra, to remoue the campe.

Mouere tragœdias, to make a great ſturre or buſyneſſe.

Mouere camerinam, To ſtyre thynges whiche ſhall bee to his owne diſpleaſure that begynneth it.

Mouere hæredes, to put the heyres out of poſſeſſion.

Mouere nuptias, to trouble the weddyng.

Mouere ſtomachum, to cauſe one to bee verie angrye, alſo to prouoke to vomite.

Ego iſtæc moueo, I care muche therfore, or do paſſe muche therupon, ſpoken in mockage.

Mouere aliquem à ſententia, To make one chaunge his opinion.

Mouere ſenatu, vel de ſenatu, to put one out of the ſenate, or to deprriue hym of that authoritee.

Mouere aluum, or ventrem, to make one ſolubie or diſpoſed to the ſtoole. Likewiſe Mouere vrinam, to make to pyſſe.

Mouere te ocyus, Beſtyre the apace or quickly.

Poſtquàm Canuſio mouerat, After he remoued from Canuſium.

Ego me de Cumano moui, I remoued or departed from Cumanum.

Moue abs te moram, id eſt feſtina.

Mouere bellum, or arma, to reyſe vp men to warre.

Dolore mouere, to ake, to put to peyne.

Fletum mouere, to make to wepe.

Indignationem mouere, to make one greatly diſpleaſed or verie angry.

Loco mouentur oſſa, bones bee put out of ioynte. Mouere ſe ad motum fortunæ, To chaunge as fortune chaungeth.

Mouere mentionem de re aliqua, to ſpeake or make mencion of a thyng.

Riſum mouere, to make to laughe.

Sudorem mouere, to make to ſweate.

Nuſquàm te veſtigio moueris, moue not a foote out of the place thou ſtandeſt in.

Mouere cerebrum, to trouble the witte.

Si vllam literam moueris, If ye put awaye onely one letter.

Mouere expectationem, to make deſyrous.

Mouere aliquem poſſeſsione, to put one out of poſſeſſion.

Mouere ſuſpitionem alicui, to make one ſuſpecte.

Motiúncula, æ, f. g. a litteli motion or ſtirryng.

Mox, anone, ſoonethwith, by and by, ſhortly after, after a whyle. ſometyme for Deinde, as Proxime laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicum. Quam mox, howe ſoone.

Moyſes, or Moſes, ſignifieth drawen vp or taken vp from the water. It was the name of a noble prophete, ſoonne of Amram, of the tribe of Leui, who brought the Iſraelites from the bondage of Pharao kynge of Aegypte, with moche wonderfull myracles, and gouerned them with exceedyng wyſedome & patience. He dyed after the incarnation of Chriſte. 1462 yere, beyng of the age of. 120. yeres, his eyen beyng neuer dymmed, nor his teethe loufe.

M ANTE Y.

MVceo, múcui, mucêre, to be filthy or beſmued, palled, or deade, as wyne whiche hath loſt his verdure.

Mucéſco, ſcere, idem quod Muceo.

Múcidus, a, um, filthy, vinewed, palled. Panis mucidus, vineued breed.

Mucor, ôris, m. g. filthe, vinewe, ſuche as is on breade or meate longe kept, hoyneſſe.

Mucro, ônis, m. ge. the poynete of a ſwoorde or knyfe. ſometyme it is taken for a ſwoorde. alſo the ſharpe toppe of herbe leaues, or any other thynge.

Retundere mucronem, To make the poynete blunte. In mucronem deſinere, to haue a ſharpe poynt or toppe.

Mucro

Mucro defenſionis, the chiefe poynte of ones defence, that toucheth the matter nereſt.

Mucronatus, a, um, poynted.

Mucronata folia, leaues that haue ſharpe toppes.

Mucrónor, áris, to be ſharpe poincted.

Mucus, i, m. ge. the ſpithe that cometh out of the noſe, ſnuyll.

Mucóſus, a, um, ſnattye, or ſnyuelled, fulle of ſnuyll

Mugil, ilis, vel Mugilis, lis, m. g. a ſea fyſche, of all ſhaled fyſches moſte ſwyft, of colour white, they bee of the Grekes called Ceſtrei & Ploræ. They commonly be named Cephali. Of theim bee ſundry kyndes, as it ſhall appere in their places. It is an vnſaciable fyſche, & hath a great bealy, and therfore except he bee empty, he abydeth ſtyll in a place, and beyng akrayde, he hydeth his head, weenyng that all his bodye is alſo hydde. They are ſo deſyrous eche of the kyndes of the other, that whan fyſchers haue taken the males, and tyed theym by a lyne, and leat theim down into the ſea: all the females, whan they perceyue the males, doo gather together, and comyng to theym are taken in the nettes. Likewyſe doth the male kynde, and they folowe the female kynde: about Narbon in France, where it is taken, they call it a Muge.

Muginor, aris, ari, to murmure, to triſle and go ſlackely about a thyng.

Mugio, giui, ire, to bellowe lyke a cowe or bull. ſometyme it ſignifieth the noyſe of thunder or great wyndes.

Solum mugit, the grounde groneth.

Mugitus, us, m. ge. bellowyng of kyne or other noyſe lyke.

Mugitus nemorum, the roryng and noyſe that woodes make with the blaſteryng and blowyng of the wynde.

Mugonia, a gate at Rome, wherby cattell dyd enter into the citee.

Mula, æ, f. ge. a mule gotten of an horſe ſtalion, and a female aſſe, as Columella writeth. In Syria (as Ariſtotle writeth) mules do both geat and byng fourth foles. There hath ben of them founden at Athens, which were 80 yeres olde, as that authour writeth. It is alſo the name of an herbe lyke to Scolopendrium, ſo tranſlated by Theodorus Gaza, where the Greke worde is Hemionos, whiche Dioſc. calleth Aſplenon, ſee there.

Mularis, re, pertaynynge to a mule.

Mulcedo, inis, f. g. a gentill or ſweete handlyng or intreatyng.

Mulceo, ſi, ére, to pacifie, to appeale, to mittigate, to ſwage, to make ſweete, to annoynt, to poliſhe, to pleaſe, to delite.

Mulcere fluctus, to make quiete the waues of the ſea.

Mulciber, ciberis, one of the names of Vulcan, called god of fyre. It is ſometyme taken for the fyre.

Mulcta, tæ, fœ. g. a penalty, a condemnation, a fine ceſſed. lyke Multa.

Mulctam dicere, To gene an iniunction, to ſet a peyne, to amerce, or condemne to paye a forfayte.

Mulctam irrogare, idem: lyke Multa.

Mulctam committere, to forfayte, to renne in the peyne, to incurre the peyne.

Mulctam remittere, to pardon, to releaſe or remitte the penalice.

Mulcto, aui, are, to punyſhe be the pourſe, to amerce. lyke Multo.

Mulctra, æ, f. ge. the mylkyng, the payle where into it is mylked. ſometyme the mylke ſelfe.

Mulctrále, lis, and Mylctrum, i, neu. g. a mylkyng payle.

Mulctus, us, m. g. mylkyng.

Mulgeo, ſi, or mulxi, gere, to mylke or ſtroke.

Mulgére hircos, ſpoken prouerbially of a thyng verye abſurd and contrary to reaſon.

Mulgo, aui, are, to publyſhe.

Mulicbria, brium, n gen. plu. naturall euacuations, which women haue, called theyr floures. It is alſo vſed for lecherye, vnclenlyneſſe.

Muliebris, liebre, pertaynyng to women, womanlyke, fearefull, timorous, vnconſtant, waueryng.

Muliebre folliculum, dicebant vuluam.

Muliebris animus, a fearefull, vnconſtant or waueryng mynde.

Muliebris ſententia, an vnconſtant opinion, that is quyckely chaunged.

Muliebris fides, ſlypper credence.

Muliebritas, tátis, f. ge. delicatenelle, tendernes.

Muliebriter, womanly, delycately, tenderly, effeminately.

Mulier, mulieris, fœ. ge. a woman, properly ſhe that is no virgin, and by tranſlation, a weake and effeminate perſone.

Mulier, is ſometyme vſed for a wyfe.

Mulier, pro ea vel illa dicitur.

Mul ércula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Mulier.

Mulierárius, a, um, that foloweth or doteth on women. alſo that whiche is dooen or prepared by women.

Mulierária manus, womans helpe, or rather a company of womanly or effeminate perſons.

Muliero, aui, are, to effeminate or make lyke a woman.

Mulieróſitas, átis, fœm. gen. the vice of louyng many women.

Mulieróſus, a, um, of or belongyng to women.

Mulieróſus, ſi, m. g. a great louer of women.

Mulio, ónis, m. ge. a dryuer of mules, a muletour. It is alſo a certayne kynde of gnattes.

Mulionius, a, um, that belongeth to a muletor.

Mulius, ii, m. ge. idem quod Mulio, after Calepine. But Acron in that place of Horace reſteth Mitinus.

Mullens, ei, m. ge. a kynde of flowes of purple

colour, whiche the kynges of Alba ware, and afterwarde the noble men of Rome.

Mullulus, i, a diminutiue of Mullus.

Mullus, i, m. gen. a fysshe of a meane quantitee, haupnge two barbes or wartes on the nether lyppe, the colour towardes greene, with some pealowe lynes, whiche some haue thought to be called a mullette. In greke it is called Trigle. Among the auncient Romayns it was in suche estimacion, that in the tyme of Claudius the emperour, Iunius Celer, one that had been Consull, paied for one of the saide fysshes. viii. thousande Sestertios, whiche after the rate of this present tyme, is of our mony. lii. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. or after Constalles accompte. 40. pound sterlinge, with us the woorde is vsed for a barbyll, and sowt semeth by the descripcion to be.

Mulseus, a, um, sweete as hony.

Mulseus sapor, a sweete and pleasaunt taste.

Mulsum, i, n. g. wyne and hony sodden together, swete wyne, bastard or muscadell.

Mulsus, a, um, any thyng myxt with hony. also sweete, delectable.

Mulsa loqui, to speake fayre and pleasaunt woordes, to flatter one.

Mulsa mea, my sweetyng.

Multa, æ, f. g. a penaltee, a fine, a mercement or forfaite. loobe Mulcta.

Multam petere, to sewe one to haue hym paye the penaltee or forfaite.

Irrogare multam, to condemne one to paie the penaltee, forfaiture, or amercement.

Multatitius, a, um, pertaynyng to a forfaite or peyne assessed.

Multatus, a, um, condemned to pay the forfaite.

Multatio, ônis, f. g. a condemnyng to pay a certayn penaltee, a punysshyng by the purse.

Multangulus, a, um, that hath many corners.

Multesima pars, a parte representyng an infinite quantitee.

Multibarbus, a, um, he that hath muche heare on his bearde.

Multibibus, a, um, he that drynketh muche.

Multicauatus, a, um, full of holes.

Multicaulis, le, haupng many stalkes.

Multicanus, a, um, that is very holowe.

Multicolor, ôris, com. g. of dyuers colours.

Multifacio, fèci, facere, to make muche of, to esteme muche.

Multifariam, an aduerbe, many wayes, in many factions.

Multifarie, idem.

Multifarius, a, um, dyuers in maners and condicions.

Multifer, ra, rum, bearyng abundantly, or bearyng many thynges.

Multifidus, a, um, haupng many slittes, clifftes or crenisses, diuided in many partes, full of scotches.

Multiforàrilis, le, with many holes.

Multiforis, re, and Multiforus, a, um, that hath dyuers holes.

Multiformis, me, of many factions or figures.

Multiformiter, in diuers factions, diuersely.

Multigèneris, re, of dyuers kyndes.

Multigenus, a, um, idem.

Multiugis, ge, and Multiugus, a, um, diuers, manyfolde, of many sortes.

Multiuuges literæ, letters intreatyng of diuers matters.

Multiloquus, a, um, full of speeche, that hath many woordes.

Multimodus, a, um, of diuers sortes, factions, or maners.

Multinùmus, a, um, haupng muche money, or that wherwith one getteth muche wonne.

Multipartitus, a, um, beyng diuided into many partes.

Multipes, multipedis, and Multipeda, æ, f. g. haupng many feete.

Multiplex, licis, om. g. manyfold, diuers sortes.

Multiplex animus, a variable or chaungeable mynde.

Multiplicabilis, le, that may bee multiplied or augmented.

Multiplicatio, ônis, fœ. ge. multiplyng or augmentyng.

Multiplicàtus, a, um, multiplied, augmented.

Multipliciter, diuersely or manyfoldly.

Multiplico, aui, are, to multiplie or to make muche more, to augment.

Aes alienum multiplicare, to renne more and more in debte.

Multiplicare gloriam, to encrease or augment ones glory.

Multipotens, entis, om. g. of great power, that can doo muche.

Multiscius, a, um, knowyng muche.

Multisonôrus, a, um, that maketh a great noise or sowne.

Multisonus, a, um, haupng a great sound, or many soundes.

Multùla, ôrum, neu. g. plu. garmentes made of fine threedes or sylke, whiche propyrly women did vse.

Multiuagus, a, um, wandryng muche abrode.

Multitùdo, inis, fœm. gen. a multitude or great numbre.

Multiuidus, he that seeth muche.

Multiuolus, a, um, that willeth or desyreth many and dyuers thynges.

Multo, & Mulcto, aui, are, to punysshe, to punysshe by the purse, to condemne, to put fro, to intreate yll, to disorder, to vexe, to put to peyne.

Exilio aliquem multare, to condemne to banysshement.

Morte multare, to punysshe by deathe, to put to death.

Multare verberibus, to beate.

Multari virgis, to be whipped.

Multari patria, to exile, to bannysshe.

Multare bonis omnibus, to putte one beside all

all that euer he hath, to condemne hym to lese all his goodes.

Male multabo ipsum, I will punysshe hym sharpely.

Multata consilia à fortuna, whan fortune turneth ones purposes to his great displeasure.

Multare matrimonio, to deuorce or dissolue matrimonie.

Multo, ioyned to aduerbes & prepositions doeth augment the vertue or vehemencie of theym.

Multo aliter, and Multo secus, far otherwyse.

Multo ante, longe before.

Multo ante ponere, to preferre a great deale.

Multo præstat, it is muche better.

Multo minoris vendidit, He solde it for muche the lesse.

Is quæstus nunc est multo vberrimus, by so doyng (as the worlde goeth nowe) a man maie gett a meruaylous good liuyng, or now a daies, that is the veraie chiefe and principall waie to gett monete enough.

Multópere, for Magnópere.

Multum, an aduerbe, signifieth muche, sometyme a longe season.

Non ita multum, not so greatly not so longe tyme.

Multum fleuit, he dyd wepe bitterly, a great whyle.

Multum tacuit, he helde his peace a great whyle.

Salue multum, God speede hertily, god geue you an hundred good morowes.

Sulpitio vtebare multum, you were veraie familiar with Sulpitius.

Multus, a, um, muche, many.

Multus in opere, oftentymes in busynesse, or veraie muche occupied.

Multus sermo ad multum diem, muche communication a great parte of the daie.

Multa nocte, late in the nyght.

Multo mane, in the morenyng betyme.

Multus in admiratione, greatly esteemed or sette by.

Multus in eo fuit, he spake muche of that matter, Or he was verie busy in that thyng.

Multa, for Multum, muche.

Multis modis, diuers waies, also greately, truelye.

Nomen tuum multum est, in his locis, ye be muche spoken of in these quarters.

De multa nocte profectus est, he departed forth late in the nyght.

Multis paruibus maiorem esse, to bee muche greatter.

Multi sudoris est, it is a veraie paynefull matter, One muste take great payne and trauaile in it.

Multissimus, is sometyme vsed for the superlatiue.

Multus, sometyme for Multiplex.

Minus multi, fewer persons.

Muluca, a ryuer of Mauritania.

Mulus, i, m. g. a mule, also a certayne spyce.

Muli mariani, clothes, wheron fardelles were trussed and borne by men.

Muli mariani a prouerbe referred vnto them, whiche bee obedient vnto euery comandement, bee it neuer so greuous. It may also be applied vnto them, which be inuolued in perpetual and intollerable labours and busynesse.

Muli mutuum scabunt, Mules doo gnaw one an other, A prouerbe, applyed to persones yll and defamed, whan one of them commendeth the other.

Munda, a citee of Spayne.

Mundánus, a, um, worldely, or of the worlde.

Múnditer, cleanly.

Mundities, ei, & Munditia, æ, f. g. cleanlynesse.

Mundifico, aui, are, to clense.

Mundo, aui, are, to wype, to make cleane.

Múndulus, a, um, to curyous in trymmynge it selfe.

Mundus, i, ma. ge. the worlde, a womans whole attyre or ornamentes.

Mundus, a, um, cleane, neate.

Munerális, le, pertaynyng to gyftes.

Munerárius, rii, m. g. he that at his owne charge maketh pastyme vnto the people, with men taught of purpose, to fyghte hande to hande vnto the vttérance.

Múnero, aui, are, to reward.

Múneror, áris, ári, idem.

Mungo, xi, gere, to make cleane, properly the nose.

Múnia, órum, n. g. plu. offices due to bee dooen of any state or condition of men by the lawe.

Munia regis subire, To take on him the charge and office of a kyng.

Belli pacisque munia, offices or charges, that men beare other in warre or peace.

Múniceps, nicipis, com. ge. a citisen or burgesse enioieyng the libertees of the towne. Amonge the Romains properly they that were receyued and made free of the citee.

Municipális, le, priuately or peculiarly belonging to one citee.

Municipale ius, the priuate law of euery particular citee.

Municipalia magisteria, ciuile offices in euery citee or towne.

Municipátim, towne by towne.

Municipium, ii, n. gen. euery citee or towne, hauyng the same libertees that the citee of Rome had. A citee or towne incorporate, hauyng their proper officers and lawes.

Munifex, nifícis, om. gene. that hath or dooeth take the charge or office, committed to hym to do, that is in office.

Munifice, largely, bountifully, liberally.

Munificéntia, æ, f. g. liberalitee in geuyng of rewardes, largenesse, bountee.

Munificus, a, um, liberall, bountefull, free of gift.

Muni-

Munificentior, more liberall. Munificentiſſimus, moſt liberall In the olde tyme Munifici, were taken for them, whiche conſented to that, whiche their frendes dyd or ſpake.

Munimen, inis, & munimentum, i, n. g. a fortification of a towne or caſtell.

Munio, iui, ire, to fortifie, to prepare, to repayre.

Munire á frigore, to arme hym, or make defence agaynſt the colde.

Munire viam, to make the waie of ſuche ſorte that no man may paſſe. ſometyme to make a waie, that one maie paſſe eaſily, alſo to make a cauſſey.

Aditum munire, to make a way to a thyng or perſone.

Hortum munire, to encloſe his gardeyn.

Munis, he that beareth the charges, whiche the people ſhoulde dooe.

Munitio, ônis, fœ. g. a fortreſſe or ſtronge holde for the warres.

Munito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Munio.

Munitor, ôris, m. g. he that dooeth fortifie.

Munitus, a, um, made ſtronge to defende, fortified, fenced.

Munus, méneris, n. g. a gyft, a preſent, a charge, a dutie, or office, a gratuitee or benefite, a frendely pleaſure ſhewed to a man.

Munera, common plaies or gaye ſyghtes for the people to beholde, to reioyce them, prepared by officers of cities, as in Rome ſundry plaies, ſwoorde plaiers called Gladiatores, huntyng of wylde beaſtes. Alſo nowe in the cities of London, the watches and ſyghtes on Mydſommer nyght.

Munus vitæ, Cicero.

Omni munere vitæ, in all affayres, wherwith a man in his lyfe dooeth meddle.

Corrumpere aliquem muneribus, to corrupt with bybbes.

Tuum munus eſt, it is your parte or office.

Ad omne officij munus inſtruere, to inſtruct and teache what one ſhulde dooe in euery thyng, or what ones office or dutie is to dooe in all thynges.

Munus promiſsi conficere, To dooe that one hath promyſed.

Deferre munus, to apoint an office or charge to one.

Munus fungi, defungi, perfungi, explere, exequi, adminiſtrare, efficere, to dooe the office or dutie that one is charged with.

Munuſculum, i, n. ge. a lyttell gifte or preſent, a ſmall charge or office.

Munychia, órum, the ſolemnitees of Pallas.

Munychia, an hyll to warde Cherroneſus.

Munychyates, a citee in Arabia Petrea, where Mahumetes ſepulchre is, called nowe Medina Talnabi.

Muræna, æ, f. g. a lampraie.

Murænula, æ, fœ. gene. a ſmalle chayne, whiche women dooe weare.

Murális, le, pertaynyng to a walle or bulwarke.

Muralis corona, a garlande geuen unto hym, which firſt ſcaled the walles and entred, in the ſiege of a towne or citee.

Ictus muralis, a ſtroke that one hath from one that ſtandeth on the walles.

Muralis herba, an herbe called Perietoſe or Pelitoſe, idem quod Helxine.

Machinæ murales, ingins to ouerthrowe and beate downe walles.

Murátus, a, um, walled.

Murcea, æ, the goddeſſe of ſlouthe.

Múrcidus, a, um, without aduiſement, ſlouthfull, foolyſhe.

Murcidum, li, n. ge. the ſeede of that, whiche is called Lentiſcus.

Murcus, ci, m. ge. a ſlouthfull or ſluggyſhe perſone, which dooeth cutte of his thombe, becauſe he wyll not go to warre.

Murex, múricis, ma. gen. a ſhell fyſhe, of whom commeth the lycour, whiche maketh purple colour. ſometyme it ſignifieth the ſame colour. alſo an herbe, whiche groweth in a pytte, where no ſunne ſhyneth. Murex, is alſo the ſharpneſs of a ſtone or roche.

Murgentina vina, a certayne kynde of wines.

Murgino, aui, are, to tarye, to bee ſlouthfull.

Murgis, a boſome of the ſea in Spayn.

Murgitana regio, a countreie in the ſouth parties of Spayne.

Murgiſo, ônis, maſ. gen. an idell or ſlouthfull perſone.

Muria, æ, fœ. ge. a maner of ſauce, whiche they made in old tyme of the lycour of certayn fyſhes, and eſpecially of Tunye. Alſo water, wherin ſalte is ſodden, bryne.

Stilla muriæ, a droppe of bryne.

Muriáticus, a, um, beyng longe in bryne.

Muricátim, lyke the ſhelle of the fyſhe called Murex.

Muricátus, a, um, crooked lyke the ſhelle of the fyſhe Murex.

Muricati greſſus, id eſt formidoloſi, pauendi, where one goeth fearefully, as if he went on caltrappes or thornes.

Múrices, cum, fœm ge. are caltrappes lyke the yron pyches ſo maigned, that beyng thrower, one ſtandeth alwaie vpryght, vſed in battayle for horſmen.

Muricida, a mouſe hyller, a ratte hyller. alſo an herbe, which the Germaines call woulf wort, but we may call it rather Moulbayne.

Muries, ei, a bryne made with ſalte ſodden in water. alſo a cake of ſalte, wherwith the virgins Veſtales dyd ſacrifice.

Murilegulus, li, m. g. he that gathereth the fyſhes called Murices.

Múrina, or Myrina, æ. fœ. g. a wyne mixte with ſpyces, lyke ypocras.

Murinus, a, um, belonging to a mouſe.

Murinus, a, um, of Múrina, hauyng a ſoote ſa-

go)

not like to ypocras or wyne, made with spices.
Murmulonica scuta, targettes, wherwith men fought vpon walles.
Murmur, murmuris, n. ge. the noise of rennyng water, and therof euery other sphe nopse.
Murmurãdo, ônis, fœ. ge. a grutchyng or bzuslyng in the mynde with nopse, a murmuryng or mahyng a nopse sphe the water, a reppynynge in speahyng softely.
Murmurillum, i, n. g. a littell nopse or hushyng.
Murmurillo, aui, ase, to mutter or speake softe to ones selfe.
Murmuro, aui, are, to murmure or make nopse sphe to water, to mutter, to repine, to gainsay.
Intestina murmurant, id est crepant, the beasts crooleth.
Murmuror, aris, ari, the deponent, was vsed of olde writers for Murmuro.
Murrha, æ, fœm. g. a stone of dyuers colours, cleere as Chrystall, haupnge spottes pourple and white.
Murrheus, & Murrhinus, a, um, of that stone called Murrha, wherof pottes, tables, and other vesselles were made: there bee of them diuers sort from Armie.
Murrocli, a cittee of Pannonia.
Murranus, an auncient kynge of the Latines, after whom all his successours wer so called.
Murtia, one of the names of Venus.
Murtius, an hill at Rome called also Auentinus.
Murus, i, ma. gene. a walle, a bulwarke. And by translation, a defence or munition that sauceth a man from daunger.
Mus, muris, m. g. a mouse or ratte.
Mus araneus, a kynde of mpce called a shrew, whiche if it go ouer a beastes bache, he shall bee lame in the chyne, if it do byte any beast, it swelleth vp to the hert, and the beast dieth.
Mus vrbanus, a mouse of the cittee or towne.
Musa, æ, f. ge. a sweete songe.
Musæ, arum, Muses, whiche were maydens, whom poetes fepgned to bee the daughters of Jupiter and Memozie, and that they were ladies and gouernours of poetrie and Musike. They were in numbze nine, or after some but thre. Som call them geuers of eloquence, and doo name them goddesses. It is sometyme taken for poetrie or study of humanitee.
Musæ mansuetiores, studies moze gentyll or delectable.
A musis auersus, he that hath forsaken the studye of eloquence, or that is vnapt to lernynge or study.
Delectare se cum musis, to delyte hym selfe with study and learnyng.
Musæa, Musaica, & Musiua, bee warkes counnyngly pepncted, that in some places they seme to bee emboced out, in some place grauen, although it be all playne.
Musæum, ei, n. g. an house, wherinto men learned in all sciences vsed to repayze, and to dispute, and may bee well vsed for a college, or house of learned men. It is also an house dedicated to the Muses, suche one was fyrst made by the kynges of Egypte, called Ptolomei, in Alexandria.
Musæus, a, um, of the Muses.
Musæus, the name of thre auncient poetes, one in the tyme of Orpheus, whiche went with Jason to the wynnyng of the fleese of golde. An other of Thebes the sonne of Thamyra, before the battaple of Troie. The thyrd of Ephesus in the tyme of Eumenes and Attalus kynges of Pergamum.
Musca, æ, f. g. a flye.
Muscaria, æ, f. g. a bzusshe.
Muscarium, ii, neu. ge. a flappe to dryue away flyes. It is also the toppe of fenell, dyll, and other sphe herbes, wherin the seedes be.
Muscarius, a, um, pertepnyng to flyes.
Araneus muscarius, a spider that taketh flies.
Muscenton, ti, n. g. a certayn rose that springeth of a stalke with many smalle bzaunches, and hath leaues sphe to an olyue tree,
Muscerda, æ, f. g. mouse dunge.
Muschus, a beaste which beareth muske, a muske catte.
Muscinus, a, um, of a flye.
Muscio, ônis, f. g. a catte.
Muscor, âris, ari, to be couered with mosse.
Muscôsus, a, um, mossy, couered with mosse.
Muscipula, æ, f. ge. a trappe, wherewith myce or rattes bee taken.
Muscula, æ, f. g. a small flye.
Musculôsus, a, um, harde or stpffe with muscules or brawnes of harde flesche and spneweg compacte togeither.
Musculus, i, m. ge. a lyttell mouse. sometyme an engine of warre, whereby they are defended, whiche doo approche the walles of a place besieged, to fill the ditches. It is also a littel fysh, which guydeth the whale, that he dro not renne vpon rochis. also a certaine piece of harde flesh compacte with sinewes in the bodye, whiche dwe enclose the spirituall membres.
Muscus, i, m. g. mosse, which groweth in welles and other moyst places sometyme on trees, specially in colde countreies.
Muscus marinus, a mosse growing in the sea where corall doth springe.
Muscum demetet, he moweth before the medow be growen, he is to hastie.
Musea, orum, n. g. plu. lohe Musæa.
Musica, æ, or Musice, ces, fœ. g. musyke. It was vsed in olde tyme for studie of humanitee and liberall knowlage, and especiall poetrie.
Artem tractare musicam, to wryte comedies.
Música, ôrum, n. g. plu. musyke.
Musice, delectably, or in an harmony, also perfectly, that nothyng lacketh.
Musicus, a, um, pertepnyng to musike.
Musicum studium, the studye in mahynge of

comedies.
Muſicus, i, m. g. a muſician.
Muſimon, ſimonis, m. g. a littell nagge, aſſe, or mople.
Muſmones, ſheepe with hearp woolle.
Muſſitabúndus, a, um, that ſpeaketh to hym ſelfe priuily, or mutterynge betwene his teeth.
Muſſitandus, a, um, to bee ſecretely conſydered and not ſpoken or vttered abrode.
Muſſito, aui, are, to ſpeake or talke alone, a frequentatiue of Muſſo, lyke there.
Muſſo, aui, are, to mutter betwene the teethe, as they dwe that dare not ſpeake for feare, to murmure, to reppne, to grounte, and complayne with ſofte noyſe, to talke ſoftely and ſecretely, to kepe ſilence. alſo to doubte.
Non decet muſſare bonos, Good men ſhulde not kepe ſilence: or it is not meete that honeſt men ſhould holde their peace.
Tace, muſſa, holde thy peace, kepe ſilence, not a worde but mum.
Muſſat dicere, he is in doubte whether it bee beſt to tell it or no.
Muſtace, ces, fœ. ge. a tree haupng leaues lyke a laurell, but greatter and weaker.
Muſtáceus, ĩ, m. g. Muſtáceum, ei, n. g. a cake or paſte made to comforte the ſtomake.
Muſtárius, a, um, belonging to muſt or new wine.
Muſtax, a kynd of laurell, with a great leafe.
Muſtéla, læ, fœ. g. a beaſte called a weſell. alſo a fyſh lyke to a lampzete, or as it ſeemeth by Pliſnie, a lampzete it ſelfe.
Muſtela, a mans name, whom Cicero fauoured muche.
Muſtelinus, a, um, of a weſyll.
Colore muſtelino eſt, he is tawnye lyke a weſell.
Muſteus, a, um, ſweete as muſte or newe wyne. alſo freſhe, newe.
Liber muſteus, a booke lately made, that is yet freſhe and newe.
Caſeus muſteus, ſofte cheſe.
Poma muſtea, apples ſwete lyke newe wyne.
Muſtulentus, a, um, idem quod Muſteus.
Muſtricola, a ſhoemakers laſte, wherby he ſhapeth a ſhoe, or an inſtrument made with two rules, betweene the whiche the ſhoe is putte, whyle the ſole is in ſowyng.
Muſtum, i, neu. gene. newe wyne, newe ale, or wurte, newe beere, or any thynge that is newe and freſhe.
Muſtus, a, um, newe, yong, late made, freſhe.
Mutábilis, le, chaungeable, mutable, vnconſtant.
Mutabilitas, átis, fœ. ge. chaungeableneſſe, alteryng, wauerynge, inconſtancie.
Mutátio, ónis, f. g. a chaunge. alſo an exchaunge.
Mutatio ſedis, chaungeyng of ones dwellyng place, banyſhement.
Mutátus, a, um, chaunged, altered.
Quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore? &c. howe lykē vnlyke that Hector? &c.
Mútticus, a, um, an adiectiue.
Mutica ſpica, an eare of corne without a beard.
Mutilátus, a, um, minyſhed in ſom thing, or where ſom thyng is cut of, maimed, made vnperfect.
Mutili, horned beaſtes of nature, lackynge hornes, as oxen, gotes. &c.
Mútilo, aui, are, to cut of, to minyſhe, to take away, to maime, to make lame or vnperfect.
Mútilus, i, m. g. lyke Mutilus.
Mútilus, a, um, lackynge ſome principall parte, mutilate, lame, maymed, vnperfect.
Mutina, æ, fœm. g. a citie in Italy, called in the vulgar tunge Modona, whiche is now vnder the ſubiection of the duke of Ferrare, where was the great batayle betweene Auguſtus and Brutus.
Mutinenſis, ſe, of Mutina.
Mutinenſis color, a naturall colour, as wolle or clothe neuer dyed.
Mutio, iui, ire, to ſpeake ſoftely, or with an vnperfecte voyce, to mutter.
Mútito, aui, are, to leaſt one an other. alſo to exerciſe or dooe a thyng often.
Mutius, was a noble familie of the auncient Romayns, in the whiche one was called Mutius Scæuola, who at the tyme that Poſſena kynge of Tuſcanes, layd ſiege to Rome, came in a beggers apparayle into the campe of Poſſena, and intendyng to haue ſlayn the kyng, ſlewe his ſecretary. wherefore he was taken and brought to a great fyre to bee bourned, into the whiche he wyllyngly thruſt his hand that had fayled to ſlea the kyng, and ſuffered it to bee bourned to aſſhes, affirmyng that beſydes hym, there were thyre hunderde that had vowed to make hys attemptate. Wherwith the kynge beyng abaſhed, & fearyng their inuincible courage, made peace with the Romaynes, takyng pledges of them: and reiſyng his ſiege, departed without moleſting of them euer after.
Muto, aui, are, to chaunge, to tranſlate, to barter or exchaunge one thynge for an other, to tranſlate from one place to an other, to chaūge from one nature or colour to an other.
Haud muto factum, I doo not repent me.
Ego quod dixi haud mutabo, I wyl not reuoke that I haue ones ſaid.
Fidem mutare, not to kepe promyſe.
Id mutauit, he hath chaunged his mynde in that.
Sedem & locum mutare, to forſake his countrie or habitation, & go dwel in a ſtrange place.
Solum mutare, idem.
Mutare conſilium, to chaunge his purpoſe.
Mutare mores, to chaunge his condicions.
Mutare aliquid cum aliquo, To make an exchaunge with one for any thyng.
Mutare alia re aliam, to chaunge one thynge for an other.
Mutare merces, to batter, to chaunge ware or

for ware.
Mutare gaudium mœrore, to tourne ioy and myrthe into sadnesse.
Exilium patria sede mutauerat, He banished hym selfe voluntarily, he willyngly went into exile.
Mutare se in formam alterius, to disguyse ones selfe and make hym lyke an other.
Mutari in marem, to becom of the male kinde.
Vestem cum aliquo mutare, to change cotes or garmentes with one.
Mutare sedem ex sede, to go or fle from place to place.
Si queam mutare, If I coulde amẽde the faute or make it otherwyse.
Mutri ciuitate, to be made free of one citee, & lose the ryght of an other that he had before.
Muto, onis, the priuie membre of a man.
Mutatitio, ônis, f. g. a borowyng.
Mutatitius, a, um, borowed.
Mutulus, i, n. ge. a stale cut out of stone or tymber in buyldynge, to beare vp the summer or other lyke thyng. In masonry it is called a corbell, in tymber worke, a bragget, shoulderyng or suche lyke.
Mutitans, ântis, om. g. despysyng to borowe.
Mutunus, who was also called Priapus.
Mutuò, together, or one an other.
Mutuò diligebant, they loued one an other.
Mutuo, aui, are, to lende, sometyme to borowe.
Mutuor, âris, âri, to borowe, to take of an other.
Mutuari in sumptum, to borowe money, to bestowe in busynesse.
Mutè, mutually, one to an other.
Mutus, a, um, that can not speake, dumbe.
Mutum dices, Thou shalt perceyue me to be a dumbe man, and not to speake a woorde.
Mutus illicò, he was dumbe by and by, and had not a woorde to sate.
Magistratus mutus, the lawe.
Mutuum, i, n. g. a lone, that whiche is borowed.
Mutuo appendere, to lende.
Mutuum rogare, to aske agayne that whyche was lent, or desyre one to lende vs.
Mutuum in amicitia, mutuall affection and loue in frendshyp.
Mutuus, a, um, lente or borowed, mutuall one for an other.
Argentum nusquàm inuenio mutuum, I can borowe monete no where.
Mutuus amor, mutuall loue, where one loueth an other equally.
Mutuas pecunias sumere, to borowe money.
Mutua carne inter se vescuntur, The one eateth the fleshe of the other.
Mutua inter se fiducia negligentiores sunt, by trustyng the one in the other, they be more negligent.
Operas mutuas tradere, to helpe one an other.
Terror mutuus, whan bothe the parties feare one an other.
Mutuis vulneribus se concidere, to wounde one the other verap sore.
Mutuum mecum facit, he doeth for me, as I dooe for hym.
Mutua fiunt à me, I wyll to hym as he wylleth to me, or I dooe by hym as he dooeth by me, or I woulde hym as good wyll as he woulde me.

MYa, æ, f. g. a shell fysshe in the sea called Bosphorus, whiche bryngeth foorthe litteil redde stones, and rounde. it signifieth also a flye. it is also a chyldes playe called Hodman blynde, whiche some call Myia.
My facere, to doubte, to be halfe aferde.
Myagros, gri, m. g. a certayne herbe, haupng a stalke lyke fenell, the iuyce wherof is good for sores in the mouthe.
Myagrus, called also Myodes, the god of flies.
Mychale, the name of a sorceresse in Ouide.
Mycana, æ, & Mycena, æ, & Mycene, enes, a citee in the parte of Grecia called Peloponesus, and a littel region, where Agamemnon reigned, called nowe Morea.
Myceneus, a, um, of Mycena.
Mycerinus, the sonne of Cheops kynge of Aegypte.
Mychon, the name of a famous peynter.
Mycopros, mise dunge.
Mycone, es, & Myconus, ni, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Myconij people of that yle, whiche be naturally balde, and of them balde men bee called Myconij
Mydas, a woorme breedyng in beanes.
Mydia, an yle named also Delos.
Mydon, soonne of Atymnis, slayne by Antilochus, at the siege of Troye.
Mydriasis, sis, f. g. a sycknesse of the eies, where no colour of the eyes is chaunged, but maketh theym muche broder, all be it it taketh away the syght, or maketh a man to see the lesse: and the thynges which are seene, to seeme lesse than they are.
Mydusa, ea quæ Anchusa.
Mygala, læ, f. g. a fielde mouse, with a longe snoute, called a shrewe.
Mygale, les, f. g. a ratte.
Mygdonia, a parte of Macedonia, on the sea syde, where Niobe was tourned into a stone. Aristotle sayeth, that it is a part of Phrygia, topgnyng to Lydia. Solinus sayth it was called Bebrycia, and after Bithynia.
Mygonides, the son or nephu of Mygdonus.
Mygdonis, idis, fœ. ge. the doughter or neece of Mygdonus.
Mygdonus, the brother of Otreius.
Mylæ, a certayne towne.

Myle,

Myla, æ, f. g. an herbe, with a rote lyke an onis on.

Mylachris, idem quod Mylæcos.

Myle, idem quod moly.

Myle, es. fœ. g. a roote of docke or wylde sorell, whiche beyng sodde, is good against the tothache.

Mylæchos, a butterfly, whiche is in mylles.

Mylos, a mylle.

Mymphur, a tourners spindell or pynne, wherson he tourneth or warketh any thynge.

Myoctonos, the roote of Aconitum, whiche is good to kylle mise, called also luparia.

Myoparo, onis, a kynde of shyppes vsed in the sea called Mare Tirrhenum, a kynd of other small shyppe, that pyrates and robbers dyd commonly vse.

Myophinos, ni, m. g. a killer of mise.

Myopia, nearesightednesse.

Myops, opis, he that can not see, but that he holdeth nere his eies, nearesighted.

Mypsei, a people of Thrace, whiche yelded to Darius.

Myosota, or rather Myosis. lyke alsine.

Myra, a citee in Lycia.

Myrapidia, orum, a kynde of little peares, very pleasant & odoriferous, and therefore be called Muscata, or Moschatula.

Myriarches, a capitayne of x. thousand men.

Myriades, many tymes ten thousande.

Myrias, adis, the number of ten thousande.

Myrica, æ, or Myrice, es, fœm. ge. called of the latynes Tamarix, of the apothecaries Tamariscus, a litteli bushe called in Italy Tamarico, in English Tamariske.

Myrina, a queene of Amazons.

Myrinus, ni, m. g. the male kynde of a lamprey, whiche hath a toothe out of his mouthe.

Myriophillum, li, n. g. an herbe called Mylefoyle.

Myristica nux, a nutmygge.

Myrlea, a towne of Bythinia.

Myrmetias, a precious stone, hauyng litle knottes lyke warres.

Myrmecides, a cunnyng caruer of smal thingnes.

Myrmecites, m. g. a stone, wherin is the figure of an emote.

Myrmecium, cii, n. g. a kynde of spiders lyke an emott, hauyng a blacke bealy with whyte spottes. also a litteli rough warte.

Myrmicoleo, a lytle beast that deuoureth emots.

Myrmidones, the people called also Hellenes.

Myrmilon, the name of a stage player.

Myrmillones, were swoorde players, where the one prouoked the other to battayle.

Myrobalanum, ni, n. g. a frute growynge in India, lyke vnto plummes or damsyns, whereof bee dyuers kyndes, whiche dooe easyly pourge all superfluous humoures, and also comforteth nature, in so muche that a man whiche eateth theym, beyng condite, shall not lyue oldlie.

Myrobrecharij, or Myrobrechi, they whiche doe make sweete oyntmentes, or rather they, which bee oynted or perfumed with sweete oyles.

Myron, onis, the name of an excellent caruer, also olde oyle.

Myropôla, æ, m. g. a seller of oyntmentes, or sweete oyles.

Myropólium, ij, a place where oyntementes are solde.

Myrotheſium, ij, neu. ge. a boxe of sweete oyntments.

Myrrha, æ, f. g. a sweete gumme called Myrre.

Myrrhis, an herbe called mosthecruell. also an herbe lyke to hemlocke.

Myrrha, the daughter of kyng Cinyra, whiche wued her owne father filthyly.

Merrheus, & Myrrhinus, a, um, of myrre.

Myrrinum vinum, wyne condite with myrre.

Myrſenium, nij, n. g. a kynde of fenell, hauyng greatter leaues, and a sharpe taste.

Myrſinites, an herbe of the kynde of spurge. also a precious stone, hauynge the colour of honye, and sauour of Myrre.

Myrſine, myrtus ſylueſtris.

Myrteria, spurge.

Myrſinus, a citee in Peloponeſus.

Myrſum, a towne in the parte of Greece, called Peloponeſus.

Myrſus, the father of Candaules.

Myrtatus, a, um, or myrtidanus, a, um, that is made of Myrtels.

Myrrêtum, ti, ne. ge. a place where mirtel trees bee set.

Myrteus, a, um, & Myrtinus, of myrtels.

Myrtilus, a chariot man of kyng Oenomaus.

Myrtidion, the herbe called Geranion.

Myrtites, a kind of oyle condite with mirtell.

Myriapétalum, li, n. g. the herbe called also Poligonatum, because it hath many knottes.

Myrtoſelinos, the herbe named moule eare.

Myrtoum mare, a portion of the sea, whiche is betwene the sea called Aegeum & Ionium.

Myrtus, i, fœm. g. a litteli tree, bearyng beares of sweete odour, a myrtle tree, or a myrt tree.

Mys, ios, the name of a cunnyng grauer. also a shelf sysshe of the sea, called Mus aquatilis, & Mus marinus.

Myſia, a countreie towarde Greke lande, whiche is diuided into two partes, heigher and the lower. the higher hath on the north Dacia: on the east, Dalmatine: on the south Macedonie on the east Thrace: this is nowe called Seruia. The lower Myſia hath on the weast Dacian: on the north Sarmacie: on the east the sea Euxine: on the south Thrace. this is nowe called Valachie and Bulgarie. Ptolomeus writeth of two countreies called Myſia, the more and the lasse, and bothe in Asia beyonde Bithynia, not farre from Ida.

Myſi, certayne people.

☞ Myſorum poſtremus habetur, proverbially he is

e is neglected and contemned: he is cast at the
arres arse.
ſta, æ, m. ge. he that learneth or is experte in
yſteries of religion.
ſtagógus, gi, m. g. the chiefe interpretour of
yſteries and ceremonies.
ſtérium, ij, neu. gene. a myſterie, a thyng ſe-
rete or hydde in woordes or ceremonies, or a
eremonye, wherein some secrete thyng is vn-
derstande.
ſticus, a, um, myſticall.
ſtillus, a cowes name in Marcíall.
ſtris, ſtris, m. g. a fyſhe called a sea mouse.
ſtus, a certayne fyſhe.
thologia, æ, f. g. a declaration or exposition
of fables.
thos, a fable.
thridátes, loke Mithridátes.
tilos, a kynde of meate vsed of the vplandiſh
men in Italie.
ſos, a kynde of bege tree, of the abundaunce
wherof the countrei Myſia was named.
xabia, that whiche the apothecaries call Se-
beſten.
xa, æ, f. ge. the fyth that cometh out of ones
oſe, ſnyuell.
xon, ónis, m. ge. ſnottie, he that hath a ſny-
ueled noſe. also a certayne fyſhe.
xos, xi, m. g. a ſnuffe of a candell.
xus, a prieſt of Diana, glorious, and a ſtoute
talker.

NABATHAEA, a part of Arabia felix, lyenge be-twene the Perſian ſea, and the redde ſea.

Naæra, the hande mayde of Cleopatra, that wylyngly died with hir maiſtreſſe.

Nabathei, people inhabyt-yng the countreie called Arabia felix, verate continent, and in preparyng and keepyng their commodities, ryghte prudent, as Strabo wit-teth, in whom ye may reade more abundantly of theyr maners, not muche expedient to be de-clared in this place.

Nabis, a beaſt in Ethiope, haunyng an head lyke a camell, a necke lyke an horſe, and feete lyke an ore.

Nabius, a ryuer in Spayne.

Nablium, ij, neu. gen. an inſtrument of muſike, muche lyke an herpe, and hath a more ſweete and pleaſant ſowne, called also Pſalterium.

Nabriſſa, or after some Nebriſſa, a citee in Spayne.

Nabuchodónoſor, the ninth kyng of Babylon, or the thyrde kynge of Caldeis, named of Be-roſſus, Nabogodroſus, of the hebrues Nabu-gadnaſar. he by the occaſion of his great and wounderfull dominions, kelle into ſuche pryde, that he woulde haue his ymage honoured for god. wherfore Almighty god, ſodeynly trans-fourmed hym in to an horrible monſter, hay-uyng the head of an ore, the feete of a beare, the taple of a lyon, and dyd eate hey as a beaſt. And after he had in that fourme dooen penaunce by the cõtinuall prayers of Daniell the prophete, god beyng moued with mercy, reſtored hym to his priſtinate fourme, and afterwarde he lyued well, and commaunded that the verate god of heauen ſhould bee onely honoured. He was be-fore the incarnation of Chriſte. 633. yeeres. He reigned. xliiii. yeres.

Naccæ, fullers of clothe.

Nactus, a, um, the participle of Nanciſcor, ſig-nifieth gotten or obteyned.
Inde nactus eſt laudẽ incomparabilem, theres by he hath gotten prayſe incomparable.

Næ, truely, or nowe in good faythe: alſo for valde or nimis, verate greatly.
Næ illi vehementer errant, Truely they bee farre out of the wate, or in a wrong opinion.
Næ ego multo lubentius emerim diuorſo-rium Tarracinæ, Nowe in good faithe, I had lieffer haue bought at Tarracina an houſe to lodge in.
Næ ille facili me vtetur patre, In faythe he ſhall haue me a gentyll father.
Næ iſte haud mecum ſentit, He and I be of farre contrary appetites, or he is nothing of my mynde or opinion.

Næra, a womans name.

Nænia, æ, or Næniæ, arum, fœ. gen. plur. a la-mentable ſonge, ſonge at the deathe or buriall of a man. ſometyme the ſonge that the nourſe dooeth wantonly ſynge, whan ſhe dandeleth hir chylde.

Nænia, was also taken for a goddeſſe.

Nænius, a poete.

Næuianus, a, um, of Næuius.

Næuus, i, m. gen. a molle or other lyke naturall marke in the body.

Nagnia, called nowe Narnia, a citee in Italye.

Nagnata, a citee in Irelande.

Naides, elfes or fayries, hauntyng ryuers and fountaynes.

Naim, a citee of Galilee.

Nãis, nãidis, a ryuer in the eaſte, whiche renneth out of the mountayne of Taurus, into the ſea called Pontus. Also a nymphe of the water.

Nam, a coniunction cauſall, ſette moſt common-ly in the fyrſte parte of a ſentence, and ſometyme dooeth not ſo muche ſhew the cauſe of the thing, as the begynnyng or entryng into the matter.
Nam, in the ſeconde or other place, ſignifieth for. ſometyme it is putte for Autem, fyllyng onely the ſentence, without any other ſignifi-cation.

Namquid, and Namquis, for Sed quid, and

ſed quis, or Quid autem, or quis autem.
Mam quid ita? And why ſo I praye the?
Nam quando in bonum verteris vitia, id eſt quando autem.
Nam eſt longe aliter in verſibus, Truely or certaynly it is. &c.

Namnitæ, people of Nauntes.

Nanciſcor, nactus ſum, nanciſci, to geat, to obtayne, to fynde.
Cum plus otij nactus ero, whan I ſhall haue more leyſure.
Nanciſci aliquem otioſum, To fynde one at leyſure, or without buſyneſſe.
Spem maximam nactus eſt, he hath conceiued a verie good hope.
Si nihil nanciſcor mali, If I geat no ylle, or if I chaunce to haue no yll by the mattier.
Piſces ex ſententia nactus ſum, I haue gotten ſuche fyſhe as I wouldе haue.
Nancitor, for Nactus erit.

Nanque, ſette afore other wordes, ſignyfieth truely, put after, it betokeneth for. ſometyme for verum, or Sed.

Nanum, a littell brode veſſell, called alſo Scitula barbatus.

Nanium, a littell woman.

Nanus, a, um, a dwarfe, or a verie littell perſone or thyng.

Nannetes, a towne in littell Britayne, called Nauntes.

Naocaphthum, idem quod Naſcaphthum. loobe there.

Naparæi, people in Ethiope.

Napæi, people of the Ile of Leſbos.

Napeæ, Goddeſſes of floures and wooddes, or rather elfes, hauntyng wooddes.

Naphtha, æ, f. g. a certayne kynde of maunde or chalkye clape, ſomewhat liquide, (as Strabo writeth) whereunto yf fyre bee putte, it kendleth in ſuche wyſe, that yf a littell water bee caſte thereon, it bourneth more feruentely, and maie bee extincted only with great aboundance of water, or elles with vinegger, alume & bytdelyme. There is wounderfull plentee thereof founde by Babylon in the countreie called Ecbatanis, as Plutarchus writeth in the lyfe of great Alexander.

Napina, a gardeyn of nauewes.

Napitæ, people of Scythia.

Napus, pi, a Nauewe, or as other call it, turnepe, long rape, or nauet gentle, it is a kynd of Rapes. It is ſoone boyled, and nourſheth but littell. The greekes doo call it Bunias.

Nar, a ryuer whiche renneth into Tyber. Ther is an other ryuer of that name in Germany, whiche cometh out of the great ryuer of Danubius, or Donowe.

Narane, a ryuer in Dalmatia, aboute an hundreth myles from Epidaurus,

Narbaſis, a towne in Spayne.

Narbo Martius, called commonly Narbona, a citee in Fraunce.

Narbonenſis prouincia, a parte of Gallia, lying upng on the eaſte, the mountaynes Alpes, on the ſouth Mare Gallicū, on the weſt the mountaynes Pirenei, on the north the mountayne Iura: It contepneth the countreis called Sauoye, Dolphyny, Prouance, and Languedoche. It was in the old tyme called Gallia Bracha.

Narcaphthum, lyke Naſcaphthum.

Narciſsinus, a, um, of Narciſſus.

Narciſsites, a precious ſtone, which hath veynes lyke pup.

Narciſſus, the ſonne of the ryuer Zephiſus, which was turned into the floure called Narciſſus. It is alſo a certayne ryuer.

Narciſſus, ſi, m. ge. an herbe & floure, hauyng the leaues nerte the ground lyke to Daffadyl, or broder lyke to a lylye, the ſtalke bare and grene. In the toppe therof is a floure white or purple, the ſeede in a thyn ſkynne, blacke, great and long, the roote beyng rounde. it is called white Laus tibi, or white daffodill.

Narcoticus, a, um, ſtupefactiue, or makyng a membre inſenſible.

Nárdinus, nárdina, um, of Nardus, ſmellyng or hauyng the taſte of Nardus.
Nardina pyra, certayne ſwete peares.

Nardus, i, fœ. g. a plant, wherof Plinie remembreth nyne kyndes, but Spica Nardi, is of Gaſlene and Plinie ſuppoſed to come out of Inde, whiche ſome men thynke we lacke, it is called ſpikenard. That whiche we haue, cometh out of Syria.
Nardus gallica, ſome ſuppoſe to be lauander, or that whiche is called Spike.

Nárica, cæ, f. ge. a certayne littell fyſhe, whiche ſwimmeth verie ſwyftely.

Naris, ris, f. g. the noſethyrlle.
Emunctæ naris homo, a witty man that hath a fine iudgement in thynges.
Obeſæ naris homo, he that ſmelleth nothyng, he that hath a groſſe iudgement in matters.
Indulgere naribus, to mocke, to ſcorne.

Narius, a ryuer in Umbria.

Naritia, an Ile in the ſea Aegeum.

Narna, or Narnia, a towne in Italy, alſo a citee of Umbria.

Narniæ, or Narnienſes, people of Narnia.

Narnienſis ager, the countreye about Narnia, where the grounde with rayne wareth durtie, and in drie weather durtie.

Narona, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called nowe Narenta.

Narrábilis, le, that maie bee ſhewed, declared, tolde, or ſpoken.

Narrátio, ónis, f. ge. a narration or reporte of a thyng, a ſhewyng, a declaration, a tellyng, an expreſſyng.

Narratiúncula, læ, f. g. a littell narration.

Narrátor, óris, maſc. gene. he that ſheweth or telleth.

Nar-

Narrâtus, us, m. g. a shewynge, a declaracion, a tellyng.
Narrâtus, a, um, shewed, tolde, declared.
Narro, aui, are, to shewe, to telle, to reporte, to declare, to expresse. also to saie.
Narrare stomachum, to speake what he thinketh, to vtter his stomake.
Narrato omnem rem ordine, Shewe hym all the matter in order as it is.
Bonum ingenium narrás adolescentis, By your sayng the ponge man is of a good and gentyll nature.
Quid narras? what sayest thou? a maner of admiracion and meruaillyng as one shuld say, It is a wonderfull thyng that ye tell.
Opinor narras? Saie you I thynke.
Narro tibi, I saie to you.
Quas mulieres narras? Of what wome speake you? or what women be they that ye speake of.
Narses, a mannes name, an Eunuch of the Emperour Iustinian, whiche was a valyaunte and prudent capitayn.
Nartes, people of Italy, called also Interamnates.
Narthécium, cij, n. g. a place apte or conuenient to kepe spyces or medicines in.
Narthex, thecis, m. ge. the herbe called Ferula, looke there.
Naryium, a towne of the people called Locrenses where is greate plentie of excellente and good pytche.
Nasamones, people dwellynge in the myddell of the landes of Libya Amonge whome is founden the precious stone called a Carbuncle.
Nasamonites, tis, m. gen a stone of colour sanguine, with litell blacke veynes.
Nasamonius, & Nasamoniacus, a, um, of the people Nasamones.
Nasciphum, a verie precious and odoriferous woodde, brought out of Indie, wherof they make verie pleasant parfumes.
Nascor, nasceris, sci, to be borne, in herbes or trees it signifieth to spryng or growe.
Nascitur ventus, The wynde riseth or begynneth to blowe.
Nasci in pedes, to be borne the fete forward.
Natus ex tanta familia, descended of so riche and noble a familie.
Penelope natus, Penelope was his mother.
De pellice natus, haupyng an harlotte to his mother. Ego profecto egregie ad miseriam natus sum, Truly I am notably borne to misery, wretchednesse, misfortune, or aduersitie.
Ex me atque ex hoc natus es, I am thy mother, and this man is thy father.
Nasci iusta vxore, to be borne in lawfull wedlocke. Natus sumo genere, of a noble lineage.
Natus male volente genio, borne in an yll howre.
Natus animo leni, he that is of nature gentyll and easy to be pleased.
Natus laudi, borne to praise and renoume.
Annos ad quinquaginta natus, well nere fyfty yeres olde.
Copiosissime nasci, to spryng or growe very plenteously.
Nascuntur fascinora, discidiæ. &c. they spryng ryse or bee ingendred.
Vnde iste error natus sit, wherof this errour dyd come ryse or spryng.
Ne plus mali nasceretur, That no more myschefe should ryse of the matter.
Nata est sententia, the opinion dydde ryse or spryng. Nata herba ad spem fœniceſiæ, The grasse dyd growe or spryngе to the tyme of hey harueſt.
Nascens, entis, om g. growyng. spryngyng.
Nasica, the surname of a noble Romayn called Scipio.
Nasiterna, a vessel with hãdels, & a wide mouth.
Nasium, a citee in Fraunce called Nanse.
Nassa, æ, fœ. g. a weele or bowenet, wherwith fysshe is taken.
Nassus, si, f. g a certayne tree, the woodde wherof is of purple colour, and groweth plentifully in the ile of Medera.
Nastes, the brother of Amphimacus, whiche came to helpe the Troians.
Nastrutos, they which see better in the euenynge then at nowne: and can see nothinge but that is harde at their eies.
Nastipades, a kynd of spice cakes.
Nastopoei, they which make those cakes.
Nastophagi, they which eate those cakes.
Nastúrtium, ij, an herbe called Cresses, whiche was among the persians in suche estimacion, that the ponge men, whan they wente on hunting, dyd eate none other meate, supposynge that therby, they spyrites were made more quicke and liuely.
Nasus, i, m g. a nose. sometyme it is putte for sharpeneſſe or quickeneſſe in speche wherfore we say of hym that can prettily taunt or mocke one so that vneth it can be perceiued, Hic nasum habet.
Naso suspendêre, to mocke couertly.
Nasus collisus, a nose as flatte as a cake beaten to ones face.
Nasutulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Nasutus.
Nasutè, wittily, mockyngly.
Nasúula, a shrewde wenche.
Nasútus, ti, m. g. he that hath a great nose. also he that can taunt or mocke wittily. sometyme it signifieth hym that hath a great instrument
Natáles, natálium, pl. the roche or familie, wher of one cometh, parentage.
Natalibus clarus, noble of bloudde.
Obscuri natales, base bloudde.
Natalibus restituere, to make a gentylman, and to geue to hym armes.
Natalitia dare, to make a feast at the dayes of ones byrthe.
Natális, le, and Natalitius, a, um, pertaynyng to

birth, as, Natalis dies, the day of the birthe or natiuitee. Natalis, is somtyme spryngyng or growyng. Natalis, is the seede, wherof any thyng spryngeth or is ingendred.

Natâlis, lis, m. g. Natale, lis, and Natalitium, tij, n. g. the date of ones byrthe

Celebrare natalem suum, to kepe solemne the day of ones byrthe. Vrbis natalis, the daye on the which the citee was fyrst builded.

Natalitia prædicta, diuinations of astronomers, concernyng ones natiuitee.

Natales diuersarum gentium, the originall or beginnyng of dyuers nations and countreis.

Natâtilis, le, that swymmeth or can swimme.

Natâtile, lis, n. g. a ponde or other place, where geese, duckes, or fysshes dooe swymme.

Natatitius, a, um, that whiche dooeth swymme

Natâtor, ôris, m. g. he that swymmeth.

Natatórium, rij, neut. gener. a place made to swimme in.

Natâbulum, idem.

Natâtio, ônis, f. g. swymmyng.

Natâtus, us, m. g. a swymmyng.

Natans, antis, and Nans, antis, om. ge. swymmyng.

Nates, tis, plu. hæ nates, natum, a buttocke.

Natex, nâticis, fœ. ge. of Plinie called Nerita, is a fysshe, baunge a shell, great, rounde and smoth, saupng that there bee on it like to redde seedes of popie.

Natinâtio, was vsed for negotiatio.

Natinatóres, trauaylers about many thynges, or busy and seditious persons.

Natio, is the name of a goddesse.

Nátio, ônis, f. gen. the people of a countreie (as Festus writeth) whiche had their begynnyng in the same place, where they dwell, and came not out of other countreies. it somtyme signifieth a felowshyp, companye, or sorte of men, bepnge in an order.

Natio candidatorum, the ordynarie felowshyp of theim, whiche do sue for great offices.

Natio me hominis impulit, &c. The mans countreie caused or forced me. &c.

Natiuitas, tâtis, fœ. g. byrthe, natiuitee.

Natiuus, a, um, naturall, that is naturally ingendred in a thyng.

Natiuus color, naturall colour.

Natiuus sal, salte growen in the place where it is founden.

Natiuum malum, naturall mischiefe.

Natiua verba, woordes not diriued frō other.

Natiui dei, goddis, whiche haue begynnynge and endyng.

Natiso, a ryuer in the countreie of Uenice.

Nato, aui, are, to swymme often. somtyme it signifieth to go, to sail, to be rowed in a barge or galey. somtyme to trouble or shake. somtyme to grow or shoot forth a litle vnder the erth, as the rootes of some trees and herbes doo.

Natrix, tricis, m. & f. ge. idem quod hydrus, a water snake. also an herbe, the roote wherof smelleth lyke a gote.

Natûra, æ, f. g. nature. it was of some gentiles taken for god, creatour of all thynges. Seneca lib. 4. de beneficiis: what other thyng is Natura than god or reson diuine, sowen in all the worlde, and the partes therof. Arist. phisi. 1. Nature is the beginnyng and cause of mouyng and rest in that thynge, where it is by it selfe, and not by any other thyng happenyng. somtyme it signifieth maners, conditions, and fassions. also naturall inclination or affection. somtyme the priuie membre of mankynd or beest.

Naturæ satisfacere, to dye.

Naturæ cedere, or concedere, idem.

Naturæ suæ rationem habere, to haue regarde vnto his conditions.

Si ex rerum natura exemeris, if you take from amonge men.

E natura rerum euellere, to destroy vtterly.

In rerum naturam cadere, To chaunce somtyme, to come somtyme to passe.

Huius rei sibi naturam faciat, Let hym by custome and exercise bryng this into his nature, or make this thyng as it were naturall to hym.

Sequi naturam ducem, to folow nature as his capitayn and leader in ones doynges.

Natura, in the ablatiue for Naturaliter.

Natura insitum est, we haue it of nature, it is naturall in vs.

Naturâlis, le, naturall, accordyng to nature, of nature. Naturales filij, naturall children, lawfully begotten.

Desyderia naturalia, pro cupiditate cōcundi.

Naturâlia, plu. tantum, priuie membres.

Naturâle, sing. is somtyme redde in the same signification.

Naturâliter, naturally, of nature, accordynge to nature.

Natu, onely in the ablatiue case is ioigned with these adiectiues, Magnus, Parnus, Grandis,

Magno natu homines, auncient men.

Minor natu, the ponger.

Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior, The more sage, graue, and discrete that your wyfes dome is by reason of age and long experience.

Natu maior, the elder.

Natu maiores, elders.

Natu grandis, olde or auncient.

Natus annos sedecim, sixtene yeres olde.

Natus, a, um, borne, growen, brought forthe. looke nascor.

Natus, ti, m. g. a son somtyme it signifieth a colte.

Nata, tæ, f. g. a daughter.

Nauâlis, le, pertepnyng to shyps, or that is done with shyppes.

Bellum nauale, warre on the sea.

Naualis corona, looke Corona.

Naualis materia, all thynges necessarye to make shyppes of.

Sorij nauales, rowers in shyppes.

Gloria

Gloria naualis, glory and renoume for victorie and nobleneſſe on the ſea.

Nauāle, lis, n. ge. the docke where ſhyppes are laide vp or made, at Venice the arcenale.

Naualis, a citee in Germany.

Nauarchus, chi, m. ge. the patron or mayſter of ſhyppes, a pilote, a conducter of ſhyppes.

Nauarchis, chidis, f. ge. the patrons ſhyppe, the admirall ſhyppe.

Nauci, n. ge. indeclinabile, a ſhaale or pille of a nutte, the ſhinne or partition in the middes of a wall nutte, euery littell thynge of no value, a thyng of naught.

Nauci eſſe, to bee woorth nothyng.

Naucifácio, feci, facere, to ſette naught by.

Nauclericus, & Nauclerius, a, um, pertaynyng to the maiſter of a ſhyppe.

Nauclérus, ri, and Nauiclárius, rij, m. g. a ſhyp maiſter.

Naucratis, a citee in Aegypte, the inhabitantes wherof be called Naucratitæ.

Naufrágium, gij, n. g wreche on the ſea. ſometyme it ſignifieth loſſe or detriment.

Naufragium facere, to loſe a ſhyp by tẽpeſt: & by tranſlacion, to haue great loſſe of goodes.

Naufragia rei familiaris, great loſſe of goodes

Hæc vna ex hoc naufragio tabula me delectat, This onely apde, healpe or ſuccour in this great calamitee doeth comforte and delyte me.

Náufragus, gi, m. gen. he that eſcapeth on hyue after the ſhyppe is loſt. it is ſomtyme taken for one fallen in pouertee.

Naufragus patrimonio, one that by his owne faute is fallen in pouertee.

Náufragus, a, um, pertaynyng to ſhyppwreche.

Nauta, æ, f. g. a holowe tree lyke a ſhyppe, occupied whan grapes be gathered.

Naufragus, a, um, idem quod naufragus.

Naucula, æ, f. g. a litle ſhyppe.

Naucella, a diminutiue of naucula.

Nauculárius, rij, m. g. he that letteth ſhyppes to hyre. ſometyme a pylote, a ſhyp mayſter.

Nauculátor, oris, idem.

Nauiculor, aris, ari, to gouerne a ſhyppe. ſometyme to go on the water in a ſhyppe or bote.

Nauiculária, æ, fœ. gen. the arte of gouernyng a ſhyppe or rowyng.

Nauiculariam facere, to fraight a ſhyppe, to ſette ſhyps to hyre for caryng of marchandiſe.

Nauigábilis, le, where a ſhyppe may paſſe, nauigable.

Nauigátio, ónis, f. ge. exercyſe in goeyng on the water, ſaylyng.

Náuiger, uigera, gerum, whiche will beare a veſſell.

Mare nauigerum, The ſea that will beare a veſſelle.

Nauigium, gij, n. g. all ſoztes of veſſels to ſaile or rowe in. ſometyme for ſaylyng. alſo the conſtructyng or gydyng of a ſhyppe.

Nauigia ſpeculatoria, brigantines or ſhyppes of eſpiall.

Inſtæuare nauigia anchoris, to caſt anchors, to ſtaie the ſhyps with vowyng of anchors.

Inſtruere nauigia armamentis, to fournyſche the ſhyppes with abilimentes or takelyng.

Vectoria nauigia, ſhyppes to tranſporte and conueigh men from place to place, paſſagers.

Nauigium interiit, the ſhyppe was loſt.

Nauigiólum, li, n. g. a littell barke.

Náuigo, aui, are, to go or bee caried on the waſter in a veſſell, to ſayle.

Nauigare in portu, to be in ſuretee, to be out of daungier.

Nauigatur, the imperſonall.

Nauis, uis, f. g. a ſhyppe.

Nauem deprimere, to drowne a ſhyppe.

Nauis pomparica, a ſhyp made with chambers and banketyng parlours, onely to ſolace with, it is alſo called Nauithalmus.

Rector nauis, a ſhyppe mayſter.

Moderamen nauis, the gydynge or gouernyng of a ſhyppe.

Actuariæ naues, lyke Actuarius.

Longæ naues, great ſhyppes or galies, goyng bothe with ores and ſayles.

Naues onerariæ, great ſhyppes made for burdeyn or cariage, ſuche as hulkes be, that vſe onely the ſayle and not ores.

Aeratæ & Roſtratæ naues, ſhyppes or galeys, that haue theyr ſtemmes armed with braſſe.

Piſcatoriæ naues, fyſſher botes.

Prætoria nauis, the admyralles ſhyppe.

Vulnerata nauis, a ſhyppe ſtryken, perced, or bouged with ordinaunce.

Conſtratæ, and tectæ naues, couered ſhyppes.

Deferri naui, to bee caried, or ſayle on the ſea in a ſhyppe.

Appellere nauem, lyke Appello.

Conſcendere naues, to take ſhyppyng.

Deſcendere ad naues, To goe downe to the rode where ſhyppes lye.

Naues conſtruere, fabricare, ædificare, facere, to make or buylde ſhyppes.

Moliri naues ab terra, To bryng the ſhyppes from lande to take the ſea.

Subducere naues, to bryng the ſhyppes in to the hauen.

Reficere naues, to repayre ſhyppes hurte by tempeſt or battayle.

Vna nauis eſt bonorum omnium, by tranſlacion, All good and honeſte citeſens bee of one conſent and wyll together.

Náuita, tæ, idem quod Nauta.

Náuitas, átis, f. g. diligence, ſtyrynge, quicknelle.

Náuiter, for gnauiter, diligently, with deſterytee, valyantly.

Nauithalmus, a ſhyppe or barge, that noble men vſe for pleaſure, with gorgious chambers and other ornamentes.

Naula, læ, fœm. gen. an inſtrument of muſike,

called also Psalterium.
Naulium, a diminutiue of Naula.
Naulium, a towne in Lumbardie.
Naulum, li, n. g. the fraite or fare paied for passage ouer the water.
Naumachia, æ, f. ge. a battaple on the water, or the place where the battaple is.
Naumachiam committere, To fyghte with shyppes on the sea.
Naumachiárius, rij, m. gen. he that dooeth battaple on the water.
Naumachiárius, a, um, pertaynyng to that forme of battaple.
Naumachiarius pons, a bridge, on whiche they passe into the shyppes to fyght.
Nauo, aui, are, to employe with all his power, to dooe, ayde, healpe, or endeuoure with all diligence.
Nauare operam, to dooe all his endeuour, to helpe with all his power.
Vt nostram in te beneuolentiam nauare possimus, That we maie dooe all our endeuoir, to shewe what good will we beare you, or that we maie declare our beneuolence & louyng mynde towarde you.
Naupactus, a towne of Ieaia, taken frō the Uenetians by the Turkes, called nowe Lepanthum.
Naupégus, gi, m. g. a shyppwright or carpenter.
Náuplium, pli, a fyshe lyke a cuttell.
Nauplius, Palamedes father.
Naupliades, the sonne or nephew of Nauplus.
Nauportus, a ryuer in Slauonie.
Nauscit, whan a beane openeth it selfe in the earth to spryng.
Nausea, æ, f. gen. disposicion or will to vomite. sometyme abhorryng of thynges.
Nauseam discutere, to put awaie the disposition of vometyng.
Nauseam facere, to prouoke to vomite.
Inhibere nauseam, to stoppe vomityng.
Nauseátor, ôris, m. gen. one that vomiteth. also one that lotheth or disdeigneth a thyng.
Nauseóla, a diminutiue of Nausea.
Nauseósus, a, um, that whiche prouoketh one to vomete.
Nauseo, aui, are, to haue an appetite to vomite. sometyme to abiect or abhorre a thynge, to despise, to contemne, to lothe.
Nauseabundus, a, um, disposed to vomite.
Nausicae, es, and Nausicaa, æ, f. g. the daughter of Alcinous kynge of Pheaces, who kyndyng Ulysses, after that he had escaped drownyng, brought thym to hir fathers palaice.
Nausithous, the sonne of Neptunus, and father of Alcinous.
Naustibulum, li, n. ge. a hyue lyke a shyppe.
Nauta, or Náuita, æ, com. g. a shyppe man.
Nautea, teæ, f. g. the ordure, which issueth out of the pumpe of a shyp. also currioure bleche. also a certayne herbe, which currioure doe vse, some take it for Anagyris,

Náuticus, ci, m. g. a shyppe maister.
Náuticus, a, um, belongyng to shyppes or shypmen. Nauticus panis, bisshette.
Nautilus, li, of some called Pampilus, a certayne shell fyshe, of the forme of a bote, and dooeth swymme the bealye vpwarde.
Nautilia, the craefte of shypmen.
Nauus, a, um, quycke, actiue, valyaunt, that dooeth a thyng sodaynly, without muche busdy, diligent.
Nauus & Ignauus, contrary.
Nauus & industrius homo, a diligent and peynefull man.
Naxium, ij, n. ge. a hynde of wheatstones in thyle of Lypres.
Naxius, a, um, of Naxos.
Naxos, an yle in the sea called Ægeum, one of the Cyclades, not farre from Paros, renoumed for the white marble there growyng.
Nazareus, a man dedicate onely to the seruice of God, or that had a special vow for a tyme.
Nazareth, a litteli towne in Galilea.
Nazara, a citee in Cappadocia, called also Cesaria.

NE, an aduerbe, signifiyng forbyddyng, or dissuadyng, and is ioigned sometyme to the imperatiue, sometyme to the subiunctiue, sometyme to the optatiue mode.
Ne, beyng an aduerbe of forbyddyng, maie indifferently bee ioygned with a verbe of the subiunctiue mode, or els of the imperatiue: Non maie neuer be ioygned with the imperatiue.
Tu ne cede malis, geue thou no place to aduersitee. Sometyme it is a coniunction copulatiue, and signifieth No, or neyther. sometyme it is causall, as Vide ne pereas, Take hede that thou doo not lose thy selfe: or beware that thou cast not awaie thy selfe.
Ne multa, to make shorte, without many wordes, or in fewe woordes.
Ne plura, it sufficeth, it is enough.
Ne longum faciam, to make shorte, to be shorte.
Ne sim saluus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, I praie god I bee dead, yf I write otherwyse than I thynke.
Ne viuam, and Ne valeam, idem.
Est'ne hic Crito sobrinus Chrisidis? Is not this Crito, cousyn germayn to Chrysis?
Honestum ne factu sit an turpe dubitant, they doubt, whether it be honest to do or no.
Neue hoc, neue illud, neither this, nor that.
Ne dicam, I will not saie, or I dare not saye. This clause (Ne dicam) if it folowe a substantiue, the adiectiue is put in the accusatiue case: but if it bee put betwene a substantiue and an adiectiue, the one and the other shalbe the nominatiue case.
Homo imprudēs, ne dicam stultum, not stul-

tus,

tus, because the substantiue (Homo) goeth before.

Crudelis, ne dicam impius, & sceleratus Castor, not sceleratum Castorem, for as muche as the substantiue Castor foloweth. In other cases is none ambiguitee. For alway the adiectiue and the substantiue muste accorde, as, Non faceres hæc magistro conscio, ne dicam præsente, not præsentem.

Mihi qui ne detur, that he maie not be geuen to me, or that I maie not haue hir.

Vt ne ducas, for vt non ducas.

Ne hoc quidem tacebit Permeno, Parmeno will not kepe this secrete neither.

Ne quid nimis, nothyng exceedyng, or nothyng too too.

Ne dicam grauius, That I maye saye no woorse of it.

Ne my quidem, applyed to hym that dare not speake one woorde.

Ne, an aduerbe racionall for Ergo. Verg.

Mene incepto desistere victam? what shall I than beeyng vanquysshed or put by, ceasse from myne enterprise? or leaue of my pourpose as vayne?

Ne amicis nihil tribuamus, epulamur, to the intent that our friendes shall not thynke, that we will doo nothyng for their sakes, we doos eate and bankette.

Ne, sometyme signifieth demaundynge, as, Datur'ne illa hodie Pamphilo nuptum? But shall she be maried to daie vnto Pamphilus? Egóne? who I?

Nea, an yle betweene Lemnos and Hellespont.

Neades, beastes in the yle Samos, as Aelianus writeth: of whiche the bones be so bigge, that they be kept for a meruaile: and their voyce so strong, that they shake the earth.

Neæra, a womans name, mother of Phaetusa, and Lampetia.

Nearthus, a ryuer in Calaber.

Nealces, a famous pemeter.

Neapolis, a noble citee of Campania, sette on the borders of the sea, called Mare Mediterraneum, and was fyrst called Parthenope. Of this citee the countreye of Campania, Apulia, and Calabria, be now called Regnum Neapolitanum, the realme of Naples. Ther is also a citee of this name in Affrike, an other in Caria.

Nearchus, a yong man of excellent fauour and beautee.

Nebis, a ryuer in Spayne.

Nebrides, the skynne of redde dere and falow.

Nebrion, herba ceruina, vel elaphoboscos. Dioscor.

Nebrundes, the genitours of beastes.

Nebrites, singu. num. a precious stone dedicate to Liber.

Nebula, æ, f. g. a litteli white cloude.

Quasi per nebulam audire, i. leuiter, nõ attente.

Erroris nebula, the cloude of errour.

Dilait nebulas Titan, the sonne putteth away cloudes.

Nebulo, lônis, m. gen. a knaue, a vile felowe of no estimation.

Nebulósus, a, um, cloudie.

Nebulosus ager, a countreie hauynge oftentymes cloudes ouer it, wherby it is temperate.

Cælum nebulosum, a cloudie weather.

Nec, nor, neyther, oftentymes for Non.

Nec opinato, by aduenture, sodeynly, otherwise than was thought.

Quæ nec opinanti accidunt, whiche chance to me not thynkyng, or nothyng doubtyng of the mattier.

Nec opinata res eos perculit, The thynge wherof they doubted not, or thought not on, astonied theim.

Nec iniuria, not without a cause.

Nec ita multo post, not verie long after.

Nec mirum, and no meruaple at all.

Nec sicut vulgus, and not as the commune sorte of the people.

Neo caput nec pedes habet, It is a confuse mattier, it hath neyther head nor tayle, nor begynnyng nor endyng.

Nec illud, nec omnia sunt, quæ dicit, It is somwhat that he saieth, all though it be not all: or, I can not say, but that it is somwhat that he saith, and yet it is not all.

Nec eo minus, and yet neuertheleese.

Nec quicquam aliud quàm fleturum, And that he woulde doo nothyng but wepe.

Persolui gratia non potest, nec malo patri, a man can not recompence or shewe pleasure for pleasure, no not to an yll father.

Necátus, a, um, slayne.

Necatus veneno, poysoned.

Necatus fame, stamshed.

Nec dum, not yet.

Necessarie, idem quod necessario.

Necessario, necessarily, of necessitee, nedefully, of force, ineuitably, without redemption, without chopse.

Nec non, also.

Necesse & necessum, of force, that must nedes bee, necessarily.

Sed necesse est, but it must nedes be.

Necesse fuit facere, I myghte not choose but doo it, nedes I must haue doen it.

✠ Necesse habere, to haue nede.

Necessarius, rij, m. gene. a kynseman, a verais neere frende.

Necessarius, a, um, necessary, nedefull, ineuitable.

Necessitas, tátis, f. g. nede, necessitee, an aliance or bonde of amitee, neere frendeshyp.

Necessitates, necessary and vrgent businesses or affayres.

Astringi & cogi necessitate, to bee constreyned or forced of necessitee.

✠ Necessitati parendum est, vel necessitas inexora-

exorabilis, Neceſſitee hath no lawe, or nedes muſt that nedes will be.

Datur neceſsitati venia, he that coulde not chooſe muſt nedes be pardoned.

Ea quæ habent aliquam neceſsitatem, ſuche thynges as muſt nedes, or as be neceſſary.

Neceſsitatem imponere, iniungere, afferre, to conſtreigne.

Neceſsitate coactus, feci, I was forced or conſtreigned of neceſſitee to doo it.

Reliquis tribus virtutibus neceſsitates propoſitæ ſunt. &c. The other three vertues bee forced of neceſſitee, or muſt nedes. ⁊c.

Neceſsitudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod neceſsitas.

Facere neceſsitudinem alicui, to conſtreigne one. Facere neceſsitudinem alicui cum aliquo, to make acqueynted or familiar.

Neceſsitudinibus publicis implicitus, lette or troubled with the vrgent affayres or neceſſary buſineſſes of the commune weale.

Adiungere ad ſuam neceſsitudinem bonos viros, to aſſociate to him in familiaritee and frendſhyp good and honeſt men.

Coniungere neceſsitudinem cum aliquo, to become acqueynted and familiar with one.

Omnibus neceſsitudinibus circumuentus, bounden or in daunger to one for a thouſande pleaſures that he hath ſhewed hym.

Recipere aliquem in neceſsitudinem, to receyue or numbre one among his frendes and familiars.

Intercedit alicui neceſsitudo cum aliquo, he is familiar, or well acqueynted with hym.

Neceſsitudo eſt mihi cum illo, he and I bee familiar, or I haue good acqueyntaunce with hym. Neceſsitudinem habui conſtitutam, I was acquaynted or familiar.

Nouas neceſsitudines adiungere, to get new frendes and acquayntance.

Nos ſumma neceſsitudine attingunt, They are verate familiar with vs, or they bee oure nere frendes.

Neceſsitudinem colere, to cheriſh and maintayne acqueyntance, or frendſhyp.

Necun, auncient writers vſed for Nec cum.

Nec ne, or not.

Neco, necáui, necâtum, and nécui, nectum, necare, to ſlea, to kyll.

Necos, a kynge of Egypte.

Necromantes, tis, m. g. a necromancer, he that calleth vp damned ſpirites.

Necrománticus, idem.

Necromántia, æ, f. g. necromancy.

Necrópolis, a citee of Aegypt.

Nectar, néctaris, n. g. a pleaſaunt ſycour, which the poetes feigned to be the drynke of goddis ſometyme it ſignifieth immortalitee.

Nectareus, a, um, immortall, diuine, ſweete, pleaſant.

Nectarea herba, an herbe, called alſo Inula Campana, Elicampane.

Nectarites, a drynke made with the ſame herbe.

Necto, nexui, and nexi, nectere, to knytte, wynde or bynde lates or other ſuche thynges.

Nectere aliquid ex duabus rebus, to make one thyng of twayne.

Nectere cauſas, to make excuſes.

Nectere aliud ex alio, to hange one thyng by an other.

Nectere dolum alicui, to inuent a meane to receyue or mocke one.

Necti, the paſſiue of Necto, whan the detour was deliuered to his creditour in bondage. Coronam néctere alicui, To make a garlande for one.

Moras nectere, to make delaies.

Nectus, a, um, of Neco, kylled without weapon, as with famine, colde, and ſuche lyke.

Nécubi, leſt in any place. ſometyme in no place.

Necubi regum deſiderium eſſet, That they ſhuld not be deſyrus of kynges in any place: or that they ſhoulde not lacke or want a kynge in any place.

Videndum necubi aqua conſiſtat, They muſt bee ware, that the water dwe not ſtande or reste in any place.

Nécunde, leſt from any place.

Circumſpectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, lokyng rounde about, that they ſhould not inuade or bycalle vpon the forragers from any place.

Necya, æ, f. ge. a funerall ceremonie at the graues of deade men.

Necyomantia, diuination by callyng vp of dead ſpirites.

Necýdalus, li, m. gen. a certayne wourme, of the whiche the ſylke wourme cometh, or whiche in the ſpace of fyue weekes is turned into the ſylke wourme called Bombix.

Nedum, not onely, and is vſed two waies, either whan bothe clauſes bee reduced to one verbe: as Funderem pro te ſanguinem, nedum pecuniam, I wolde ſpende for the not onely my money, but alſo my bloude: or elles whan eche clauſe hath his proper verbe. as, Funderem pro te ſanguinẽm, nedum pecuniam tibi crederem, I wolde not onely lende you money, but alſo ſhedde my bloude for you, or put my lyfe in daungier for your ſake.

Ne crederem tibi óbolum, nedum vitam meam, I wolde not truſt the with one halfe penye, mache leſſe with my lyfe.

Nedum morbum remouiſti, ſed etiam grauedinem, Thou haſt not onely put away the ſyckeneſſe. ⁊c.

Nefandus, a, um, horrible, not to be named.

Nefarius, a, um, curſed, vnwoorthye to lyue, wycked, myſcheuous.

Nefans, antis, om. ge. idem quod Nefandus.

Nefarie, wyckedly, naughtyly, myſcheuouſly.

Nefárium, rij, n. g. a wicked or deteſtable acte.

Nefas indeclin. neu. gene. a thyng deteſtable, a wic-

ked

wicked acte, a curſed decde.
Nefas habetur, it is compted a heinous thyng.
Nefaſtus, a, um, vnluckye, vnhappy.
Nefaſtus, ſometyme for Nefarius.
Nefaſti dies, daies, in the which it was not leſull to ſpeake three woordes, Do, dico, addico, daies, on the whiche it was vnlefull to pleade in the lawe.
Nefrendes, um, com. g. pigges weaned, called ſhotes, after ſome weathers, after others, yong infantes.
Negabundus, a, um, that denyeth.
Negatio, ônis, f. g. a denyng, a nay.
Negans, antis, denyng, ſayng nay.
Negánna, æ, f. g. idem quod negatio.
Negatiuus, a, um, that denieth.
Negatus, a, um, denied.
Negito, aui, are, to deny.
Neglectim, careleſly.
Neglectus, us, m. g. ſmall regarde, contempt.
Neutiquã hæc res neglectui eſt mihi, I make in no wiſe neglecte this affaire or buſineſſe: or I muſt in no wiſe be negligent in this matter, or I make in no wiſe forget this matter.
Neglectus, a, um, not regarded, contemned, not paſſed vpon, nil looked to.
Negligéntia, æ, fœ. g. negligence, recheleſneſſe, nil lookyng to a thyng.
Negligentia fortunæ, contempte of fortune, and thynges caſuall.
Négligens, entis, om. g. negligente, retcheleſſe, that palleth on nothyng.
Negligentem feceris, ye ſhall make hym retcheleſſe, or in ſuche caſe, that he will paſſe on nothynge.
Negligens ſui, negligent or recheleſſe in thynges pertaynyng to hym ſelfe.
Negligenter, negligently, recheleſſely, ſometyme contemptuouſely.
Négligo, glexi, gligere, to neglect or haue lyttell regarde to a thyng, to be retcheleſſe in doyng a thyng, to contemne, not to paſſe vpon, to make nil to a thyng.
Periculum fortunarum & capitis negligere, not to feare to putte all his gooddes and lyfe in daungier.
Non negligere aliquod negotium, not to be recheleſſe in dooeyng a thynge.
Minas alicuius negligere, not to paſſe on or make accompte of menacynges or threatnynges.
Nego, aui, are, to deny, to refuſe, to ſay nay.
Negato eſſe iuram, ſaie ſhe will not go.
Negaris ſæpe eſſe domi, They ſaie often tymes that thou arte not at home.
Quin te ductarum neges, but that ye will refuſe to marry hir.
Negãt quenq; virum bonum, niſi ſapientẽ, they ſaie that no man is good, but only a wyſe man.
Negotiális, le, pertaynynge to marchandyſe, or occupation.
Negotiátio, ônis, fœ. g. occupiyng of marchandiſe, buyng and ſellyng.
Negotiátor, ôris, m. gen. a marchaunt man, an occupier, a factour.
Negótior, âris, ári, to exercyſe marchaundiſe in ſtraunge countreies. alſo to be in buſyneſſe.
Negotiari animas dicuntur medici, To geat their lyuyng by byllyng of men.
Negotiósus, a, um, buyng muche buſyneſſe in body or mynde, full of buſyneſſe.
Res negotioſa, a buſy and peynfull mattier.
Negotioſi eramus nos noſtris negotiis, we were buſyly occupied in our affayres.
Negotioſa & moleſta prouincia, full of peyn and trauaple.
Negótium, ij, n. gen. buſyneſſe, affayre, charge, care, trouble.
Dare negotium, to geue in charge.
Sui negotij benegerens, he that doeth wel his buſyneſſe, or that exploiteth well his affaires.
Plurimum in eo negotij habui, I trauapled muche in it, I had muche a doe with it.
Negotium mãgnum eſt nauigare, atque id menſe quintili, it is muche a doe to ſayle there, ſpecially in the monthe of July.
Negotium faceſſere, exhibere, confiare, facere, to trouble or vexe one, to putte to buſyneſſe, to put in daungier by accuſyng or layng ſome thyng to his charge.
Eſt mihi negotium, I haue ſomwhat to doo.
Ita negotium eſt, the mattier ſo requireth.
Nullo negotio, without peyne, eaſily.
Nil eſt negotij, it is lyghtly dooen.
Sed quid negotij, quamobrem ſuccenſes mihi? what is the mattier why thou art angry with me?
Obiectum eſt mihi negotiũ, I am in trouble.
Offerre ſe negotiis alienis, to meddle in other mens matters without any commaundement.
Negotij ſum plenus, I haue as muche to do as I can tourne me to.
Id ſibi negotij credidit ſolum dari, he thoughte he ſhoulde haue had none other buſyneſſe but this. Humana negotia, worldely affayres.
Mirabar, quid hic negotij eſſet ubi, I meruayled what buſyneſſe thou haddeſt here, or what thou haddeſt here to doe.
Quaſi negotij nihil ſit, as though there were nothyng to doe.
Pompeio cum Cæſare eſt negotium, Pompeie hath buſyneſſe with Cæſar, or hath ſomewhat to do with Cæſar.
Negotia reipublicæ, the affayres of the commune weale.
Negotium meum non eſt, It is no buſynes or mattier of myne.
Negotiorum curator, a ſolicitour, or a factor.
Negotiolum, li, n. g. a lyttle buſyneſſe or mattier.
Neleides, patronymicum of Neleus, as it were of the progenie of Neleus.
Neleus, the father of duke Neſtor.
Neléus, and Neleius, a, um, of Neleus.

Nemanſus, a citee of Narbon, called commonly Nimes.

Nem, ſometyme, alſo excepte.

Nemea, a woodde in Greece, where Hercules ſlewe. iii. horrible lyons.

Nemeæus, a, um, of Nemea.

Nemertes, a kaȝie of the ſea.

Nemeſis, the name of a goddeſſe, whom the paynims ſuppoſed to be the punyſher of greuous offẽders, ſome call hir Foꝛtune Suidas ſaieth, that Nemeſis, is iuſtice, complaynt, exȝoche, enuy, foꝛtune. Eraſ. Nemeſis, is a goddeſſe, the reuenger of inſolencie and arrogancie: ſhe is called Adraſtia of Adraſto, the kynge, that firſt conſtituted to hir a temple.

Nemeti, people of a citee in Germanye, called Spꝛyes.

Nemetobriga, a towñe in Spayne called Valdenebro.

Nemo, néminis, com. g. no man, oꝛ no woman, no bodye.

Nemo non, euery body.

Nemo homo, foꝛ nemo omnino, none at all.

Nemo vnus, no one man.

Nemo eſt hominum, qui metuat minus, there is no man alyue, oꝛ no man in the woꝛlde, that feareth leſſe.

Nemo omnium, no man kyuyng, no man in the woꝛlde. alſo not one of theim all.

Nemo hoc neſcit, euery man knoweth this, oꝛ all the woꝛlde knoweth this.

Non nemo, many, ſome, certayne perſones. ſometyme euery man.

Nemo hercle quiſquam, in kayeth no man in the woꝛlde.

Contigit tibi, quod haud ſcio an nemini, id eſt, vlli.

Nemo diuûm, foꝛ nullus diuorum.

Neminis, Cato vſed in the genitiue caſe.

Nemo, is ſpoken of women.

Hoc ſcio vnum, neminem peperiſſe hic, I know this one thing, that no body is bꝛought a bedde here.

Nemorâlis, le, pertaynyng to a wood oꝛ groue.

Nemorenſis, ſe, idem.

Nemorenſis rex, the chiefe pꝛieſte of Diana.

Nemorinagus, a, um, that wandꝛeth in a wood oꝛ groue.

Nemoróſus, a, um, full of woodꝛes.

Cupreſſu nemoroſus, full of cꝛyes trees, oꝛ haunyng many cꝛyes trees.

Nempe, an aduerbe of confirming, and is ſometyme vſed with an interrogation, ſometyme without, foꝛbecauſe, truely, ſometyme it ſignifieth foꝛ.

Nempe negas ad beate viuendum ſatis eſſe virtutem? Doo ye deny than that vertue. &c. oꝛ, ye dooe denie than, that vertue is ſuffycient to perfect felicitee, doo ye not? without interꝛogation: as, Nempe omnia hæc verba huc redeunt, All theſe wooꝛdes in deede come to this poynt.

Recta via illuc. G. Nempe ad Pamphilum, that is to Pamphila: oꝛ ye meane I am ſure in Pamphilas houſe.

Nempe, in anſwerynge: Expedies? D. Certe Pamphile. P. Nempe vt modo, yea in dede as thou dyddeſt whyle ere.

Neemias, a Jewe, cupbearer to Artaxerxes, kyng of Perſia, a man of great learnyng and holyneſſe, who weyng in great fauour with the kynge, obteyned bothe licence and ayde to mendike the citee of Hieruſalem, afoꝛe the incarnation of Chꝛiſte. 447. yeres.

Nemrod, is interpꝛeted rebelle, oꝛ gouernour ſleeppyng: he was the ſonne of Chus, ſonne of Cham, the ſeconde ſonne of Noe. he is of ſome written Nimrod, of ſome Nembꝛoth. He was alſo called Saturnus Babylonicus, and was the fyꝛſt that toke on hym to reigne ouer men, and attempted to buyld the great towꝛe of Babylon, intendyng to haue ꝛeyſed it aboue the cloudes, thynkyng theꝛby to haue eſcaped, if any floudde ſhoulde efteſones haue happened. He was befoꝛe the incarnation of Chꝛiſt 2170. yeres, after the cꝛeation of the woꝛlde. 1788. yeres.

Nemus, nemoris, a woodde ſeruyng foꝛ pleaſure, a groue.

Nenunt, was vſed of olde wꝛiters foꝛ Niſi, etiam, nempe.

Nenum, was of olde tyme vſed foꝛ Non.

Neo, neui, ere, to ſpynne.

Neobóle, the daughter of Lycambis.

Neocles, a philoſophꝛer of Athenes.

Neodunum, a citee in Fraunce in the countreye of Lyons, called Leonduli.

Neogamus, newly wedded, a bꝛyde groome.

Neómagus, a towne in Fꝛance called Nemure. It was alſo a citee in Bꝛytannia, whiche ſommen ſuppoſe to bee Cheſter.

Neomenia, æ, fœ. ge. the moone whyle ſhe is in chaungeyng and lackyng lyght, the tyme of the new moone.

Neóphytus, ti, m. gen. a man newly entred into any pꝛofeſſion, a new man. alſo a tꝛee oꝛ heꝛbe newe ſpꝛongen vp.

Neoptólemus, mi, maſc. gene. a yonge oꝛ newe ſouldiour, a knyght newely made, it was the ſurname of Pyꝛrhus, whiche was the ſonne of Achilles.

Neotéricus, ci, m. g. one of late tyme.

Nepa, æ, oꝛ Nepes, pis, a ſcoꝛpion: heꝛof Eraſmus doubteth, looke the pꝛouerbe, Imitabor Nepam. alſo the firſt kynd of the heꝛbe called aconitum.

Nepenthes, n. g. a dꝛynke confectioned oꝛ made by Helene, wyfe of Menelaus, whiche cauſed theym that dꝛanke theꝛof, to foꝛget all ſoꝛowe. Some ſuppoſe it to bee made with the heꝛbe, called Boꝛage, in latin Bugloſſa. wheꝛfoꝛe that heꝛbe is of ſome men ſo called.

Né-

Népeta, or Népita, a citee in Tuscane. it is also an herbe called Calampnt, but therof be two sortes: the ons more, with leaues somewhat hore, whiche I suppose to be Nep: the other lesse, hauyng leaues lyke peny royal, but somwhat greatter: whiche of some men is called wylde peny royall, and groweth in plasshye groundes. Dioscorides semeth to make three kyndes of Népeta.

Nephália, órum, n. ge. plur. the feastes of sobre men, where no wyne is vsed, but only meathe.

Néphele, les, a greke word, signifieth a cloude. it was also the name of a woman, mother of Helles, whiche gaue the name to the sea called Hellespontus.

Nephelides, small spottes in the eies.

Nepheleus, a, um, of Néphele.

Nephritis, phritidis, f. g. a sickenesse and greefe in the raynes.

Nephriticus, a, um, that hath peyn in the raines.

Nepos, nepótis, m. gene. the soonnes sonne, or daughters sonne, a nephew sometyme it is taken for a nece. it also signifieth a riottous person, a ruffian.

Nepótes, signifieth all the succession folowyng sonnes and daughters.

Sororis nepos, id est nepos ex sorore.

Nepos in suo patrimonio, he that riottously spendeth or wasteth his heritage.

Nepotes in vite, The ponge braunches that springe euery yere out of the vine, and are cut awaie.

Nepotínus, a, um, of a nephew, or of a ruffian, or riottous spender.

Nepótor, aris, ari, to lyue or spende riottously, to lyue lyke a ruffian.

Nepotátus, us, masc. gene. riot or superfluous dispenses.

Nepótulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Nepos.

Neptis, tis, f. ge. the sonnes daughter or daughters daughter, a nece.

Neptúnius, a, um, of Neptune.

Neptúnus, ni, m. g. the god of the sea.

Neptunália, órum, neu. gene. plur. feastes of Neptune.

Neptunine, nes, the daughter or nece of Neptune.

Nepus, sluttyshe.

Nequa, lest by any waies or place.

Nequalia, detrimentes.

Nequam, a noune vndeclined, an yll man, one that is lecherous and an yll lyuer of his body. also he that is good for nothynge, a naughtye vnthryft, vngracious, vnthrifty.

Tanto nequior, the lesse grace is in the.

Frugi, and Nequam, contrary.

Eiusdem agilitatis homo frugi, melius quàm nequam faciet, If there be two men of semblable agilitee or wyldnesse & besterryng of theim selues, an honest felowe shall dooe any thynge that he is set vnto better than shall an vnthrifty felowe or a naughty packe.

Nequam & cessator, an vngracious vnthrifte and loyterer.

Nunquàm vidi hominem nequiorẽ, I neuer sawe a more vngracious knaue or a more vnthrifty person.

Nequam vitis, id est, inutilis.

Nequam, sometyme for Nequiter.

Néquando, at no tyme, lest at any tyme.

Nequáquam, no, not, in no wyse.

Neque, a coniunction, neither.

Neque enim hoc possum negare, and without doubt I can not denye this.

Neque tu haud dicas tibi nõ prædictum, saie not, but that ye were tolde of it before.

Nequedum, not yet.

Neque quicquam quàm, for tantum, nothynge els or onely.

Neque secus eo, and yet neuer the lesse.

Neque vt opinor, sine tuo. &c. And as I thynke not without. &c.

Neque id quidem facient, And I knowe sures ly, they will not graunte that neither.

Néqueo, quíui, nequítum, nequire, I can not.

Nequeo quin fleam, I can not chose but wepe.

Nequitur, the impersonall.

Nequis, nequa, nequod, vel nequid, lest any body, or lesse any persone.

Nequíssimus, worst of all, moste vngracious, or vnthryfte.

Nequicquam, in vayne, also no.

Nequino, aui, are, to denye. also to playe the wanton.

Nequinum, a citee in Italy now called Neruia.

Nequinunt, olde writers vsed for Nequeunt, they make not.

Nequis, lest that any man, or that no man.

Nequitia, æ, fœm. ge. vnthryftynesse, where one is geuen to all voluptuousenesse and lecherye, naughtynesse, vngraciousenesse, negligence, lewdnesse. also crafte, gyle.

Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? Howe great a gappe shulde you breake open vnto naughtinesse? or how great occasiõ should you geue hym to lyue lewdly and naughtyly?

Frugalitas, and Nequitia, contrary.

Néquiter, vnthryftily, vngraciously, lewdely, naughtyly.

Nequiter & frugaliter, contrarie.

Nequitus, was vsed of olde writers for nequiter.

Nereides, fairies of the sea.

Nereus, a god of the sea. and sometyme it is put for the sea.

Nerine, nes, the daughter or nece of Nereus.

Nerio, nerienis, the wyfe of Mars.

Neris, idem quod Nardus montana.

Nerite, a kynde of shell fysshes.

Neritos, an yle in the myddell sea. also an hyll in the yle Ithaca.

Neritius, a, um, of Neritos, Ulysses was so called.

Nerium,

Nerium, rij, neut gener. a tree or shrub, whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde, whiche some doo call Oleander, some Rosagine, some rose laurell. it is also a promontorie or elbowe of lande in Galitia, lyyng into the west sea, not farre from Compostella.

Nero, called also Domitius, an emperor, sonne of Gn. Domitius Nero, adopted into themspire by Claudius, who maried his mother Agrippina: although he were broughte vp by the reuerende and wise Seneca, yet by the incurable corruption of his nature, he became horrible vicious, in so muche as he caused hym selfe to be gelded, and cutte in the forme of a woman, and so to bee abused, and by his cruelte made his owne mother to bee slayne, and the cite of Rome to bee bourned, he in the meane tyme playyng on a harpe, and syngynge the destruction of Troie. Finally he beyng hated of all men, was slayne in a caue, wherinto he fledde, whan he was but. xxii. yeres olde, and had reigned. xiiii. yeres, in the. lvii. yere after the incarnacion of Chriſte.

Nerua, æ, f. g. an harpe or lute strynge.

Neruiceus, a, um, of synewes.

Nerui, people inhabityng in Tourney and the countrete adioignyng.

Neruium, ij, idem quod Neruia.

Neruiani, people nygh to Rome.

Nerulonenſes, people in Campania.

Nerulum, a towne in Lucania.

Neruoſus, a, um, hauyng great sinewes or many sinewes it also signifieth strongely, strongly made in body.

Neruoſus orator, an oratour that hath a pithy and earneſt style.

Neruóſitas, ãtis, fœm. g. the hauyng of sinewes or strengthe.

Neruoſe, strongely, pithily, vehemently.

Neruus, ui, m. gen. a sinewe, and by translacion force or strengthe. also a fetter or gyue, wherewith the legges are tyed. also the strynge of an instrument or bowe.

Neruos intendere, and Contendere omnes neruos, or contendere omnibus neruis in re aliqua, To endeuour with all force and myght, to employe all diligence possible.

Nerui reipublicæ, prouision for defence of the countrete, strengthe and puissance of the common weale, that is to saie, strong men, treasure, shippes &c.

Nerui belli, monete and men of armes.

Sine neruis, without ypth & strength, weake.

Neruis virtutis incidere, To make vertue weake and feeble.

Incidere neruos virtutis, To make vertue feinte or feeble.

Corripere aliquem in neruum, to cast one in to prison, or in to fetters.

Adducere arcum, or neruum, to draw a bowe.

Erumpit sagitta neruo pulsante, the arrowe fleeth out of the bowe.

Sagittam aptare neruo, to sette his arrow in his bowe.

Concordia neruorum, the tune or agrement of the stringes of an instrument.

Percutere vel pulsare neruos, to stryke the stringes.

Neruulus, a diminutiue of Neruus.

Nerua, called also Cocceius (a Gentile) was a good and noble emperour. In the begynnyng of his reigne, he set at libertee all christen men, whiche were accused or banished: He so muche exceded in liberalitee toward poore men, that he thereby lackynge treasure, caused his apparayle, plate, and ryche stuffe to bee solde for his necessitee, and ordeyned, that the children of poore men shoulde be kept with the common treasure, and determyned nothyng by hym self, but onely by the consent of excellent wyse men: yet not withstandyng his syncerite and vertuous lyfe, he lacked not traitours, whom he dyd tollerate wonderfully, and at the last dyed of the age of. lxxi. yeres, whan he had reigned one yere and iii monethes, after the incarnation of Chriſte. 99. yeres.

Neſa, a countrete in the yle of Sicile, taignyng to Aetna.

Neſcio, neſciui, neſcire, not to knowe, to bee ignorannt.

Neſcio alios, me ſcio quidem &c. as for other men I knowe not, for myne owne parte, I am eyght sure, that &c.

Neſcio quid circumſpectat, He loketh about hym what so euer the matter is.

Lætus eſt neſcio quid, he is merry what so euer the matter is.

Si ſapis, quod ſcis, neſcis, yf thou bee wyse, thou wylt holde thy peace, or kepe it as secrete as though thou knewest nothing of the matter.

Irasci neſciunt, they can not, or they will not be angry.

Latine neſcit, he is ignorant in the latin tong, he can not speake latine.

Hic neſcit, niſi fœnus fabulari, he can talke or speake of nothyng but of vsurie.

Neſcio quid mihi animus præſagit mali, I can not telle howe my mynde geueth me, that some yll or mysfortune will chaunce ere it bee longe.

Vt quo ſe vertat, neſciat, id eſt, neſciet, that he shall not wotte whither to turne hym.

Neſcitur, the impersonall, it is not knowen.

Neſcius, a, um, that is not knowen, or doeth not knowe.

Neſi, people of Scythia in Europe.

Neſia, a nymph of the sea.

Neſium, or Neſis, an yle by Campania.

Neſſotróphium, phij, n. ge. a place where ducshes be kept to be made fatte.

Neſſus, a Centaure, whiche rauyshed Deianira Hercules wyfe, who beeynge wounded to death, gaue

gaue to Deianyra a poyſon, wherwith Hercules thirte beyng waſhed, and putte on hym, his body dyd rotte with moſte horrible peynes, which he not ſuſteynyng, dyd enter into a great fyre, and leat hym ſelfe be burned.

Neſtor, neſtoris, a duke of Greece, whiche came to the ſiege of Troie, who in geuyng counſell was reputed moſte excellent, and lyued (as he hym ſelfe ſaied) thre mens ages.

Neſtorides, the ſonne or nephue of Neſtor.

Neſtorius, a great heretike, biſhop of Conſtantinople, the yere of our Lorde. 419. who denyed Chriſt to be god Of him the heretikes holdyng that opinion, were called Neſtoriani.

Neſtus, a ryuer of Thrace.

Netrides, a hynd of oliues.

Neu, for neue, or non.

Neu lachryma ſoror, wepe not ſyſter. ſometyme it ſignifieth not, whan it is doubled.

Neuſe, neu Pompeium abſentem imperatorem aduerſarijs ad ſupplicium tradant, obſecrat, he deſpyed theym, that they woulde not betraye neyther hym nor Pompeie theyr captayne beyng abſent, vnto their ennemies to bee put to cruell deathe.

Neuceria, a citee in Umbria, a parte of Italy.

Neue, or not, nor yet.

Neugmate, for Negare.

Neuola, a ryuer.

Néuolo, neuis, neuult, for Nolo, nonuis.

Neuri, people of Scythia, of whom it is writen, that in ſommer they wer turned to wolues.

Neuricus, a, um, that hath greke of the ſinues.

Neurobâta, æ, ma gene. a walker on cordes or ropes.

Neuſtria, Normandy.

Néuter, tra, trum, triſſyllabum, after Priſcian, none of theim, neither the one nor the other, neither of the two. The latyne writers vſe not to ſaie, Néuter neutri, but rather néuter alteri: Nor proprie ip, vterq; vtriq;, but vterque alteri.

Neuter vtri inuidet, the one dooeth not enuye the other.

Néuter anguis, id eſt nec mas, nec fœmina.

Néuna alteri officit, neither doth hurte other.

Neuter alterum diligit, neyther of theym loueth other.

Néutrum ab altero ſeparo, I dooe diuide or ſeparate neither of theim from other.

Neutrâlis, le, that is a neuter, and belongeth to neither of the parties.

Neutro, aduerbium, neither to the one parte, nor to the other.

Neutróbi, idem.

Néutiquam, in no wyſe, in no condition.

Neuus, ui, m. ge. a mole, or other lyke marke in the body or viſage.

Nex, nécis, fœ. ge. violente deathe with weapon or other force.

Artifices necis, inuenters of ſtraunge deathes and tormentes.

Conciuit ſibi ipſi necem, he killed hym ſelfe.

Dedere aliquem neci, to kyll, to put to deth.

Eripere necem alicui, to ſaue ones lyfe.

Neci datus, ſlayne.

Néxilis, le, any thyng that maie be knyt.

Nexi, were free men, whiche bonde them ſelfe to ſerue, to be therfore acquited of their dettes.

Nexo, aui, are, or Nexo, nexui, nexere, to knyt often.

Nexus, a, um, knitte or bounden.

Nexu ſolutus, diſcharged of bonde.

Nexa res pignori, a thyng laied to morgage.

Nexum æs, money that one is bound to paye or delyuer.

Nexum inire, to be wrapped in bondes, to become ſeruaunt or bondeman to his creditour for faute of paiement.

Nexus, us, m. ge. a bonde, an obligacion, wherwith one is obliged to doo a thyng, a knotte, a tyynge.

Nexu vincti, they that are bounde to ſerue for theyr debt.

NI, yf not, but yf, excepte, leſte that. Ni, was vſed of olde writers for Non, alſo for Ne.

Ni teneant curſus, for Ne teneant.

Mirum ni domi eſt, It is meruaple but that he is at home, or if he be not at home.

Ni metuam patrem, yf I dyd not feare my father, or if it were not that I am afraide of my father.

Niæthos, a ryuer in Sicile.

Nicæarchus, a famous peincter.

Nicandrus, or Nicander, a famous poete, which wrote of poyſons.

Nicânor, nicânoris, a grammarian of Alexandria in the tyme of Adrian the emperour.

Nicator, nicâtoris, m. ge. a vanquiſher. it was the ſurname of Seleucus.

Nicea, and Nicia, a citee in Bithynia, where was holden the holy counſail againſt Arrius. In the whiche was preſent the noble Emperour Conſtantinus Magnus. There is an other citee of that name in Fraunce.

Nicedula, idem quod Cicindela.

Nicerotiânum, ni, n. gen. a ſweete and pleaſant oyntment.

Nicepſus, a greke phiſition and a great magician, about the yere of our lorde 650.

Niceréria, orum, n. g. plu. rewardes for victorie, as rynges, colars of golde, or garlandes. ſome doo write it Niceretia.

Nicetes, a ſophiſter in the tyme of Alexander, excellently learned.

Nicias, a noble man of Athens. it is alſo the name of certayne other.

Nico, one of the Tarentines that conſpyred against

hapnſt Iannibali.
Nicocreon, a tyran of Cyptes.
Nicolaitæ, were heretikes, whiche tooke that name of Nicolas, one of the. vii. deacons in the tyme of the apoſtles, who beyng blamed of theim for his ialouſy, broughte his wyfe, who was fayre, amonge all the diſciples, ſayynge, that who ſo wouldo, ſhulde vſe hir, thynkyng therby to pourge hym ſelfe of ialouſye: wherof other yll men takynge occaſion, beleued, that euery man mought lefully vſe euery woman that he luſted, which hereſy (as reaſon wouldè) was condemned immediately, but it is to bre feared, that it is not clerely extincte.
Nicolai, vſed of Auguſtus for great dates.
Nicolaus, a mans name.
Nicomachus, the name of dyuers men.
Nicomedes, a kyng of Bithynia.
Nicomedia, a noble citee in Bithynia, where Conſtantinus magnus the emperour dyed. it is nowe called of the turkes Nicor.
Nicophanes, a counnyng peinctor.
Nicópolis, a citee in Epire, where Octauian vainquiſhed Antonie and Cleopatra.
Nicoſtrata, called alſo Carmentis, was mother vnto Euander, kynge of Latines, and a pro-pheteſſe.
Nicoſtratus, a famous oratour of Macedony. There was alſo a poete and a mynſtrel of the ſame name. alſo an excellẽt plaier of comedies.
Nicromantia, lyke Necromantia.
Nictátio, ônis, fœ. g. a wynkyng or twynkilyng with the eies.
Nicto, tere, to vent or open as a hounde or ſpa-nyell doeth, whan he hath the ſent of the game.
Nicto, aui, are, to wynke, to twynkle with the eyes.
Nictor, âris, ari. idem. alſo to endeuour or ſtire with any parte of the body.
Nidamentum, i, neu. gen. a place where byrdes make their neſtes.
Nideo, dère, to ſhyne, to geue a ſauour.
Nidifico, aui, are, to buylde a neſte.
Nidificus, a, um, that maketh a neſte.
Nidor, ôris, m. ge. the ſauour of a thynge bour-ned or roſted. ſometyme grinnyng or ſhewyng of the teethe. ſometyme bygyhneſſe.
Nidulor, âris, ari, to make a neſte. alſo to ſyt a broode on egges.
Nidulus, li, m. g. a littell neſte.
Nidus, i, m. g. a neſte. ſometyme the byrdes that be in the neſte, alſo a veſſell lyke a neſte. Alſo bores or cheſtes, wherin groſſers or mercers doo put their wares, be called Nidi.
Diſtrahere aues nidis, to pull birdes out of their neeſtes.
Loquaces nidi, chyrpyng yong birdes.
Conſtruere nidum, to make a neſt.
Nigella, læ, fœm. gene. an herbe, that beareth a blacke ſeede of good ſauoure, whiche profiteth agaynſt reumes.
Nigellus, a, um, browne of colour, ſomewhat blacke.
Niger, gra, um, blacke. ſometyme it ſignifieth purple. ſometyme darke: by tranſlation dead, alſo hurtfull, perillous, yll, naughty.
Nigra vena, id eſt, Mediana.
Nigrum marrubium, idem quod ballote.
Nigrum papauer, gith.
Nigidius figulus, an auncient Romayne, whiche was a philoſophier, of the ſecte of Pythagoras, and wrate wonderfull ſubtilly, about the yere of our lord. xlviii. he dyed in exyle.
Nignia, a certayne herbe, which taketh away the ſcarres of woundes.
Nigir, a ryuer of Libya.
Nigra, idem quod anemone.
Nigrans, antis, that is blacke, or darke.
Nigrêdo, grédinis, f. g. blackeneſſe.
Nigreo, & nigreſco, nigrui, ère, and ſcère, to become blacke.
Nigrefácio, grefacis, féci, fácere, to make blacke
Nigrefio, fieri, to be made blacke.
Nigrico, aui, are, to be ſomwhat blacke.
Nigrinus, a mans name in Luciane.
Nigris, a fountayne in Ethyope, which ſome ſup-poſe to bee the head of the famous ryuer Nilus.
Nigrities, ei, Nigritia, æ, and Nigritudo, nis dinis, f. g. blackeneſſe.
Nigro, aui, are, to make blacke, or to be blacke.
Nigror, ôris, m. g. blackeneſſe.
Nihil, n. g. indeclin. nothyng or nought.
✠ Nihil cum fidibus graculo: Nihil cum amas racino ſui, The dawe hath naught to doo with a late, nor the ſow with ople of maioram. A prouerbe applied to hym, whiche preſumyng of his wytte, meddleth with thynges that he can no ſkyll of.
Nihil ad noſtram hanc, nothyng in compari-ſon of this mayden that I ſpeake of.
Nihil ad te, it pertayneth nothynge to the, or it maketh no matter to the.
Nihil ad hanc rem eſt, it belongeth nothynge to this purpoſe.
Literarum admodum nihil ſciebat, he was nothyng lerned, or he was vtterly vnlearned.
Nihil admodum territus, feard nothyng at all.
Nihil agere, To labour in vayne, to loſe ones labour.
Nihil prætérquam vigilatum eſt, they dyd nat-thyng but watche.
Nihil audio, id eſt non audio.
Nihil mihi cum illo fuit, I had nothyng to doo wit hym.
Nihil eſt, it is an eaſy thyng, alſo there is no hope at all.
Nihil eſt quod, there is no neede, there is no cauſe why.
Nihil eſt quod dicas mihi, alium quærebam, It ſhall nothynge auayle the to ſaye vnto me, I ſought an other man.
Ego quid agas nihil intelligo, I can not per-ceyue

tepne wherabout thou goeſt.
Nihil eſt æque quod faciam lubens, there is nothynge in the worlde, that I would doe ſo gladly.
Nihil intereſt dactylus ſit an creticus, it maketh no matter.
Nihil moror, I paſſe nothyng vpon, I dooe nothyng eſteme.
Nihil mihi potius fuit quàm. &c. I deſyred nothyng more than. &c.
Nihil quàm, for nihil aliud quàm. &c.
Nihil ſcio, for Neſcio, I can not tell.
Nihil rerum omnium eſt, There is nothyng in the worlde.
Nihil dum, nothyng yet.
Mea nihil refert, dum potiar modo, I paſſe not what I doo, ſo that I maie haue it.
Nihil feſtinare, to make no haſte.
Nihilum, li, n. g. idem quod Nihil.
Redigi ad nihilum, to be brought to nothyng to bee brought to verie poore eſtate.
Nilum, for Nihilum.
Nihili, of no price or value.
Cui minus nihilo eſt, whiche hath leſſe than nothyng.
Iſti nihilo ſum aliter ac fui, I am none otherwyſe towarde hym, than I haue been afore tyme.
Non hoc de nihilo eſt, this is not for naught.
Nihilo magis, neuer the more, neuer the rather
Nihili melior, no better.
Nihilo minus, neuer the leſſe, not withſtandynge.
Quæ nihilo minus, vt ego abſim confici poſſunt, whiche maie well enough be diſpatched, all though I bee not there.
Nihilifacio, feci, facere, to ſette naughte by, to eſteme nothyng.
Nihilipendo, di, dere, idem.
Nil, nothyng. ſometyme for non.
Nilgenus, a, um, engendred, or bredde in, or of Nilus.
Nilion, lij, n. g. a ſtone lyke a Topace, but that is more duskyſhe.
Nilótis, nilótidis, f. g. of Nilus.
Nilus, a famous and great ryuer, rennyng thorough Ethiope and Aegypte, & is ſuppoſed to bee one of the ryuers of Paradyſe, called in holy ſcripture Gehon. Ill be it to me it ſeemeth vnlykely, for as muche as in Geneſis it is wrytten, that Gehon enuyronneth all Aethiopia, where is no mencion made, that it paſſeth thorough Aegypte, all bee it, that Egypt and the ryuer of Nilus wer more nygh to Moyſes, whan he wrate the Geneſim, than Aethiope was. And alſo Nilus was famouſe for the vertue of the water therecof, whiche ouerflowynge the countrepe of Aegypte, made the grounde wounderfulle fertyle manye yeeres after, ſo that without labourynge, the earthe broughte forth abundaunce of ſundry graynes & plantes, delectable, and profytable. Alſo drakes of ſundry kyndes, without other foureme of generacion, eſpecially whan the ryuer came to the depeneſſe of. xl. cubites. likewyſe whan it exceded not. viii. cubites, there ſucceded muche ſaſmine and ſcarſitee.
Nilus, is ſometyme vſed for a diech or mote, lyke as Euripus is.
Niliacus, & Nilóticus, a, um, pertaynyng to the riuer Nilus.
Nimbâtus, a, um, opned with ſwete oples.
Nimbifer, feri, the brynger of ſtormes.
Nimblis, an yle in the ſea called Ionium.
Nimbus, i, m. ge. a great ſhowre of rayne, a ſodeyne ſtorme of rayne or hayle, a great blaſte of wynde, a tempeſt of wether, by tranſlacion, a ſodayne and great fall. alſo a veſſell, out of the whiche wyne is drawen, or as ſome haue it a certaine potte, for wine, or water, or to kepe perfumes. ſometyme a cloude, wherin the goddis deſcended downe.
Cinxerunt æthera nimbi, the cloudes be ſett rounde about, as it is commonly before a great ſtorme.
Crepitant nimbi culminibus multa grandine, there is a great ſtorme of hayle.
Denſi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, a great ſhoure of rayne doth powre downe.
Nimbôſus, a, um, ſtormy, tempeſtuous.
Nimirum, pwys, ſurely, in faith, certainly, vndoubtedly. ſometyme it ſignifieth Scilicet, that is to ſay. ſometyme At, ſometyme it is added to an anſwere.
Vter melior dicetur orator? nimirum qui homo quoque melior, Whiche ſhall be ſayed to be the better orator? euen he that is alſo the better man.
Nimirum hi homines frigent, In faith theſe men be blanke, or out of courage.
Nimis & Nimium, doo ſignifie exceſſe in muche or lyttell.
Nimis magnus, to great.
Nimis paruus, to lyttell.
Nimis bonus, to good.
Nimis malus, to yll.
Nimis cito, to ſoone.
Nimis diu, to longe, or verie longe.
Nimis male metuo, I feare greatly, or I am verie greatly afearde.
Nimis q̃ cupio, and Nimis velim, I woulde verie fayne.
Nimis pulcher, verie fayre.
Nimietas, âtis, fœ. g. ſuperfluitee, exceſſe, great abundaunce.
Nimiè, and Nimiò, aduerbes, ſignifynge to muche, exceſſiuely.
Nimius, a, um, to muche, exceſſiue.
Nimius animi, he that hath to great a corage.
In dando nimius, to liberall, prodigall.
Nimium quàm delectabiliter, very pleſantly.
Nimium iſtoc abhinc, Thou wenteſt to farre

that

that wate.
Illud non nimium probo, I doo not allowe that greatly.
Nimium lubenter, with a ryght good wyll, verate gladly.
Ego te nimio plus diligo, I loue the muche better.
Nimio ſatius eſt, It is muche better.
Nimius, and Modicus, contrarye.
Nimiopere, an aduerbe ſignifiyng, to exceadyngely.
Ninguis, guis, fœ. g. was vſed of olde wryters for Nix.
Ningo, or Ninguo, ninxi, ere, to ſnowe.
Ninguidus, a, um, where there is muche ſowne.
Ningulus, la, lum, vſed of olde wryters, for Nec vllus.
Ninive, ſeu Niſibis, a citee in Aſſyria, buylded by Ninus, in compaſſe three dayes iourneye. There was an other citee of that name, in the corner of Iudæa towarde Arabia.
Ninos, a citee of Aſſyria, called alſo Ninus, and Ninive.
Ninus, kyng of Aſſyria, and ſonne of Belus, was the fyrſt that made warre. he conquered vnto Indie, and vainquiſhed Zoroaſtes kynge of Bactria, whiche fyrſt inuented art magike, and alſo cauſed fyrſt money to be currant. He had to his wyfe Semiramis he reigned. lii. yeres, before the incarnation of Chriſt 2055. yeres.
Niobe, bes, daughter of Tãtalus kyng of Phrygia, wyfe of Amphion, a woman of muche wyſedome, who brought foorth ſeuen ſoonnes, and as many daughters of excellent beautee, whereof ſhe vaunted and preferred hir ſelfe before Latona, mother of Apollo, and Diana. whereof Latona beyng angrye, commaunded Apollo to ſlea all the ſonnes, and Diana, all the daughters For whiche deede Niobe (thorough diſcomfort and heuyneſſe) loſte hir ſpeeche, and remayned without meuynge. Wherefore the poetes feigned, that ſhe was tranſformed into a ſtone vppon the ſepulchre of hir chyldren.
Niphæus, a mans name.
Niphates, a ryuer of the great Armenie.
Nireus biſſyllabum, the ſoonne of Caropus, the moſte beautifull of all the Greekes that came to Troie.
Niptum, i, n. g. a lauer, bathe, or bayne.
Nis, of olde tyme was vſed for nobis.
Niſa, a womans name in Virgill.
Niſſa, a citee in Lidia. alſo the name of diuers men.
Niſæe, a nymph or fayrie.
Niſeus, a place in Media, where was a good breede of fayre horſes.
Niſeus, a, um, of Niſus.
Niſi, except, but, but yf, ſauyng, yf not.
Niſi me animus fallit, If I bee not deceiued in myne owne mynde.
Niſi tu caues, yf thou take not hede.
Niſi quod, ſauyng that.
Hanc niſi mors mihi adimet nemo, There ſhall no man take hir from me but death.
Niſi quid pater aliud velit, Excepte perchaunce your fathers mynde bee to haue it otherwyſe.
Niſus, a kyng, of whom it is written, that he had one golden heare, the whiche cauſed hym alwaies to bee victorious. But his daughter called Mirrha, at the requeſt of one, with whoſe loue ſhe was taken, ſtale awaie the ſaied heare, wherby hir father was vanquiſhed and ſlain. it is alſo a kynd of haukes.
Niſus, a, um, the participle of Nitor.
Niſus, us, m. ge. endeuour, inforcement, labour to doo a thyng.
Niſyros, an yle nygh to Greece.
Nitédula, læ, f. ge. a glowe woorme that ſhyneth in the nyght. alſo a kynde of ſmall myce.
Nitela, æ, or nitella, fœ. g. clearenelle, gayneſſe, bryghtneſſe, alſo the ſmall glytteryng thynges in duſte or ſande, a toothe pycker. ſometyme it ſignifieth eleganey in ſpeeche.
Niteus, entis, ſhynyng, beautifull, gay.
Niteo, tui, ere, to be neate or cleane in body, garmentes or other thynges, to be beautifull and gaie. alſo to ſhyne.
Niteſco, ſcere, idem.
Nitibundus, a, um, endeuouryng, trudyng, trayſtyng to a thyng.
Conſpiratu nitebundi, puttyng their confidence or truſt eche in other with one aſſent or agreement.
Nitidè, cleanly, gorgiouſely, gaiely.
Nitido, aui, are, to make bryghte or cleane, to make neate or trymme.
Nitidiuſcule, the diminutiue of Nitide.
Nitidus, a, um cleere, neate, gaie.
Sol nitidus, the bryght and clere ſunne.
Verba nitida, eloquent and goodly woordes.
Nitriobriges, people of Narbon in Fraunce, nowe called Mount pellier.
Nitor, niteris, niti, to endeuour, to enforce or labour to doo a thynge, to leane to, to put truſt and confidence in a thynge, to bee ſtyffe, or to reſiſte agaynſt a thynge, to take peyne, to trauaple.
Nititur haſta, he leaneth to or on his ſpeare.
Niti alis, to flye.
Nititur in coniectura, it reſteth in coniecture.
Niti pari iugo, to take as muche peyne the one as the other.
Niti pro aliquo, to take ones parte, or to labour in defendyng his cauſe.
Niti gradu, to walke.
Maiorum conſilio & authoritate niti, To gouuerne hym ſelfe by the counſell and authoritee of his elders, to leane to the counſaile. &c.
Niti ad gloriam immortalem, to endeuour to get a name for euer.
Cuius in vita nitebatur ſalus ciuium, In whoſe lyfe conſiſted the good ſtate or wealthe of

of the citee.
Nitens aduersus populum, thoulderynge or theustyng agaynst the people.
Nitor, ôris, m. g. cleannesse, bryghtenesse, gaynesse.
Nitaria, æ, the place where Nitrum groweth.
Nitrâtus, a, um, myxte with Nitrum.
Nitria, a countrete in Egypt, and the name of .ii. cities aboue Memphis.
Nitrôsus, a, um, where Nitrum is, or of the sauour of Nitrum.
Nitrum, i, n. g. a kynd of salte, whiche some suppose it to be ỳ, whych is called salte peter: but it is not true, for Dioscorides writeth, that Nitrum is of a lyght ruddy colour or whyte, has vyngе holes lyke vnto a spunge, and was put in to the potte with herbes, whereby they were made more tender and apte to be eaten. And I had some geuen to me, whiche was of a carnation colour, and not glisterynge, lyke our salte peter.
Rubentis nitri spuma. Ouid.
Niuâlis, niuâle, pertaynynge to snowe.
Aqua niualis, that commeth of snowe.
Oscitum niuale, a colde hysse.
Niuale cœlum, rayny wether.
Niualia loca, snowy places.
Niualis dies, a daye in the whyche it snoweth.
Niuârius, a, um, of or belongynge to snowe.
Vas or colum niuarium, a colander or a bolle with a clothe sette on the bottome to streynge lyquour thorough, a cleboll.
Saccus niuarius, a kynde of fyne strayners, as it were an ypocras bagge.
Niuâtus, a, um, made colde with snowe.
Niueus, a, um, lyke snowe, snowy, of snowe.
Niuôsus, a, um, full of snowe.
Nix, iuis, f. g. snowe.
Nixor, aris, ari, idem quod Nitor, niteris,
Nixurio, nixurĩ, ire, to attempt or endeuour to doo a thyng.
Nixus, a, um, borne or brought forth into the worlde, trustyng to, leanyng to, staied vp.
Nixus, us, m. g. the byrthe of a chylde. also endeuour.
Nixus, i, a sterre or planet in the firmament.

N ANTE O.

NO, aui, are, to swymme.
Nare contra aquam, to swym agaynst the streame.
Nôbilis, le, noble, famous, excellente in any thyng good or yll, well knowen.
Iis nunquam nobilis fui, id est cognitus.
Nobili loco natus, descended of a noble stocke, a gentyll man borne.
Nobiles, gentyll men.
Ad multa nobile fel, a gall verate excellente in medicine for many thynges.
Scelere nobiles, men famous and knowen amonge all other for theyr mischiefe.
Nobile facinus, a notable and famous acte, muche spoken of.
Nobilitas, atis, nobilitee, estimacion, noblenesse of byrthe, excellencie, and worthynesse, bruite and renoume.
Nobilitâtus, a, um, ennobled, made famous or notable, whether it be good or ill.
Nobilitata phalaridis crudelitas.
Nobiliter, nobly.
Nobilito, aui, are, to make noble, to promote to dignitee, to bryng to renoume, to bryngе to notable infamie by any thyng.
Flagitiis aliquem nobilitare, to be the cause that one doeth seme ill, by which he commeth to notable infamie.
Noceo, cui, cere, to hurte, to endomage.
Nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo eris loquutus, It shal be no harm, if you talke somewhat with Balbus of the matter.
Nocere noxam, to doe hurt or domage to one, that must be satisfied or made amendis for.
Nocetur, the impersonall.
Nocens, entis, he that hath doon a trespasse or iniurie, that hurteth or endomageth.
Nochelim, idem quod ballote.
Nocenter, hurtfully.
Nociuus, a, um, hurtfull, noyous.
Nocteſco, scere, to ware nyght, or be darke.
Nocteſcit, the impersonall.
Nóctifer, tifera, um, that bryngeth nyght, the euenyng sterre is so called.
Noctifuga, the thyng that may not susteine night.
Noctiluca, a name, whereby the moone is called. also a lyttell beast, whyche shyneth by nyght.
Noctiuagus, a, um, that wandreth by nyght.
Noctu for Nocte, in the nyght, or by nyght.
Noctua, æ, f. g. an owle.
Noctuas Athenas, supple, portas, or mittis, Owles to Athens, a prouerbe, where one sendeth to a man any thynge, wherof he that receyueth it hath plentie.
Nocturnus, a, um, pertaynynge to nyght.
Nocuus, a, um, that whiche dooeth hurte.
Nodâtio, ônis, f. g. knottynesse.
Nodia, a certayne herbe, which curriours do vse, called also Mularis.
Nodinus, a god, whome the auncient Romains worshypped.
Nodo, aui, ari, to knytte, to tye knottes.
Nodôsus, a, um, knotty, full of difficultee.
Nódulus, a dimunitiue of nodus.
Nodus, i, m. g. a knotte, a knurle, a ioynete, a difficultee, an intricate mattier. also a throng of men in battayle.
Nodus Herculeus, Hercules knotte, a prouerbe applyed to a thyng, which by no meanes maie be louſed.
Nodum in scirpo quærere, to seke a knot in a russhe. A prouerb, where one maketh a thing difficult or doubtfull: whiche is verye playne

to be vnderstande, or is scrupulouse in a thyng wythout cause.

Aheni nodi, chaynes of brasse.

Corporis nodi, the ioyntes of the body.

Articulorum nodi, the knottes where the ioyntes are fastened and knitte.

Nodum soluere, to dissolue a harde doubte or intricate matter.

Dum hic nodus expeditur, whiles this mattier is dispatched.

Cælestis nodus, was of auncient writers, taken for the signe Pisces.

Noe, signifieth rest or cessynge from labour. It was the name of an holy patriarche, the son of Lamech, whom onely (with his wyfe and .iii. sonnes) god elected to be preserued from the vniuersall floude, whiche almyghtye god sent ouer the world, for the horrible synnes of men than lyuyng. Noe (of the aege of .600. yeres) by the commaundement of god made a great vessell, called in holy scripture an arke, whiche contayned in lengthe .CCC. cubites (as sainct Augustin saieth) geometricall, euery cubite containynge .vi. cõmune cubites, which is .ii. fete, so it was in length .2700. fete, in bredth .50. cubites, whiche was .450. fete. In depenesse .30. cubites, whiche was .270. fete, wherin wer also saued of al kindes of beastes and foules, male and female. And after the floud ceassed, the arke remayned vpon an hyll in Armenia called Cordiei. Noe lined after the floud .350. yeeres: after the creacion of the worlde .2007. yeeres. and before the incarnacion of Christe .1855. yeres he was of the gentiles called Ianus, and sometyme Vortumnus.

Noëgeum, gei, n. ge. a white napkyn, or rather a white thynne garment welted with purple syke to an aulbe.

Noële, wertes, whiche be in the chekes of swine or goates.

Noëma, a sentence.

Noëmagus, a citee of Narbon in France, called Nion.

Noënon, of olde tyme vsed for non.

Noes, a riuer in Thracia, which renneth into the ryuer called Danubius or Ister.

Nola, a towne in Italy.

Nolani, people of that towne.

Nolo, lui, nolle, to nyll or to be vnwillyng.

Nolo offensum, I am afrayde to displease or anger hym.

Nollem dixisse, I wolde not haue saied it.

Non nolle, for velle.

Nomæ, arum, f. g. plu. peynfull sores.

Nomades, people in Scythia, whiche is in Europa, whiche feedyng cattall only, haue none other habitacion, but where the cattall dooe tary. I suppose they be the Tartarians, nere to Polonia and Russy.

Nomárcha, chæ, masc. gene. he that hath preeminence in the ministracion of lawes, a Mayre or other lyke.

Nomarchiæ, & Nomi, certayn officers or magistrates in Egypt.

Nomas, adis, a shepeherdes name.

Nomen, inis, n. gen. a name, geuen vnto chyldren, as Iohn, or Thomas, sometyme it signifieth honour, authoritee, or great bloud. sometyme bryte or renoume, sometyme cause. It is also a title, article, or Item of ones accompte, rekenynges, or other writyng. It is often taken for the debt or dettour.

Eo nomine, for that cause.

Multis nominibus, for many causes.

Hoc vno nomine, for that onely cause.

Nomen soluere, to paie debte.

Nomen transferre, to borowe of one man to paie an other.

Nominibus honestis, for an honest consideracion, vnder an honest pretence.

Asciscere aliquem sibi in nomen, to name one after his owne name.

Ad nomina respondere, to answere when he is called.

Nomen habet Fabius, he is called Fabius.

Imponere nomen alicui, to geue one a name.

Inclamare nomine, To call one alowde by his name. Magna nomina, for Magni nominis homines. Meo nomine, for my sake.

Stringere nomen alicuius, to speake or write of one to his rebuke.

Nomina facere, to lende to many men.

Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus ait, he saith he hath money owyng hym.

Nomina exigere, to aske dettes, or sue debtours.

In nominibus habere, to haue money owyng.

Transcribere nomina in alios, to transferre the dept from hym selfe, and set it on an other mans heade.

Nomina idonea, sure debtours.

Nomina expedire, to paie dettes truely.

Nomina explicare, to discharge debtes.

Nomina expungere, idem, To put his name out of his creditours booke.

Nomenclátio, ônis, f. g. the numbryng of names and surnames, offices, titles and dignities.

Nomenclatúra, æ, f. g. idem.

Nomenclátor, óris, or Nomenculátor, óris, m. ge. to whom it belonged to know by herte the names, orders, offices, crafftes, and facultees of all persons, which serued most cõmonly among the Romayns, to instruct them of suche as they shulde solicite to graunt their voyces in election of officers, a beddyll.

Nomentana via, the waie out of Rome, leadyng to Nomentum.

Nomentum, a town in Italy not farre frõ Rome

Nominátim, by name, namely, expressely.

Nominatim appellare aliquem, to call one by his name.

Nominátio, ônis, fœm. gene. a nampynge or appoynt-

poynment, nomination.
Nominatione ſua cooptare aliquem, to calle one after his owne name.
Nominátus, a, um, named, alſo famous.
Nómino, áui, áre, to name or appoynt, to ſpeake or make mention of one, to geue a name.
Quis me nominat? who ſpeaketh of me?
Quid ait, ubi me nominas? what ſaied he whan thou ſpakeſt of me?
Nominito, the frequentatyue of Nomino.
Nomiſsis, nyne pounde weight.
Nomius, the name of Apollo.
Nomodidactes, he that teacheth lawe.
Nomóphylax, ácis, om. g. he that hath the cuſtody of bookes, wherin the lawes be written.
Nomos, a iuriſdiction or mepraltee, a lawe.
Nomótheta, æ, m. g. he that geueth lawe, a law maker.
Non, aduerbium negandi, no, noz, not, and is ioygned to all modes, ſauyng the imperatyue.
Non ita pridem, not long agone.
Non modo, not only. Non ſobrius, dronke.
Non tacenda, prayſe wooꝛthy.
Non admodum delectari re aliqua, to take no great pleaſure in a thynge, not to delyte greatly in a thynge.
Non, non ſic futurum eſt, non poteſt, No, it wyll not come ſo to paſſe, it can not be.
Non clam me eſt, I know well pnough.
Non dico inter pecudem & hominem, ſed &c. I ſaie not onely betwene a beſte and a mã, but ꝛc. Non dubiè, without dubt.
Non eſt de nihilo, it is not for nought.
Non fere quiſquam, almoſt no man.
Non fere contingit niſi his, &c. it neuer chaunceth almoſte, but to theim ꝛc.
Non ita multis ante annis, not very many yeres before.
Homo non malus, an honeſt man.
Non mala ꝛ hercle, In fayth not of the woꝛſt ſoꝛte. Non dubia ſpe, certayne hope.
Non malo poſt hæc aderit, he wyll bee here ſhortly after. Nõ modo, ſometyme foꝛ Ne dũ.
Non nemo, ſome men.
Non pauca, many thynges.
Non pridem, not longe ſenſe.
Non queo, foꝛ Nequeo.
Non quo, foꝛ Non quia.
Non temere, ſeldome or neuer, almoſt neuer.
Non temere eſt, it is not without a cauſe.
Non nequequàm iſti appellabãt &c It was not without a cauſe, or it was foꝛ ſome purpoſe or conſideration, or it was not foꝛ naught that theſe men ꝛc.
Non vltra quàm compedibus, id eſt, ſolum compedibus.
Nona, the name of one of the fatall ladies called Parcæ.
Nonacris, a place in Arcadie, where is litoure ſo colde, that nothynge can conteyne it but the houſe of a mule.
Nonacrius, and Nonacrinus, a, um, of that place, or of Arcadie.
Nonæ, arum f. g. plur. in Marche, May, Iune and October, be the vi dates, whiche dooe ſolowe the firſt day. in other monthes, it be the viii. dates that ſolow the firſt day of the month.
Nonágies, foure ſcoꝛe and ten tymes.
Nonageni, næ, gena, plu. tantum, nyntie.
Nonaginta, foure ſcoꝛe and ten.
Nonagécuplex, plicis, om. g. foure ſcoꝛe and ten double
Nonagécuplus, foure ſcoꝛe & ten tymes ſo much
Nonagenárius, a, um, that is foureſcoꝛe and ten yeres olde.
Nonageſimus, a, um, the foureſcoꝛe and tenth, the nyntieth.
Nongenti, or nongenti, æ, a, nyne hundꝛed.
Nonárius, a, um, of nyne.
Nonariæ mercatrices, commune harlottes, whiche vſed at ix. of the cloche to offer theyꝛ ſeruices, or to open theyꝛ houſes, to lette men come to theym.
Nonaria, æ, foe. gen. eadem herba, quæ aſtragalus.
Nonea, æ, f. anchuſa.
Nondum, not yet.
Nonne, an aduerbe of aſkyng or demaundyng.
Nonne oportuit præſciſſe me ante, had it not ben mete that I ſhuld haue knowen it beꝛoze?
Nonne ita eſt? is it not ſo?
Non nihil, ſomewhat, a litteil.
Non nihilo æſtimare, to ſette ſomewhat by, to eſteme ſomewhat.
Nonnullus, a, um, ſome man, ſome woman, ſome thyng.
Nonnunquam, ſometyme, otherwhyles.
Nonus, a, um, the nyntie.
Nonuſsis, the weight of nyne pownde.
Nophrin, loothe ballote.
Norba Cæſarea, a towne in Poꝛtugall called communely Alcanta.
Noricum, a countrey in Germanye, it is bounded on the weaſt with the ryuer Benus, & Vindelitia: on the north with Dunaw: on the eaſt with Pannonia ſuper: on the ſouth with the alpes: this and Vindelitia be as parties of Bauarie.
Nóricus, a, um, of the countrey Noricum.
Norma, æ, f. g. a rule or ſquire.
Ad eorum normam, after theyꝛ rule, or as they dooe meaſure.
Dirigere vitam ad normam rationis, to oꝛder the ſame accoꝛdyng to reaſon.
Normális, le, ryghte to the rule, made by the ſquire or rule.
Normania, Normandy in France.
Normani, Normans.
Normátus, a, um, idem quod Normalis.
Nórmula, æ, f. g. a litteil rule.
Norvégia, æ, foe. g. a countrey beyonde Denmarke, called Noꝛwaie.

Nos, we or vs.
Noscitabundus, a, um, knowyng.
Noscito, aui, are, to knowe muche, to consider or regarde to the intente to knowe.
Nosco, noui, scere, to knowe.
Age, noui animum tuum, Go to, I know thy nature, mynde, or phantasy well ynough.
Noui de facie, I knowe hym by syght.
Quasi non nouimus nos inter nos, As though we dyd not knowe one an other.
Noui æque omnia tecum, I knowe altogyther as well as thou.
Noui locum vbi sit, I knowe the place well where it is.
Nosmet, & nosmetipsi, our selues.
Nosmet ipsi inter nos, amonge or betweene our selues.
Nosocomion, mij, n. g. an hospitall for sicke men.
Noster, a, um, ours, or of our familie or house.
Noster est, he is kynne to vs.
Nostrarum, for nostrum.
Nostra, sometyme for Mea.
Nostra omnis lis est, we haue wonne, or we haue ouercome in the suite.
Haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, This mayde is not like, or after the facion of the maydes of our citee.
Nostrum omnium adolescentia, for Nostra omnium. &c.
Nostrapte culpa, by or throughe our owne defaulte.
Nostrâs, âtis, om. g. of our coũtrey or household.
Nota, æ, f. g. a note, a marke, a token, a signe, a defamation, infamie, a sclanderous name or report to ones dishonor. also a reprehencion or correction of any writynge, sometyme writyng.
Notæ, be also ciphers, notes, abbreuiations, suche as men vse writynge in haste.
Notis scribere, to write with cyphers and abbreuiations.
Varijs affectus notis, defamed with dyuers thynges. Instruit secretis notis, He gaue or tolde hym priuie tokens.
Apponere notam, to sette a marke.
Commendare aliquẽ alicui de meliore nota, to cõmend one as an honest man verie earnestly and effectuously.
Instruit secretis notis, per quas. &c. he telleth them certayne priuie tokens and marches. &c.
Notæ amoris, signes or tokens of loue.
Eiusdem notæ, of the same sorte.
Secundæ notæ, of the meane sorte, not excellente.
Notæ salutis, tokens of healthe in one that is sicke.
Notæ eximere, to acquite or discharge of reproche or dishonour.
Natam inurere, to defame.
Ad cœnam non ad notam te inuito, I bidde the to supper, and not to reproue or defame me.

Notabilis, le, notable, a thynge to bee noted or marked, as a greatte mattier, and worthy memory, bothe in the good parte and in the yll. also manyfest. sometyme to be reprehended.
Notabiliter, notably, euidently.
Notarius, rij, m. g. a clerke that writeth instrumentes or pleas.
Notatio, ônis, f. g. consideration, aduisement, notyng, markyng, obseruyng.
Notâtus, a, um, marked, noted, obserued.
Notesco, scere, to be knowen or made knowen.
Nothia, gyuen to bastardes.
Nothus, a, um, bastarde, not lawfull.
Notifico, aui, are, to notifie or make to bee knowen.
Notion, the herbe called Semper viuum.
Notio, ônis, & notitia, æ, f. g. knowlage, vnderstandyng, acquayntance.
Habere notionem alicuius rei, To haue the knowlage or vnderstandyng of a thyng.
Inter nos nuper admodum notitia est, it is verie lyttell whyle agone sens we haue beene acquainted togyther.
Notium, a towne in Aeolia, also a promontorye in Ireland called commonly Cabo de Mar.
Noto, aui, are, to note, to marke, to repoint, to reprehẽd, sometyme to accuse. also to perceiue, to obserue, to put in writyng. sometyme ignominia afficere, to defame, or put to rebuke.
Notare vitium, to reproue vice.
Animo notare, to marke in ones mynde.
Notare aliquid ab alio, to discerne one thynge from a other. Notare & animaduertere.
Notare res propriis appellationibus, to geue to thynges theyr proper names.
Notarunt hoc annales, This is written in chronicles.
Notari ignominia, to be accused or defamed.
Vt notamus in muscis, as we perceiue and obserue in flies.
Notoria, a kynde of accusyng, or apeachynge of men.
Notórius, a, um, an adiectiue.
Notus, a, um, knowen, notable, famous, acquainted. Notum facere, to geue knowlage.
Notus, ti, the southerne wynde.
Nouácula, æ, f. g. a barbours rasour. sometyme any other knyfe.
Nouâlis. lis, f. g. or nouale, lis, n. g. land sowen euery other yere, or lande newely tared to be sowen, and sometyme grounde fyrste tared or broken to be sowen.
Noua mœnia, a citee of Sarmatia, called commonly Weissenburge.
Nouantum Chersonesum, a place in the weste parte of Scotlande, called Cokermouth.
Nouatianus, a priest of Roome, and sometyme chapleyne to saynte Cyprian, began an heresie called Catharon, whiche was, that they whiche had renounced the faith, should not be receiued to penance.

Nouã

Nouátus, a, um, made newe.
Nouátor, ôris, m. g. and Nouátrix, icis. f. g. one that maketh a thyng newe.
Nouelletum, i, n. g. a late growen vine.
Nouello, aui, are, to tyll newe grounde, or sette newe vines.
Nouellus, li, a mannes name in Rome, whiche wold drinke vp.iii. of the measures called Congii, and was therfore surnamed Tricongius.
Nouellus, a, um, verie newe or yong growen.
Nouem, omni. g. vndeclined, nine.
Nouember, bris, m. g. the moneth of November.
Nouenárius, a, um, of nyne.
Nouenarius numerus, the numbre of nine.
Nouendiális, le, of .ix. dates space.
Nouendiale sacrum, the terrement the nynth day after the buriyng.
Nouendium, ij, n. g. the space of nyne dayes.
Nouéni, æ, a, plu. idem quod Nouem.
Nouenniæ, plu. a citee in Thracia.
Nouérca, æ, f. g. a stepmother.
Nouercális, le, of a stepmother.
Nouercale odium, the accustomed hate that stepmothers are wonte to beare to their husbandes childzen.
Nouercari, to doe lyke a stepmother.
Nouiodunum, ỹ name of diuers citees in Frãce.
Nouissime, at the last, syn alip.
Nouissimus, a, um, at the last, the hyndermost, the lowest or basest.
Nouitas, átis, f. g. newenesse or strangenesse also newe comyng vp of ones selfe without noble auncestrie.
Florida nouitas mundi, the beautifull spryng tyme.
Nouiter, newely or lately
Nouitius, a, um, newe begunne, newe come.
Nouiũ, a citee of Spaine called cõmonly Noya.
Nouus, a riuer in Britayn, commonly called Clot
Nouo, aui, are, to make newe, to renue. also to chaunge or alter the state or cõdicion of a thyng, to make a thyng otherwyse than it was before.
Agrum nouare, to cast vp the ground agayne that hath ones been eared.
Nouocomensis, a citezen of Nouum Comum.
Nouum Comum, a citee in Lumbardy.
Nouuncium, ij, n. g. a weight of .ix. ounces, or a measure of nyne pyches.
Nouus, a, um, newe, fresshe comen, straunge, not seene afore, of a newe sorte.
Noui homines, men late come to worshyp and honour.
Ede quid portes noui, Telle what newes thou bryngest.
Nouæ res, chaunge and alteration of the worlde.
Nouarum rerum cupidi, mẽ desirous to haue a chaunge of the worlde.
Maritus nouus, one newe maried, a bridegrome.
Noua nupta, a bryde.
Nouo modo, strangely, after a newe sorte.

Nouus furor, a lodeine furie.
Nox, octis, f. g. nyght sometyme sleepe, also death
Noctis auis, an oule.
Hoc noctis, for hac parte noctis.
Nox intempesta, the deepe of the nyght when all is at syleuce
Adulta nox, mydnyghte, or the later parte of the nyght.
Illustris nox syderibus, a fayre cleare nyght with sterres.
Nox concubia, the tyme of nyght, whan euery man is layed to sleape, mydnyght.
Noctes atticæ, the titell of a booke, which Aulus Gellius made, so called, because he wrate it at Athens in wynter tyme.
Acquare nocti ludum, to play all night long.
Appetit nox, the night drawyth on.
Locare noctes, meretricum est.
Negare noctem, whan harlottes wyll not admit theyr louers.
Dare noctem, contrarie.
Peragere noctem insomnem, not to sleape all nyght longe.
Poscere and rogare noctem, amatorum est.
Animi nox, blyndnes, ignorance.
Nox rei publicæ, trouble or aduersitee of the commune weale.
Dormienda est nox vna perpetua, we muste ones die.
Noctes & dies, continually, alwayes, nyght and daie.
Sterit noctesque & dies, he lyeth routyng & snorynge all daie and all nyght.
De nocte, in the night tyme.
Multa nocte profectus est, he wente forthe late in the nyght.
Noxa, æ, fœ. gen. the offence, or the punyshment and peine for the offence, a faut, also hurt, damage.
Decernere noxam, to adiudge one to be punished for his offences.
Noxæ damnatus, condemned to be punished.
Extra noxam esse, to be nothyng culpable or faultie, to be giltlesse or blameles.
Nihil his noxæ futurum, That they shoulde haue no harme for it.
Ea res à noxa curculionum defendit, That thyng dooeth saue it that it be not hurt of the weuyls, speakyng of corne.
Noxæ eximere, to acquite one of trespasse.
Noxis vel noxa solutus, acquited of felony or trespasse.
Penes te est noxa, the offence is in the, the faut is in the, or thou art in the faute.
Noxam auertere ab aliquo, to discharge one of trespasse, to put the faute from one.
Noxæ dedere, & ob noxam, to render a man or beast, whiche hath donen harme, in recompence therof, and to be punyshed at his pleasure, to whom the offence was doen.
Sine noxa luce bibuntur, in the day a man may

 drinke

dyynke of theim without any harme at all.
Noxam contrahere, to fall into syknesse, or to take harme.
Noxam concipere, idem.
Noxam facere, to doo harme.
Noxam nocere, idem.
Sine noxa, without hurte or harme.
Omni noxa vacant, they hurt nothyng.
Noxâlis, le, belongynge to an offence, faute, or punyshement.
Noxalis actio, was an action agaynste the lorde for an offence dwen by his villayne, in the which yf the plaintife dydde recouer, it shoulde be a sufficient discharge and recompence of the lorde, if he dydde delyuer his villayne to the plaintyfe.
Noxia, æ, f. g. the offence or faute, the trespasse.
Noxiæ esse dicuntur res, whan one is blamed or reproued for theim, or sustaynyth hurte by theim.
Nec eis noxia futurum, and that they shoulde not be blamed.
In noxia esse, to be in the faute, to haue done amysse.
Vnam hanc noxiam mitte, pardone me this one offence or trespasse.
Noxiis vacuum esse, to bee in no faute.
Noxia careo, I am not in the faute, I am blameles.
Noxiôsus, a, um, full of hurte, verie hurtfull.
Noxitûdo, inis, among olde writers was vsed for Noxa.
Nóxius, a, um, harmefull, dooyng displeasure, sounde gylte.

N, ANTE V.

NVbes, bis, fœ. g. a cloude, by translacion, aduersitee. also any thynge, wherewith the knowlage of matters is hidde.
Nubes peditum, a great companye of foote men.
Nubes pulueris, a great dust reysed vp with goyng of men lyke a cloude.
Coguntur in cœlo nubes, the cloudes gather together.
Nubécula, æ, f. ge. a litteli cloude. It signifieth also heuynesse or sadnesse of countenance.
Núbifer, a, um, that bryngeth cloudes.
Nubifugus, a, um, that driueth awaie cloudes. also that eschueth cloudes.
Nubigena, æ, m. ge. one ingendred of a cloude. The Centaures be called Nubigenæ, because they were begotten of a cloude in the fourme of Iuno.
Núbilar, aris, and Nubilârium, rii, an house, wherinto corne is caried for feare of rayne.
Núbilis, le, marjable.
Núbilo, aui, are, to make cloudye or darke, to make obscure.
Núbilor, âris, âri, deponent, idem quod Nubilo.
Nubilôsus, a, um, full of cloudes.
Nubilus, a, um, cloudy, obscure, darke. also lyuely, sadde.
Tempora nubila, tyme of aduersitee.
Núbilum, li, n. g. a cloude.
Nubilum inducere, To make the weather cloudie.
Nubilo, pro in nubilôso tempore.
Ventus agit nubila, The wynde dryueth the cloudes.
Depellere & detergere nubila cælo, to make the wether clere, and dryue awaye the cloudes.
Nubo, is, bere, to couer, to bee wedded, as a wife or, properly on the womannes parte, but for the tyme of the man. And some write, that it is spoken onely of those men, whose wyues are their maisters. also to bee ioigned vnto.
Nubere in familiam claram, to be maried to one of a noble house or familie.
Vxori nubere nolo mex, I will not be maried to my wyfe, meanyng to serue her.
Dare nuptum viro, To marye his daughter to one.
Nubere dicuntur arbores, to bee ioygned to vynes.
Nubitur, the impersonall.
Nucamentum, i, n. ge. a thyng hangyng downe of nutte trees, lyke a rattes taple, and the lyke is in diuers other trees, as it were compact of thin scales.
Nuceria, a towne in Campania.
Nuceus, a, um, of a nutte.
Nucifrangibulum, i, n. ge. a nut cracker. Plautus vseth it for a tooth.
Nuciperſica, a kinde of fruite verie common in France, whiche they call Pesschenois, we call theim peches.
Nuciprúnium, a plumme grafted on the stocke of a nutte tree.
Nucleus, clei, a kernel, also a cloue of garlyke.
Concidere nucleum denibus, to knack a nut.
✠ Nucleum amisi, I haue lost the kernell, vsed prouerbially, whan one hath lost that, wherein profite consisteth.
Nucleus ferri, Steele.
Nucula & Nucella, a lyttell nutte.
Nudâtus, a, um, made naked or bare, vncouered, made voyde.
Nudata castra, the campe lefte without men.
Nudatus defensoribus murus, the walle abandoned, and without men to defende it.
Nudipedâlia, ceremonies dooen barefooted.
Núditas, atis, f. g. nakednesse, barenesse, poorenesse, wante of any thynge. somtyme playnesse without obscuritee or dissimulacion.
Nudius quartus, foure dates agone.
Nudius sextus, cui talentum mutuũ dedi, It is now sixe dates sens I lent hym a talent.
Nudius tertius, the daye before yesterdaie, the thyrde date before, and is alwaies ioigned with the preterperfecte tens.

Nudo,

Nudo, aui, are, to ſtreppe naked, to make naked or bare, to vncouer, to make voyde. ſometyme to diſcloſe or open.
Nudatur arbor foliis, the tree is bare without leaues.
Nudare gladios, to drawe ſwerdes.
Nudare vada, to leaue verie litteli water in the ryuers.
Nudare ſcelus aliquod, To diſcloſe or open a miſchieuous acte.
Nudare facta alicuius, to tell or diſcloſe what thynges one hath dooen.
Nudus, a, um. naked, bare, vncouered, voyde, ſometyme vnburied or dead.
Enſis nudus, a ſwoorde redy drawen, a naked ſwerde.
Nuda ſenecta, id eſt inops.
Domus nuda & inanis, an emptye and bare houſe, without any prouiſion of houſeholde ſtuffe. Nudus à propinquis, without healpe of frendes or kynſefolkes.
Nuda à magiſtratibus reſpublica, The commune weale cleane deſtitute and without magiſtrates and officers.
Nuda vibs præſidio, a citie not fortified with a garriſon, or that hath no garriſon or men to defende it.
✠ Nudo veſtimenta detrahere, to take raiemẽt from a naked man, prouerbially vſed to take or ſeke a thyng of a man that he hath not, to take a breche from a barearſe man.
Nugæ, arum, f. g. plu. fables, trifles.
Nugàlis, le, pertaynyng to trifles.
Nugamentum, i, n. g. a trifle.
Nugàtor, ôris, m. g. a trifler.
Nugatórius, a, um, trifling, or that trifleth.
Nugax, âcis, om. g. that trifleth.
Nugiger, or Nugigérulus, a, um, that beareth aboute or telleth tales, fables, vayne thynges or trifles.
Nugiuendus, a feller of trifles and fables, he that telleth trifles to women.
Nugor, âris, âri, to trifle, to dalye.
Nullatenus, in no wiſe.
Nullus, a, um, none. ſometyme it ſignifieth non. ſometyme of no price, value or profite, vayne.
Nulli conſilij, for nullius conſilij.
Nullibi, no where.
Nullo negotio, eaſyly.
Nullorum hominum homo, lyke no man.
Si non quæris, nullus dixeris, If he doo not enquire tell not.
Nullus ſum, I am vndooen, I were as good bee dead.
Nullus dum, no man vntyll this date, neuer man. Nulla eſt igitur hæc amicitia, Therfore this frendeſhyp is vayne, or nothyng worthe, or not worthy to bee called frendeſhyp.
Is nullus venit, he cometh not.
Nullà fide eſſe, vnwoorthye to be truſted, not to be truſted or beleued, falſe, of no credite.
Nullis litteris vir, a man vterly vnlerned.
Nullo loco deeſſe alicui, to healpe one in all thynges.
Nullo fine, without ende.
Nullo ordine, without order.
Nullam in partem, for nullo pacto.
Nullius, for neutrius.
Nullo modo, nullo pacto, nulla ratione, by no meanes.
Num, for An. It is properly to bee vſed, where the anſwere muſt bee made by Non: and An, where the anſwere muſt bee made by Ita, etiam, or any other woorde of affirmyng.
Num cogitat quid dicat? doeth he regarde or conſyder what he ſaith?
Num cenſes faceret? would he doo it thynke you, or thynke you that he would doo it?
Num ego te ſpoliaui? Dyd I robbe the?
Numnam for num, or vtrum.
Numnam tu hic relictus cuſtos? Arte thou lefte here to watche vs?
Numnam perimus? ar we not all vndooen?
Numnam ego pereo? Am not I vndooen for euer?
Numa, the ſeconde kynge of the Romayns nexte after Romulus. He was choſen by the people and ſenate of Rome, of a poore gentylman, dwellynge in a towne of the Sabines called Cures, for his excellent vertues and lernynge, beyng of the diſcipline of Pythagoras. He by his policie and ceremonies, broughte the Romans (who durynge the tyme of Romulus were continually occupied in warres) in ſuche a wounderfull quietneſſe and honeſte fourme of lyuyng, that the countreyes enuyronnyng theim, by the ſpace of xl. yeres, dyd neuer moue warre agaynſt them.
Numana, a towne in Italy.
Numantia, a citee in Spayne about Biſkaie, whiche was of ſuche valyantneſſe, that beeyng beſieged of the Romains. xiiii. yeres continually, yet they dyd not onely reſyſt, haupnge but iiii thouſande men to defende it, but alſo vanquiſhed. xl. thouſand Romayns. At the laſt it was deſtroied by the laſt Scipio, after he had beſieged it a longe tyme. For whan they had longe ſuſteyned famine, and myghte not iſſue forth to fyght in battaple: they burned theim ſelues and all their goodes.
Numárius, a, um, of or belongyng to moneye.
Res numaria, a money matter.
Iudicium numarium, a iudgement corrupted with money.
Iudices numarij, iudges corrupted with money. Difficultas numaria, ſcarſitee or lacke of money.
Num tãta difficultas rei numariæ eum tenet? Hath he ſo great neede or ſcarſitee of money?
Res numaria tenet eũ, he is in nede of money.
Numátio, ônis, fœm. ge. the haupnge of a great abundance of money.

Numâtus, a, um, wel monied, ryche of money.
Marsupium numatum, a purse full of money.
Numella, æ, and sometyme Numellus, li, a tumbrell, wherin men be sette, haupng therin their handes and legges. Also a hynde of colars or shakles, to tye dogges, hozses, oxen or other beastes.
Numen, núminis, n. ge. the power, wyll, maiestee, or vertue of god. sometyme it signifieth god, sometyme apparaple.
Numina diuum, id est oracula.
Manifesto numine, id est manifesto deorum iudicio.
Numerátio, ônis, f. g. numbrynge.
Numerábilis, le, that whiche maie be numbred.
Numerâlis, le, pertepnyng to numbre.
Numerárius, a, um, that is of numbres.
Numerâtus, a, um, numbred.
Numerato, promptly, at hande, by numbre.
In numerato habere ingenium, to haue a wit apte and redie vnto euery thyng.
In numerato, in redie money.
Claudius Isidorus testamento suo dixit, quãuis multa ciuili bello perdidisset, tamen reliquere seruorum quatuor millia, iuga bouum tria millia sexcenta, reliqui pecoris ducenta quinquaginta millia, in numerato, põdo sexcenta millia, Claude Isidore, rehersed in his testament, not withstandynge that he had loste muche in the ciuile warres, yet dydde he leaue foure thousande bondemen, three thousand and syxe hundred pokes of oxen, of other cattaile ii hundred and fyftie thousande, and in redie money, syxe hundred thousande pounde.
Número, áui, áre, to numbre or tell, to accompt, to reken in ordre. It is sometyme vsed for Habere, or Censere, to esteme, to iudge, to thinke, to coumpt.
Numerare pecuniam, to paye lende or delyuer money out of hande.
Numerare alicui, idem.
Prope collega Timarchidi numerabatur, he was almoste taken or compted to be felowe in office with Timarchidus.
Nullo loco numerare rem aliquam, to sette nothyng by a thynge, to esteme or reken it nothyng woorth
Numerare in bonis, To reken amonge good thynges, to thynke it good.
Neq; in rectis, neque in prauis numerabat, he dyd esteeme it neuer good nor yll.
Inter amicos numerare, to reken one his frẽd.
Numero, the aduerbe, very sone, by and by.
Numero dicis, id est facile ac compendio, or after some Cito & celeriter.
Numero huc aduenis, thou comest hither verie sone, or to quickely.
Numerosé, in great numbre. also by measure.
Numerosus, a, um, great in numbre.
Opus numerosas poscit manus, The woorke requireth many handes, or the healpe of many men.
Número, i, m. g. numbre. sometyme quantitee, especially in grayne, or thynges measured. It is also harmony, measure, and order in syllables. sometyme company assembled, specially of the woyst sorte of people. it is sometyme honour, estimacion.
Numeris omnibus absolutus, perfecte at all poynctes.
Numeri, be sometyme taken for verses, meter.
Magnus numerus frumenti, a great quantitee of corne.
Maximus vini numerus fuit, there was muche wyne, or a great quantitee of wyne.
Ex eorum numero aliquis, one of them, one of their part or company.
Quo numero fuisti? in what estate or estimacion were you?
Nullo numero homo, a vilayne or vyle person, nothyng woyrth, not woyrthy to be compted a man.
Numero abundare, To bee to many or beare many.
Hunc ad tuum numerum adscribino, Reckon take or compte hym among your frendes.
Distribuere in numeros, to diuide into bãdes.
Numero eximere, to chose, to sette apart, to exempt, to note as excellent or singular.
Habui numerum sedulo, I remembred well howe many it was.
Habere aliquem in numero suo, To esteeme and repute a man to be one of his frendes.
Aliquo numero haberi, or esse, to be somewhat esteemed or set by.
Vt in aliquo numero esse possis, that you may haue mo felowes lyke your selfe.
Aliquem numerum obtinebat, he was reputed or taken for one, or he deserued to bee in some estimacion.
Dicimus milites, non dum relatos in numerum, whan they be chosen, but not yet billed and appoynted to their capitaine and bande.
Quo in numero Chalcis accipitur, among the whiche Chalcis is numbred.
Quó in numero ego sum, of the whiche numbre I am one.
Qui ne libert quidem hominis numero sit, which is not woyrthy to be accõpted a free man.
Deorum numero esse alicui, to bee esteemed and reputed a god.
Cum is tibi parentis numero esset, where as you esteemed hym euen as your father.
Ludere in numerum, to daunce by measure.
Numicius, a riuer not far from Lauinium.
Numicus, a ryuer in Italie by the citee Lauinium, in the whiche Aeneas was dyowned.
Numida, a man or woman of Numidie.
Numidia, a countreye betweene Carthage and Mauritania in Affrike, and now is called Barbaria, where Massinissa dydde sometyme reygne: in that countrey is founde moste excellent marble,

marble. the chiefe citee there was named Cirta, whiche was verape ſtronge, and ſo puiſſant of men, that in the tyme of Strabo, it myghte arme ten thouſande horſemen, & twentie thouſande footemen.

Numiſiana vitis, & Numiſianæ vuæ, a kynde of vynes and grapes, reade in Columella, Libro .3. cap. 2.

Numiſma, miſmatis, n. g. money.

Númitor, óris, father vnto Rhea, whiche was the mother of Romulus.

Numulárius, rij, m. g. he that keepeth a banche of money.

Núnulus, li, m. g. a little piece of copne.

Nummárius, ij, m. ge. and Nummatus, looke Numarius.

Nummárius, a, um, looke Numarius.

Numus, i, m. g. money or copne, ſome do write it with double, M. it is alſo a braſen or ſyluer copne amõge the Romaines, called Seſtertius, or Seſtertius nummus, aboute the value of i. d. ob. or an olde ſterlyng peny, when eight grotes made an ounce.

Numus argenteus, as Leonardus Portius wryteth, was that whiche was alſo called Denarius Romanus, and weighed a dram, and the thirde part of a dram, which was foure ſcruples

Numus aureus, although it were altered ſundrie tymes, yet the ſame Portius doeth gather of the firſt chapiter of the .xviii. booke of Plinie, and of Suetonius, in the lyfe of Otho, and Plutarchus, in the lyfe of Galba, that at that tyme, nummus aureus was in value xii. nummi argentei, and in that wyſe it agreed with the Venetian ducate, which was worth .xii. of our grotes, whã eight of theim made an ounce.

Nummus adulterinus, counterfepte or forged money.

Quadragies nummum, one hundred thouſand crownes 20000. li ſterlyng.

Nunc, nowe, nowe at the laſt, At this preſent, at this tyme. alſo now and neuer before: ſome tyme it is vſed for Autem, as,

Bona facile mutantur in peius, nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? for quando autem, or Sed quando.

Nunc aliud ſpecta, nowe marke an other thynge: or per more ouer conſyder an other thynge. for Nunc is here taken for Iam. which is often vſed for Præterea, Inſuper, Adhæc, furthermore beſydes all this.

Nunc temporis, now a dayes.

Nunc iam, euen now. alſo nowe at the length.

Nunc eſt, interfici quum perpeti me poſsim, Nowe at this preſent tyme ſo it is, that I could be contente to die.

Nunc illud eſt, quod ſi omnes omnia conſilia. &c. Nowe is the matter come into ſuche caſe or ſtate, that yf &c.

Nunc ipſum, pro ipſo momento & puncto temporis.

Nunc primũ audio quid illo factum ſit, Nowe is the fyrſte tyme that euer I herd what is become of hym.

Nunc primum, for primo, fyrſt and formoſt.

Nunc denique? What: now ſo late? nowe ſo longe after?

Nunc vero, but nowe.

Nunc tam ſum expeditus, nowe at the laſte I am diſpatched.

Nuncubi, pro nunquid & alicubi.

Nuncubi meam benignitatem ſenſiſti in te claudier? Dyddeſt thou euer perceyue, that I dyd not vſe my ſelfe lyberally towardes the?

Nuncius, looke Nuntius.

Nuncupátio, ônis, f. g. a pronouncyng, a tellyng, a recityng, a nampyng, a declaration of a wyll.

Nuncupo, aui, are, to name or to calle a thynge by ſome name, to pronounce and tel expreſſely, to make expreſſe mentiõ, to recite, to reherſe, to declare his wyll by mouthe, concernyng the appointyng of his heire and legacies before. viii. witneſſes.

Nuncupata voluntas, a teſtament or will made by mouth, and not in writyng.

Nuncupare votum, to make a ſolemne vowe.

Nuncupatum lingua, men of olde tyme called that, whiche was with the mouthe and expreſſe woordes prompted.

Nundina, æ, a goddeſſe of the Romaynes.

Núndinæ, árum, f. g. plur. fayres, martes, market, they were amonge the olde Romaynes kept euery nynthe daye, whervnto all people reſorted, and than all lawes, whiche were new made, were proclaymed.

Nundinális, le, pertaynyng to fayres.

Nundinátio, ônis, f. g. byyng and ſellyng.

Iuris nundinatio, byynge and ſellynge of lawes or iuſtice for bribes.

Nundinárius, a, um, longyng or ſeruing to fayres.

Oppidum nundinarium, the towne where the fayre is kepte.

Nundinátor, ôris, m. g. he that goeth to fayres or markettes to bye and ſell.

Núndinor, áris, ári, to bye and ſelle openly, as they doo in fayres.

Nunquam, neuer, or it is vnpoſſible. ſometyme for Non.

Nunquam hoc vno die efficiatur opus, It is impoſſible that this enterpryſe may be brought to paſſe in one daie.

Nunquam non, alwaie.

Nunquam poſt illa, neuer ſens that.

Nunquam quicquam, nothyng in the worlde.

Nunquam fui vſquam, I was neuer in any place.

Nunquando for Num aliquando.

Nunquis, nunquæ, nunquid, is there any?

Nunquid ego ſum? Is it I?

Nunquid vis? wyll you any thynge with me? wyl you any thyng commaund me? wyll ye cõ-

maunde me any ſeruice?
Nunquid præterea, is there any thynge els?
Nunquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit Charine? haddeſt thou any thynge els to dooe with hir? Nunquid dubitas? Dooeſt thou doubte any thynge? or dooeſt thou not thynke verily?
Rogo nunquid velit, I aſke hym whether he woulde commaunde me any ſeruice.
Nunquid horum probat? Dooeth he allowe any of theſe thynges?

Núntia, æ, f. g. a woman meſſanger, or a thyng that bryngeth tydynges?

Nuntiátio, ônis, f. ge. a repoꝛte, a ſhewyng, a declaryng.

Núntio, aui, are, to ſhewe tydynges or newes, to repoꝛte, to tell.
Voluptatem magnam nuntias, thou ſheweſt thynges that be verate pleſant.
Salutem nuntiare, to ſende or bꝛing commendations by letters or by mouthe.
Nuntiatur domum, tydynges are bꝛoughte home. Ita Romam nuntiatum eſt, ſuche newes were bꝛought to Rome.
Nuntiare monſtra, to tell ſtraunge and wonderfull thynges.

Nuntium, ij, n. g. a meſſage. Valla ſaith: this wooꝛde is not red in any pꝛobate authour.
Remittere nuntium vxori, to repudiate and put awaie his wyfe.

Nuntius, ij, m. g. a meſſanger or meſſage, tidynges, newes.
Nuntij afferuntur, newes or tydynges are bꝛoughte.
Perferre nuntium, to bꝛyng wooꝛde or tydynges. De Quinto fratre nuntij nobis triſtes venerunt, There came or was bꝛought to vs heaup tydynges of my bꝛother Quintus.
Accipere nuntium, to here wooꝛde or tydynges.
Virtuti nuntium remiſiſti, thou haſte caſte of or forſaken vertue.

Nuo, ui, ere, pꝛopꝛely to nodde with the head, to ſignifie by noddyng. it was vſed of olde wꝛiters for Volo.

Nuper, late, not longe agone.
Nuper ádmodum, verie late, but a whyle agon.

Nuperrime, verate lately.

Núperus, a, um, late dooen or happened.

Nupta, æ, f. g. a woman that is maried.

Nuptiæ, arum, plur. a weddyng.

Nuptiâlis, le, perteinyng to weddynge.

Nupturire, to couete mariage.

Nuptus, a, um, wedded.

Nuptus, i, m. g. the man that is maried.
Nouus nuptus, the bꝛyde grome.

Nuptus, us, m. g. mariage, weddyng.
Nuptui collocare, to geue his daughter to be maried.

Nurſia, a citee of the Sabines, not farre from Rome, ſette on the hilles of Umbꝛia.

Nurſini, people of that citie.

Nurus, us, f. g. the ſonnes wyfe.

Nuſcitioſi, idem quod luſcitioſi.

Nuſquam, an aduerbe, no where, or in no place, alſo nowhither, or to no place.
Ille autem bonus vir nuſquam apparet, that honeſt man can be ſeene in no place.
Te nuſquam mittam, I wylle ſende the nowhyther.
Nuſquam pedem, he ſhall not goe one foote further.
Nuſquam gentium, no where.
Nuſquam non, euery where.

Nutans, antis, om. g. noddynge, enclynynge or waggyng downward, as though it wold fall.

Nutátio, ônis, f. g. noddynge, as a mans head doeth, whan he ſitteth ſleppyng.

Nuto, aui, are, to beckon or ſhake the head ſome tyme to leane and bee redy to falle in decaye. ſometyme to doubte whiche parte to take, or to leane vnto.
Nutat ne Loquar, he becketh vppon me, that I ſhould not ſpeake.
Victoria nutat, victoꝛy inclineth nowe to one parte, now to an other, or wauereth betwene bothe partes.

Nutricátio, ônis, f. g. nouryſhyng.

Nutricátus, us, m. g nouriture.

Nútrico, aui, are, and Nutricor, aris, ari, idem quod nutrio.

Nutricula, æ, f. g. a nourꝛce.
Nutricula caſa, the nurcery, the place where the chylde is nouryſhed.

Nutrimen, inis, and Nutrimentum, i, n. g. nouryſhement.

Nutrimenta, órum, n. g. plur. pro nutricatione, the ſame.

Nutrio, iui, ire, to nouryſſhe.
Nutrire vinum, to conſerue and kepe wyne.

Nutritia, órum, n. g. plur. the nurces wages.

Nutritius, the nources huſbande.

Nutritius, a, um, perteinyng to nouryſhyng.

Nutritor, óris, m. g. he that nouryſheth.

Nutritus, a, um, nouriſhed.

Nutritus, us, m. g. nouryſhyng, or nouriture.

Nutrix, icis, fœ. g. a nourice. Alſo a place where men dooe ſowe trees or herbes, to the intente that whan they haue taken roote, they wylle remoue theim, and ſette them in a gardeyne or oꝛcharde.

Nutus, us, m. g. the ſigne that one maketh with his eies or head, declaryng his intent, a becke, ſometyme it ſignifieth the wylle or pleaſure of one. alſo the declinyng or bendyng of a thyng downewarde.
Nutu & renutu, with a becke towarde and frowarde.
Demonſtrare aliquid nutu, to ſignifie any thyng with beckyng or noddyng.
Expeditus ad nutum alicuius, ready at ones becke or pleaſure.

Nux, ucis, f. g. a nutte.

Nux auellana, a fylberde, or hafell nutte.
Nux iuglans, a walnutte.
Nux muſcata, uel myriſtica, a nutmygge, hot and dry in the ſeconde degree.
Nux pinea, a ppne appull.
Nucem conficere, to knacke a nutte.
Nuces relinquere, to leaue chyldyſh matters and geue hym ſelfe to earneſt affaires.
Nux græca, an almonde.
Nux molluſca, a peache.

N ANTE Y.

NYctalops, ôpis, om. ge. he that ſeeth in the darke tyme well, in the euenynge very littell, at nyghte nothyng at all. he is alſo called Luſciouſus.
Nyctalôpia, æ, f. g. that diſeaſe of the eies.
Nyctalopa, an herbe called alſo Nyctegreton, of fyry colour, and ſhyneth by nyghte. ſome thynke it to be that, whiche is called Lunaria, geeſe at the fyrſt ſight of it be afraide, and therfore it is called Chenamychon.
Nyctegreton, lyke Nyctalopa.
Nycteis, idos, the daughter or nece of Nicteus.
Nictelius, the ſurename of Bacchus, becauſe his ſacrifices were dooen in the nyght.
Natex Nyctelius, wyne.
Nycteris, téridis, f. g. a reremouſe or backe, whiche hath ſo ſmalle feete, that he ſeemeth to haue none. Cherephon, the philoſophyer was ſo called, for his exceedyng leanneſſe, that he gat with ouermuche ſtudy.
Nycteritis, the herbe called alſo Anagallis.
Nycteus, diſſyllabum, a kynge, the father of Antiope.
Nycticorax, óracis, m. g. a nyght crowe.
Nyctileia, ſacrifices by nyght.
Nyctimene, the daughter of Nyceteus, who after ſhe had lyen with hyr father, was turned into an owle.
Nyctorix, or after ſome Nitocris, a queene of Babylon, after Semiramis.
Nympha, æ, f. g. dooeth ſignifie the bryde or ſpouſe newe maried, a nymphe or fayrie.
Nymphæ, maydes of the ſea, elfes. ſomtymes the muſes. alſo ponge bees before they do flie.
Nymphærena, a certayn pꝛecious ſtone.
Nymphæa, the herbe called filix fœmina.
Nymphæa, called alſo of the apothecaries Nenuphar, an herbe and flower called the water lyly, or water roſes.
Nymphæum, phæi, n. g. an eſtewe or bayne, a waſhyng place.
Nympheum, a pꝛomontoꝛy or hylle of Proconeſus, out of the whiche alwaie iſſueth fyre.
Nympheus, a ryuer in Italy by Velitre.
Nympholepti, idem quod Lymphati.
Nymphus, the bryde groome.
Nyſa, a citee of Arabie, where Bacchus was nouryſhed. alſo a mountayne and a citee in India, builded by Liber pater. One Nyſa is in Bœotia, an other in Caria, and certayn other places.
Nyſæa, a citee in India at the foote of the mountayne Heron.
Nyſeius, a, um, of Nyſa.
Nyſeus, diſſyllab. the name of Bacchus.
Nyſia, a certayne kynde of pype.
Nyſias, ſiadis, a woman of Nyſa.
Nyſigena, one borne in Nyſa.
Nyſſa, æ, f. g. a barre or rayle, from whiche rennyng ners fetche their race.
Nyſus, the frende of Euriolus, verye ſwifte in rennyng.

O ANTE A.

AN INTERIEction, vſed in wondꝛyng. ſometyme with a vocatiue caſe, ſometyme a nominatiue caſe, ſometyme an accuſatyue caſe, ſometyme in exclamacion, ſometyme in lamentyng, ſometyme in wiſchyng.
O me perditum, alaſſe I am vndooen. ſometyme in ſcoꝛnyng.
O præclaram ſapientiam, O the goodly wiſedome. ſometyme with reioyſyng.
O factum bene, O that is well dooen. Sometyme it is the voice of him that is ſodeinely ſtriken, or ſpeaketh to one that he ſaw not before.
Quis hic loquitur? Miſis ſalue. O ſalue pamphile, who talketh here? Miſis god ſaue you. O Pamphilus welcome.
O, for vtinam.
O tantum libeat mecum tibi ſordida rura habitare, Would god it myghte pleaſe the to inhabite or dwell in the homely feldes with me.
Oatarica, a ſpaume of fyſhe ſalted.
Oaxis, a ryuer in the yle of Candie.
Oaxus, a citee in Candie.

O ANTE B

OB, for ſometyme for Ante, before. In compoſition for Circum, as Obambulare.
Dum ob rem, ſo that ipſe for my profyte.
Ob oculos, before myne eyes. Ob tacendum, for vt taceat, that he ſhould not tell.
Precium ob ſtultitiam fero, I am ſerued lyke a foole. or I am ſerued well enoughe for my foolyſhneſſe.
Precium ob aſinos, id eſt aſinorum, the pryce of the aſſes, money for the aſſes.
Ob dictum, for a woorde ſpeakyng.
Quaſi ob induſtriam, as it were of purpoſe, or for the nones.
Oppoſitum pignori ob decem minas, layde to mo-

to mozgage foz ten pounde.
Qui lanam ob oculum habebat, whiche had a clothe befoze his eie.
Mihi feciſti ob nullam noxiam, pe dyd it to me without a cauſe, oz foz nothynge that I was gylte oz faulty in.
Obacerbo, aui, are, to make one angry.
Obácero, aui, are, to lette a man that he can not tell out his tale.
Oberâtus, a, um, bounden by earneſte money, indebted.
Obambulátio, ônis, f. g. a walkynge about, a walkyng agaynſt one.
Obámbulo, aui, are, to walke agaynſt an other. alſo to walke togyther oz with an other. alſo to walke about. ſometyme to go to mete.
Obarmo, aui, are, idem quod armo.
Obareſco, ſcere, to dyre all aboute.
Obaro, óbaras, áui, áre, to eare aboute.
Obâter, átra, um, ſomewhat blacke, in maner darke oz blacke.
Obaudio, diui, dire, to heare hardely oz vnwyl-lyngly. ſometyme to heare.
Obba, æ, fœ. g. a bottell.
Obbibo, óbbibis, óbbibi, ere, to drynke.
Obcæcatus ſtultitia, blynded with foly.
Obcæco, aui, are, to blynd, to make darke oz obſcure. Obcæcare foſſas, to couer dyches.
Obcæcari tenebris, to be made dark oz obſcure
Obcalleo, looke Occalleo.
Obdo, didi, dere, to thruſt agaynſt, to put to.
Obdere forem, to ſhut oz ſparre the dooze oz gate.
Peſſulum oſtio obdo, I bolted oz ſparred the dooze.
Obdere ceramauribus, to ſtoppe the eares with ware.
Obdormio, iui, ire, to ſleape faſt oz ſoundely.
Obdormire crapulam, to ſlepe tyll he be ekes ſoones ſobre, to digeſt his ſurfet with ſlepe.
Obdormiſco, ſcere, to nappe, to fall on ſleape.
Obdûco, xi, ere, to lade ouer, to couer a thynge all ouer. ſometyme to vncouer oz open. alſo to dryng againſt oz ouerthwarte a place, to dryng aboute. alſo foz Inducere, as Obducere torporem, to induce oz cauſe a dulneſſe oz ſtoniyng of the membres.
Obducere cicatricem, to couer a wounde with ſkinne, to cloſe vp a wounde.
Obducere vultum, to lowre, to loke ſowrely.
Callum obducere, to make harde oz thycke ſkynned, and prouerbially, to cauſe to ſuffer with leſſe peyne oz greke.
Obducere callum dolori, to cauſe one to ſuſtepne oz ſuffer ſozowe without griefe, oz moze eaſyly.
Tenebras obducere, to darken, to obſcure, to make leſſe knowen, famous, oz notable.
Et ciuis obductæ cælabat lumina prunæ, id eſt ſuperductæ, couered, hyded.
Cruſtam obducere, to growe to an harde ſkin oz cruſte.
Rubiginem obducere, to make ruſty.
Frontem obducere, to frowne, to lowre, to looke ſowrely.
Diem obduxi, I dyd ſpende oz lynger out the date with walkyng about.
Obduxio, ônis, f. g. a couerynge.
Obduxio capitis, the foldynge oz wrappynge vp of the head in a clothe oz other thyng.
Obducto, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obduco.
Obductus, a, um, couered, hyded.
Obductus nube, couered oz cloſed in a cloude.
Obductum rubigine ferrum, yron all eaten ouer with ruſtineſſe.
Situ obductus, couered ouer and ouer with dozeneſſe oz duſte.
Obdulceſco, ſcere, to be ſweete aboute.
Obdureo, ui, ère, to bee harde.
Obdureſco, ſcere, to be hardened, to become harde.
Obdûro, aui, are, to make harde.
Obédiens, entis, om. g. that obeyeth, obedient.
Obediens dicto, he that dooeth that whiche he is commaunded to dooe.
Obedienter, obediently.
Obedientia, æ, f. g. obedience.
Obédio, obédis, iui, ire, to obeye.
Parére & obedire.
Obtemperare & obedire.
Obedibo, was of olde tyme vſed foz Obediam
Si ad verba nobis obediant, If they dooe acco-dyng to the wooꝛdes that we doo ſpeake.
Obedo, óbedis, obédi, obédere, to conſume oz eate all aboute.
Obeliſcus, i, m. g. a great ſquare ſtone lyke a butte, waxing ſmaller and ſmaller vnto the top of a great heyghte, made playne by a workes man. There were of theym dyuers in Rome.
Obelus, óbeli, m. g. a ſpitte, oz broche. Alſo a longe ſtrike in wꝛityngе lyke to a ſpytte, foz a note oz diuerſitee.
Obeo, iui, ire, to go to, to go aboute, to be at hande, to be aſſiſtent oz preſent, to mete with one, to dye, to dooe oz exercyſe.
Obire mortem, Obire diem, Obire diem extremum, to dye. Obire vadimonium, to appeere and be preſent at the day appoynted.
Obeunt tres noctes, id eſt præterеunt, three nyghtes paſſe.
Id obire non potui, id eſt peragere, I could not atchieue it oz go through with it.
Obire morbo, to dye of a ſyckeneſſe.
Comitia obire, to be preſente at, oz to goe to the aſſembles of the people.
Diem aliquem obire, to be aſſiſtent oz preſent in a place, at a day appoynted, oz accuſtomed.
Obit legatus Aegyptum, he was ambaſſadour in Egypt, oz he dyng ambaſſadoꝛ went about all Aegypt.
Morte obiit repentina, he dyed ſodenely.
Munus conſulis obire, to doo and exercyſe the

authoritee of a conſull.
Omnia perſe obire, to doo all hym ſelfe without helpe of any other.
Obire domos amicorum, To goe all about from one frendes houſe to an other.
Obire opus ruſticum, to labour in the fielde.
Prælia obire, to fyght.
Siciliam totam obij, I went ouer all Sicile.
Vrbes obire, to go about from citee to citee.
Obire, ſometyme for Circundare, to couer or compaſſe rounde about.
Obire legationem, to go in ambaſſade.
Obire prouinciam, to go about the prouince, whither one is ſent, as lieutenaunt or gouernour. Obire bellum, to goe to battaple, to make warre.
Quia tot ſimul bella obire nequirent, Becauſe they coulde not ſuſteyne the trauaple of ſo many and dyuers warres at one tyme, or go to and bee preſente at ſo many warres together
Obire hæreditatem, to take poſſeſſion of landes, wherein a man hath a ſtate of inheritaunce.
Obire cœnas cum aliquo, to go to banketes with one hyther and thyther.
Obire oculis, to looke here and there about.
Obire pedibus regiones, to goe into dyuers countreis on foote.
Obéquito, aui, are, to ryde about.
Oberro, aui, are, to wander about, to ren about from place to place ſometyme to flee about. alſo to erre or myſſe.
Obeſco, aui, are, to feede fatte, to cramme.
Obeſitas, atis, f. g fatneſſe, groſſenes.
Obeſo, aui, are, to make fatte, to cramme.
Obeſus, a, um, in Virgile, is fatte. In Nenius it ſignifieth leane, ſpiteli, ſklender. It is moſt commonly taken for groſſe or fatte of bodye, grutty, coſly.
Obex, obicis, com. g. an obiecte or lette, a ſparre or bolte of a dooze.
Obſtinate, obſtinately.
Obſtinatus, a, um, ſtubburne, ſtyffe, earneſtly bent or mynded.
Obſtino, aui, are, to harden ones ſelfe, to haue an earneſt opinion, to be earneſtly purpoſed
Netum obſtinate, be not ſo ſtyffe or ſo hard hearted.
Obſtinare viam, obſtinately to go forwarde with his purpoſe, what let ſo euer there bee
Obſtinare animum, to be ſtubburne and obſtinate ſometyme in the good parte to bende &c. to bende ones mind earneſtly on a thyng.
Obgannio, iui, ire, to whyſper in ones eare. alſo to tell a thyng often, to chatte
Obhæreo, hæſi, hærere, to cleue or ſtycke.
Obhærbeſco, ſcere, to growe vp as herbes doo.
Obiaceo, óbiaces cui, ere, to lye about or againſt. alſo to lye before, to lye in the way.
Obiecticulum, i, neu. ge. that whiche is ſette or throwen before one, to make hym afrayde, or to lette hym that he ſhall not paſſe.
Obiectátio, ónis, f. g a reprochyng, a layeng to ones charge, a caſtyng in the teethe.
Obiecto, áui, áre, to obiecte or often impute or laye to ones charge. alſo to caſt out.
Corpora bello obiectant, they put theyr bodies in the daunger of warre.
Obiectum, i, neu. ge. any thyng that is before a mans eyes and may bee ſene.
Obiectus, a, um, throwen, layde, or ſet againſt, put before, ſhewen to, layd to ones charge, caſt in ones teethe, caſt or layde forth in harmes way, redie to daunger.
Obiectus, us, m. gen. the layenge or ſettyng of a thyng before ones eyes, or againſt one.
Obiicio, obiicis, éci, ere, to lay or throw againſt, or to laie before one, to laie to ones charge, to caſt in ones teethe, to laye to ones reproche. alſo to cauſe to remembre, to bring in mynde, to caſt out in harme or perils waye.
Obiicere mentem alicui, To put in to a mans head, or to bring one in a fantaſy, to put into ones mynde to doo a thyng.
Obiicere moram, to make one to tary, to let.
Obiicere prævaricationem, to laye a matter to ones charge.
Obiicere religionem, to make one to be ſcrupulous, or to make conſcience in a matter.
Obiicere ſolicitudinem, to make one carefull or penſiue.
Obiicere ſpem, to put one in hope.
Obiicere terrorem, to make one afeerde.
Obiicere caput periclis, To put hym ſelfe in daungier to be ſlayne.
Obiicere cibum canibus, to caſt meate to the dogges.
Obiicere furorem alicui, to put one in a madneſſe or fury.
Lætitiam obiicere alicui, to ſhewe to one ſorepnly ropefull and merp tydynges.
Metum animo alicuius obiicere, to put one in a feare, to make hym afeerde.
Salutem ſuam pro aliquo obiicere, To putte ones ſelfe in daunger for a man.
Obiiciad omnes caſus, to be ſette in dangier of all chaunces.
Obiens, untis, of Obeo, obij, goyng or compaſſyng rounde about.
Obigitare, to ſtirre or meue before.
Obiánis, ne, verate vacant and emptie.
Obiimunt, they dye.
Obiratus, a, um, verate angry, greatly moued.
Obiter, by the waie, incidently, beſide the purpoſe, in the meane tyme, preciſely.
Obitus, óbita, um, dying.
Obitus, óbitus, m. ge. the dying or deceaſſe of a man: ſometyme the comyng of one. The auncient writers toke Obitum, for the accéſſe or comyng to one by chaunce.
Obitus lunæ, the goyng downe of the moone.
Stellarum ortus atque óbitus.

Obiur-

Obiurgatio, ônis, fœm. gener. chidynge, rebukynge, blamynge.

Obiurgâtor, ôris, mas. gene. he that chydeth or rebuketh.

Obiurgatórius, a, um, thet belongeth to chidyng or rebukyng.

Obiurgatoriæ litteræ, letters of rebuke.

Obiúrgito, aui, are, to chyde muche or often.

Obiurgo, aui, are, to chyde or rebuke, to reprehende sharpely, to blame.

Obiûro, áui, âre, to bynde by an othe.

Oblamenia, æ, fœm. gene. the herbe called also vitis nigra.

Oblangueo, langui, languêre, to languysshe.

Oblǽdo, lǽsi, dere, to hurte sore.

Oblátio, ônis, f. gen. an offeryng. Also an ayde or subsidie.

Oblatrâtor, ôris, m. ge. he that barketh or maketh exclamation agaynst one.

Oblatro, óblatras, áui, âre, to bark against one.

Oblâtum, i, n. g. a thyng offered.

Oblâtus, a, um, offered, profered.

Oblata facultate, whan occasion or opportunitee was geuen.

Oblectátio, ônis, Oblectâmen, tâminis, Oblectamentum, ti, recreation, ease, delyte, pleasure.

Oblectitio otii, the fruite or pleasure of vacant tyme.

Oblecto, aui, are, to delyte, to recreate, to take pleasure in a thyng, to put all his felicitee and delyte in a thyng.

Falso gaudio oblectare, To make gladde in vayne, to bring one in fooles paradise.

Me te oblectes, Leat all your delite, pleasure, and felicitee bee in me onely.

Vbi te oblectasti tam diu? Where haue you made mery, passed your tyme, or solaced your selfe all this longe whyle?

Oblecta te cum Cicerone, recreate and delyte your selfe with Cicero our derely beloued.

In eo me oblecto, in that I put my chiefe delyte and pleasure.

Oblénio, oblênis, niui, nire, idem quod lenio.

Oblicio, to take recreation or pleasure.

Oblido, lisi, dere, to hurte sore, to stylle, to kyll, to beate euen to the verie death.

Obligátio, ônis, f. g. an obligation or bonde.

Obligâtus, a, um, obliged, bound round about.

Obligo, óbligas, áui, âre, to bynde, to bynde round about, or ouer and ouer, to make bounden to hym by shewyng some frendly pleasure.

Obligare se furti, to committe felony, sometyme to confesse felony.

Obligare aliquem scelere, to charge ones conscience with a mischeuous and naughty acte.

Populum Roman. scelere obligasses, Thou haddest made the Romayns partners of thy mischeuous act.

Is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligauerit, He that soigneth him selfe with an other in any bonde, muste abyde the iustpardy of the iudgement or condemnation.

Obligare sacramento, to charge one with an othe.

Obligari periculo iusiurandi, to be charged with an othe.

Obligari sponsione, to bee tyed by his promyse or couenaunt.

Obligare crus fractum, to bynde or wrappe up a broken legge.

Verbo se obligare, to bynde hym selfe by a worde of his mouthe.

Obligúrio, obliguris, iui, ire, to eate delicate meates gredily, or rauenously, and to consume goodes in feastyng and banketyng.

Oblimo, aui, are, to couer with mudde or sore claie. And by translacion to blynde, and as it were to stoppe or daube vp.

Oblimare rem, To spende his goodes prodigously.

Oblino, óblinis, lini, liui, leui, ere, to imbrue or make foule, to smeare or make foule rounde about.

Oblinio, óblinis, niui, ire, to noynte or smeare ouer and ouer.

Se externis moribus oblinire, To dishonestie him selfe with the yll maners of foreyne countreys.

Oblique, awry, ouerthwartly.

Oblique perstringere, to taunt or checke.

Obliquitas, âtis, f. g. crookednesse.

Obliquo, áui, âre, to crooke, to make to go or to stande aslyde or awry.

Obliquare oculos, to lette.

Obliquus, a, um, contrary to streight, crooked, awry, that standeth ouerthwart.

Obliqua via, a crosse pathe goyng ouer an other waie.

Flexi in obliquum, bent ouerthwart.

Oblisus, a, um, sore hurte or dasshed.

Obliterâtio, ônis, fœ. ge. a scrapyng or blottyng out of a worde.

Obliterâtus, a, um, scraped out or blotted.

Oblitero, aui, are, to scrape out or put out of remembraunce, to abolysshe.

Obliterare famam rei alicuius, To putte the bruite or fame of any thynge out of memory, to make it to bee forgotten, and not to be spoken of.

Offensionem obliterare, to put an offence or displeasure out of ones mynde.

Oblitesco, scere, to be hyd, to ly hyd or couered.

Oblitus, a, um, forgotten, or that hath forgotten.

Prorsus oblitus sum mei, I haue quite and cleane forgotten my selfe.

Non sum ego oblitus officium meum, I haue not forgotten my charge or office.

Oblitus, óblita, um, imbrued, defyled, smeared, annoynted all about.

Parricidio óblitus, shamefully distayned or dishonested with some detestable murder.

Obli-

Obliuio, ônis, f. g. forgetfulnesse.
Obliuioni dare, to forgeat.
Cæpit me obliuio, I haue forgotten.
Conterere voluntaria obliuione, To forgeat wilfyngly, and putte quite and cleane out of remembraunce.
In obliuione iacuit, he was quite and cleane out of memory, and nothyng spoken of.
Obliuionem cibi surrepere aiunt, They saye that he forgetteth to eate his meate.
Venire in obliuionem, to be forgotten.
Ab obliuione vindicare, To make that one shall neuer be forgotten.
Obluctans obliuioni, goyng about to call to remembraunce, or byyng to mynde.
Obliuione delere & obruere, to forgette.
Obliuiósus, a, um, forgetfull, obliuious. somestyme that causeth to forget.
Obliuiscor, sceris, sci, to forgeat.
Obliuium, ij, n. g. idem quod obliuio.
Obloco, óblocas, áui, áre, idem quod Loco.
Oblocutio, ônis, f. g. yll reporte.
Oblongus, a, um, verate longe.
Obloquor, eris, óbloqui, to speake against, to saie contrary, to reporte yll, to curse.
Obloquûtor, óris, m. ge. an yll reporter or detractour.
Oblucinor, aris, ari, to erre.
Obluctor, áris, ari, to wrastle, striue or struggle against.
Obludo, si, ere, to plate with one.
Obmánens, abydyng longe.
Obmólior, íris, iri, to sette some thynge with great labour against the place, whereby one must nedes passe.
Obmordeo, di, ere, to byte.
Obmouere, olde writers vsed for Admouere.
Obmúrmuro, aui, are, to murmure against.
Obmutesco, mutui, scere, as we communly saie, I holde my peace, I speake not, I holde my tungue, I haue not a worde to say.
Obmutescere dicitur res aliqua, not to be in vse.
Obnato, óbnatas, aui, are, to swym against.
Obnâtus, a, um, growyng or sprynging about.
Obnexo, xui, ectere, to knyt fast.
Obnexio, ônis, f. g. a fast knittyng.
Obnexus, a, um, fast knitte.
Obniger, gra, um, blache, somewhat blache, or after some, verate blache.
Obnitor, niteris, ti, to resiste with al ones power, to striue against with all his myght, to endeuour with all force to lette a thynge.
Obnixé, an aduerbe, signifiyng with all his might or power, or firmely, as muche as one can.
Manibus pedibúsq; obnixé omnia facit, He dooeth all thynges with hande and foote, as muche as in hym lyeth.
Obnixus, a, um, that earnestly resisteth or stryueth against, or laboureth to withstande.
Obnixus opibus, id est attentius ad rem, wholly bent to geat and kepe monie.

Obnoxius, a, um, bounden, subiect, apt, in daungier, obedient, in the power of the ennempe. somtyme it signifieth gyltie or fautie, that hath deserued to be punyshed.
Sum tibi obnoxius, I am bounden or subiect vnto the.
Obnoxius pœnæ, subiecte to punishement deserued.
Obnoxius morbis, subiecte to sickenesses.
Periculis obnoxius, subiect to perils. &c.
Minari interdum ferro, nisi sibi obnoxia foret, and threatned hir sometyme with his weapon, if she wolde not be obedient to his requestes.
Obnoxium feris, to cast out to wyld beastes, in daungier to be hurt of wylde beastes.
Obnoxium ingenium, a dishonest wyt.
Obnoxia curæ arua, fieldes necessary to bee husbanded and tended.
Ego me obnoxium esse fateor, I grant that I am fautie.
Procellis obnoxia, in daunger of stormes, or that quickely taketh harme by stormes.
Obnoxius legibus, in daungier of the lawes by reason of some offence dooen.
Obnoxia munera & officia, amonge the auncient writers were taken for those offices, the ministracion of the whiche was vile and dishonest, whiche also myndred liberte or nobilitee of birthe.
Obnoxius gratiæ iudex, the iudge whiche regardeth fauour or pleasynge of the one part, a iudge that regardeth ones complaynt, and sheweth fauour, fauourable.
Obnoxia corpora, bodies diseased, and not in helthe, sickely bodies.
Obnoxius iniuriis, to whom one maie soone dwe wronge.
Obnoxia nulli animali olera, herbes that no beast will hurte or eate.
Obnoxius crimini, he that is charged with an offence.
Obnoxiè, fearefully, lyke a subiecte or slaue.
Non obnoxie, euidently, playnly.
Obnúbilo, áui, áre, to make darke with cloudes, to make cloudie. also to make heuy and sadde in countenaunce.
Obnúbilus, a, um, cloudy or darke.
Obnûbo, nupsi, nubere, to hyde, to couer ouer and ouer, to couer the head or body.
Obnuntiátio, ônis, fœm. g. a declaracion of the diuinours called Augures, to the chiefe officers of Rome, that any thyng shoulde not bee enterprised or dooen, that was purposed, by reason of certayne signes or tokens, whiche the saied diuinours perceyued by the flyght or voyce of byrdes, whiche was contrary to the purpose that they went about.
Obnuntio, aui, are, to tell or shewe yll tidynges, and thynges displeasant or vnlucky, to denye, to resiste against a thyng purposed.

Obo-

Oboleo, óboles, olui, and oleui, lére, to ſtynke. ſometyme for Subolere, to perceiue or ſmel out. Oboluiſti allium, thou diddeſt ſtinke of garliche.

Obolus, óboli, m g, a weight conteinyng thꝛee Siliquas, or carectes, and is halfe a ſcruple. it was alſo a coyne of ſyluer, but that varied accoꝛdynge to the countꝛeie, where they wer curꝛant: as Obolus Atticus, Romanus, Hebraicus, it is now cõmonly vſed foꝛ an half peny. Obolus terræ, is the .577. parte of iugerum, that is fyue foote in bꝛeadth, and ten in length: whiche conteineth .50. foote ſquare.

Obolus, amonge the Athenienſes was eight of the coines called Chalci, and euery Chalcus was halfe quadrans, ſo that Obolus conteined iiii. quadꝛantes, and was in value ſomewhat leſſe then our halfepeny ſterlyng, as ſome haue iudged, but I thynke it to be moꝛe by a little, foꝛ Drachma conteined, 6. Obolos, and Denarius, being of the ſame value, conteined .iiii. ſeſtertios, euery ſeſtertius is in value a ſterling penie, when eight grotes made an ownce.

Oborior, oboriris, oꝛ obóreris, oboriri, to beegyn to ſpꝛyng oꝛ come foꝛth, to ryſe.

Obortus, a, um, begun oꝛ ſpꝛonge, riſen vp.

Rumor obortus, tydynges ſpꝛonge.

Tanta lætitia obꝛta eſt mihi, ſo gꝛeat ioy oꝛ gladneſſe is chaunced and come to me.

Aduentu ſuorum lacrymæ ſunt obortæ, whã his acquaintance oꝛ fꝛiendes came, he burſt out in weppng, oꝛ the teares tꝛickeled downe his chekes.

Riſus obortus eſt, he burſte out in laughynge.

Obrâdo, raſi, radere, to ſhaue agaynſt the heare.

Obraucâtus, a, um, made hoarſe.

Ob rem, foꝛ the purpoſe.

Obrépo, repſi, répere, to come pꝛiuily, to ſteale in, to come vnwares oꝛ vnloked foꝛ, to creepe vpon one ere he be ware. ſometyme to deceiue one. Obrepere ad honores, to come oꝛ atteine to honoure by cꝛafty diſſimulacion, vnder the colour of learnyng, wiſdome, oꝛ honeſtie.

Obrepit ſomnus, ſlepe cometh vpon hym vnwares, and by tꝛanſlacion, he is deceiued oꝛ erꝛeth.

Obrepit ſenectus, olde age creepeth vpon a man ere he be ware.

Obrepſit dies deceſſionis, that daie that I muſte nedes departe on, came vpon me ſoonce than I thought.

Obréptio, ônis, fœm. gen. the gettyng oꝛ obteinynge of a thynge by cꝛaftie diſſimulacion oꝛ falſehode.

Obreptitiæ literæ, letters obteined by the ſayde meanes.

Obrepto, aui, are, foꝛ frequenter obrépo.

Obretio, obrétis, obretire, to take in the net, to bꝛynge oꝛ dꝛawe the net about a thynge.

Obrideo, riſi, dére, to laugh at one, to mocke one

Obrigeo, óbriges, gui, gére, and Obrigeſco, ſcere, to be oꝛ ware ſtiffe oꝛ harde foꝛ colde.

Obrion, one of the ples called foꝛtunate.

Obris, a ryuer.

Obrizum, oꝛ Obryzum, zi, ne. gen. pure or fyne golde.

Obrifio, a mocke.

Obrôdo, rôſi, ródere, to gnawe about.

Obrogo, óbrogas, aui, are, to checke oꝛ interrupt a man in his ſpeche. Obrogare legem, to derogate one lawe by an other.

Obrumpo, rupi, rumpere, foꝛ Rumpo.

Obruo, óbrui, ruere, to ouerthꝛow, to confounde, to couer cleane ouer and ouer with earth oꝛ other thynge, to hyde in the grounde. alſo to cloy, to peſter.

Obruere ſale, to couer with ſalte, to pouder.

Obruere voluptatibus dolorem, to putte a dꝛiue away ſoꝛowe with hauntyng much pleaſure and paſtyme.

Obrui ære alieno, to owe very mache, oꝛ be in gꝛeat debt, to be ouer charged with debte.

Obruere memoriã alicuius, to put one cleane out of remembꝛaunce.

Obrui magnitudine negotii, to be ouer chaꝛged with the impoꝛtance of the affayre oꝛ buſineſſe. Obruit eum obliuione vetuſtas, time ſo longe tyme paſſed, that he is cleane out of remembꝛaunce, oꝛ vtterly foꝛgotten.

Obliuione obruere facta ſua, to cauſe his actes to be foꝛgotten.

Obruere riſu teſtem, to make the witneſſe to be ſo laughed at, that he durſt not ſpeake any moꝛe. Obruitur vulgi ſermo hominum interitu, the ſpeche of people is loſt whan men be dead.

Obruere lapidibus, to ſtone to deathe.

Obruere ſe vino, to ouercharge hym ſelfe with wyne, to dꝛynke to muche, to be dꝛonke.

Obrutus, óbruta, um, ouer thꝛowen, couered, periſhed.

Obrutus in terra, buried oꝛ hydde in the grounde.

Obrutus aquis, dꝛowned.

Obrutum ſitu vetuſtatis, it is loſt oꝛ peryſhed foꝛ age: oꝛ it is ſo longe agone, that it is neuer out of remembꝛaunce.

Obrutus niuibus, couered with ſnowe.

Obruta itinera ſtrage, the waies were full of men ſlayne oꝛ kylled.

Obrutania fulmina, lyghtynynges, whiche ſodainly happen, thꝛowyng downe and bꝛuſing thynge, befoꝛe they be looked foꝛ.

Obrutuit, he was aſtonyed.

Obſæuio, obſeuiui, uire, to be woodde angry agaynſt one.

Obſáturo, aui, are, to fyll to muche with a thyng, to make one to haue his full of a thynge.

Obſaluto, aui, are, to offꝛe to ſalute one.

Obſalutum, olde wꝛiters vſed foꝛ halowed.

Obſcéno, aui, are, to bꝛyng oꝛ cauſe yll luche.

Obſcénus, a, um, that ſignifieth oꝛ declareth ſome

some yll lucke or misfortune to folowe, that bringeth yll luche.

Obscæne, lyke a rybalde, without shame, fylthyly, vnchastly, baudyly.

Obscœnitas, ātis, f. g. villanye in actes, rybaudry, fylthynesse.

Obscœnus, a, um, abhominable, all thyng whiche is to bee eschewed, dishonest, vncleane, filthy, wanton, baudy, vnchaste.

Obscuratio, ōnis, f. g. darkyng, dimmyng.

Obscuratus, a, um, made darke or vnknowen.

Obscure, darkely.

Non obscure, playnely.

Obscure loqui, to speake couertly or darkely.

Obscure ferre aliquid, to dissimule or make as a thyng were not with him as it is.

Obscuritas, ātis, f. g. darkenesse, difficultee, obscuritee, vngentylnesse of bloud, vnnoblenesse, or baseneste of byrthe.

Obscuro, aui, are, to make darke, to dymme, to shadow, to hyde, to kepe in silence or from the knowlage of other, to make of no reputacion.

Obscurat magnitudinem periculi lucrum, lucre or gayne maketh that the greatnesse of the daunger can not be sene or perceiued.

Quod obscurari non potest, that can not be hydde or kepte vnknowen.

Obscurare and Celebrare, contrary.

Obscurari & obrui.

Obscūrus, a, um, obscure, darke, hyd, diffuse, vnknowen, of no gentyll bloud, sometyme blacke.

Obscuro adhuc cœpit lucis, beefore it was bigge day, in the dawnynge of the day.

Non erat obscurum, it was euidente, euery man dyd know, or it was no harde mattier to know.

Discrimen obscurum, a difference that can not well be perceiued.

Non est obscura tua in me beneuolentia, the good wyll that you beare me is well knowen, and perceiued of all men.

Obscuro loco natus, of a base and vnknowen stocke. Obscura luce, in the euenyng.

Peregrinatio obscura & sordida, by the which one getteth no renoume or bruite.

Obsecratio, ōnis, f. g. a speciall desyre, a desyrynge for goddes sake.

Obsecro, obsecras, aui, āre, to beseche or hertily to pray, to pray for goddis sake.

Obsecrare ab aliquo, to desyre of one.

Id te obsecro.

Ibi cœpit me obsecrare, than he beganne to desyre and praie me for goddis sake.

Obtestari & obsecrare.

Obsecro ne facias, I beseche you for goddes sake doo it not.

Obsecrō, vsed aduerbially.

Hem, obsecro, an is est? How, I pray the, is that he? or I pray the say true is it he in deede?

Obsecundo, aui, are, to make prosperous. also to obey or dooe all thynge at an other mannes wyll, to make a thynge better than it semeth to bee. Obsecundato in loco, be ruled, or folowe the appetyte of a man at some tyme.

Obsecundanter, obedyently.

Obsepio, obsēpis, obsepiui, or sepsi, and sepsi, sepire, to inclose about with an hedge.

Obsepire iter ad honores, to let or stop that men can not come to honor or promotion.

Obsepire viam adipiscendi aliquid, to let that one can not attaine a thyng.

Obsequēla, læ, f. g. obedience, diligence, endeuoir.

Obsequentia, æ, f. g. obeysance.

Obsēquens, entis, om. g. obedient, pleant, redy to doo as one would haue hym.

Obsequenter, obedyently.

Obsequentissime, with great obedience.

Obsequia, thynges done to the pleasure or appetite of hym that they bee doen for.

Obsequibilis, le, diligent, ready to dooe that, whiche is commaunded.

Obsequiōsus, a, um, that dooeth willyngly pleasure and seruice, seruisable, that attendeth or standeth waityng ready at hande.

Obsequium, quij, n. g. redyneste to doo all that is commaunded, obedience, humble seruice. sometyme it signifieth flattery.

Obsequium & indulgentia corporis, the sufferynge of the body to haue all pleasures that it desyreth, sensualitee.

Obsequium ventris, pleasure of the bealy in feedyng, delicate feedyng.

Obsequium animo sumere, to take his pleasure, to lyue as he wyll hym selfe.

Obsequor, eris, obsequi, to folowe an other mās pleasure, to do as an other wyl haue hym, to be pleant, to be redy to do seruice, to please.

Obsequere animo, take thy pleasure, make good cheere.

Obsequi animo suo, to lyue as he wyll hym selfe, to take pleasure and make mery.

Gracilis habitudo corporis artuum momens to obsequitur, the sclender state of the body is pliable or lythy, to the nymbleneste of the ioynctes or lymmes.

Obsequi alicui in omnibus, to do as one wold haue hym in all thynges.

Nos senes æquum est senibus obsequi, It is meete for vs olde folkes to dooe pleasure eche for other, or reason wolde, that we olde men shulde helpe one an other.

Obsequor, is sometyme vsed with an accusatiue case. as, Ea quæ obsequi non oportet.

Obsero, obseris, sēui, serere, to sow or set about, to plante. sometyme for Circundare, to compas in or about.

Agrum vineis obserere, to plant his grounde or fielde with vines.

Obsero, obseras, aui, are, to locke or shut a doore.

Ostium obsera intus, shut the dooze on the inside,

Obseruabilis, le, mete to be obserued, worthie to

be

be had in reuerence.

Obseruans, antis, one that reuereneeth.

Obseruantissimus omnium officiorũ, he that dooeth espie and obserue all occasions possible to doo pleasure for his frende.

Obseruantia, æ, f. g. reuerence, honor, obseruãce.

Obseruantia, sometyme for Obseruatione.

Obseruatio, ônis, f. g. awaite, obserupng, marspng, sometyme for Obseruantia, reuerence, honoure.

Obseruationi operam dare, to obserue, to marke, to take good hede.

Obseruo, aui, are, to awapte diligentlp with the eies, & also the mpnde, to watche, to obserue, to marke, to honoure, to take good heede, to haue in reuerence, to loue, to fauour with a lopng reuerence.

Fœdus ictum obseruare, to kepe or obserue.

Me semper ab meunte adolescentia obseruauit, he hath had me alwap in reuerence.

Obseruare ianuam, to kepe the gate.

Scripturam alicuius obseruare, to reprehende or fynde faute with that one hath writtẽ.

Obseruito, aui, are, the frequẽtatiue of obseruo.

Obses, obsidis, com. gen. an hostage or pledge in warres.

Cauere obsidibus, to take hostages or pledges for the performance of the couenants.

Obsessio, ônis, f. g. a siege.

Obsessor, ôris, m. g. that taketh siege.

Obsessus, a, um, besieged.

Obsessi, they that are besieged, whiche can not passe out of the place where they be.

Obsidiæ, arum, f. g. plur. lpng in awaite to take awap anp thpnge craftilp.

Obsidianus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Obsidianum vitrum, a kynde of glasse, whiche is pure blacke.

Obsidionâlis, le, belongpnge to a siege.

Obsidionalis corona, a garlande geuē to him, whiche delpuered a towne or foztresse, besieged with enmies, whiche was af grasse.

Obsideo, obsides, sessi, sidere, to besiege, to compas about, to inupron. also to possesse, to occupy.

Tempus and Locum obsidere, to occupp the tpme or place that an other man shulde.

Armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, the hoste stoode all about the palace redy armed.

Stuprum obsidere, to watche or espp an occasion to commit aduoutrie with one.

Domi certum est obsidere, vsque donec redierit, I haue surely purposed to abyde at home tpll he come agapne.

Obsidio, ônis, f. g. a siege laped to a towne or castell.

Cingere and Claudere obsidione, to besiege.

Obsidione eximere, to reise the siege.

Obsidior, âris, ari, to lpe in a waite to take one.

Obsidium, dij, n. g. a siege laide about a towne or foztresse.

Facere obsidium, to besiege.

Soluere obsidium, to reise the siege.

Obsido, sedi, sidere, idem quod obsideo.

Obsigillo, aui, are, to hyde, to seale vp.

Obsignator, ôris, m. g. he that putteth his seale or signe to a deede or instrument.

Obsigno, aui, are, to close letters and seale them, also to signe them.

Obsignare testamenta, to put his hand or seale to testamentes or wpIles.

Literas obsignare, to seale vp letters.

Obsignatus, a, um, sealed vp.

Obsipo, aui, are, to throwe or caste, as when men of the countrey do sate, Obsipa pullis escam, caste meate to the chickens.

Obsisto, stiti, sistere, to resist, to withstande, to repugne, also to gainesate.

Obsistere obuiam, to meete with one.

Obsisti illi non potest, no man can let hym or withstande hym.

Iniuriæ obsistere, to let or withstande iniurie.

Obsitus, obsita, tum, wrapped, set about with bees or trees.

Obsitus annis & pannis, very olde, and wrapped in ragges.

Obsitus squalore vestis, pll & sluttyshly clad.

Obsitus æuo, verate aged.

Obsita tenebris loca, verate darke places.

Obsolefio, factus sum, fieri, to be out of vse also to dekile, distepne, or dishonest.

Obsoleo, obsolet, obsolui, and obsoleui, lere, to ware olde, to growe out of vse, to decay, to leese the grace.

In homine turpissimo obsolebant dignitatis insignia, lost theyr grace.

Laus alicuius obsolescit, decaieth, wasteth awap.

Virtus obsolescit, decaieth.

Obsolesco, scere, to decaie, to ware olde, to be out of vse.

Obsolete, oldely, barely.

Obsolétus, a, um, decaied, old, out of vse, worn as a garment whan it is bare.

Color obsoletus, an pll colour.

Dextra obsoleta sanguine, id est maculis, blouddy.

Vestis obsoleta, a garment worne very bare, thredebare.

Obsoletus vestitus, poore apparaile.

Obsonium looke Opsonium.

Obsonor, and Obsono, aui, are, loke Opsonor.

Obsonus, obsona, um, that whulpe hath an pll towne.

Obsonito, looke opsonito.

Obsonatio, feastpng or banketepng.

Obsonator, & Obsonatrix, looke Opsonator.

Obsono, obsonas, aui, are, to sowne pll.

Obsorbeo, bui, & obsorpsi, bere, to sup vp all.

Obsorbo, sorpsi, bere, idem.

Obsordeo, dui, sordere, to bee fplthy, vncleane, or sluttyshe. Nonius declareth it to ware olde, to become vple.

Obstáculum, li, n. g. an obstacle or impediment.
Obstetrico, aui, are, to doo the office of a mydwyfe.
Obstetrix, tricis, f. g. a mydwyfe.
Obstinate, obstinately, firmely, stubburnly.
Obstinátus, a, um, obstinate, fyrme, or stable, stubburne.
Obstinátio, ónis, fœ. ge. obstinácy, stiffenesse in opinion, stubburnesse.
Obstino, óbstinas, aui, are, to be obstinate, to persiste firme in one sentence or purpose, to be stubburne.
Obstipo, aui, are, to stoppe chynkes.
Obstipare verticem, to lay the heade a side on the shulder, as men doe when they muse.
Obstipus, a, um, wrye necked downe towarde the shulder, holding downe the heade towarde the shulder.
Obsto, stiti, stare, to withstand, to let, to hynder.
Paululum negotij mihi obstat, a lyttell busynesse dooeth lette me.
Egóne id patiar meæ voluptati obstare? shulde I suffre that thing to withstande or hynder my ioy or pleasure?
Obstátur, the impersonall.
Obstrepo, óbstrepis, repui, ere, to cry out on one or make a noyse, to stere & make a noyse or rustlyng with the fete or otherwise against one.
Laudi alicuius obstrepere, to be agaynst ones praise.
Obstrictus, a, um, faste bounde, tyed harde.
Obstrictus, us, m. g. a streict or hard wryngyng.
Obstrigillo, aui, are, to resist or repugne against, to speake in detraction of one.
Obstringo, strinxi, stringere, to bynde faste, to tye harde, to wrappe in bandes.
Obstringere fidem, to make a feithful promise
Obstringere se scelere, to cõmyt some naughtye acte.
Obstringere se parricidio, to murder his father or mother.
Obstringere se periurio, to cõmitte perturie.
Obstringere sibi aliquem munere, To make one bounden to hym for some frendly pleasure.
Obstringere se hæreditati, to clayme and take possession of ones heritage.
Iureiurando obstringere aliquem, To bynde one with an othe.
Ære alieno amicos suos obstringere, To bring his frindes in debte.
Religione obstringere, to charge ones conscience.
Prædibus se obstringere, to bynde hym selfe with suretees.
Obstrúdo, si, dere, to hyde, to stoppe a mannes throte, that he can not eate meate, to dryue a thyng deepe and hyde it in the grounde.
Obstrudulentum, ti, n. g. a stoppyng.
Obstrúctio, onis, idem.
Obstructus, a, um, stopped, shutte.
Obstruo, óbstruis, struxi, strúere, to shutte, to stoppe vp.
Vndas obstruit molibus, he stoppeth the water with pyles, or dammes.
Obstruere luminibus, to lette that a man can not looke out of his wyndowes, or to stoppe vp his syghtes.
Obstruere aures, to stoppe vp ones eares, to make deafe.
Obstupidus, a, um, astonied, abashed.
Obstupefácio, pefacis, féci, fácere, to abashe or make abashed or astonied.
Obstupeo, óbstupes, obstupui, and obstupesco, scere, to be abashed, to be astonyed, to be dismaide.
Obsum, obfui, obesse, to hurte or hynder, to cause damage.
Obsuo, óbsui, obsuere, to sow round about.
Obsurdesco, súrdui, descere, to be or wax deafe. also for Nolo audire,
Nescio quomodo obsurdescimus, I can not tell howe, we be veraie lothe to here.
Obtego, óbtegis, obtexi, obtégere, idem quod Tego, to kepe close, to hide, to couer.
Obtegere se corpore alicuius, To hyde hym behynde some body.
Obtemperátio, ónis, f. g. obeysaunce.
Obtempero, aui are, to obeye or bee at cõmaundement.
Obtendo, obtendi, obtendere, to lay an excuse, to couer ouer, to make a pretence.
Rationem turpitudini obtendere, to couer or excuse a dishonest acte with some colour or reason.
Obtendere velum ante lectum, to drawe the courteyne before the bedde.
Obtendiculum, li, n. g. a coulourable answere.
Obtentus, a, um, covered, that hath a courteyn or veile drawen before it.
Obtentus, us, m. ge. a pretence or colour, a drawyng of a curteyne before a thyng.
Obtentu philosophiæ, vnder the colour or pretence of philosophie.
Sub eius obtentu cognominis, vnder the colour or shadowe of that surname.
Obtento, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obtineo.
Obtero, óbteris, obtriui, obtérere, to treade or thrust downe, to suffocate, to bruise, to hurte with yll wordes, to dispraise.
Obterebat laudes eius, it dydde diminisshe his praises.
Ab elephantis obtriti sunt, They were trode downe with the elephantes.
Calumniam obterere, to confounde a false accusation.
Iura obterere, to destroy and abolysshe lawes.
Obtestátio, ónis, fœ. ge. an humble desyre, prayer not to bee a thynge. also a takyng of god or some other thyng to wytnesse.
Obtestor, áris, ári, humbly to beseche, to desyre, to desyre for goddis sake, or for the remembrance of some thyng, whiche is of hym that is de-

ſpred, thankefully herde.
Obtexo, téxui, ere, to weaue rounde about.
Obthurátio, ônis, ſ. g. ſtuttyng.
Obthûro, aui, are, to ſtutte, to ſtoppe.
Os obthurare, to ſtoppe ones mouth, or make that he ſpeake no more.
Obthuramentum, ti, n. g. a ſtoppel, a thyng that ſtoppeth vp. alſo the head of a ponde.
Obticéntia, æ, fœm. gene. ſilence, holdynge of ones peace.
Obticeo, óbtices, cui, cere, to kepe ſilence, not to ſpeake, to holde ones peace as thoughe he were dumme, to kepe in ſuche thynges as we be aſhamed of.
Lachrymans obticet, he wepeth, and will not ſpeake a woorde.
Quid obticuiſti? why ſtandeſt thou dumme?
Obtineo, óbtines, obtinui, nêre, to obteyne, to geat, to atcheue, to holde, to reteyn ſtyl, ſometyme to haue.
Si iſtam animi firmitudinem obtines, ſalui ſumus, If thou haſte that firmeneſſe of courage, we be ſafe.
Obtinere litem, to get the thynge that he ſued for, to recouer his ſuite by iudgement.
Obtinere primum locum, to bee the chiefe or principall.
Obtinere ordinem ſuum, to keepe the order and place that he is in.
Obtinere & repelli, contrary.
Admirationem obtinere, to be in admiration.
Cauſam obtinere, to ouercome in the ſuite.
Dignitatem obtinere, To kepe ſtyll his honor and dignitee.
Obtinet fama, the more common rumour is.
Obtinere ius ſuum, to obteyne that right and lawe doeth geue hym.
Prouerbij locum obtinet, it is now vſed or taken for a prouerbe.
Prouinciam obtinere, To obteyne the gouernaunce of a prouince.
Regnum in Sequanis obtinuit, he reygned ouer the people called Sequani.
Obtinetur, the impersonall.
Obtinet magnum locum in medicaminibus hæc herba, this herbe is greatly vſed or eſteemed in phiſike.
Præcipuam obtinent nobilitatem, They bee more ſpoken of, or more eſteemed than all other.
Patriæ nomen obtinent, they haue the name of theyr countrete.
Obtinere nomen ſapientis, to bee reputed a wyſe man.
Noxiam veneni obtinet, It is hurtefull lyke venome or poyſon.
Obtinet vim medicamenti, It hath the force or ſtrength of medicine.
Obtinet vitam per illum, It is by that mans benefite that he lyueth.
Obtinere vrbem aliquam armis, to kepe and holde a towne by force and violence.

Obtingit, tingebat, óbtigit, obtingere, to happen, to chaunce.
Aſia Quinto fratri obtigit, the gouernance of Aſia fell or was allotted to my brother Quint.
Iſtuc tibi ex ſententia tua obtigiſſe lætor, I am gladde that this chaunced to you, euen as your owne herte would deſyre.
Obtorpeo, obtorpui, obtorpere, and Obtorpeſco, ſcere, to be verie ſlowe or dull, to faint for feare.
Obtorpet manus, my hande is a ſlepe.
Obtorqueo, torſi, obtorquére, to wryng, wreſt, or wrythe about.
Obtortus, a, um, wreſted or writhed.
Obtrecto, aui, are, to reporte yll, to deprave, to diſpreyſe, to haue in deſpite, to backbite, to ſclaunder, to ſpeake yll of.
Obtrectátor, ôris, m. g. an yll reporter, or backbiter, a ſclaunderer.
Obtrectátio, ônis, fœ. g. yll report, diſpreyſyng, backbityng, ſclaunder.
Obtrectátus, us, m. g. idem.
Obtrigo, aui, are, to bynd by an othe, after Lapine.
Obtritus, us, m. g. weatyng, fouling, bruſyng, treadyng of a thyng vnder foote.
Obtritus, a, um, worne out, bruſed, ſtamped, troden in pieces.
Obtrûdo, trûſi, trûdere, to thruſte downe, to put to with force, to offre or geue to one againſt his will.
Obtrudit fores, he truſte to the doore.
Obtrudere vxorem, to geue a man a wyfe againſt his will or appetite.
Obtruncátio, ônis, ſ. ge. a cuttyng of the toppe of a thyng, a beheadyng.
Obtrunco, aui, are, to ſlea. alſo to ſtryke of a mannes head.
Obtrûſus, a, um, thruſt or put to by force.
Obtúeor, êris, eri, to beholde ſtedfaſtly.
Obtúitus, us, m. g. idem quod obtutus.
Obtundo, óbtudi, dere, to ſtrike, to breake, to make dull or blunte, to hurt a man with ſpeaſhynge, to make weery, to inculcate or repete thyng often, to beate into ones eares with often repetyng, to annoy with many woordes.
Aciem oculorum obtundere, to hurt the ſight, to make the eies dymme.
Auditum obtundere, to hurte the hearyng, to make one thycke of hearyng.
Obtundere ingenium, to make the wit dull.
Vocem obtundere, To hurte the voyce with ſtreignyng.
Obtuor, tueris, obtúitus, or obtutus ſum, obtui, to beholde, to regarde diligently.
Obturbo, aui, are, to trouble, to trouble all, to diſturbe, to interrupt or let ones tale.
Obtûro, aui, are, idem quod obthuro.
Obtuſé, dully, bluntly, without ſpirite or lyfe.
Obtûſus, a, um, dulle, blunte.
Aures obtuſæ, eares thycke or dull of hearing.

Vires obtusæ, weakened, decayed.
Obtûtus, us, m. ge. a looke or regarde, a stedfast beholdyng.
Obuágio, obuágis, giui, gire, to crie out as a child doth.
Obuallo, aui, are, to enuironne or cõpasse about with a dyche or trenche.
Obuarícător, ôris, masc. gene. he that tourneth one out of the ryght waie, or letteth him that he maie not passe.
Obuárico, aui, are, to stoppe or leat one of his passage.
Obuarro, aui, are, to peruerte.
Obuenio, óbuenis, uéui, nire, to come agaynst, to mete with. also to happen, to chance to, to chaunce by lotte.
Hæreditate obuenire, to come to one by succession.
Qui primus mihi obuenisset, whiche had fyrst mette with me.
Obuentio, ônis, f. g. reuenues, rentes.
Obuersátio, ônis, fœ. gen. comyng and goynge to a place.
Obuerso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obuerto.
Obuersor, áris, ari, to be presente or before the eyes, to come in remembraunce, to haunt & go muche to a place, to bee so cuident to the mynd, as though it were before the eyes.
Sed mihi ante oculos obuersabatur reipublicæ dignitas, quæ me ad se rapuit, but before myne eyes came the estate of the publike weale, whiche pluched me vnto it.
Obuersári oculis.
Obuerto, ti, tere, to tourne agaynst or backe.
Obuertere signa in hostem, To tourne the standerdes agaynst the enemies.
Obuiam, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth before in the waie.
Obuiam ire, to go agaynst one, to preuente.
Obuiam mittere, To sende men to meete with one in the waie.
Obuiam fit, he mette with me.
Obuiam ire periculis, to preuent daungier.
Si nihil obuiam est, yf there bee nothyng in the waie to lette.
Obuiam ire conatibus, To preuente that one endeuoureth or goeth about.
Se mihi obuiam dedit, he mette or encounstred me.
Obuio, aui, re, to meete with one.
Obuius, óbuia, um, that which meeteth with one.
Obuij & quærso, they that mete a man.
Obuia vrbs inimicis, the cuttee ealy to bee taken with ennemies.
Obuius & expositus homo, one that admitteth euery man to common and talke with him, a verrate gentill and familiar person.
Obulus, looke Óbolus.
Obumbro, aui, are, to shadowe ouer and ouer, to make darke with shadowe. sometyme to defende, to saue or kepe from daungier.

Obumbratus amnis, couered or shadowed with trees.
Obuncus, a, um, verate crooked.
Obundo, aui, are, to renne or flowe agaynst.
Obnolo, aui, are, to flee agaynst.
Obuoluo, uolui, uere, to wrap together, to folde round about. sometyme to couer or hyde.
Obuos sacro, the auncient Romaynes vsed for obsecro, I beseche you.
Obustus, a, um, bourned round about.

O ANTE C.

OCalee, a citee of Bœotia.
Occa, cæ, fœ. gen. an harrow or dragge, whiche hath yron teeth, wherwith clodes bee broken.
Occatio, ônis, f. g. a breakynge of clodes, harrowyng.
Occatórius, a, um, belongyng to harrowyng.
Occátor, ôris, m. g. he that harroweth.
Occæco, aui, are, to make blynde, to enuegle.
Occálleo, lui, lêre, and occallesco, scere, to wax or be hard fleshed or brauned, like as a boye is.
Occallátus, a, um, that is tourned into harde flesh or brawne.
Occâno, canui, canere, and Occino, occinui, occinere, to syng against one, to late in rebuke.
Occásio, ônis, f. g. occasion, opportunitee ofcyme, meete and conuenient tyme to doo a thynge.
Rara occasio, not redy at hande.
Ad excutiendum ignem non semper lapidis occasio est, ther is not alway at hand a stone to strike fier: or, we can not allway haue in readines a stone. &c.
Amittere occasionem, to leat slyppe occasion or opportunitee.
Imminere occasioni, and captare occasionẽ, to wayte an occasion or opportunitee.
Arripere occasionem, To take an occasion quickely whan it is offered.
Nunc est occasio inimicum vlcisci, Nowe there is good opportunitee to bee reuenged on myne ennemy.
Post hæc occasio calua, a prouerbe, take occasion when it commeth, for he that will not when he may, when he will he shal haue nay. the tyde tarieth no man.
Occasio præmenda, a prouerbe, when the sunne shineth make hay: the tyde must be taken when it cometh.
Occasiuncula, læ, f. g. a small occasion.
Occaso, sere, to be lost or vndoon.
Occâsus, us, m. ge. death of man or beaste. also the goeyng down of the sunne, or suune glade, the fall or decate of fortune, as well in men as other thynges.
Occasus reipublicæ, the decaye or falle of the commune welthe.
Occatórium, rij, n. g. an harrowyng.
Occedo, pro accedo.

Occentaſsint, for conuitia fecerint, They ſhall gene rebukes or woꝛdes of reꝓroche.
Occento, aui, are, to cry out agaynſt one, with rebukefull woꝛdes.
Occentus, us, m. g. where one ſyngeth agaynſte an other. It maie bee taken for a counter tenour. alſo a ſqueakyng.
Occentus ſoricis, the ſqueakyng of a ratte.
Occepſo, pro incepero, I ſhall begynne.
Occiſiſsimus, vtterly vndooen, caſt awaye, or ſlayne, of all other moſt loſt or deſperate.
Occidens, entis, maſcu. gener. the weſt or poꝛnent.
Occidens, entis, om. gene. declinyng, fallyng, goeyng downe.
Occidens ſol, the ſonne goeyng downe.
Occidentâlis, le, of the weſt.
Occidio, ônis, f. g. deathe, ſlaughter.
Occidione occidere, To kill euerie mothers ſonne.
Occidioni eximere aliquem, To ſaue from killyng.
Ad occidionem gens interimenda eſt, Thei muſt be killed euerì one.
Occido, cidi, dere, to ſlea or wound to death, to kyll, to tourment or moleſt one greuouſely.
Occidere remp. & condere, contrary.
Occido, óccidis, óccidi, dere, to fall downe, to periſh vtterly, to dye, to go down, as the ſunne doeth, and other ſterres, to decaie.
Occidi, is a ſignification of ſoꝛowfulneſſe, as it were, I am vndooen, or vtterly loſt.
Occidi, I am dead, I am looſte.
Ferro óccidit, he was ſlayne. &c.
Ante ſuos annos óccidit, he died bekoꝛe his tyme.
Occidit memoria, The memoꝛye or remembraunce is looſte.
Occidit ſpes noſtra, our hope is loſt.
In nihilum occidere, To come at the laſte to nothyng.
Occidunt herbæ, cum euaneſcunt.
Occiduum, i, n. gen. the place where the ſoonne goeth downe.
Occiduus, a, um, that goeth downe.
Sole iam fere occiduo, the ſonne beyng redie to goe downe.
Occilire, to beate or buffet.
Occino, óccinis, nui, ere, to ſynge to an other, to ſyng agaynſt.
Occipio, óccipis, occæpi, ere, to begyn.
Occiput, ipitis, & Occipitium, ii, neu. gen. the hynder part of the head, the noddle or nape of the necke.
Occiſio, ônis, fœ. g. a ſlaughter or death of men, or cattalle.
Occiſione occidere, to make a great ſlaughter, and leaue almoſt none on lyue, to kyll euerie mothers ſonne.
Occiſus, a, um, kylled, ſlayne.
Occiſa res eſt, The mattier is daſhed or marred.
Occitantur, for frequenter occiduntur, they be ſlayne here and there or in dyuers places.
Occlámito, aui, are, to crye out.
Occlúdo, cluſi, ere, to ſhutte faſt.
Tabernas occludere, to ſhut vp ſhoppes.
Occludere linguam, To ſtoppe a man from ſpeakyng, to make hym that he can not ſpeke, or anſwere, to make hym haue neuer a woꝛde to ſaie.
Occlúſus, occluſior, occluſiſsimus, faſt ſhutte.
Occluſa contumeliis libido, ſtopped, reſtrayned.
Occo, aui, are, to harrowe and breake clodes and balkes in the coꝛne fielde. Alſo to couer with earthe.
Occubo, óccubas, occúbui, cubare, idem quod Occumbo.
Occubare morte, to dye.
Occulo, óculis, occúlui, lere, to hyde cleane that nothyng be ſene or perceyued.
Sylua occulit feras.
Occultatè, idem quod occultè, priuyly, vnknowen, ſecretely.
Occultátio, ônis, f. g. an hydyng.
Occultátor, ôris, maſcu. gener. he that hydeth.
Occultátus, a, um, hyd, kept cloſe or ſecrete.
Occulte, priuily, ſecretely.
Neque id occulte fert, and he doth not hyde it or diſſimule it.
Occulto, aui, are, to hyde.
Occultare ſe ab aliquo, to hyde hym ſelfe out of ones ſyght.
Occultari & aperiri, contrary.
Occultare apud ſe, To keepe cloſe with hym ſelfe.
Occultare conſilium fugæ, to kepe cloſe. &c.
Occultus, a, um, hyd, priuie, that is not knowen, veraie ſecrete.
Occulta muſica, ſtille muſike.
Occultum habere aliquid, to kepe ſecrete, not to diſcloſe.
Ex occulto, vſed prouerbially, priuyly.
Occultiſsimæ res, thynges veraie ſecrete.
Occultus & inuolutus, promptus & apertus, contrary.
Monitus occulti, priuie warnynges.
Viæ occultæ, priuie and vnknowen wayes.
Abdere ſe in occultum, to hide hym ſelfe.
Occumbo, bui, bere, to be ſlayne, to be deadly wounded, to dye.
Occumbere morti, mortem, and morte, to dye, to be ſlayne.
Occupans, antis, om. ge. that dooeth occupie or vſe a thyng, the occupier.
Occupátio, ônis, occupation, neceſſarye buſyneſſe, the holdyng or poſſeſſyng of a place. Alſo a coloure of rhetoꝛike, where the playntyfe in preuentyng the woꝛdes of the defendaunt, reherſeth that, whiche he will take for his excuſe, and

and diſpꝛoueth it, pꝛeuention, anticipation.
Diſtineri occupatione, To be ſoꝛe troubled with buſines.
Eripere tempus è ſummis occupationibus, to ſteale a tyme to doe a thynge, from his other veꝛie vꝛgent buſineſſes.
Implicatus occupationibus.
Expedire ſe omni occupatione.
Relaxare ſe occupationibus.
Occupãtus, a, um, let in buſineſſe, occupied, taken vp, poſſeſſed.
Niſi quid magis es occupatus, operam miſhida, If pou haue no greatter buſines in hande.
Occupati animi beneficijs alicuius, the hertes of men wonne and gotten with benefites and pleaſures doopng.
Occupo, óccupas, ãui, are, to occupy, to geat oꝛ take befoꝛe an other man, to doo befoꝛe an other, to pꝛeuent, to vſe in commune, to take oꝛ holde a thyng with ſoꝛce, to leat oꝛ empeche, to poſſeſſe. ſometyme to lende foꝛ a vauntage, to let.
Occupare conſilium, to fynde aduyſe oꝛ counſayle.
Occupare locum, to take any place befoꝛe an other, oꝛ kepe a place by ſoꝛce. Occupes prior adire, go to hym fyꝛſt.
Occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum tranſire, Tullus pꝛeuentyng them, went fyꝛſt. ꝛc.
Occupauerat animos fuga, They were of pur poſe oꝛ in mynde to flee.
Occupat animos terror, They are in a greatte feare.
Quem quiſque occuparit locum, The place whiche euery man ſhall take foꝛ hym ſelfe.
Hæc cauſa primos menſes occupabit, This matter ſhall be handeled oꝛ entreated of the fyꝛſt nonethes.
Diem fati occupare, to pꝛeuente his naturall death.
Amplexu occupare aliquem, to embꝛace one fiꝛſte.
Miniſterium carnificis occupare, to dooe the parte. ꝛc.
Mors ipſum occupat, death came apon hym.
Occupare aliquem, to pꝛeuente one, and take hym befoꝛe he doo a thyng.
Ortum ſolis occupare, to pꝛeuent.
Occupare pecuniam alicui, oꝛ apud aliquem fœnore, to lende money to one foꝛ vſury.
Occupare imperium, to vſurpe the crowne, rule, oꝛ gouernance of any realme.
Occurro, occurri, ere, to meete with, to come to mynde oꝛ remembrance, to offeꝛ hym ſelfe, to come in vꝛe, to come in place, to come in the way. to pꝛeuent in anſwerpng that one myght obiecte. alſo to reſiſte, to renne, to be pꝛoffeꝛed.
Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, this herbe healeth kybes on the heeles,

Occurrere maleuolentiæ hominum, to pꝛeuent oꝛ reſiſt the yll wyll and malice of men.
Occurrit ex aduerſo inſtructa acies, the enemy on the other part in good oꝛdeꝛ of battayle marcheth foꝛwarde againſt them.
Occurrere ſuppetijs fugientibus ſuis, to renne and ſuccour theyꝛ company, flyeng and reculyng backe.
Occurram expectationi veſtræ, I wyll anſwere to that pou wouldſt haue me, befoꝛe ye demaunde it.
Varietas ſatietati occurrit, the varietee maketh that a man ſhall not haue his full of it, oꝛ lothe it.
Non occurrit animo, It cometh not to my mynde oꝛ remembꝛaunce.
Occurſátio, ônis, f. g. the rennynge vp & downe from one to an other, whan a man ſueth oꝛ laboureth foꝛ an office oꝛ roume.
Occurſo, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Occurro, to come often to remembꝛance, to mete oft oꝛ renne agaynſt one.
Occurſare numinibus, id eſt adorare & ſacrificijs placare, to pꝛeuente the wꝛath of the goddis with ſacrifice, that they plage vs not.
Occurſus, us, m. g. a rennynge agaynſte one, a metyng oꝛ encountryng.
Oceanius, a, um, of the ocean ſea.
Océanus, i, m. g. the bꝛoade ſea, called the ocean ſea, whiche compaſſeth the woꝛld, and addeth to his name, the name of the countreys, by whiche it paſſeth: as,
Oceanus Britannicus, the ſea next to England and Scotlande.
Oceanus Indicus, the indian ſea.
Ocellãtus, a, um, that which hath eien, oꝛ holes lyke to eies.
Ocellum, a citee in Spayne.
Ocellus, li, m. g. a littell eie.
Ocellus meus, my pigges nye.
Ocha, æ, f. g. a goose.
Ocheſius, a duke of the people called Oetoli.
Ochra, æ, fœ. gene. ocher, whiche peinters dooe vſe.
Ochi, the herbe atriplex.
Ochion, idem quod coriandrum
Ochi, certayne trees, like to figge trees.
Ochros, an herbe, which Theodoꝛus doeth tranſlate ſometyme, ciceram, ſomtyme eruiliam.
Ochus, a ryuer, whiche paſſeth thꝛough Acarnania, a countrete in Greece.
Ocimaſtrum, wylde baſill, oꝛ baſill minte. alſo the herbe acinos.
Ocimum, mi, n. g. baſill.
Ocymoides, commonly called lacia alba, and potularia, after Ruellius opinion, But other thinke it to be that, whiche is called Ben rubrum.
Ociroe, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus.
Ocnus, he that builded Mantua. Alſo ocnus, ſignifieth ſlow in engliſhe.

Ocrea, æ, f. g. a boote, a legge harneys.
Ocreátus, a, um, booted or harnesyed on the legges.
Ocrinum, saynt Wythacis mount in Cornewall.
Ocris, olde writers called a hyghen hyll harde to go vp to.
Octor, looke otior.
Ociósus, looke otiosus.
Ocium, looke otium.
Octángulus, a, um, eight cornered.
Octapitarum promontorium, a place in Wales called saynct Dauids.
Octauia, the sister of Augustus, and wyfe of Antonius, whome he afterwarde forsooke. An other was daughter of Claudius the emperour, and wyfe to Nero, who caused her to be slayne.
Octauianus, the name of Augustus, before he tooke on hym the Monarchie.
Octauius, the name of Augustus father, and of dyuers other Romaynes.
Octauus, a, um, the eyght.
Octies, eight tymes.
Octingenárius, a, um, eyght hundred yeres olde, or that conteineth the numbre of eyght hundred.
Octingentesimus, a, um, the eyght hundreth.
Octingenti, æ, a, Octingéni, & octingenteni, eyght hundred.
Octingéntuplus, a, um, eyght hundred folde.
Octipes, tipedis, om. g. hauyng eight feete.
Octo, eyght.
Octóber, bris, m. g. the moneth of October.
Octoduri, Seyn and Malcis in France.
Octogenárius, a, um, of foure score in numbre, or foure score yeres olde.
Octogenus, a, um, foure score.
Octogesimus, a, um, the last of foure score.
Octogies, foure score tymes.
Octogínta, foure score.
Octoiuges, eight couple.
Octónus, a, um, the numbre of eight in sundry parties.
Octóphorum, ri, n. g. a litter borne of viii men.
Octuplicatus, a, um, eyghte tymes double.
Octuplus, óctupla, um, eyght tymes as muche.
Octussis, the weight of eight pownde.
Oculátio, ônis, f. g. the takynge away of superfluous buddes from a tree or vyne.
Oculâtus, a, um, full of eies. also quicke syghted, circumspect, espying a thyng shortly.
Oculatissimus locus, a place kepte in syghte on all partes.
Oculatus testis, a witnesse, whiche sawe the thynge,
Oculeus, a, um, full of eies, wyly, that seeth a thynge quickely.
Oculissimus, he that seeth most clerely.
Occúlitus, aduerbium, euen aswell as ones eies.
Oculitus eam amat, he loueth hir as well as his owne eies.
Oculus, i, m. g. an eye. also a ponge budde of a tree.

Oculis captus, blynde.
In oculis gestare, & in oculis esse & ferre, to loue one so muche that he can not bee satisfied with beholdyng of hym.
In oculis habere, to attende vpon one or to beholde attentyuely or stedfastly.
Vin hodie facere quo tuo viro oculi doleant? Wylt thou now do that, whych shall make thy husbande sothe to see?
Oculi eruditi, whan one knoweth whether a thyng be well dooen or no.
Oculum exculpere, to scratche out ones eye.
Oculos tollere, to begyn to be merry, to begyn to recure.
Intendere oculos, to set the eys to beholde stedfastly.
Oculos tenere, to make men to wonder at the excellent workemanshyp of a thyng.
Hebetare oculos, to dull the syght.
Oculi emissiti, eyes bollyng out, and gasynge abrode. In oculis, id est, coram hominibus.
Adjicere oculum alicui rei, to caste an eye, or to looke towarde a thyng, entendyng or towardyng to haue it.
Auertere oculos omnium in se, lobe Auerto.
Circumferre oculos, to looke rounde about.
Conjicere oculos in aliquem, to looke towardes one.
Contrectari oculis, to be viewed or consydered. Somnum oculis expellere, to make that one can not sleape.
Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, whom I alwaies beholde stedfastly.
Oculis obuersari, to bee alwaies before ones eyes. Oculi, the blewe spottes in the feathers of a peacockes taple.
Oculus Christi, an herbe, whiche is also called Filius ante patrem.
Oculus pithonis, the herbe starchas.
Oculus iouis, the herbe Aizoum.
Oculus caninus, the herbe called also canaria, houndes grasse.
Ocyalus, a mans name in Homere.
Ocymum, an herbe called Basyll.
Ocymum, a kynde of meate for beastes made of dyuers herbes or kindes of pulse, looke more in Var. li. 1. cap. 31. & in the annotations of Hermolaus, vpon Dioscor. li. 2. cap. 158.
Ocymoides, looke Ocimoides.
Ocyor, ocyssimus, swyfte, quicke, tyght.
Ocypete, one of the Harpeys.
Ocyroë, a nymphe.
Ocyron, a ryuer in Arcadie.
Ocyus, sooner, quickyer.
Ocyscime, verate quickely.
Non ocyus quiui, I could dooe it no sooner, or with no more speede.
Accipe a me ocyus, take of me quickely.
Ocyssimus, a, um, most swyfte.

Oda,

ODE, a longe.
Odeum, ei, n. g. a place wherin singynge is exercised, an house of musike.
Odfacio, for Olfacio, to smell.
Odi, odisti, odit, defectiuum, I hate, haue hated, or dyd hate.
Odit eum cane peius & angue, he hateth him worse than a dogge or a serpente, as who sayth, mortally, without hope of reconcilynge.
Aperte odisse, to hate without dissimulacion.
Odinoliones, lytle fysshes, whiche cleaueth to a shyp, and maketh her to abyde, as thoughe she lay at anker. Vide Remora.
Odiose, with hate, displesantly, spitefully, with yll wyll.
Odiosus, a, um, that is hated, displeasaunt, hatefull, troublous, tedious, malapert, that molesteth or greueth.
Odites, one of the sons of Irion, the Centaure.
Odium, ôdij, n. g. hate, displeasure, tediousnesse, rancour, yll wyll.
Odium, id est fastidium, tædium. Neque agri, neq; vrbis me odium vnquàm percipit, I am neuer through wery neither of the countrei, nor yet of the citee.
Odio esse, to be hated.
Odium capere alicuius rei, to be offended or discontent with any thynge, to begyn to hate a thynge.
Odium concitare, to procure hate or displeasure, to reise hatrede or malice agaynst one.
In odio omnibus esse, to be hated of all the worlde.
Odio esse apud omnes, idem.
Struere odium in aliquem, to make one to be hated or haue yll wyll.
Hostili odio esse in aliquem, to hate one as his deadly ennemy.
Obscurum odium, priuie hatred.
Odium mitigatur, deponitur, tenetur, sedatur. Odium studiorum facere, to make one hate study.
Negotij si quando odium ceperat, If he chaunced to bee wery of his great labour and busynesse.
Suscipere odium alicuius in re aliqua, to bee hated of one for a thynge.
Quibus infinitum sit odium, whiche haue immortall hatrede.
Nunquam tuo odio vinces me, thou shalt neuer ouercom me with thy tedious importunitee.
Odius, a mans name in Homere.
Odœporicon, ci, n. g. an Itinerarie, wherein is writen the distance of one place from an other, or a lyke thyng, as the iestes of princes, are assigned their iourneies.
Odontides, an herbe growyng in medowes, hauyng in the stalke many litle knottes, a purple flower, leaues somewhat longer then peny royall: it is holsome against the toothache.
Odor, vel odos, óris, m. g. sauour, sent, and by translation, perceyuyng, vnderstandyng, or feelyng of a thyng.
Fœdus odor, a foule stynkyng sauour.
Grauis odor oris, a stronge breathe.
Odores, plu. is of Columella taken for swete gummes and spices, perfumes, swete and pleasaunt smelles.
Expirare odorem dicitur res aliqua, to haue a sauour.
Differtum corpus odoribus, embaumed.
Odore aliquo legum recreatus.
Odorâmen, rámmis, and Odoramentum, i, n. gen. euery thyng that sauoreth well. also a sauour, a perfume.
Odorárius, rij, m. ge. a maker or seller of thynges that smell swete, a maker of perfumes.
Odorarius, a, um, that belongith to swte sauours.
Odorátio, ónis, f. g. a sauouryng or smellyng.
Odorátor, óris, m. g. he that smelleth or senteth out. also an hounde made to the suite.
Odorátus, us, m. g. the smellyng or sent. some tyme for Odoratio.
Odorátus, a, um, that whiche is perfumed, some tyme that whiche doeth sauour, odoriferous or smellyng soote.
Minime odorati flores, That haue small sauour or none.
Odoratæ radicis herba, that hath a veri soote roote.
Vinum odoratum, odoriferous, haupng a verye pleasant sauour.
Odórifer, a, um, odoriferous or soote in sauour.
Odoriferus, a, um, idem.
Odorisequus, qui, m. ge. an hounde or spanyell that hunteth by sent.
Odóro, aui, are, to make to smell well, to make to haue a good sauour, to perfume.
Odóror, âris, ári, to smell, to perceyue.
Odorare hanc quam ego habeo pallam, quid olet, smell to this gowne or robe that I haue.
Cibum odoraris, thou smellest meate.
Odorari vestigijs, to draw as an hound weth, to smell or sent by the tracte.
Tu sagacius odorabere, thou shalte perceiue it better than I.
Cupio odorari diligentius, quid futurum sit, I desyre to smell out, or to haue some vnderstandyng howe the matter wyll go.
Degustare & odorari aliquem, To feele and vnderstand howe one is mynded or disposed.
Festine odorari, to smell out thynges quickly.
Odórus, a, um, that whiche sendeth soorth sauour, or hath a good sauour.
Odora canum vis, the qualitee or power whiche dogges haue to take the sent.
Odrycæ, people of Thrace.
Odrysius, a, um, of that people, or of Thrace.
Odyssea, æ, f. g. a worke of Homere conteynyng the great and perillous trauayles of Ulysses.
Odytes, lyke Odites.

OE, idem quod sorbus.
Oea, a citee of Affriche.
Oeagrus, a ryuer in the countreie of Thracia. also the father of Orpheus the poete.
Oeanthe, a citee also the flower of a vyne.
Oebades, kyng Darius horsekeper, by whose policie he attayned to the kyngdome of Persia.
Oebalia, the countrey in Greece, called also Laconia.
Oebalides, patronim. masc. pro gentili, a man of Laconia.
Oebalis, lidis, patron. fœm.
Oebalius, a, um, of Oebalia.
Oebalus, a kynge of Laconia.
Oechalia, a parte of Laconia, and a citee of the same name.
Oeci, places where women doo syt and worke either with spike or woull.
Oecirines, a man of Argyue.
Oeconómia, æ, f. g. the orderyng and prouydyng of thynges concernyng housholde. also an order in writyng, whereby euery thyng is set in his propre place.
Oeconómica, órum, n. g. plur. pertemyng to housholde.
Oeconómicus, i, m. ge. he that can order and gouerne an house.
Oecos, id est domus.
Oeconomus, i, m. g. a stuarde of housholde.
Oecuménicus, a, um, vniuersall, pertenyng to all the worlde.
Oecumenicum consilium, a generall counsaile, wherein thynges are vniuersally treated concernyng all countreies.
Oedasticus, ci, he that is cunnyng in the knowlage of weightes and measures.
Oedema, an impostume or bothe, comen of a fleumatike matter, in the whiche is no greke.
Oedipodionides, the daughter or nece of Oedipus.
Oedipodionius, ia, um, belongyng to Oedipus.
Oedipus, was by his father Laius, kynge of Thebes, delyuered to his shepeherd to kylle. But he, pitiyng the chylde, made holes in his feete, and dyd hange hym on a bough, and beyng so founde of Phorbas kyng of Corinthe, was brought to the queene, who lackyng chyldren, brought hym vp for hir sonne. Afterward in a chyrmishe vnwyttyng, he slewe his owne father, & assoilyng the subtill riddles and questions of Sphinx the monster, he obteyned the kyngedome of Thebes, and the queene called Iocasta, whiche was his mother, by whom he had ii. sonnes, Polinices and Ethiocles. But whan he knewe that he had slayne his father, and wedded his owne mother, for sorowe he scratched out his owne eies.
Oemaus, the sonne of Mars, father of Hippodamia.
Oenantharion, the opie called Oenanthinum.
Oenanthe, thes, f. g. the flower of a wylde vyne, growyng in hedges, called Labrusca. But Dioscorides lib. iii. sayeth, that it is an herde, has kynge a leafe like a persnepe, a white floure, a bygge stalke, an hand bredth hygh, sede like rage, a great roote with many rounde heades. This herbe is also called Filipendula, and Saxifraga rubea. libr. v. he sayeth, that it is the floure of a wylde vine. Soone after he sayth, that it is the grape of a wylde vine. Theodorus Gaza doeth translate it Viridora.
Oenanthinus, a, um, made of the herbe Oenanthe. Oenanthinum oleum, an opie made of the grape of the wylde vine, or elles of the herbe Oenanthe.
Oenanthia, a citee of Sarmatia, called nowe Santa Sophia.
Oenas, a certaine birde of the biggenes of a culuer, whiche Gaza translateth, Vinago.
Oeneus, dissyllabum, the father of Meleager & Deianira the laste wyfe of Hercules, he was kyng of Calidonia.
Oeneus, and Oenetus, a, um, of Oeneus.
Oenides, the sonne or nephewe of Oeneus.
Oenigena, procedyng of wyne.
Oenisteria, was a certayne sacrifice at Athenes, made by ponge men, newely bearded, whiche was doone before they dyd eat the beare that was longe, whiche sacrifice was in this wyse. A certayne measure of wyne was brought into the temple of Hercules, whereof the ponge men dranke a litell, and gaue the residue to all other that were present.
Oenochema, a mountaine in Affrike.
Oenochónus, a ryuer rennyng into Thessaly.
Oenocrotali, certayne rauenous birdes, of which Aelianus writeth, verie like to swannes, but that they haue a litle beneth their mouth a gorge, in to whiche they swallowe their meate greedely, and after chawe it agayne.
Oenone, the concubine of Paris, before that he rauished Helene. also the herbe argemone.
Oenophorus, i, m. g. a seruaunt that bryngeth wyne to the boorde.
Oenophorum, ri, a wyne potte, flagon or bottle.
Oenopia, an ile called also Egina. also a certaine rote.
Oenopides, an astronomer of Chios.
Oenopóla, æ, m. g. a tauerner or vintner.
Oenopólium, ii, n. g. a wyne tauerne.
Oenops, a mans name in Homere.
Oenothéra, an herbe.
Oenotria, a countreie in Italy. some write, that Italy it selfe was so called of Oenotrus, an Arcadian.
Oenotrides, two yles nygh to Calabria.
Oenotrius, and Oenotrus, a, um, of Oenotria.
Oenutta, an herbe, wherof if dogges and crowes doe eate, it maketh them drunke.
Oestrum, i, n. g. madnesse or wood fury. also a flye that maketh a great noyse, whan he flyeth, some suppose it to be a dorre like to a bee, but that

that he is blacke and greatter. It semeth to be the fly called a brese or horse fly, by reason that it doth so vex cattal in sommer tyme.

Oesypum, i, n. g. the filthy ople that is in woull that is in the flankes of a shepe, or about his necke, whiche ople is sodden out, and vsed for medicine.

Oeta, a mountayne betwene Thessalia and Macedonia, where is the sepulchre of Hercules.

Oëta, the father of Medea, wyfe of Jason.

Oethini, people nere to Pontus.

Oetoscyros, in the Scythian tungue, the name of Apollo.

Oetus, the brother of Ephialtes the gygant.

OFfa, æ, fœm. gen. a puddyng. also a dysshe made with fatte brothe, harde cheese, pepper, and cynamome, or other lyke unthat. sometyme it is taken for a morsell, a gobbet, a piece of flesshe, as a steake or collop, or any lyke piece, euery lytell piece lyke paste or dowe.

Offa penita, a piece of flesshe cutte of, with the taple, the rumpe.

Offa adipis, gobbett of flesshe.

Formantur offæ, quibus aues saginantur, litle rounde pieces to cramme capons.

Offa & massa promiscue vtitur Columella.

Pulris offa, a litle gobbet or morsell of flesshe in potage.

Offarius, & offaria, a maker of suche unnettes.

Offatum, in morselles.

Offector, ôris. m. g. a dyer.

Offella, æ, fœ. g. a steake, a collop, a littell morssell or gobbette of flesshe mynced. also a potage made with pieces of flesshe, as stewed broth or forced gruell.

Offella porcina, a collop of bakon.

Offella bouina, a steake, or litle piece of beefe.

Offendiculum, i, n. ge. an impediment, a lette, an obstacle, and by translation, a doubt.

Offendens, entis, omn. g. that offendeth or displeaseth sometyme for Offensus.

Offeadimentum, idem quod offendix.

Offendix, icis, fœ. g. a ryband or lace, wherwith a bonet or hat is knytte fast to the head: or rather the knot of a lace that fastneth the hatte to ones heade.

Offendo, di, ere, to mete with, to fall into, to fynde by chaunce, to stryke or hyt any thynge unware, to offende, to hurte, to empayre, to doo amysse, to displease.

Offendere apud aliquem, to doo a thing which liketh not hym that seeth it doen.

Latus offendere, to hurte his syde, or hit his syde against a thynge.

Offendimus eam mediocriter vestitam, we founde hir in powre apparaple.

Offendere scopulum, to hitte by chaunce as gaynst a roche.

Offendere ad stipitem, to hurte hym selfe as gaynst a stumpe.

Offendere aliquem, To displease, to discontent.

Offendere alicui animum, idem.

Offendere apud iudices, to pleade pl and nod to please the iudges.

Offendere aliquid in re aliqua, to fynde a faute in a thyng.

Si in me aliquid offendistis, if you haue found any faute in me.

Si quis est in quo offenderis, yf there be one in whom thou haste been deceyued, or whiche hath deceyued thyne expectation.

Si quo in vitio eius offendimur, yf there bee any faute in hym, whiche doeth displease vs.

Offendebatur, he was greuously displeased.

Minus offendor, I am the lesse angrie.

Offendere in arrogantiam, to be arrogante, to offende in arrogancie and pryde.

Offendit me loci celebritas, I can not away with the great haunt of people that resorteth to the place.

Offendere valetudinem, to impayre or hurt the helth of the body.

Si tantulum offensurus sit, If one chaunce to faile or doo amisse be it neuer so lytell.

Offensa, æ, fœm. ge. an offence or displeasure, also blame.

Offensa pro discordia, is otherwhile vsurped of Salust.

Offensam subire, to be in displeasure of one, to haue ones displeasure or yll wyll.

Quum offensam vereretur, whan he was loth to displease.

Mereri offensam, to doo a thynge wherewith one is offended.

Sine gustus offensa; without displeasing of the tast.

Nec offensæ minus habent, neyther be those thynges lesse displeasante.

In offensa esse apud aliquem, to haue displesed one, to haue ones displeasure.

Offensáculum, li, n. g that whiche is laped in a mans waie, wherat he stumbleth.

Offensans, antis, that which hurteth or letteth.

Offensâtor, ôris, m. ge. he that stackereth in readyng, as though he were not perfecte in readyng, or readeth otherwise than it is writen.

Offensator equus, a stumblyng horse.

Offensio, onis, hurte or harme. sometyme displeasure or hatrede, that men beare towarde one. sometyme the faute of hym that displeaseth, discontentynge.

Accipere and Sumere offensionem, To take displeasure against one for any thyng.

Deponere & omittere offensionem, contrary.

In offensionem cadere, To come in ones displeasure.

Nihil ex eo offensionis habiturum te, That you

pon shall be nothyng displeased or discontented therwith.

Offensiones belli, faultes in battayle.

Offensiones, incumbraunces, inconueniences, stoppes, lettes.

Offensioni esse, to doo displeasure or harme, to greue, to molest. Betweene Offensio, and Offensa, semeth to bee this diuersitee, that Offensa, is in hym that offendeth or greueth. Offensio, in hym that is greued or offended.

Nam quod negas te dubitare, quin magna in offensa sim apud Pompeium hoc tempore, nõ video causam, cur ita sit hoc quidem tempore, Where ye doo not doubt, but that nowe at this tyme, I am in Pompeies great displeasure, I se no cause why it shoulde be so at this present tyme.

Nec tantum intelligebam esse ei offensionis, quantum literæ tuæ declarant, And I perceyue not, that he was so muche displeased as your letters make mention.

Offensionem subleuare.

Vna illa subleuanda offensio est, That one greke or offence is to be eased or holpen.

Offensionem obliterare, To pardon or forget an offence or displeasure.

Offensiones lenire. O multas & graues offensiones, quas quidem tu das operam vt lenias, Oh howe many and greuous displeasures bee dooen, whiche ye go about to mitigate or excuse.

Offensionem deponere.

Cum tantum literæ meæ potuerunt, vt ijs lectis, omnem offensionem suspitionis, quam habueras de Lisone, deponeres, Seno my letters myghte dooe so muche, that whan ye had redde them, ye dyd late aparte all displeasures, whiche ye had agaynst Liso, engendred of suspicion.

Offensio pedis, stumblyng.

Offensio & beneuolentia, contrari.

Coniectare vultu offensionem, to gesse that one is displeased by his countenaunce.

Offensione turpitudinis moueri, to take displeasure with a dishonest acte.

Inuidiam atque offensionem suscipere apud populum, to renne in the hatred and yll will of the people.

Offensionem negligentiæ vitare, to beware that he be not estemed and reckned negligent.

Offensio totius ordinis, mysscontentynge or displeasyng the whole order or company.

Offensiúncula, æ, fœm. gen. a smalle offence or displeasure.

Offenso, áui, are, to hytte ofte or to let, to thrast agaynst a thynge, a thyng that displeaseth.

Offensum, i, n. ge. the faute in mysscontentynge the audience.

Scito nihil vnquam fuisse tam infame, tam turpe, tam denig omnibus generibus, ordinibus, ætatibus offensum, quam hũc statum qui nunc est, Knowe this for a sureete, that there was neuer thynge so reprochefull, so dishonest, finally so displeasaunt to all sortes, degrees, and men of euery age, as this present state that nowe is.

Offensus, us, m. g. idem quod Offensa.

Offensus, a, um, hurte, annoied, displeased, offended. somewhyle for Inuisus, odious.

Offensus alicui, mysscontente or angry with one.

Offensior, displeased, angry, somwhat moued.

Pes offensus in porta, when one stumbleth.

Pede offenso procumbere, to stumble and take a fall.

Offercio, fferci, ire, to stuffe or fyll.

Offero, óbtuli, offerre, to offer or present, to geue wyllyngly, to prompte.

Offerre auxilium, to prompte ayde.

Offerre crimen, to putte in a complaynte agaynst one.

Offerre incendium, to fyre a thyng.

Domus ardebat in palatio, non formito, sed oblato incendio, My house in the palace dyd bourne, not by any chance, but by fyre thrust in by some man.

Offerre mendicitatem, To bryngе one into pouertee.

Offerre religionem, to make one haue scruple or doubt in conscience.

Si se in via obuiam obtulerit, occisum iri iam ab ipso Milone video, If he mete with Milo in the waye, I perceyue he will dea hym.

Si nihil offeret se, quod sit probabilitati illi contrarium, If there appere nothyng contrary to that apparance of truthe.

Offerre se alicui, to presente hym selfe to one, or to come before one.

Offerre spem, to put one in hope.

Offerre stuprum, To allaye by meanes to defyle a woman maried or vnmaried, to commyn auoutrye.

Offerre moram, to lette.

Offerre se obuiam, to mete with one.

Offerre vitium virgini, to defloure a virgin.

Optime te mihi offers, you mete with me as well as can bee.

Osculum offerre, to proffer to kysse.

Offerre beneficium, to proffer to doo one a pleasure or good tourne.

Offerre caput periculis, to putte his lyfe in daungier.

In discrimen vitam suam offerre, idem.

Negotiis alienis se offerre, to proffer him selfe or meddle in other mens matters.

Oblatam mihi causam gaudeo, I am gladde that I haue an occasion.

Offerre se ad mortem pro patria, to offer him selfe to dye for his countree.

Se alacrem offerre, To come to one with a merry chere.

Offerre se sceleri, aut dementiæ alicuius, id est

est opponere, to withstand, to resist.
Offerre iniuriam, to doo the pyke iniury or wronge,
Offerre mortem hostibus, to slea his ennmies.
In omnia suam offerens operam, profferynge to ayde them in all thynges.
Offerre iusiurandum, whan one proffreth to sweare for the proke of that he hath saied.
Oferumentæ, strypes.
Ni offerrumentas habueris plures in tergo tuo, quam vlla nauis longa clauos, tum ego ero mendacissimus, And yf thou haue not mo strypes on the skyn of thy backe, than a galy hath naples: I shall be the falsest iper that euer was.
Offerrumentum, i, n. g. a thyng offered to god.
Officialis, le, pertenyng to offices or duties.
Officialis, an officer, or rather a minister to a magistrate or officer.
Officina, æ, f. g. a warkehouse, a shop. sometyme pro ipsa operatione, vel fabricatione, the makyng or woorkemanshyp.
Officina nequitiæ, & diuersorium flagitiorum.
Ex eadem officina venit, it was of the same mans dooynge.
Officinător, ôris, m. g. Vitruui⁹ vseth for faber.
Officio, officis, feci, ficere, to hurt, sometyme to doo. also to dye clothe.
Herbæ officiunt frugibus, the weedes hurte the corne.
Officere luminibus, to stoppe the ighes.
Neuter alteri officiat, Leat not the one hurte the other.
Officiosé, diligently, seruisablye, with a good will, redyly.
Officiósus, a, um, frendely or seruisable, that is good to please, or that dooeth his dutie well.
Officiosus dolor, a greke that procedeth of a glad cause or reason.
Officium, ij, n. g. office, duetie of ones behauiour in ipuryng towardes euery man, that one is bounde to doo by reason and honestie, Or a thyng that ought to be done. It is sometyme taken for honoure doen to one, and it may bee vsed for that whiche we doo call homage doen in suche forme as our law dooth appoynt it. It is also taken for benekit, pleasure, seruice and a good tourne.
Officium vsurpare, to doo his dutie.
In officio esse, to dooe his dutie, to applye diligently his office or roume, to dooe that one ought to doo.
Multaque & magna inter nos officia paria & mutua intercedunt, Betweene vs haue been sondry and great pleasures of iphe importance dooen one to an other.
Officium promereri, to doo pleasure,
Non conuenit enim, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, It is

not reason, that seing I was so ready to do you pleasure, ye should be so slacke to do iphewyse for me.
Officio fungi, to dooe his indeuoire or dutie, to apply his office
Officium præstare, Officium conferre, idem quod officium promereri, to do seruice, to do a good turne or honest pleasure.
In officio continere, to kepe hym his frende.
Officij causa prosequi aliquē, to kepe compayny with one, to doo hym honour or woorshyp.
Officia mutua, mutuall pleasures that frendes shewe one to an other.
Officium facere, to doo ones duetie.
Suprema officia, funerall obsequies.
Supremis in matrem officijs deesse, not to bryng his mother solemnely to the earth.
Summo officio præditus homo, a mā of right honest behauiour, a man that doeth in all thynges accordyng to honestie and reason.
Suprema officia celebrare, to kepe the funerall obsequies.
Colere officium, to endeuoire to doe with diligence all thynges that honestie requireth.
Delegatum alicui officium, an office or charge appoynted to one.
Deserere officium, not to dooe that he shulde do, to be slacke in doing his office and dutie.
Detrectare officium, to refuse to do his dutie.
Officij duxit, he thought it parte of his dutie.
Neque pes, neque mens satis suum officium facit, neither my feete nor my wit serueth me so rate well.
Fungi supremo in aliquem officio, to bryng one honourably to the earthe.
Meminit officium suum, he remembreth well what he hath to doo.
Persoluere officium receptum alicui, to doo that pleasure for one that he hath promysed and vndertaken.
Nunc tuum est officium, now it is thy parte.
Hominis frugi functus officium, doynge the office and part of an honest and frendly man.
Intermittere officium, to let slyp some part of that one should doo.
Quanto semper in meis rebus officio fuisti, How great pleasure and seruice you haue doen me alwaies in myne affayres.
Officiorum impensam facere, to dooe many pleasures for one.
Officijs amplecti aliquem, to shewe many pleasures and muche frendly seruice to one.
Officijs prosequi, to dooe diuers good pleasures for a man.
Officium tribuere, to doo a good tourne.
Non deero officio, I will not fayle to doo my duetie, or to doo that I ought to doo.
Mea officia ei non defuisse, tu es testis, You are sufficient witnesse that I haue not fayled to doo for hym suche honeste pleasures, or suche frendly seruice as I coulde doo.

Offi

Offigo, offigis, offixi, offigere, to faſten and tacke ſurely.
Offirmo, aui, are, to abyde in one purpoſe or opinion, to be obſtinate. loke Obfirmo.
Offecto, xi, tere, to tourne a thynge contrarye, or aboute.
Offóco, aui, are, to choke, to ſtrangle, to ſtylle.
Offringo, gi, ere, to breake with a plough land eared before, to breake contrary wyſe.
Offúcia, æ, f. g. and offucia, æ um, ſœ. g. plur. cauteles, craftye wayes to deceiue, vaine ſhewes or apparances of thynges.
Offuco, aui, are, to put water or other licoure into a mans mouthe, to ſucke downe, as they vſe to ſicke men, whiche for feblenelle can not of theim ſelues take any ſuſtenance.
Offula, offulæ, f. g. a litteli morſell or gobbet of breade or of meate, as a ſticke, a collop.
Offundo, fudi, ere, to poure aboute, to make darke or blynde, to ſtaine, to caſte in or bpynge in. Offundere errorem alicui, to abuſe or deceyue one.
Obſcurare & tenebras offundere.
Noctem & tenebras offundere rebus, To make thynges darke, obſcure, and harde to perceyue,
Offuſco, aui, are, to make blacke or darke, to ſhadowe or make duſke.
Offúſus, a, um, poured about or vpon.
Offuſus terror oculis auribuſque, feare was bothe at his eies and eares.
Offuſa animis caligo, theyr myndes were made blynde.

O ANTE G.

OGdoas, adis, the numbre of eight.
Ogdolapis, a ryuer, whiche cometh out of the hylles called Alpes, and renneth to Rome.
Ogdous, a kyng of Egypt, whiche fyrſt buylded the citee of Memphis.
Oggánnio, iui, ire, to prate, to braule, to ſpeake with chidyng.
Oggero, óggeris, ſsi, ere, to caſt in or ſette.
Oculos oggerere, to caſt or ſet the eies on one.
Oggraſſari, to go.
Ogygea, an yle betwene Phenicia and Syria, where Calypſo dwelled, whiche deteined with hir Vlyſſes.
Ogyges, he that fyrſte buylded the citee of Thebes.
Ogygidæ, Thebans.
Ogygius, a, um, made or founde by Ogyges.
Ogyris, an yle in Syria.

O ANTE H

OHe, an exclamacion, ſignifiynge that he, whiche ſpeaketh that woorde, is ſaciate and weerie of that whiche he ſeeth or heareth.
Oh, an interiection, ſignifiyng a cry, when one meeteth with his friende, whom of long tyme he hath not ſeene. ſometyme it is vſed in mockyng with a contẽpt. ſometime in affirming ſometyme in lorowyng. ſometyme in reioyſyng.
Oho, an interiection of meruaylyng, or of knowyng a thyng with ioy and gladneſſe.

O, ANTE I.

OIcles, the ſoonne of Antiphates.
Oileus, a kyng of Locris, father to Aiax.
Oilides, the ſoonne of Oileus.
Oinomeli, wyne and honye ſodden togyther.
Ois, the ſcruis tree.

O ANTE L.

OLbia, a citee of Nardon called Eres.
Olcachites, the boſome of the ſea in the prouince called Zeugitana.
Olea, æ, f. g. the fruit of an oliue, or an olive tree.
Attondere oleas, to prune or cume olive trees.
Inſpergere oleam ſale, to caſt ſalte vpon the oliue when it is eaten.
Oleaceus, a, um, oyly, lyke vnto oyle.
Oleacum, a colour whiche is mixte with greene, blacke, yelowe, and white.
Oleago, the herbe chamelæa.
Oleagineus, a, um, idem quod Oleaginus.
Oleaginus, a, um, of an olyue tree, or of the colour of an olyue.
Oleâris, re, and Olearius, a, um, pertenyng to oyle.
Olearia cella, a cellour for oyle, a place where oyle is made.
Olearius, rii, m. g. a maker or ſeller of oyle.
Olearus, one of the yles called Cycades.
Oleaſtellus, a diminutiue of Oleaſter.
Oleaſter, i, f. g. a wylde olyue.
Oleaſtrenſe, a hynde of blacke leade.
Oleaſtrinum, ni, n. g. oyle made of wylde olyues.
Oleatrum, a towne of Apayne.
Oleatus, a, um, infected with oyle.
Oleitas, tâtis, f. g. the tyme of gatherynge of olyues.
Olecranon, ni, n. g. the elbow.
Oleomel, a thynge lyke honye, that iſſueth out of a tree.
Olenus, ni, a mans name.
Olenus, a citee of Arcadia, where the goat, with whoſe mylke Jupiter was nouriſſhed, was brought vp, and therefore the ſigne of Aeries (whiche was ſuppoſed to bee the ſame goat) is named Olenia.
Olenius, a, um, of Olenus.
Olentica, thynges, whiche haue an yll ſauour.
Oleo, leui, olẽtum, or olui, ólitũ, ére, to ſauour, to haue ſauour, to ſmell. ſometyme to ſtinke.
Olent illa ſupercilia maliciam, theſe browes of thyne, or that ſturdy looke, doo ſignifie, that thou

thou art malicious.
Aurum huic olet, This felowe ſmelleth that I haue money.
Iucundè olere, To haue a ſweete ſauoure, to ſmelle pleaſauntly.
Bene olere, to haue a good ſauour, to ſmelle well.
Male olere, to ſtynke, to ſauour ill.
Roſa reſens à longinquo olet, a roſe newly gathered, is ſmelled a farre of.
Hircum olere, to ſtynke lyke a gote.
Mirrham olet, it ſauoureth of myrre.
Nihil olebant, they had no ſauour at all.
Oleoſus, a, um, full of ople, all oply.
Oleaceus, a, um, lyke to pot herbes, or of pot herbes.
Oleſco, ſcere, to growe.
Oletare, to corrupte or make ſtynkyng. Leg. xij. tabul.
Ne quis aquam oletato dolo malo, vbi publicè ſalit Si quis oletarit, Seſtertiorum decem millium mulcta eſto, No man by craft corrupt water, where it ſpryngeth to a cõmon vſe, he that doeth corrupt it, ſhall forfaite ten thouſande Seſtertius, whiche doo amount of our money to. xxv. li. xiii. s. iiii. d.
Oletum, i, n. ge. a place where olyues do grow. alſo the dunge or ordure of a man, properly it is a draught or lakes.
Oleum, olei, n. g. ople.
✠Oleo tranquillior, more mylde or quiete than ople. Se the prouerbe in Chil. Eraſ.
Oleum cibarium, meate ople.
✠Oleum & operam perdere, to loſe labour and coſte.
Oleum, is vſed for exerciſe or practiſe of contention or fyghtyng.
Olfacio, ólfacis, fèci, ere, to ſmell, to ſauour or ſmell out, to vnderſtande, to perceyue.
Olfactátrix, icis, fœ. gen. that maketh a ſauour or ſmelle.
Olfacto, aui, are, to ſmell muche or often.
Olfactorium, rij, n. g. a poſete or noſe gaie.
Olfactus, us, m. g. the ſence of ſmellyng.
Olba, a towne of Spayne, called communely, Olit.
Olibantum, ti, n. g. a meaſure of wyne.
Olicana, a towne in Englande, called Lykeby.
Olidus, ólida, um, that which hath great ſauour, eyther good or bad, moſt communely ſtynkyng.
Oligarchia, æ, f. g. the ſtate of a cõmune weale, where a fewe perſones be in authoritee.
Oligarchici, they which woulde haue a fewe perſons beare rule.
Oligochloron, idem quod capparis.
Oligoron, idem quod Apocynon.
Olim, ſometyme, in tyme paſte, tyme out of mynd, in tyme to come, nowe late, longe tyme paſt, ones. it is alſo ſpoken of the tyme preſent, euen. ſometyme for Aliquando, or quandoq; as, Amicus quidam olim naui fracta, &c. a good while ſens.
Vt pueris olim dant cruſtula blandi doctores. &c.
Hæc olim meminiſſe iuuabit, It ſhall delyte vs, or doo vs good in tyme to come to remembre theſe thynges.
Olina, the herbe Ebulus.
Olitor, ôris, m. g. a gardener or ſeller of herbes and rootes.
Olitórius, a, um, pertaynyng to a potte gardein or potte herbes.
Oliua, æ, f. g. an olyue tree. ſometyme the fruite of olyues.
Oliuárius, a, um, pertaynyng to an olyue tree.
Oliueta, the tyme of gatheryng of olyue bearies, after Calepine.
Oliuétum, i, neu. gen. a place where olyue trees do growe.
Oliuifer, oliuifera, rum, that beareth olyues.
Oliuina, æ, f. g. plentie of oliues, alſo reuenues whiche doo come of olyues.
Oliuitas, átis, the fruite of olyues, the gatheryng tyme of olyues.
Oliuo, aui, are, to gather olyues.
Oliuum, i, n. g. ople olyue.
Olla, æ, fœ. gen. a potte, alſo a faute in an olyue tree.
Olla fictilis, an earthen potte.
Ollâris, re, of a potte, or that is kept in a potte.
Ollares, grapes conſerued in pottes.
Ollária, æ, f. ge. a kynd of myxt braſſe or copper.
Olli, for illi.
Ollic, for illic.
Ollus, olla, ollum, for ille, illa, illud.
Ollus, a mans name that was a great marker of other mens fautes.
Ollula, læ, f. g. a littell potte.
Oloconitis, an herbe mencioned in Hippocr. whiche ſome thinke to be that, whiche is called Myle, or moly.
Olocimus color, a diuerſe colour.
Olochriſum, the herbe Sempervium.
Olocyron, chamæpytis.
Olophyton, capparis.
Olophernes, chiefe conſtable to the great Nabugodonoſor kyng of Aſſyrians, a valyaunt captayne, not withſtandyng (beynge ouer charged with wyne, and to muche truſtyng in the beautee and pleaſaunt ſpeche of the hebrewe lady Judith) he was by hir ſlayne in his bed, & had his head ſtriken of, and broughte to his enemies, before the incarnation of Chriſt yeres.
Ololýgones, croking frogges.
Olor, ôris, m. g. a ſwanne.
Olorinus, a, um, of a ſwanne: as Cantus olorinus, the ſyngyng of a ſwanne.
Olus, óleris, n. ge. herbes, whiche ſerue for pottage, potte herbes, and figuratiuely it is vſed for poore fare.
Oluſátrum, tri, n. g. an herbe called Alyſander.
Oluſculum, li, n. g. ſmall herbes.

Olym-

Olympia, a citee betweene the hylles of Ossa, and Olympus.

Olympia, órum, solemne plaies & games kepte in Greece to the honoure of Jupiter Olympicus, or after some in the honour of Hercules.

Olympiacus, a, um, pertaynyng to that playes or hyll.

Olympias, piadis, the space of fiue peres, wherby the olde greches dyd accompte, as we doo nowe, by the peres of our lorde, as the fyrste Olympias, the second, the thirde. Olympias, is also the name of Alexanders mother, and a wynde blowyng in Euboia. Glareanus writeth, that Olympias is the space of. iiii. peres, and that they, which take and wryte other wise, are deceyued.

Olympicus, a, um, of Olympus.

Olympicum certamen, was a game or playe kept on the hyll of Olympus, by all the princis and citees of Greece euery fifte pere, in the honour of Hercules, who fyrste began it. In the whiche were all these maistries proued. Rennynge on foote to a golle. also rennynge forth and bacle agayne two furlonge. also wrastlyng, fightyng with fystes, rennyng with horses, and leappng from the one to the other, coursynge with chariottes, rennynge with mares: but so as in the meddell of the course, he that dyd ryde, shulde leape downe, & holdyng fast the brydell, shulde make an ende of his course. There was also contencion and victorie of poetes, rhetoriciās, musicians, and subtille disputers. In the place dyd growe a wylde olyue tree, wherof garlandes were made, and geuen to the victours, here vnto assembled: In the whiche tyme eyther warre was appoynted, or leagues concluded.

Olympionices, or Olympionicus, he that hath had victorie in the games at Olympus.

Olympius, a, um, heauenly.

Olympus, a mountayne or hylle in Greece, betwene Thessalia, and Macedonia, aboue the whiche appereth no cloude: & therfore among the poetes it is vsurped for heauen. Plutarchus in vita Aemilij, saieth, that it is. x. furlong in height.

Olynthi, wilde figges that be neuer ripe.

Olynthus, a citee nere Athens.

Olyra, ræ, f. ge. a kynd of wheate, wherof they make veri white breade.

Olyras, a ryuer in Greece, by the place called Thermopylæ.

Olysippum, a citee in Portugall, nowe called Vlisbona, in englishe Lusseborne.

O ANTE M.

OMāsum, si, n. g. a fat gut or chitterlyng.

Ombria, a stone, whiche some call notitiam, and falleth with lightenynge or thunderyng.

Ombrici, people nere to Illiricum.

Omen, ōminis, n. gen. the lucke of some thynge to come, gathered of some worde or saiyng before spoken. also a word or sentence sodenly spoken, after the whiche some thynge happeneth to folowe accordyng therunto, about the expectacion of them whiche herde it, forespeakyng.

Optimis ominibus, with verie good lucke, in a verie good houre.

In omen accipere, To take or interprete a thyng, as a token of good lucke or happe.

Dextrum and sinistrum omen, contrarie.

Omentum, ti, neu. gen. the call or sewet, wherin all the bowelles ar lapped, also the thyn skyn in the head, wherin the brayne is conteyned, & some called the ryme of the brayne, and of lurgeans Pia mater.

Omentātus, a, um, myxt with sewet.

Ominātus, a, um, vnlucky.

Omino, ōminas, aui, are, was vsed of olde writers for Ominor.

Omīnor, āris, ari, to gesse what shall happen or folowe, to forspeake, to speake a thyng luckyly, or vnluckyly.

Bene ominari, to speake luckyly.

Male ominari, to speake vnluckyly.

Ominātor, ōris, m. ge. he that telleth a mannes lucke or fortune good or yll.

Ominōsus, a, um, lucky or vnlucky, that portendeth good or yll lucke.

Omissus, a, um, left, not medled with.

Vbi te vidi animo esse omisso, whan I sawe that thou caredst for nothynge, or wast negligent.

Omissis iocis credo, in ernest I doe beleue.

Omissior ab re, he that is nothing solicitous to gather richesse.

Omitto, omisi, omittere, to forbeare, to leeue, to neglect, to leat passe, to omit, to put away.

Omitte hunc, leat hym alone, pardon hym.

Omitte me, lette bee, lette me alone.

Omitte iracundiam, be angry no more, leue your anger, appease your selfe.

Omitte solicitudinem, care not for it, put away your carefulnesse.

Omitte timorem, bee not afearde.

Omitte de ea re dicere, speake no more of that matter.

Id omitto, I will not speake therof.

Vt omittam de eo plus loqui, that I may let passe, and speake no more of hym.

Omitte hunc, pardon this man & let hym go.

Omnifāriam, all maner of waies, of euery kynd.

Omnifer, ra, rum, that beareth all thynges.

Omnifārius, a, um, sundry, diuers.

Omnigenus, a, um, of euery kynde.

Omnimodus, a, um, all maner.

Omnimodis, all maner of waies.

Omnimodē, idem.

Omnino, wholly, throughly, all together, vtterly, alwaie, finally, onely.

Omnino in familia non erat, he in no maner of wyse was in the house.
Miserrima est omnino ambitio, ambicion is vtterly the most miserable thyng that can be.
Omnino omnis eruditionis expers, vtterly without all learnyng.
Omnino leuitatis est, it is vtterly a poincte of lyght behauiour.
Vinum omnino sibi nequaquam parem, a man lyke to hym in nothynge, or nothyng to be compared to hym selfe.
Nihil omnino, nothyng at all.
Qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, which be found in no place at all.
Omnino omnium horum incommodorum vna cautio est, to bee shorte, for all these incommodities there is no remedye at all but onely this.
Quinque omnino fuerunt, id est tantummodo, there were fyue and no mo.
Omnino, for etiam, and Sed omnino, for Sed etiam.
Non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari, not onely to plead so great and weightie a matter to the ende, but also in any wyse to endeuoire to speake one woorde.
Aut omnino cogitare, or in any wyse to think
mniparens, entis om. g. father or mother of all thynges.
Omniparens terra, the earth bringeth forth all thynges.
nipotens, entis, om. g. almyghty.
mnis, ne, om. g. all in numbre. sometyme for Totus.
Omnibus partibus, all maner of wayes, to all intentes.
Omni ratione, idem.
Causa omnis, id est, vniuersa, all the whole matter.
Omnibus æstatibus, id est, singulis, euery sommer.
Omne genus, & omnis generis, of all sortes
Omnem tulit punctum, he touched euery point, spoken of him, whiche omitteth nothing necessary or expedient.
Omnibus horis, euery houre.
Differunt omni modo, They varye in all thynges.
Omnibus numeris, in all poinctes.
Ita tamen, vt nostri omnibus partibus superiores essent, but yet so that our men had the vpper hande in all thynges.
Res omnibus numeris absoluta, a thyng perfite in all poinctes.
Sine omni periculo, wythoute any daungier at all.
Omni quinquennio, the whole fyue yeres space.
Eo tempore omni, all that tyme.
Omnes tres, all thyre.

Ad omne tempus, for euer.
Omnibus precibus orabant, they desyred me very earnestly, or with very great intercession.
Omniuagus, a, um, wandryng euery where.
Omniuorus, a, um, that deuoureth and eateth all kynde of thynges.
Omologia, conuenientia.
Omoplatæ, two broade bones, goyng from the necke to the shulders on both sydes, called in latine scoptula operta.
Omomelida, amamelida, vel apamelida, a kynd of very pleasat peares without core, after a kynd of wildinges called Pommis de bois.
Omphácinus, a, um, that is made of grapes, or other fruites not rype.
Omphacinum vinum, a greene wine, not pleasaunte or sweete.
Omphacinum oleum, oyle made of olyues, not beyng rype.
Omphaciso, aui, are, to wax sower.
Omphácium, cij, ne. ge. a lycour made of fruits that is not rype, as of grapes, and than it is called verjuyce. It is also of other fruites and flowers.
Omophagi, they whiche doo eate rawe flesshe.
Omphax, ácis, a grape not fully rype.
Omphacomeli, a cyrupe made with the iuyce of greene grapes and honye. They make it nowe adaies with the sayde iuyce and sugar, and doe call it Syrupus de agresta.
Omphale, a mayden, whiche was queene of Lidia, whom Hercules dyd serue, and she caused hym to spinne on a roche.
Omphalocarpus, i, idem quod Aparine, looke there.

O ANTE N

ONager, ónagri, m. g. a wylde asse.
Onæ, sweete frygges.
Onchiston, a place in the marches of Thebes.
Onchos, chi, m. g. oxe dunge.
Onerárius, a, um, that whiche serueth for bourdeyne.
Onero, óneras, aui, are, to charge, burdeyne, or lade.
Onerare populum, to put impositions or taxes on the people.
Annonam onerare, to make corne deere.
Mensam onerare epulis, to set very many dysshes on the table.
Remitas iam me onerare iniurijs, ye would cease to ouerlade, charge, or cumbre me with vnreasonablenesse.
Maledictis onerare, to rate, to raile at, to geue many shrewde woordes.
Laudibus onerare, to geue great prayse, to praise exceedyngly.
Mendacijs onerare, to helpe one shamefully.
Præceptis onerare, to charge with many thyngs

ges

ges, to geue many instructions and commandementes.

Promissis onerare, to promise one many thynges, to make many great promises to one.

Pugnis onerare, to buffette and thumpe one with his fystes.

Onerari imaginibus, whan the famous memorye of our auncestours doth in maner bynde or constreigne vs to doo honourably.

Onerare lætitia, to make exceadyng ioyouse and gladde.

Onerâtus, a, um, burdened, laden, ouercharged.

Onerârius, a, um, that wheron burdeyn is layd.

Onerariæ naues, shyps whiche serue for burdeyne, they mate bee taken for hulkes.

Onerôsus, a, um, burdeynous, chargeable, verie heauy.

Onesicritus, a philosopher, and an historiographier of Jegina.

Onesimus, a learned man in the tyme of Constantine Magnus.

Oniropolos, he that interpreteth an other mans dreames, or visions: or he that expoundeth his owne dreames.

Oniscus, ci, m. g. a woozme, which bendeth him selfe lyke a bowe whan he goeth, whiche is red, and founde vnder trees, which haue lyen longe on the grounde.

Oniscos, a fysshe, whiche is called also Asellus, or Galaria: it is also an instrument that surgious doe vse.

Onistis, the herbe Apocynon.

Onitis, a kinde of organent: Ruellius doubteth, whether it be sticas Arabica.

Onixes, a kynde of marble.

Onobletum, an herbe like a tunge, medicinable for the flowers in women.

Onobrychis, a certayne herbe growyng by welles.

Onochêlos, an herbe of the kynde of Anchusa, hauyng a purple flower, rough leaues, a roote in haruest tyme redde, at other seasons blacke.

Onoba, a citee of Spayne.

Onocardion, quasi asininus carduus, a kynd of tasilles.

Onoclea, the first kynd of Anchusa.

Onocentaurus, a beaste, halfe a man, halfe an asse.

Onocrótalus, li, m. g. a bryde lyke to a swanne, which puttyng his head into the water, brayeth lyke an asse.

Onophillon, the herbe Anchusa.

Onogyros, a rough and sharpe herbe holsom against poyson.

Onopetalion, idem quod Onitis.

Onothero, idem quod Oenothera.

Onomatopœia, æ, f. g. a woyd made of sowne, or pronouncyng, as bleatyng of a shepe, lowynge of a cowe, hyssyng of an adder.

Onônis, nidis, fœ. ge. an herbe full of pryckes, a leaf lyke rue, growing cõmonly amonge corne, it letteth the plough: and therfore is called, Iust harrowe, or Cammocke: in Lambyge shire, a whyne.

Ononium, nij, n. g. a kynde nettell.

Onobalistura, a citee of Spayne.

Onocicidæ, a kynde of galles, that be great and holow, not of so good effecte as the lesse.

Onos, a kynd of Locustes, whiche is called Bruchus.

Onus, oneris, n. ge. a burdeyn, a lode, a charge geuen to one, or that one taketh on hym.

Oneri esse, to be chargeous to one.

Onus deponere, to discharge one.

Onus imponere, to geue to one in charge.

Oneri premi, to be to muche charged, to be ouer charged.

Onere opprimi, to be once charged.

Onus suscipere, to take charge.

Onus tollere, to beare charge or burdeyn.

Onus sustinere, idem.

Concidere sub onere, to falle downe vnder ones burdeyn.

Onus ciborum reddere, to auoyde the excrementes of nature.

Cur tuum onus sustineo? Why doo I your duttie?

Nostrum est onus, The charge is ours.

Onustus, a, um, loded, charged, bourdened.

Onustus vino, ouercharged with wyne, dronke.

Onychipuncta, a precious stone, called also Laponix, white of colour, with redde strakes.

Onyx, ónychis, m. & fœm. gen. a whyte stone lyke to a mans nayle. also some bee founde in Jndia, whiche are of diuers colours, hauyng white spottes lyke vnto eies, it is supposed of some men to bee that, whiche is called Conchula Indiæ.

Onyx, is also the herbe Astragalus. also a kynd of precious marble, wherof cuppes were wont to be made.

Onychinus, a, um, made of the stone Onyx.

Onychitis, a kynde of Cadmia.

O ANTE O.

Onæ, Iles in the northe ocean, where the inhabitantes doo lyue with egges of foules.

Oopellum, a towne in England called Chester.

O ANTE P.

Opaca, the herbe Onobrichis.

Opácitas, âtis, fœ. g. shadowe of trees or vmbrage.

Opâco, aui, are, to shadowe, to make darke, as it is in wooddes vnder trees.

Opâcus, a, um, shadowed, or in the shadowe.

Opalum, li, a precious stone, hauyng the properties of diuers stones.

Opella, diminutiue of opera,

Opera, óperæ, fœ. g. warke, labour, diligence, peyne, trauaple.

Operæ, plurali tantum, warkemen, slaues hyred to doo a thyng, labourers, factours.

Operæ est, for opus est, it is neede, it nedeth.

Opera mea, tua, sua, by myne, thyne, or his meanes.

Operam perdere, to labour in vayne, to lese ones labour.

Operam ludere, idem.

Operam ponere, to take labour and peyne about a thyng.

Operas reddere alicui, to paie one his hyre.

Orestes & Lycurgus vna opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Orestes and Lycurgus be as well my companyons as he.

Haud censebam istarum esse operarum patrem, I dyd not thynke that my father medled with these matters.

Spero alicunde hodie me bona opera aut mala, tibi inuenturum esse auxilium argentarium, I truste that ones to day I shall by good meanes or badde, fynde some money to helpe the with.

Operam do, operam impendo, operam nauo, I doo myne endeuoire, I put to my diligence, I spende my labour.

Operam impendere & dependere, To take peyne about a thyng.

Multam operam conferre, to bestow great labour and peyne, to study or labour muche.

Operam dabat veteri domino, he serued his olde mayster.

Ego istuc ætatis non amori operam dabam, when I was of this age I dyd not bestowe my tyme, or set my mynde on wanton loue.

Dare operam funeri, to bee at ones interrement or buriyng.

Liberis operam dare, to gest chyldren.

Dare operam alicui, To doo one seruice, to helpe hym in his busyneste.

Dare operam præceptori, id est, audire, to heare his mayster, to learne of hym.

Dare operam rebus diuinis, to bee at diuine seruice.

Dare operam tonsori, to bee shauen.

Dare operam alicui dicitur iudex, whan he heareth one attentiuely, and maketh good expedition in his cause.

Operam dare iuris ciuilis studio, to study the lawe ciuile.

Data opera facere, to doo a thynge of pourpose, or for the nonce.

Si videam tibi operam esse, yf I may se you occupied, or if that ye haue any thyng to doo.

Non opera est Scelerdo, Scelerdus is ydell, and hath nothyng to doo.

Opera experiri, To proue by the effect that a thynge is so.

Quibus operæ est trahere bellum, which haue nede, or to whom it is expedient to prolonge the warre.

Exigere plenam operam, To require a full tasche. Bene ponere operam, to bestowe his labour well.

Operam orationis compendi facito, speake the thyng in fewe wordes, tell it briefely.

Cui opera vita erat, whiche lyued by his labour. Cur tu operam grauare mihi? why art thou lothe to healpe me? or why dooest thou grudge to helpe me?

Locare operam alicui, to laboure for hyre or wages.

Opera succisiua, the bye labour that one bestoweth in thynges of no great neccessitee.

Profiteri operam, to promyse to helpe one.

Dare operam memoriæ alicuius, to kepe and preserue the memorie of a man.

Iam mihi videor nauasse operam, nowe me thynketh I haue obteyned my purpose.

Tradere operas mutuas, to helpe one an other, to doo one for an other.

Eadem opera, with one labour or trauaple.

Operæ Clodianæ pontes occuparunt, The clientes, hyred seruantes, or slaues of Clodius, or those that Clodius had hyred, kept the bridges.

Operæpretium, cij, neut. gene. the rewarde or profyte of ones labour, a thynge profytable or expedient, necessary or conuenient, honeste, or ioyous, a thyng worthye to bee esteemed and sette by.

Audire est operæpretiũ, it is a worlde to heare.

Est operæpretium cognoscere, it is a thynge worthy the knowlage.

Operæp ecium est consyderare, it is a thyng worthy to be consydered and marked.

Magna operæprecia mereri, To haue great wages in warfare.

Operæpretium est, It is a thyng worthye the peyne.

Quia vix operæptecium erat, because they shoulde haue had great trauaple, and little or no profite, or, because the thynge was scante worth the peyne that shoulde haue been taken about it.

Si nihil, quod est operæprecium, fecerant, yf they had doen nothyng that was of any value.

Operária, æ, f. g. the feminine.

Operárius, rij, m. g. a labourer, a workeman.

Operárius, a, um, that whiche is dooen with labour, or pertayneth to labour or warke.

Homo operarius, a workeman, a labourer, a crafftes man.

Lapides operarij, stones that maye bee wrought on, and made fitte for buyldyng.

Pecus operarium, beastes vsed to tillage, carriage, and other necessary busyneste.

Operátio, ónis, f. g. worshyng, sacrificyng.

Operátus, a, um, wrought, sacrificed.

Eo tempore, quo corpus addictum atq; operatum reipub. esset, during the tyme that the

body shall be employed about serueyng the comune weale.

Operculo, aui, are, to couer a vessel.

Operculum, li, n. g. a heuerynge or lydde.

Operimentum, ti, neu. gene. any thynge that couereth.

Operio, óperis, opérui, operire, to couer or hyde, to shutte, to close.

Ostium operuere, they shutte the doore.

Luctum operire, to dissemble and hyde ones mournyng.

Operior, riris, riri, to bee heuered or shutte.

Operor, âris, ari, to worshe, to labour, to endeuour, to geue diligent studye to a thynge, to studye.

Operari, is sometyme vsed to sacrifice with great reuerence.

Operátio, ônis, the worshe, or that, where about a man laboureth. also solemne sacrifisynge.

Operosé, difficultely, with great labour and busynesse.

Operósitas, âtis, f. g. trauaylyng.

Operósus, a, um, busy, diligent in labouryng, laborious, peynfull. somtyme passiuely, that one laboureth on.

Res operosa est, It is a mattier that requireth muche peyne: It is a harde and peynefull mattier.

Facilis & operosus, contrary.

Colonus operosus, laborious, peinfull.

Operosa herba, of great efficacie and strength in worshyng.

Agri operosi, that require great labour.

Operto, aui, are, to couer often.

Opertórium, rij, n. g. a couerynge.

Opertum, ti, n. g. a thyng couered.

Opertus, a, um, couered.

Operti præda, id est onusti.

In operto esse, to be couered or hydde, to bee inclosed, to kepe his house, & not come abrode.

Esse operto capite, To weare a cappe or other thynge on ones head, to haue the head couered.

Opertus dedecore, shamefully distayned.

Opertis oculis aliquid facere, to doo a thyng blyndefylde.

Non est rationis opertæ, The reasone why is euident and playne.

Opertum, and apertum, contrary.

Opertáneus, a, um, dooen within doores or vnder couert.

Opertanea sacra, sacrifices dooen within dooores, and not abrode.

Operula, diminutiue of opera.

Opes, opum, opibus, looke Ops, opis.

Ophelres, the sonne of Lycurgus, slayne by a serpent.

Ophicardelus, a precious stone of colour blacke, diuided with two white lines.

Ophiaca, pertaynynge to serpentes, they were bookes, whiche Nicander, & Petridius wrate, of the nature of serpentes.

Ophidion, dij, n. g. a fysshe lyke a congre.

Ophiglossum, si, neu. g. an herbe, called in Englishe serpentes tonge, or adders tonge.

Ophigenium, nij, neu. ge. an herbe, called also Elaphoboscos, whiche hath strength agayst serpentes.

Ophioctonon, idem.

Ophiogenes, people in Hellespont, which brake the stynge of serpentes with touchyng the place.

Ophion, one of Cadmus companyons.

Ophioneus, the name of a soothsayer.

Ophiophagi, people in Aethiope, whiche doo eate serpentes.

Ophiostaphilos, vitis alba, lowe Impeloleuce.

Ophiostaphyle, a shrubbe like the blacke bery tree, called in latine serpentis vua.

Ophis, the herbe dracunculus.

Ophioscorodon, di, wilde garlicke, hauynge longe blades lyke a bulrush, and holow within, & in the toppe of the stalke purple flowers: the roote hath cloues like other garlike.

Ophrys, a certayne herbe lyke to Jagged colewortes, whiche maketh the heare blacke.

Ophites, a kynde of marble, hauyng specles like a serpent.

Ophiucus, the name of Esculapius, because that he is ymagined to holde a serpent in his hande. Some write, that it is a signe in heauen, whiche some calle Hercules, other Esculapius.

Ophiusa, an plaunde, called sometyme Rhodos.

Ophthalmicus, ci, m. ge. a physition that cureth the disease in the eyes.

Ophthalmia, æ, f. gen. a sykenesse of the eyes, whiche inflameth the bones of the head, the knyttynges of the eyes, the thynne skynnes therof, and sinewes, and all the holowe part of the eye with the forehead and balles of the cheekes: it cometh eyther of smoke or heate of the sonne, or dusle, or by a falle, or a stroke, or somtyme of an humour, sanguine, cholerike, flewmatike or melancolyke.

Ophthalmos, an eye.

Opici, they whiche vsed abhominable rybaudy dyse.

Opicus, ópica, um, vncleane, dishonest, shamelesse, baudy, fylthy, vnchaste.

Opifer, opifera, rum, that bryngeth helpe.

Opifex, ficis, com. gener. a workeman, a craftes man.

Verborum opifex, an inuenter and maker of woordes.

Opificina, æ, f. g. a woorkehouse.

Opificium, cij, n. g. the warke.

Opigena, Juno was so called of women, because they supposed, that she holpe them in theyr trauayle.

Opilio, ónis, m. g. a shepeherde.

Opilo, a certayne birde.

Opimas, atis, riche, welthie.
Opimatores, the prouiders of cozne foz the armye.
Opimè, abundantly, rychely, plentyfully,
Opimitas, atis, f. g. pleatifulneſſe.
Opimo, aui, are, to make fatte oz groſſe.
Opimus, a, um, fatte alſo riche, plentifull.
Opimum ſeu opimianum vinum, wyne which might endure good two hundzed yeres.
Habitus corporis opimus, & gracilitas, contrary, groſſeneſſe, boozelynes.
Opimus ager, a fertile and fat ſople.
Opimi boues, fatte oxen.
Opimam decus, great honour.
Opima ſpolia, the ſpople, whiche by one chiefe captayne is taken from an other in battayle, as his rote armour oz harneis.
Opima prædia, manours profytable, of great reuenues.
Opinabilis, le, that may be conceiued in opinion.
Opinatio, onis, f. g. thinkyng, ſuppoſyng.
Opinator, and Opinatus, looke after Opinio.
Opinio, onis, f. g. opinion, hope, iudgemente, fame, eſtimacion, reputacion. alſo ſuſpicion.
Vincam opinionem tuam, I wyll be moze diligente than you thynke.
In his locis opinio eſt, Men thynke in theſe quarters, oz the ſayng oz bzute of men is here in theſe partes.
Summam opinionem obtinet, It is greatly eſteemed.
Magna eſt hominum opinio de te, men haue conceiued a great opinion of you.
Malam opinionem imbibit, he hath conceiued an yll opinion, oz he thynketh yll.
Opinio de te multum me fefellit, I am greatly deceiued in myne opinion of you.
Contra & præter opinionem, otherwyſe than one thought oz hoped.
Omnium opinione, as euery man thinketh, by the opinion of all men. Opinione celerius, ſooner then men thynke. whan men doubte of a thyng, we ſaie not, Hæc eſt mea opinio, but Hec mea eſt ſententia.
Aſſerre opinionem, to make one to thinke.
Quantum opinione auguror, As farre as I conieete oz geſſe. Opinionem comprehendere, to conceiue an opinion.
Remittere opinionem, to put away an opinion that one hath conceiued.
Non fallam opinionem tuam, I wyll not deceiue your expectation oz opinion that ye haue conceiued of me.
Vt mea fert opinio, after my iudgemente oz fantaſie, as I deme oz thynke.
Laborare opinione arrogantiæ, to be ſuſpected of arrogancie oz pride.
Oppleuit opinio hæc totam Græciam, All Greece was of this opinion.
Concurrunt multæ opiniones, many ſuſpicions come togyther.

In eam opinionem venerat Caſſius, men thought this of Caſſius, oz men had this opinion of Caſſius.
Adducere in opinionem rem aliquam, To bryng a thyng in ſuſpicion.
Opinâtor, ôris, m. g. a ſuppoſer, he that neuer affirmeth any thyng. alſo the prouider of cozne foz an armie.
Opinâtus, a, um, ſuppoſed.
Opinor, aris, ari, to ſuppoſe, to haue opinion, to deeme, to thynke, to iudge.
Opiparè, plentuouſly, abundantly, richely.
Opiparus, a, um, abundant, freſhe oz gay, riche, magnificent.
Cœna opipara, a delicate, plentifull & lumpſuouſe ſupper.
Opis, pi, pem, ayde, helpe, ſuccour.
Niſi eum quantum dij dant tibi opis, ſeruet, caſtigas, mones, excepte thou awaite, chaſtice, and rebuke hym, with al the helpe that the goddis maie geue the, oz with al the helpe that thou mayſte haue of the goddis, oz as farre as god wyll helpe the.
Nihil opis eſt in illis, they can not helpe oz ſuccour the.
Omni ope, with all his might.
Confugere ad opem alicuius, to flee to one foz helpe oz ſuccour.
Egere ope, & indigere opis, to haue nede of helpe.
Opis aliquid ferre, to helpe ſomewhat.
Non opis eſt noſtræ, It is not in our power.
Summa ope niti, to endeuour with all force oz diligence.
Opem alicuius expectare, to looke foz helpe of one.
Opem petere, implorare, poſcere, expoſcere, orare, to deſyre ayde oz helpe.
Opem, olde writers vſed foz opulentiã, ryches.
Opis, opis, a ladie, companion to Diana. She was alſo wyfe to Saturnus. And by hyr is ſignified the earth amonge poetes. It is alſo a citee by the ryuer Tygris.
Opiſthógraphus, i, m. g. a booke written on the backe ſyde, oz paper written on both ſydes.
Opiſthotónicus, a, um, he that can not turne his necke.
Opiſthótonos, the cricke oz diſeaſe that letteth one to tourne his necke.
Opiſtophylaces, thei whiche defende the backes of theim that fyght, the rere garde.
Opiter, opiteris, oz ópitris, He whoſe father died before his grandefather.
Opitergini, a, um, of the towne of Carniers, called Opitergium
Opites, the name of a Grecian, whiche Hector ſlewe.
Opitulâtor, oris, m. g. a helper.
Opitulor, aris, ari, to helpe, to ſuccour, to ayde.
Contra vanas ſpecies opitulatur, it helpeth

or is medicinable agaynſt vayne phantaſies of the vrayne

Opitulus Iupiter, Iupiter the helper at nede.

Opium, pij, n. g. the iuyce of an herbe called blache poppe. alſo Opius is he that fighteth in armure.

Opobalſamum, mi, n. g. balme naturall, which in a parte of Iudea, called Hiereconthe, ſtilleth out of a little thorne.

Opocarpathum, i, n. g. the iuyce of Carpathum.

Opôpanax, acis, the iuyce of an herbe called Panax.

Oporæ, all fruites, whiche be good to be eaten, & haue no harde pilling, or ſhale, as apples, peares, plummes &c.

Opórice, ces, f. g. an excellent medicine made of fruites.

Opórinus, a, um, belongynge to Autumne.

Oporophylacium, cij, n. g. the kepyng of fruites.

Oporothêca, æ, fœ. g. a place wherin winter fruite is kepte.

Oportet, it behoueth, it is expedient or neceſſary.

Nonne prius communicatum oportuit? Had it not been mete that I ſhould haue been tolde of the matter before, or that I ſhoulde haue been made priuie to it before?

Factum oportuit, it ſhoulde haue been dooen before this.

Oportet, is ſometyme vſed perſonally, as, Hæc facta ab illo oportebant, this ought he to haue doen.

Opos, ſuccus.

Oppango, pêgi, pangere, to faſten or ioygne.

Oppedo, oppedis, ere, to farte againſt one, to denie with a lowde voice, to diſſent and be againſt, to contemne.

Oppérior, riris, riri, depon. to tary, to abide for.

Ego te opperiar domi, I wyll tarye at home for the. Opperitus ſum, I haue taryed for.

Oppeto, óppetis, tiui, vel oppêtij, tere, to dye. alſo to be ſlaine.

Oppetere mortem, to dye.

Oppetere febrem, to fall into a feuer.

Oppia, a virgine Veſtale, whiche beyng conuicted of whoredome, was buried quicke.

Oppianus, a certaine poete.

Oppico, aui, are, to pitche or couer with pitche.

Oppidânus, i, m. g. a citezyn or townes man.

Oppidânus, a, um, that belongeth to a towne, or townes man.

Oppidâtim, towne by towne.

Oppidò, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng veraie muche, ſometyme it ſignifieth foorthwith, verily.

Paulum oppido inter ſe differunt, they differ or vary veraie littell.

Dic me hic oppidò eſſe inuitam, ſaye that I am here ſore agaynſt my wyll.

In anguſtum oppidò meæ coguntur Copiæ, all the helpe that I haue is now driuen to a narrow ſtreicte.

Oppidulum i, n. g. a littell towne.

Oppidum, i, n. g. a walled towne or citee.

Oppignero, aui, are, to laie in pledge, to laie in gage.

Oppignerare ſe, to lay hym ſelfe to pledge,

Oppilátio, ônis f. g. a ſtoppyng, oppilacion.

Oppilo, aui, are, to ſtoppe or ſhutte.

Oppleo, pleui, ère, to fyll full.

Oppleuit luctus vrbem, The wholle citee mourned and lamented.

Opplêtus, a, um, fylled vp.

Opplôro, aui, are, to lament, to weepe.

Oppôno, ſui, ere, to laye or put agaynſt, to oppoſe.

Opponere præſidium, to ſet a garriſon to defende. Obijcere & opponere.

Oppono auriculam, I lay myne eare to hearken. Formidines opponere, id eſt obijcere, to put in great feare.

Opponere milites ad portas, to ſet ſouldiours to defende the gates.

Opponere alicui inſidias, to laie an ambuſhe by the waie where one ſhulde paſſe.

Opponere nomen alicuius ad rem aliquam faciendam, to threatten one with a mans name, yf he wyl not doe a thing that he is cõmaunded.

Opponere ſe inuidiæ, to put hym ſelfe in daunger of the yll wyll, hatred, and diſpleaſure of men. Opponere corpus pro patria, to put his lyfe in daunger for his countreye.

Opponere, & opponere pignori, To laye downe a paune or gage agaynſt one. alſo to laye to guage.

Opponere cauſam, to laye an excuſe, to laie a reaſon or cauſe.

Opportunè, oppoꝛtunately, conuenientely, as it ought to be, in due tyme and meaſure, in good ſeaſon. Opportunè aduenis, you come veraie well.

Opportúnitas, âtis, fœm. g. oportunitee, conuenience of tyme and place, commoditee, pꝛoffyte, vtilitee.

Temporis opportunitas, meete and conuenient tyme.

Viæ opportunitas, id eſt facilitas, the eaſineſſe of the way.

Opportunitate venire, to come in ſeaſon, to come in good tyme.

Opportúnus, a, um, that whiche is in due tyme, and as it ought to be, after our deſyre, as we would haue it, meete for the purpoſe, conuenient, enclined, ſubiecte, in daungier.

Opportunus iniuriæ, fit or apt to take wrong.

Opportunus alicui vitio, aut morbo, id eſt, noxius, procliuis, readye, enclined, ſubiecte, in daunger. Magis opportunus, nec magis ex via tuo nemo eſt, there is no man more meete for it, nor no man more to your commoditee.

Tempus oportunum, tyme meete and conuenient. Locorum opportuna, meete places.

Oppoſitio, ônis, f. g. contrary ſetyng or putting,

Oppô,

Oppóſitus, a, um, the participle of Oppono, put or ſet againſt, alſo gaged, laide to gage.
Villa oppoſita ad auſtrum, open to the ſouth.
Villa oppoſita ad quindecim millia, laied to gage for the ſome. &c.

Oppoſitus, us, m. gene. contrarietee in puttyng or ſettynge.
Laterum noſtrorum oppoſitus & corporum pollicemur, we promyſe that we wyll put our bodies and lyues in ieoperdy for the defence therof.

Oppreſsio, ónis, f. gen. an oppreſſion or violatyng, a doyng of wrong by violence.
Per oppreſsionem aliquid eripere, to take by violence, to take awap a thyng by extorcion.

Oppreſsiúncula, æ, a diminutiue of Oppreſsio.

Oppreſſor, óris, m. g. an oppreſſour, or he that doeth greue or harme one, he that doeth iniurie by violence, an extorcioner.

Oppreſſus, a, um, oppreſſed, violentlp wronged, taken ſodaynlp or vnwares, thruſted harde.
Oppreſſus à prædonibus captus eſt, beynge ouerlayde with theeues, he was taken.
Oppreſſa amicitia, frendſhyp vtterlp broke of.
Oppreſſus doloribus, ſore peined, in great ſorowe and pepne.

Opprimo, ópprimis, preſsi, ere, to oppreſſe, to kepe or thut in, to take ſodenlp, to raupſhe a woman, to greue, to thruſte harde. Alſo to preuent, to geat of one by force, to confeſſe a thing whether he wyll or no.
Opprimi ære alieno, to bee muche in dette, to be ouercharged with debt.
Opprimere animos formidine, to make men ſore afrayde.
Opprimere mentionem, to put a thyng to ſilence, to make that a thyng be not ſpoken of.
Opprimi inuidia, To be greuouſlp hated, to haue a verie pll name among menne for any thynge, to haue the pll wylle or diſpleaſure of men.
Opprimere iudicio, to vndoo one by ſuite, or whan one in ſuite at the lawe by force & myght is put to the woorſe.
Opprimere orationem aliculus, to make one to ſpeake no more of a thynge, to make one leaue his communication and talke.
Oppreſſus graui ſomno, in a dead ſlepe.
Nox certamina cœpta oppreſsit, the nyghte came on, & dyd lette the contencions that were begunne.
Opprimere occaſionem, to cauſe the occaſion to be loſte.
Opprimere pede, to treade or thruſt downe with ones foote.
Opprimi ruina, to be ſlapne with the fallyng downe of ſome thyng.
Opprimere bellum exortum, to ceſſe or quiete the warre that is begunne.
Os opprime, ſtoppe thy mouthe.
Opprimere aliquem, to take one vnwares.

Opprimere aliquem conciliо, To ouercome one by wiſedom, to go beyonde one in wyt and counſayl.
Opprimere dictum ſuum, to change his ſentence, or deny that he hath ſpoken.
Opprimere ignem, to quenche the fyre, and by tranſlacion, to quiet a buſy & dangerous matter. Onere opprimi, to be ouerladen.
Opprimere ex improuiſo, to come vpon one ſodenlp.

Opprobramentum, i, n. ge. of olde writers was vſed for Opprobrium.

Oppróbriũ, ij, n. g. a reproch, rebukeful ſpeking.

Opprobro, ópprobras, aui, are, to obiect againſt one, to reproche, to caſt in the noſe.

Opprobrátio, ónis, fœ. g. rebukefull ſpeakyng, reprochyng in wordes, caſtyng in ones teethe.

Oppugnátio, ônis, fœ. g. an aſſiege or aſſaut as gaynſt a fortreſſe.

Oppugnâtor, óris, m. g. he that letteth the profite of any other man, or goeth about to doo hym diſpleaſure.

Oppugnatus, a, um, aſſauted.

Oppugno, aui, are, to aſſaulte, to oppugne, to fyght agaynſt, to reaſon agaynſt a matter earneſtlp.
Oppugnare bona alicuius, To aſſaye meanes to make one loſe his goodes.
Oppugnare aliquem capite, & fortunis, To cauſe one to loſe his lyfe and goodes.
Oppugnare verbis commoda patriæ, to ſpeke againſt the profite of his countrete.
Oppugnare aliquem, to labour agaynſt one by all meanes poſſible.
Oppugnare aliquem pecunia, to labour as gaynſt one with money and bribes.
Oppugnare occulte rem aliquam, To be pryuilp agaynſt a matter.

Ops, opis, f. ge. the ſyſter and wife of Saturne, alſo it ſignifieth one that helpeth. Auncient writers vſed Ops for opulentum, ryche.

Opes, opum, ibus, the plural, rycheſſe, alſo puiſſaunce or power, ayde, helpe.
Non humanis opibus, not with mans helpe.
Ingenij potius quam virium opibus, rather by the ſtrength and vertue of the mynde, than by myght and power.
Expectare alterius opes, to loke for the helpe or power of other.

Oppuro, ópputas, áui, âre, to cut of boowes, to prune trees.

Oppunite, for Percutere, a worde out of vſe.

Oppunia, ſtryppes.

Opſago, the herbe Solanum ſomniferum.

Opſigámia, a iudgement or law in Lacedemonia againſt men that were not married, or were vnmarried.

Opſon, all thyng that is made with fire to be eaten.

Opſonâtor, óris, m. g. a puruciour of victuales, a prouider of eates, a cater, ſtuard, or maſter.

Opſonâtus, us, m. ge. preparacion for dyner or ſupper. Opſonatio, idem.

Opſonito, aui, are, to prepare often for dyner or ſupper.

Opſónium, nii, n. gen. all thyng belongyng to a meate, except breade and drynke.

Opſóno, aui, are, & opſónor, aris, ari, to prepare thynges neceſſary for dyner, ſupper, or banket, to laie out moneie for eates.

Opſonato ampliter, beſtowe large coaſt vpon prouiſion of meate.

Vix drachmis obſonatus es decem, thou dyddeſt leant beſtow fortie pens vpon meate.

Optábilis, le, that whiche is to bee deſyred or wyſhed for.

Optabiliter, pleſantly, delectably.

Optátio, ônis, f. g. option or choyſe.

Optato, with deſyre, as one wolde wyſhe.

Optato aduenis, you be welcom, you com euen as I wold haue you, I am glad you be come.

Optátus, a, um, wiſhed for, or deſyred.

Optatum loquere, ſpeake curteſly, ſpeke not ſo rigorouſly.

Nihil optatius, ther is nothyng that I deſyre more, or wold more fayne haue.

Optati, they that be choſen to any honeſt degree or eſtate.

Optata loquere, ſupple verba, thou ſpeheſt ioyfull wordes, or as I wold haue the.

Optatiſsimus nuntius, moſt pleaſaunt and acceptable tydynges that can be.

Præter optatum meum, Otherwyſe than I wyſhed or deſyred.

Opteron, ri, ferne.

Optice, the ſcience wherby the reaſon of ſyght is knowen.

Opticus, óptica, um, perſpective, perteinyng to ſight.

Optimas, âtis, com. g. a head man of a citee. alſo he that defendeth the part of nobilitee and ryche men.

Optimates matronæ, The chiefe women in the citee.

Optimâtus, us, m. ge. the eſtate or condition of head men of a towne or countrey.

Optimè, verate well.

Optimè eſt, it can not be better, it is as well as can bee.

Optimus, óptima, um, beſte, or verate good.

Optimo iure, of verate good ryght, or with good reaſon.

Tu optimus es teſtis, no man can tell better than you.

Optio, ônis, f. g. a choyſe or election.

Optionem facere, permittere, & dare, to geue the choyce to one.

Si optio eſſet, If I, thou, or he, myght choſe.

Optio ſit tua, Choſe you, take the choyſe.

Optio, ônis, m. ge. preaſt money, whiche ſouldiours doo receyue to prouide their neceſſaries. It was alſo to the capitayne in warres, a miniſter to doo his commandement, and be attendent vnto hym.

Optiuus, a, um, for Adoptiuus.

Opto, aui, are, to deſyre, to courte, to choole, to haue lieker.

Quoduis donum & præmium à me optes, deſyre what gift or rewarde thou wilte of me.

Optauit potius, he had lieffer, or deſyred more.

Opulenter, richely, plentifully, abundauntly.

Opulentia, æ, f. g. ryches, abundance.

Opulentitas, âtis, f. g. idem quod opulentia.

Opulento, aui, are, to make riche or plenteous.

Opulentus, a, um, ryche, abundant, plentifull.

Opulesco, ſcere, to waxe ryche.

Opulus, ópuli, f. g. a wyche haſyll tree, as ſome haue thought, but by the iudgement of other it is not that, but an other tree, whiche the frenchemen call Opiet, and is the beſt tree to ioigne vines vnto.

Opuncalo, he that ſyngeth lyke a shepherde.

Opuntia, æ, fœ. gene. an herbe growyng by the citie Opus.

Opuntius, a, um, of the citee Opus.

Opus, untis, a citee in Locris.

Opus, óperis, n. g. a woorke, a buildyng, a labor, ſometyme for artificium, workmanſhip, ſometyme an act or dede. Munus operis tui, thyn art, thy dede. Eius opere, by his meen or diligence.

Opere maxumo, with all meanes poſſible, In moſte hertyly wyſe.

Rex Seleucus me opere orauit maxumo, vt ſibi latrones cogerem, king Seleucus deſyred me aſmuche as he poſſible might, that I wold get hym ſouldiours to be about his perſon.

Thais maxumo te orabat opere, vt cras redires, Thais deſired the as hertily as ſhe couldo that thou woldeſt come agayn to morow.

Græcos nimio opere delectant, they delyte the Grekes exceedyng muche: Or the Grekes take exceedyng great pleaſure in them.

Tanto opere, for Tantopere. Opus oti, I woorke that a man hath made at vacant tymes.

Accelerare opus, to haſten forward the work.

Omni opere anniti, to endeuour with all payn and labour.

Opus facere, to labour.

Inſtare operi, to ſee that the woorke go forwarde.

Opus, an adiective vndeclined, needfull, expediente, neceſſary.

Nihil mihi opus eſt, It is not expedient for me, I haue no neede.

Dux nobis & author opus eſt, we haue nede of a capitayn or chiefe leader.

Quæ ad rem opus erant, whiche were expedient and neceſſary for the matter.

Puero opus eſt cibum, the chylde hath neede of meate.

Opus eſt maturato, they muſt make ſpede.

Opus ſunt milites, for opus eſt militibus.

Opus eſt, it is neceſſary or nede.

Si opus ſit, yf nede be.
Opus inteſtinum, looke Inteſtinum.
Opus eſt conuento. Ita res ſubita eſt, celeri-ter mihi hoc homine conuento opus eſt, The chaunce is ſo lodayne, or the matter requireth ſuche haſte: that I muſt nedes ſpeake with the man ſhortly or quickely.
Opus eſt facto, it muſte needes bee dooen or executed.
Voſmet videte iam Laches & tu Pamphile, remiſſam opus ſit nobis, an reductam domum, Nowe Laches and Pamphile, aduiſe your ſelues wel, whether it be neceſſary that the be ſente home or brought home.
Opus ſunt tibi, Thou haſt nede of them.
Vt cum deſponderim des qui aurum ac veſtem, atq; alia quæ opus ſunt, comparet, that wyth I haue affiaunced hir, thou delyuer wherwith to bye attyre, apparayle, and all other thynges nedefull.
Opuſculum, li, n. g. a litteli wooꝛke.

ORa, æ, fœ. gen. the extreme parte of euery thynge, as the edge, the brymme, the ſhyꝛtes, the hemme, the boꝛder, the rebull that tyeth the ſhyppe, a coaſt, a countrey, or region, eſpecially neere the ſea ſyde. It is alſo a cleyme or partition of the firmament.
Oræ poculorum, the brimmes of cuppes.
Oram ſoluere, to take the ſea.
Quacunque in ora terrarum, in what region, countrey or coſte of the woꝛlde ſo euer they bee.
Auſtralis ora, the ſouthe coſte.
Superis conceſſit ab oris, he dyed.
Oræ vulneris, the ouer parte or edges of a wounde, whiche be ſtitched.
Ora maritima, the ſea ſyde, the ſea coſte.
Oráculum, i, n. g. the temple or place where anſweres were gyuen by ydolles. alſo the anſwere it ſelfe. ſometyme a notable ſaiynge of ſome wyſe man.
Oraculum, ✝ oraculo edidit deus, god ſayed.
Orárium, rij, neu. ge. the veſtement, wherin the prieſt doth ſaie maſſe.
Oráta, æ, f. g. a fyſhe called a gylt head.
Orátio, ónis, an oꝛacion, woꝛdes, communication, talke. alſo a prayer.
Quod ſi ſciret, eſſet alia oratio, yf he knewe it, he woulde ſaie otherwyſe.
Tum impudentiſsima eorum oratio eſt, than theyr woꝛdes be without all ſhame.
Orationis ſatis eſt, tace, we haue ſufficiently talked of the matter, holde thy peace.
Omnis eius oratio eſt de ſummo bono, All his woꝛdes and ſpeakyng is of the chiefe and principall goodneſſe.
Oratione beneficus, liberall in woꝛdes.
Orationem tibi para, ymagyne what thou mayſte ſaye.

Quid vult ſibi hæc oratio? what meane theſe woꝛdes? oꝛ to what intent doth he ſpeake this?
Oratiúncula, æ, f. g. a litteli oꝛacion oꝛ prayer.
Orátor, ôris, m. g. an oꝛatour, an ambaſſadour, a ſpokeſman.
Oratória, æ, f. g. rhetoꝛike.
Oratorié, lyke an oꝛatour, oꝛ in fourme of rhetoꝛike, eloquently.
Oratorius, a, um, pertainyng to an oꝛatour.
Orátum, i, n. g. a requeſte, a thyng deſyred.
Orátus, us, m. g. a prayeng, a requiryng.
Orátus, a, um, intreated, deſyred.
Orbátio, ónis, fœ. g. the depꝛiuynge of one of a thynge.
Orbátus, a, um, that is deſtituted of any thynge.
Orbatus filio, he that hath loſte his ſoonne.
Orbatus ſpe ſalutis, that hath no hope of helth oꝛ lyfe.
Orbelon, a place in Thꝛacia, where Oꝛpheus dyd dwell.
Orbiculátim, roundelyke a circle.
Orbiculátus, a, um, made round, oꝛ in the foꝛme of a circle.
Orbiculus, li, m. g. a litteli circle. alſo a pulley.
Orbicus, órbica, um, rounde.
Orbilis, lis, the circuite of a rouke. alſo the rynge of a carte wheele.
Orbilius, a grãmarian of Beneuentum in Ciceros tyme.
Orbis, bis, fœ. ge. a circle, a rounde compaſſe, a rounde couer, a rounde trencher, a roundell to ſet diſches on foꝛ ſoiſyng of the table cloth. ſometyme the woꝛlde. alſo a continual courſe oꝛ ſucceſſe of thynges in the woꝛlde: a continuacion, oꝛder, and knittyng of thynges togyther in wꝛityng, an hiſtoꝛie. alſo a region oꝛ countreie, a great companye of men. ſometyme a pere.
Orbes, the holes of the eies ſometyme the eies.
Orbis ablaquiationis, the rounde pitte that is dygged about the roote of a vine oꝛ other tree.
In orbem, by courſe, rounde aboute, one after an other.
Vt idem in ſingulos annos orbis volueretur, that they might bee occupped in the ſame thynges yerely.
In orbem ire, to go rounde aboute from one to an other.
Orbem facere, to gather rounde togyther in a battayle.
Orbis terræ, the wholle woꝛlde.
Lacteus orbis, the whyte cyrcle aboute the moone.
Orbis rotarum, the rounde circle oꝛ rynge of carte wheeles.
Obliquus orbis, the Zodiake.
Sol hauſit medium orbem, the ſoonne hath paſſed halfe his courſe.
Orbita, órbitæ, f. g. a whele, ſometyme the trake that the whele doeth make in the grounde. ſometyme roundeneſſe oꝛ compaſſe.
Orbitas, átis, fœ. ge. the lacke of childꝛen. ſome-

tyme the lacke of a father. also any lacke.
Orbitas tecti, lacke of a thyng to couer it, lacke of a house to dwell in.
Orbitas luminis, lacke of syght.
Orbitûdo, inis, idem quod orbitas, an olde woorde.
Orbitus, orbita, um, rounde as a circle.
Orbo, aui, are, to take from, to depryue one of a thynge that he setteth muche by.
Orbare equitatu, to take his horsemen from hym.
Orbus, a, um, properly blynde, sometyme lacking any thyng.
Luminibus orbus, blynde.
Palmites orbi, braunches that haue no buddes
Orbus auxilio, destitute of helpe.
Turba ab optimatibus concio, an assemble, wherin be no noble men.
Orbus pater, he whose children be dead.
Orbi, they which haue lost their children. also orphans that haue lost their parentes.
Res publica orba consulis, the common weale destitute of a consull.
Legatio orba, that hath lost the principall or chiefe ambassadour.
Orca, æ, f. g. a great monster of the sea. also a great vessell, as a but or vat, wherin Rennyshe wyne is put, an earthen potte with a narrowe mouthe, a longe necke, and a great belly, into the whiche children practised for a game to cast nuttes. Also a bore, wherein spice bee taken, and after throwen on the tables: sometyme a rocker, wherein womans paintyng is kept. also a vessell, wherin spyces bee kept, and a kynde of precious stones.
Orcas promontorium, the northe ende of Scotlande.
Orcelis, a towne in Spayne called communely Origuela.
Orchades, thirty yles in the sea by Scotlande.
Orchamus, a kynge of Assyria, whiche buryed his daughter Leucothea quicke, because she was rauysshed of Apollo.
Orchestra, æ, f. g. a place, wherin the Senatours and honorable persons sat to beholde plates.
It is sometyme taken for the session of the Senatours and noble men.
Orchis, or Orchites, tis, fœm. gen. a kynde of olyues.
Orchis, is also an herbe called Testiculus canis, because the rootes be lyke dogges stones, & stirreth to lecherye. some call it in Englysh gandergoose, some ragworte. It is also a kynde of fysshe.
Orchis vel Orchas, a kynde of great olyues, more mete to be eaten then to make oyle of,
Orchoe, a citee of Babylon.
Orchomeneus, a, um, of Orchomenus.
Orchomenus, a mountaine in Thessaly. also a citee and a ryuer in Bœotia.
Orchoselinon, idem quod Orcoselinum.

Orcinus, a, um, of Orcus.
Orcinus libertus, one that is manumysed of hym that dyeth.
Orcomana, a beere, wherin dead corpses lye.
Orcula, æ, f. g. a runlet, a diminutiue of Orca.
Orci tunica, the herbe Anemone.
Orcus, a tyuer of hell. also an other in Thessaly.
It is sometyme taken for hell, or the darknesse of hell.
Ordeaceus, a, um, of barley, looke Hordeaceus.
Ordessus, a tyuer of Scythia.
Ordeum, looke Hordeum.
Ordia, ôrum, n. g. plur. the fyrst beginnynges of thynges
Ordinârius, a, um, wherin order is obserued, ordinarye.
Ordinaria semina, sede set or sowen in an order. Ordinarius homo, a busy and roughly fellowe, that is alwap in sute.
Ordinary lapides, harde stones, that bee not one vnlyke an other, but of the same quantitee & faction, and yet not cut or made by the rule.
Ordinaria structura, a meane kynde of buildyng, where stones of lyke quantitee and faction be laied together, but not wrought by the lyne and plumbe rule.
Ordinatè, ordinately, in order.
Ordinâtim, in order, one after an other.
Ordinâtio, onis, ordinaunce, appointyng. also administration.
Ordinâtor, ôris, m. g. he that ordereth or appointeth, or setteth thynges in order as they shoulde be.
Ordinâtus, a, um, well appointed, set in good order.
Ordino, ordinas, aui, are, to order or dispose, to aduaunce to any office or dignitee, to put in auctoritee.
Ordinare syllabarum literas, to spell.
Ordinare improbas cogitationes, to conteine naughty imaginations in ones mynde.
Ordior, iris, orsus, and orditus sum ri, to begyn to speake.
Vnde rectius ordiri possumus, where may we better begynne?
Ordiri & Terminare, contrary.
Altius ordiri, to repete the matter almost frō the beginnyng.
Ordiri telam, to begyn to weaue.
Ordiamur à facillimis, let vs begyn at the eastiest matter.
Orditus, a, um, begun to be wouen or wrought.
Ordo, inis, m. g. an order, a rewe, a ranke, a raunge, a rape, a course, the estate of men conuersyng fortune and goodes. sometyme the men of one estate or order, also the dignitee of men in one estate or degree.
In ordinem redigere, to kepe one within his boundes, that he doo not excede his degree.
Ordines seruare, to kepe the rape.
Ordine ponere, to set in arape.

Ordo

Ordo longus, a great multitude.
Ordines ducere, to be a capitayne.
In ordinem cogere, to bryngе vnder obeysaunce, to correcte theim that be out of order.
Ordines conturbare, to breake or scatter the rate Prius ordine, that is fyrst.
Posterius ordine, that is laste.
In ordinem disponere, to set in araye or order.
Habere locos ex ordine, to haue the places by herte, in order as they stande.
Pone ordine vites, plant the vines in order.
In ordine referre, to shewe in order, and by course, nowe one, nowe an other.
Ordinem retexere, to begyn againe at the first afreshe.
Ordo senatorius, the estate and order of the Senatours.
Ordo amplissimus, idem.
Meus me ordo irridet, They that bee of my condition or estate, make well laughe me to scorne Sepenumero multa verba in hoc ordine fecit, I haue often tymes spoken muche in this reuerent company of senatours.
Conueni hodie quendam mei ordinis, I spake to date with one of myne owne estate and hauioure.
Ordinis inferioris amici, frendes that be of a lower estate than we be.
Extra ordinem, out of order or course, not kepyng the accustomed processe. also singularly, for certayne particular consideracions
Ordo luci, hilles that doo diuide Scotland and England, they be now called Cheuiet.
Ordo luci montes, the hilles called Cheuiet, betwene England and Scotland.
Ordouicum, ici, a citee in Britaine, the people wherof were called Ordouices, whom Iulius Agricola subdued.
Orea, æ, f. ge. the byt for an horse.
Oreades, nymphes of the mountaynes.
Orebatis, a citee of Persis.
Oreon, an herbe growynge on hylles.
Oreoselinum, ni, n. g called also Syluestre Petroselinum, and Apium montanum, a kynd of perselp.
Orchitrophus, a dogges name in Ouide.
Orestes, the soonne of agamemnon and Clitemnestra.
Orestæus, a, um, of Orestes.
Orestium the herbe Helenium.
Orestis, orestidis, a parte of Macedonie.
Oretæ, people of Indie.
Oretus, a riuer of Sicile.
Oreto, or Oria, a towne of Spayne called Calatraua.
Oreus, a name of Bacchus.
Orexis, is, f. g. is most taken for vomite. albe it signifieth appetite to eate.
Organa, all instrumentes of musike.
Organārius, rij, m. g. a maker of instrumenters.

Organicè, with a vice or instrument.
Organici, they that play with instrumentes.
Organicus, a, um belongyng to instrumentes, or that is doen with instrumentes.
Organum, organi, n. g. an instrument pertaynyng to buildyng. also an ordinaunce of warres. also a certaine instrument to measure land with, sometyme it is vsed for an harpe.
Orge, a well in Narbone, wherin groweth a certaine herbe, which oren and hyne dooe so greatly desyre, that they thruste theyr heades wholly vnder the water to get it.
Orgia, ôrum, ne. ge. plu. ceremonies or songes pertaynyng to infernall goddes, or to Bacchus.
Orgyia, æ, f. g, or as some write it Orgyia, a measure contaynyng fyue foote. Suidas dooeth write, that it is the space that is contained betweene the handes stretched out, which I suppose is a fathome. Gaza translateth it foure cubites.
Oria, æ, f. g. a fyshers bote.
Oribasius, a noble man, which was familyar with Iulyanus the emperour: he wrate .72. bookes of phisike.
Oricalchum, i, n, g. laten or copper mettall.
Oricius, a, um, of Oricos.
Oricola, æ, f. g. an herbe in the Iles Canariæ, wherwith they vse to die clothe.
Oricos, or Oricum, a citee of Epyre.
Oriculārius, a, um, idem quod Auricularius.
Oriculum for Auricula, a lyttell eare.
Oriens, entis, m. g. the east.
Oriens, entis, om. g ryssyng, spryngyng, beginnynge.
Orificium, ij, n. g. the mouthe of any thynge.
Origanum, i, n. g. an herbe called organny, some name it wylde maioram.
Originārius, a, um, that hath a thyng from his byrthe, or from the verap begynnyng, or that is borne in any place.
Origenes, called also Adamantius (borne at Alexandria in Egypt) was soonne of one Leonides the martyr, a man of moste excellente doctrine and vertue from his chyldehoode, who beyng on slepe, his father came into the chambre, and takyng away the clothes softly, kyssed the breast of the infant, as a temple, hauing within it the holye goste, and gaue thankes to god, that had geuen him suche a soonne. whan his father was martyred, Origen beynge but a yong chylde, and yet desyrous of martyrdome, ranne amonge other that were ledde to bee slayne, and by all meanes proffred hym selfe to dye with theim But his mother (who louyd hym most entierly) perceiuyng the matter, did fyrste lamentably entreate hym, to withdrawe hym: but his desyre of martyrdome was the more encreased therby. Wherfore in the night, whan he was in his bed, she stale away his clothes: so that in the morynyng whan he would haue gone forth, he myght not come by them:

wherfoze he was constreigned to tary at home. Of the whiche deceipte of his mother, he complayned to his father in prison, desprynge hym to persiste constantly in his good purpose. After the deathe of his father, he gaue hym selfe continually to the study of holy scripture, which he had tasted before by his fathers instruction. And yet, before he was .xx. yeres olde, he excelled all men of his tyme, as well in philosophie, as all other sciences. In the age of xviii. yeres he expounded gentile authours openly, wherin he so enterlaced the holy scripture, that he conuerted many greatte learned men to the faith of Christ. His liuynge was so straight and vertuous, that he drewe many vnto hym, and was amonge all men had in a wonderfull reuerence. He neuer ceassed in all persecucions to comforte and confirme men in the embracynge of martyrdome, and dyd continually reade openly, and also wrote innumerable bokes in the expoundyng of holy scripture. He wente into dyuers countreies to preache, and for his great fame Mammea, the mother of the noble Emperour Alexander Seuerus, sent for hym to Rome, and hearde hym, and as some suppose, was by hym conuerted. wherof you maie reade in the booke, whiche I translated out of Eucolpius, and called it the ymage of gouernaunce. He obserued all the preceptes of the gospell moste streightely, in continuall fastynges & watchynges, haupnge but one garment, gopnge alwaies barefoote, counsaillynge all his hearers to renounce all that they had, and to geue it in almesse. Also he gelded hym selfe, not onely to bee the more chaste, but also (because in the tyme of persecution, he taught the woorde of god, as well priuitely as openly, to men & women) to leat the papnyms to speake dishonestee of hym, and those that repaired to his sermons and lessons, whiche although he dyd secretely, yet god woulde not haue it hyd, so that it came to the eare of Demetrius the bysshop of Alexandria, who spyste wonderynge at the stomache and vertue of the man, prayseng the feruentnesse of his faythe, sayde vnto hym. Nowe sticke to thy doctrine and preachynge, lens thou hast lefte vnto thine aduersaries none occasion of suspicion. But afterwarde the same Demetrius, stirred with enuy, laied it in reproche agaynste hym openly, fyndynge nothynge elles wherewith to dispraise hym. He that will knowe more of Origen, let hym reade the .vi. booke De historia ecclesiastica, and saint Hierome De scripto. eccles. He was after the incarnation of Christ. 204. yeres.

Originâlis, le, that whiche one hath from his byrthe.

Origo, riginis, f. g. a begynnynge, hynde, cause, a fountayne, a well spryngc.
Modicus óriginis, of a meane stocke or kinred
Clarus origine, of noble bloude.

Orinda, a bread made of the graine called Oriza dium, whiche groweth in Ethiope.

Orion, orionis, the soonne of Neptunus Some feigned, that whan Copius had lodged Jupiter, Mercurie, and Neptune, and had byded for theym an ore, he desyred them to grant hym a soonne. Than those three pylled in the hyde of the ore, of the whiche (beynge layed in the grownde) came Orion, as it were Vrion. for Ouros, in greke is brine. Whan Orion beyng an hunter, woulde haue defloured Diana, he was slayne with a scorpion, and translated amonge the sterres, and there is the signe called in latine Iugula.

Orior, oriris, vel óreris, rtri, to be borne, to aryse, to appere, to spryngc, to haue the begynnyng of any thynge, to begynne.
Oriri & procreari.
Facinus ex te oritur, thou arte the author of this mischeuous acte, or this act hath his begynnyng of the.
Tibi à me nulla est orta iniuria, I neuer dyd you any displeasure or iniurie.
Ab his sermo oritur, they begyn fyrst to speke.
Putant quicquid est ex te esse ortum, They thynke all that euer hath ben done to come first of the, or that thou begannest it fyrst.
Oritur clamor, there arose a great showte or crye. Ortus ab omni turba fletus, all the companp began to weepe
Oritur fons, the well spryngeth or hath his begynnynge.

Orites, tis, mas. gen. a precious stone, of facion rounde, and can not be hurte with fyre.

Orithæa, a nymph that encourageth men to ren.

Orithyia, the daughter of Erictheus, kynge of Athens, whom Boreas loued & conueyed away with hym into Thrace. In other of this name was queene of Amazons.

Oriundus, a, um, comen by auncestres out of same citee or countrete. sometyme borne.
Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi à Syracusis, borne at Carthage, but by auncestours descended from Syracuse in Sicile.
Oriundus ab Vlisse, descended of Ulisses bloud.
Cumis erant oriundi, They were borne at Cume.
Meminerint sese vnde oriundi sint, let theym remembre theim selues of what lynage they are descended.

Orix, or Oryx, a certayne wylde beaste.

Oriza, æ, f. g. a grayne called ryce, which is moste communely eaten in lente, with almonde mylke.

Orizelon, the herbe aiuga, or chamæpitis

Orizon onris, m. g. is the furthermoste parte of the fyrmament, that mans eie can determyne.

Ormenius, a citee of Magnesia.

Orminium, or Orminum, an herbe lyke to horehounde.

Orminium, or orminum hortense, clarie.

Orni-

Orminum syluestre, The herbe called Ocle Christi.

Orminum Atticis corruda, wilde sperage.

Ornamenta, dweth sometyme signifie theim that bee wourthy prayse.

Ornamentum, i, n. g. apparayle, an ornament, a garnysshyng. also honour, dignitee, prayse, or commendacion, an honourable pleasure or benefite doen to one.

Ornamento esse, to be an ornament, to commende, to sette fourthe, to garnysshe.

Ornate, trymly, gorgiously, elegantely, with colours and ornamentes of rhetorike.

Ornátrix, icis, she that commendeth or setteth fourth, or that garnysheth or apparayleth.

Ornátus, i, m. g. he that is in greate dignitie or authoritie.

Ornátus, a, um, apparayled, trimmed, garnysshed, instructed, furnysshed, adourned, honourable, aduanced to hygh authoritee and dignitee, that is indued with great wysedom, verture, and knowlage.

Ornatissimam de me sententiam dixit, He gaue me a verate honourable reporte.

Ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, thou shouldest haue ben trymmed accordyng as thou art wourthy.

Ornata sunt cuncta, all thinges are ready prouyded and appoynted.

Ornatissimus fundus, lande verate well husbanded and appoynted.

Ornatus, us, and sometyme Ornatus, i, apparaile, trimmyng, deckyng.

Ornea, sacrifices dedicated vnto Priapus.

Orneoglosson, id est, auis Lingua, an herbe.

Orneus, one of the Centaures.

Ornios, the herbe Anemone.

Ornis, Ornios, vel Ornithos, a bryde, a henne.

Ornithiæ, northen wyndes.

Ornithotrophium, phij, neu. gen. a place where brydes be nourysshed or brought vp.

Ornithoboscium, ij, n. ge. a house where pultry is kept, a coupe.

Ornithogallium, or Ornithigalon, an herbe hauyng a little tender stalke, a foote and halfe in height: lohe for the residue in Dioscor. li 2. Plin. li. 21. ca. 17. it is called dogges onion.

Ornithon, onis, m. ge. a place, wherein brydes be kepte.

Orno, aui, are, to garnysshe, to decke, to trym, to furnysshe, to apparayle, to make readye, to make fyre, to prepare, to make mete, to honour with some authoritee or dignitie, to do some honourable pleasure, also to prayse, to set fourth, to commende, to vernysshe.

Ornare suffragio, to helpe one with his voyce or good reporte.

Iam ornabar fugam, he was euen nowe ready to renne awap.

Munus nostrum ornato verbis quod poteris, prayse and set foorth my gyfte with good

wordes as muche as thou canst.

Laudibus ornare, to set out with great prayse.

Melius est prandium ornare domi, It is better that dyner be prepared or made readye at home.

Classes ornare, to furnysshe shyppes.

Ornus, i, f. g. a wylde asshe with broode leaues.

Oro, aui, are, to praye, to demaunde, to speake openly and eloquentely as oratours doe, to pleade.

Pro salute alicuius aliquem orare, to entreat one for a mans lyfe.

Orabo nato vxorem, I will pray or intreate hym to geue his daughter to my sonne in maryage.

Scin' quid te orem scire? Canste thou tell, or wottest thou what I woulde desyre to know of the? or what I woulde desyre the to tell me?

Aequissimum orat, it is verate good reason that he desyreth.

Orare iussit vt ad se venias, he commaunded me to desyre you to come to hym.

Omnibus precibus oro, I desyre you as hertyly as I can possibly.

Causam orare, to pleade his cause.

Orat ignoscas, he desyreth the to forgeue hym.

Oroandes, an hyll by the mountayn Imaus.

Oroatis, a ryuer in the bosom of the sea, called Parcicum, southward.

Oroba, a citee of Assyria.

Orobanche, ches, fœm. ge. an herbe growyng among beanes or pease, and destroieth theim, lohe Eruiangina, or Eruangina, some calle it Cynomorion, it is called in englisshe choke wede. vide Plin. li. 22. ca. 25.

Orobatis, a citee of Persis.

Orobe, the flower called the pionie.

Orobia, æ, fœm. gen. a kynd of frankincense in litle graines.

Orobitis, tis, f. ge. grene colour lyke to the blades of corne.

Orobelion, idem.

Orobieum, idem quod orobum.

Orobum, a kynde of pulse corne, I suppose it is tares. lohe before in Eruum.

Orodes, a kynge of Parthia, who vanquysshed and slewe Crassus the Romayn.

Oroetes, a Persian, whiche dyd hange Polycrates, the tyran of Samia.

Oromalides, a kynd of apuls, called also Omolida.

Orontes, a ryuer by the citee of Antioche. also a Troian that came from Troie with Eneas.

Oronteus, a, um, of Orontes.

Oroselinum, ni, n. g. perselp.

Orosius, a wourshypfull priest borne in Spayn, ryghte eloquente and experte in histories. He wrate. vii. bookes agaynst theim that saied, that the decaie of the common weale of Rome happened by the doctrine of Christe. He was sent by saincte Augustin, to saincte Hierom, who was

than

than in Iudea, to learne of hym the reason of the state of the soule.

Orphanus, órphani, m. gen. he that lacketh his father and mothers succour.

Orphanotróphium, phij, n. gen. a house where fatherlesse children be kept and brought vp.

Orphanótrophus, he that is maister or keper of suche an house.

Orpheus, a Thracian borne, sonne of Oeagrius, or as some write, of Apollo and Caliope, an auncient poete and harper most excellent. He (as the portes surmysed) dyd with his musyke, delyte wylde beastes and infernall spirites, and moued stones with his swete harmonie: wherby he recouered his wyfe Eurydices out of hell. At the last he was slayne with lyghtnynge, or (as some write) torne in pieces by women.

Orpheus, a, um, of Orpheus, sometyme for Thracius.

Orphneus, one of Plutos houses.

Orrhopygium, gij, n. g. the rumpe of a byrde, or any other beaste.

Orron & Taurum eam vocant partem, quæ testiculos interiacet.

Orsilochus, the sonne of the ryuer Alpheus.

Orsa, órum, n. ge. plu. enterpryses, begynnynges, thynges begunne.

Orsus, us, m. g. a begynnyng.

Orsus, a, um, begunne, that hath begunne.

Orthæ, the buildynges called also Menianæ: lohe there.

Orthium carmen, a kynde of musike in verie high tune, which Arion vsed when he cast him selfe in to the sea.

Orthocoribantij, people of Scythia in Asia.

Orthocolla, or stillosa, those beastes, which haue the crampe so in their feete, that they can not sette their hole hoofe vnto the grounde, but goe only on the toppe.

Orthodóxia, the right opinion or faithe.

Orthoepéia, the right forme of speakyng.

Orthodóxus, i, m. ge. a man of a right opinion, faith or beleefe.

Orthogónius, a, um, that hath ryght corners.

Orthogónus, i, m. g. a ryght corner.

Orthográphia, æ, f. ge. the right forme of writyng. it is also a plat for buyldyng, wherin is peincted or set foorth the figure of the whole woorke, with the reasons of the same.

Orthomastica, certaine fruite that be lyke teates.

Orthopnœa, æ, fœ. g. a disease whan a man can not fetche his breathe, but holdynge his necke vpryght.

Orthopnoicus, i, m. g. he that hath that sickenes.

Orthos, id est, rectus.

Orthosia, a citee of Syria, called Tortosa.

Orthostadios, a garment, whiche was alwaies worne vngyrt.

Orthostata, a course in buyldyng, where timber or stone bee mortaised one within an other, or elles fastened together with pyron or brasen crampons or hookes.

Orthragoriscus, a certayn fysh, whiche grunte.

Orton, a citee of the Peligmans, called commonly Pietra de pirati.

Ortona, idem.

Ortopla, a citee in Dalmatia.

Ortus, ti, vide Hortus.

Orti pensiles, gardeynes made on houses or pyllours.

Ortus, a, um, borne, spronge, begunne.

Ortus ex eodem loco, descended of the same estate or degree.

Ortus equestri loco, a gentill man borne.

Tenui fortuna ortus, descended of a poore kynrede. Ortus, sometyme for Oriundus.

Ortus Corintho, hauyng his auncesters descended of the Corinthes.

Ortus, us, m. g. the byrthe or nativitee, growyng vp, sprynging, rysyng. also the east.

Ortus solis, the sonne rysyng.

Ortygia, the name of an yle in the sea Aegeum, called also Delos, also the herbe plantago.

Dea Ortygia, Diana.

Ortygométra, æ, fœm. g. the capitayn or leader among quayles, whiche is blacker and bygger than the other. It is called also of Turtole, matrix.

Ortyx, órtygis, f. g. a byrde called a quayle. also a certayne herbe.

Oryx, órigis, a beast of the kynd of gotes, of the nature of this beaste reade Plin. li. 2. ca. 40. & li. 8. cap. 53. item Colum. li. 10.

Oryza, idem quod Oriza.

O ANTE S.

OS, oris, n. ge. the mouthe. also the vysage, sometyme the proporcion of all the body. sometyme countenance. also presence, language, sometyme audacitee, boldenesse, hardynesse.

Omnes vno ore authores fuere, All they with one accorde and consent, gaue me counsayle to dooe it.

Os ad mala audiendum præbere, to suffre one to rebuke hym to his face.

Per ora hominum ferri, To bee publyshed or spoken abrode.

Os distorquere, to sette his mouthe awry, to mocke with the mouth, to make awry mouth or yll fauoured face.

In ore est omni populo, all the worlde speaketh of it.

Os ducere, to facion the mouthe in speakynge, moste commonly to curiously.

Os durum, a shameleſſe persone.

Os impudens videtur, he semeth to haue an impudent lohe or shameleſſe face.

Os alicui lædere, to saie yll of one to his face.

Os hominis insigné mque impudentiam cognoscite, Consyder you the boldnesse and presumption

sumption of this felowe.
Duarum & viginti gentium ore loquebatur, he spake xxii. languages.
Os portus, the entree of an hauen.
Os sublinire, to moche or deceiue craftyly with fayre prompses.
Abit in ora hominum, it is abrode in many mens mouthes, dyuers men speake of it.
Quem ex tuo ore admiror, whom I greatly esteme through your commendacion.
Sanguis effuderat ora, thei blushed.
Tibi valde in ore solet esse, thou were wõte to speake verate muche of hym.
Venire in ora hominum, to become famouse and renoumed.
Quo ore illum obiurgabis? How wylt thou be so bolde to rebuke hym?
Quod habent os? what audacitee or boldenes haue they? or what presumpcion is in theym?
Incedunt per ora vestra, they go before your face.
In ore eius iugulatur, he is put to death before his face, or in his presence.
Sacculi os, the mouth of a bagge.
Ossa, sometyme vsed for shales of nuts or oliues.
Os, ossis, n. g. abone. Ossum idem.
Osleonis, a certayne herbe, hauyng a purple flower.
Asperare sagittas ossibus, to make the heades of their arrowes of bones.
Reponere os, to set abone that is out of his place.
Osr, lawes concernyng deuotion.
Osinna, I praie the saue vs.
Osa sum, for Odi, I hate.
Osca, a towne in Spayne called communely Gueſca.
Oscheon, idem quod scrotum, lowe there.
Oscedo, cedinis, f. g. panyng or gappyng.
Oscela, a citee in the Alpes, called now Secusa.
Osci, people in Italy.
Oscilla, littell ymages of ware to be offered.
Oscillo, aui, are, to bowe downe.
Oscillum, i, n. g. a litteli mouth. sometyme a littell ymage or puppet.
Oscinis, oscinis, or oscen, scinis, f. g. a byrde ỹ doth by his voyce signifie somewhat to come or happen.
Oscines, all syngyng byrdes.
Oscinum, oscini, n. g. a diuination by byrdes.
Oscs, the abhominable vse of carnall sinne.
Oscitabunde, idem quod oscitanter.
Oscitans, antis, om. gen. that gapeth as it were for lacke of slepe. also that careth for nothyng, sure, fearyng nothyng, negligent.
Oscitanter, sotely, without any courage, as yf one were almoste on sleape. also negligentely.
Oscitatio, ônis, f. g. gappyng. also quietenesse from labour.
Oscitationes alicuius, bookes negligentely written.

Oscito, ôscitas, aui, are, to gape as men do for lacke of slepe. sometyme to open as a mowth at the soonne rysyng.
Oscitor, âris, ari, idem.
Osculana pugna, battayle, wherin they which before had the victory, were vanquisshed.
Osculatio, ônis, f. g. kyssyng.
Osculor, aris, ari, to kysse, by translacion to loue hertily, to shewe great kyndenesse.
Osculum, ôsculi, n. g. a litteli mouthe, also a kysse.
Affigere oscula, to kysse.
Dare oscula manibus, to kysse ones handes.
Ingeminare oscula, to kysse twyse or thryse one after an other.
Osiris, siris, or siridis, the soonne of Jupiter and Niobe, fyrst kyng of Argyues, after leaupng that realme to his brother, he wente into Aegypte, and there reigned and maried Isis. Finally he was slayne by Typho his brother, and longe soughte for by Isis his wyfe, who at last fyndyng his body, burped it in the yle Abaros, where the Aegyptians afterwarde fyndynge an ore, supposed that Osiris was become a god, and takynge that ore with theym to the citee of Memphis, honoured him for a god, & callinge hym Apis, they ordeined to hym certayne ceremonies. A litteli whyle after, drownyng him in the ryuer, they soughte for an other syke ore with wailynge and weepynge: whiche beynge founden, they cried with muche gladnesse, and brought him to the citee. He was before the Incarnacion of Christe. 2012. peres.
Osirites, an herbe, which is also called Cynocephalia, because it is lyke a dogges head.
Osmon, an herbe called also medion.
Osor, osôris, m. g. he that hateth.
Ospreolion, idem quod orobanche.
Ossa, a high mountaine in Thessaly.
Osseus, a, um, of that kynde.
Osseus, a, um, bony, or of a bone, as harde as a bone.
Ossiculâtim, one bone from an other, in pieces.
Ossiculum, li, n. g. a littell bone.
Ossifragus, a, um, that breaketh bones.
Ossifraga, f. g. or Ossifragus, gi, m. g. a kynd of eglas.
Ossilegium, gij, n. g. a gatheryng of bones.
Ossonoba, a citee of Portugale.
Ossuaria, æ, f. g. a thynge or syke thynge, where bones of dead men are put, a charnell house.
Ostendo, di, dere, to shewe, to open, as a man, dooeth his wares to selle.
Ostendere se siue animum suum, to declare his courage, or what he intendeth to dooe.
Ostendere se virum, to proue him selfe a man to dooe valiauntly.
Opportune te mihi ostendis, you meete with me in verate good season.
Bellum ostendere, to proclaime or denounce warre.

Os

Os suum ostendere, to shewe his face.
Multa peccata in hac re ostendis, thou shewest many offences, or thou cõmittest many faultes, in this one matter.
Se optime ostendunt, they behaue them selues right honorably, or declare them selfes to bee verie honest men.
Ostende qui vir sies, shewe what a man thou art. Se palam ostendere, to appere.
Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he shewed me his minde vnder the colour & name of an other man.
Ostendere spem, to put in hope.
Ostendere metum, to threaten one with a thynge, wherof he is afrde.
Ostensus, a, um, shewed.
Ostentans, antis, bostynge, shewynge with ostentation.
Ostentátio, ônis, f. g. boastyng, ostentation, as vauntynge, shewynge or tellynge of a thyng for vaine glorie.
Ostentátor, ôris, m. g. a boster, a bragger, he that sheweth a thynge for ostentation.
Pecuniosus ostentator, he that braggeth of his money.
Ostentâtus, a, um, shewed, proffered.
Ostentata occasio, the occasion presente.
Ostento, aui, are, to shewe often also to boast or aduaunt, to shewe a thynge for vaine glory and ostentation.
Ostentare periculum capitis, to menace one to hylle hym, or to cause hym to dye as a transgressour.
Ostentare iugulum pro capite alterius, to offer to dye to saue the lyfe of an other man.
Ostentare spem, to put in hope.
Venditare & ostentare.
Ostentare verbis, to prompte, to bragge.
Ostentum, ti, n. g. a thynge whiche happeneth seldome, and betokeneth, that some straunge thynge shall happen, As a blasyng sterre, thunder on a fayre daie. sometyme it signifieth a thyng monstruous, or contrary to the common course of nature.
Ostentus, a, um, shewed.
Ostentus, us, m. g. a scorne, whan one in mockage pointeth to one, a shewyng
Ostentui esse, to bee pointed at, to bee for a shewe.
Ostreocollon, an herbe growyng much on stones and walles, phisitions call it Polygoniõ, some talantion, the common sorte symphiton. it is alwaie greene, and liueth without leaues.
Ostia, orum, the entrees of great ryuers. somtyme hauens.
Ostia, a towne nygh to Rome.
Ostiárius, rij, m. g. a porter, a doore keper.
Ostiâtim, from doore to doore. sometyme one after an other, or one after an other by name.
Ostiénsis, à littell hauen at Rowe.
Ostiensis, se, of Ostia.

Ostiensis porta, a gate in Rome towarde Ostia.
Ostigo, ostiginis, f. g. the scabbe, whiche happeneth to creepe aboute theyr mouthes and lyppes.
Ostiolum, li. n. g. a littell doore.
Ostium, ij, n. g. a doore or gate, an entrer into thynge.
Ostracias, or Ostracites, a certayne stone.
Ostracismus, mi, m. g. a maner of exilynge of men at Athenes, whiche excelled other in power or authoritee, whiche exile was doen by delyuerynge of oyster shelles, wherein the name of hym, whiche shoulde bee exiled, was written.
Ostrácium, cij, or Ostracum, ci, n. g. a shell, is sometyme vsed for the stone Onyx.
Ostrea, æ, f. g. an oyster.
Ostreum, trei, n. g. idem.
Ostreárius, a, um, belongyng to oysters.
Ostreárius panis, browne breade, the which men are wonte ta eate with oysters.
Ostreáriæ, árum, places where oysters be found.
Ostreâtus, a, um, harde and rought lyke an oyster.
Ostrifer, strifera, um, that bringeth forth the iuyce, wherof purple colour is made.
Ostrinus, a, um, of purple colour.
Ostrinæ vestes, garmentes of purple colour.
Ostrogothi, easte Gothes.
Ostrum, tri, n. g. the iuyce of the fyshe Murex, wherof purple colour is made. also purple or other lyke colour.
Ostrya, vel ostrys, a certayne tree.
Ostium, looke Hostum.
Osus, a, um, that hath in hatred.
Osus sum, osus es, osus est, I hate, thou hatest, he hateth.
Osyris, called also Linaria, of some Herba vrinalis, is supposed to bee the wylde lynne, or wildeflaxe, or starnewoort, some call it toadflaxe, some Bimarie.

OTanes, a noble man of Persia, whiche conspired with Darius against the Magitian, that vsurped the kyngdom.
Othonna, some thynke it the iuice of the herbe Chelidonia, reade Dioscor. li. 2. ca. 202. & inibi commentarios.
Othone, an herbe, that groweth moste in Syria, and hath leaues full of holes.
Othriades, a Lacedemonian.
Othris, a mountayne of Thessaly, where dwelled the people called Lapithæ.
Othrissius, a, um, of Othris.
Othus, a gygant.
Otior, âris, ari, to be pdell, at reste, or quiete, to be without trouble or busynesse.

Ocio-

ſẽ, ydelly, at leyſure, all by leyſure, ſurely, without care.

otioſe ambulare, to walke all by leyſure.

aurem vtramuis otioſe dormias, breake ſlepe for the mattier hardily, bee nothynge reſull for the mattier.

otioſe dormire, to ſlepe without care, or to ſlape ſoundely.

otioſe negotium gerere, to go negligently bout his buſyneſſe.

otioſus, a, um, ydell, ſure, without care, carelſſe, quiete, at eaſe, without trouble, occupaon, or buſyneſſe.

otioſus dies, holy daie, a playyng daie.

animo iam nunc otioſo eſſe impero, Nowe charge the, care for nothynge, or I byd you ut your herte at reſt, quiete, or eaſe: or ſet your erte at quiete at my wooyde.

Otioſa res, a thynge that requireth no care or ſtudye.

Otioſæ ſententiæ, ſentences, whiche haue no ertue or power to moue the audience: or that e audience dooeth not vnderſtande or perxpue.

Otioſus ſtudiorum, he that ſtudieth nothyng.

Otium otioſum, vacant tyme without buſyneſſe.

Otioſus ab animo, quiete in mynde, without are or trouble.

Otioſus à metu, without feare.

Otus, tidis, ſ. g. a kynde of owles, or as Elianus ieth, a birde like a partriche, ſo fatte, that ſhe an not flee much aboue the grownd: and therore whã ſhe heareth the dogges barke, ſhe hideth hir ſelfe amonge buſches.

Otium, tii, n. g. ydelneſſe, vacation from labour. alſo leyſure, reſte, quietneſſe, contrary to labour and buſyneſſe.

Tenẽre otium, to maynteyne quietneſſe.

Suppeditare otium ſtudio, to paſſe the tyme in ſtudy, to geat leyſure to ſtudy.

In otio eſſe, to ſytte at home and do nothynge, to be at leyſure, to be without buſyneſſe.

Abundare otio, to haue muche leyſure.

Affluere otio, idem.

Otium operis, whan they labour no more.

Otij plurimi res, the mattier requireth muche leyſure.

Literarum otium, vacant tyme applied to ſtudy.

Abuti otio, to beſtow his vacant tyme yll.

Sitibi eſt otium, yf ye haue leiſure.

Si plus otij habuero, yf I haue more leiſure or vacant tyme.

Facere conſuetudinem otij, to bryng one in a cuſtome to be ydell.

Otriens, the brother of Hecuba.

Otus, ti, the birde called a horne owle.

OVâlis, le, pertaynyng to triumphe or reioycyng.

Oualis corona, a garland of myrtels, geuen vnto hym, whiche had victorie without effuſion of blouddе.

Ouans, antis, om. g. reioycyng, beyng ioyefull.

Ouãtio, ônis, of ouum, the tyme of layynge of egges.

Ouãtio, ônis, fœm. gen. a ſmalle triumphe of a prince or capitayne, whiche had victorie of his ennemyes, without ſlaughter of men: or where battayle was not denounced, In the whiche triumphe the capitayne went on foote, or only dyd ryde on a horſe, with a garlande of myrtelles on his head, and his ſouldiors ſyngyng about hym.

Ouãtus, us, m. gen. the ſhoute or noyſe of theym that go in ſuche a triumphe.

Ouãtus, a, um, which is in ſimilitude of an egge.

Ouiãria, æ, ſ. g. a flocke of ſheepe.

Ouiãricus, a, um, of or belongyng to ſheepe.

Ouidius, ſurnamed Naſo, borne in Sulmo, brought vp in Rome, and diligently inſtructed in latine letters from his tender age, he gaue moſte diligent ſtudy to the makynge of verſes, from the whiche he was withdrawen by his father, and put to learne rhetorike, wherin a whyle he muche profited, and was in the numbre of the beſte oratours of that tyme, and was aduaunced to ſundry authorites and made a ſenatour. Not withſtandyng he chiefly dedicate hym ſelfe to poetrie, wherin by nature he was excellent in facilitee and abundance of ſentences. He was in good fauour with the emperour Auguſtus, of whom at the laſt he was exiled into Pontus, where he ſpent the reſt of his lyfe in a towne called Tomos, amonge people moſte barbarous, who not withſtandyng lamented his deathe, for his courteſy and gentyll maniers. The cauſe of his exile is vncertayne, ſaiyng ſome ſuppoſe it was for abuſyng Julia, daughter of the emperour Auguſtus, although the pretence of the emperour was for the makyng of the booke of the crafte of loue, wherby yong myndes myght be ſtyred to wantonneſſe. he was before the incarnation of Chriſt, • peeres.

Ouicula, læ, ſ. g. a lyttell ſheepe.

Ouifera gallina, a broode henne.

Ouile, lis, n. g. a fold or ſhepe houſe, a ſhepe cote.

Ouiliones, idem qui opiliones.

Ouiluteum, the white of an egge.

Ouipera, thoſe beaſtes, birdes, or fiſches, that breede egges or ſpaume.

Ouillus, a, um, of a ſheepe.

Ouinus, a, um, idem.

Ouis, uis, ſ. g. a ſheepe. Ouis, is ſometyme red in the maſculine gender.

☞ Ouem lupo committere, a prouerbe, vſed whan any thyng is cõmitted to hym, for whoſe cauſe it had been expedient, to haue had an other

other keper.

Ouo, aui, are, to reioyce with noyse or voyce in a multitude.

Ouum, ui, n. g. an egge.

☞ Ouum ouo simile, one egge lyke an other, applyed vnto them, whiche be of lyke condicions or persone.

Ouo prognatus eodem, of one father and mother, or brought vp vnder one mayster, or in one schoole.

Durum ouum, an harde egge.

Molle ouum, a soft egge.

Sorbile ouum, a reere rosted egge.

Albumen oui, the white of an egge.

Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.

Incubare ouis, to sytte on broode.

Ponere oua, to laye egges.

Gignunt ouâ pisces, fyshes bredе spaume.

☞ Ab ouo vsq; ad mala, prouerbially from the begynnyng to the endyng.

O ANTE X.

OXălis, oxalidis, f. ge. a hynde of sorrell.

Oxeas, Hercules sonne by Megara.

Oxellum, a citee in Englande called Chester.

Oxigion, the dregges of vineger.

Oxis, óxidis, a vessell for vineger.

Oxos, a hynde of purple made in Phenicia.

Oxos, a ryuer of Asia, rennynge thorough the desertes of Scythia, also Oxos, eos, neu. ge. is vineger.

Oxobapta, certayne purple garmentes of an excellent good dyeing.

Oxolæon, ople and vineger mixt togethеr.

Oxyacantha, a barbeary tree, called of some Berbaris, or Pipreges.

Oxybaphum, or Oxybaphus, idem quod Acetabulum.

Oxycedros, a hynd of cedre tree.

Oxycratum, water and vineger sodden togeſther, called also Posca.

Oxýgala, læ, fœ. g. or Oxygalum, li, neut. ge. sower mylke.

Oxýgarum, ri, n. ge. sharpe sauce, pike sauce.

Oxyhalme, a hynde of drynke made of salte and vineger.

Oxylápathum, thi, n. g. sorrell.

Oxylla, great sorrell

Oxymeli, or Oximel, oxymelis, honye and vineger sodden togeſther.

Oxymôron, a sentence spoken with so muche affectacion, that it seemeth folysshe.

Oxyphœnix, nicis, the tree whiche beareth the fruite, called of the apothecaries Tamarindi.

Oxypora, oyntmentes and emplaysters myxte with vineger, to the intent that the vertue of the other ingredience may the better penetrate.

Oxyporum, ri, n. ge. all sharpe sauce made with vineger.

Oxiporopôla, læ, m. ge. he that selleth meates sharpe sauce or sowse.

Oxyrinchus, a citee in Egypte, so called of the fysshe Oxyrinchus, forasmuche as the Egyptians wooꝛshypped two fysshes for goddes, that is to saie Lepidotus, and Oxyrinchus. The twoo byrdes, a hauke, and the byrde Ibis. also thre beastes, an oxe, a dogge, and a catte, and some honoured a crocodile, and som ichneumon, a litteli beaste that kylleth the crocodile. In the said citee the fysshe Oxyrinchus was specially wooꝛshipped.

Oxýgarum, id est, acutum garum.

Oxylepes, a hynd of breadde, geuen to them that be sicke of the feuer, or that haue the flix.

Oxymôron, a sentence spoken so with affectacion, that it semeth folysh.

Oxymyrsine, a shrubbe lyke to the myrtille, but that it hath leaues rougher and sharper, and hath redde beeries, lyke to cheries. this shrubbe is also called Bruscus.

Oxýporum, a medicine that helpeth spedily. also the same that Oxýgarum is.

Oxyporopólæ, they whiche sell meates condite in vineger.

Oxyringus, a fysh, whiche the Aegyptians wooꝛshipped as a god.

Oxys, id est, acetosus, acutus, velox, lyke Oxytriphillon.

Oxyschœnos, a hynde of Bulrushes.

Oxysaccharum, suger and vineger sodden togeſther, of some men called Syrupus acetosus simplex.

Oxýtonon, wilde popie.

Oxytoca, medecines to make a woman to bryng foorth hir byrthe quickely.

Oxytriphilion, an herbe, called sorrell de boys, or Alleluia, Cochows meate, or wodde sorrell.

Oxys, idem.

O ANTE Z.

OZæna, æ, fœm. gener. sores in the nose, whiche causeth a stynkyng sauour in the nose.

Ozæna, is also a hynde of the fysshe, called Polypus.

Ozænius, an herbe, called also pseudonardus.

Oze, es, f. g. the stinkyng of the breath.

Ozimon, an herbe called basyll.

Ozimum, ózimi, n. ge. a meate made of the inwardes of beastes.

PABVLARIS, re, pertey-nyng to foyrage oy meate foy beastes.
Pabulâtio, ônis, foyageyng. sometyme pasturyng oy feedyng of beastes.
Pabulâtor, ôris, m. g. a foyrageour.
Pabulatórius, a, um, pertepnyng to foyrageyng oy beastes meate.
Pabulor, âris, âri, to go in foyrageyng. sometyme to feede, to pasture.
Pabulari oleas, pro nutrire.
Pabulum, li, n. ge. foyrage oy meate foy beastes, pasture, and by translation euery thynge that feedeth, mayntepneth oy nouristeth.
Amoris pabulum, that mayntepneth oy nouryssheth loue.
Hybernum pabulum, winter stulle, to fede the cattel, as haye.
Pacalis, le, that bypngeth oy signifieth peace.
Pacâtor, ôris, m. g. that pacifieth, asswageth, oy tameth, he that quieteth.
Pacâtus, a, um, appeased, quieted.
Pachiri, hylles in the lesse Asia.
Pachorus, a kynge of Parthia, slayne in Syzia, after the death of Crassus.
Pachynus, a moûtayne in Sicile, on the sea syde, oy an elbowe of the lande there, whiche nowe is called Cauo pasciuio.
Pachyso, a ryuer of Sicile.
Pacideianus, a swoozde player.
Pacifer, cifera, um, that bypngeth oy signifieth peace.
Pacificâtio, ônis, fœm. g. an appeasyng, a swagepng, a pleasyng, a peace makyng.
Pacificâtor, ôris, m. g. he that asswageth, pacifieth oy maketh peace.
Pacificatórius, a, um, that doeth pacifie.
Pacifico, aui, are, to pacifie, to make peace, to sette at one.
Pacificare, absolutely, to intreate of peace, to conclude oy make peace.
Pacificatum veniunt, they come to intreate of peace.
Pacificus, a, um, that maketh peace.
Pacinus, a mannes name.
Pacio, was of olde writers vsed foy pactio.
Paciscor, sceris, sci, to make couenaunt, to bargayne, to patise, to indent,
Paciscí vitam ab hoste, To render hym to his ennemy, his lyfe onely saued, oy on condition to saue his lyfe.
Cum Xerxe nuptias filiæ eius paciscitur, he agreed to mary the daughter of Xerres.
Pactus est duo millia, he couenaunted to geue two thousande.
Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste paciscí, to make a truce with theyr enemies to endure foy certayn dates.
Vitam pro laude paciscí, to be willyng to dye, to the end to gette prayse.
Pactus est illum dimitti, he prompted, that he shulde be dismissed.
Cui pacta Lauinia, ante aduentum Aeneæ fuerat, betrothed, spoused.
Paciscí filiam alicui.
Paco, aui, are, to mitigate, to appease, to accoyd, to please.
Pactilis, le, platted.
Pactilis corona, a platted garlande.
Pactio, ônis, an accoyde, agreement, a treatise, a couenaunt.
Pactionem nuptialem facere, to agree vpon a mariage.
Obligare pactionibus, to bynde with couenantes.
Pactitius, a, um, dooen vpon condition oy agrement.
Cessatio pugnæ pactitia, a truce.
Pactoliopes, excedyng ryche.
Pactolus, a ryuer in Lydia, haupnge golden grauell.
Pactor, ôris, m. ge. he that maketh a couenaunt, oy agreement.
Pactum, ti, neu. g. a couenaunt, a conuention, a bargayne, agreement.
Manere in pacto, to stiche to the bargaine oy agrement.
Pactum transitionis, a sauf conducte, to passe from one countrete to an other, a passepoyt.
Alio pacto, otherwyse.
Nullo pacto, in no wyse.
Eo pacto, in this maner of wyse, oy by that meanes.
Hoc pacto, by this meanes.
Pactus, a, um, couenaunted, promised.
Has tibi nos pactus legibus dare iussit, He commaunded vs to geue this money vpon a condition.
Pacuuius, a famous writer of tragedies, boyne at Brundusium in Calabria, syster soonne of Ennius the poete: he is commended of Quintilian foy the grauitee of his sentences, the ponderoulnesse of his woyldes, and the authoyitee of the personages, whiche are in his tragedies and comedies. That his stile seemeth somewhat rude, is to be ascribed to the tyme, and not to his faute: he liued vntil the age of. 90. pere before the compng of Chyst peres.
Padus, a famous riuer in Italye, whiche is there named Po. Cato in originibus sateth, that the Tuscanes called it Bodigon, the Ligurians Bodigum. Plinius calleth it Bodincum, that is to saye, haupng no bottome, the Greekes call it Eridanus, It cometh out of the hyll called Vesulus, which is the highest part of the mountaynes called Alpes, and renneth by the marches of Liguria, and so passeth vnder the grounde, and ryseth eyteloones, in the countrete called Vibonensis, and carieth with hym fyfy. other ryuers into the Uenetian sea, named

Adriaticum.

Padus, a cite in Italy called Pauie.

Paduſa, a ryuer, whiche ſome ſaye is an arme of the Po.

Pæan, pæanis, m. ge. an hymne in the prayſe of Apollo. ſometyme the ſame Apollo. It is nowe taken for an hymne, made to the laude of god or our lady.

Pæantius, a, um, of Apollo.

Pæantidæ, pꝛecious ſtones, called alſo Gemonides.

Pædagógium, gĩ, n. g. lodgeyng for ſeruauntes and chyldren, a ſchole, among lawyers it is taken for a bondemans ſeruice.

Pædagógus, gi, m. ge. he that is appoynted to wayte on chyldren, to ſee theim well ordered, a teacher of chyldren, a ſchoole mayſter.

Pædágium, gĩ, n. g. a thing, wherin children be caried. In Plutarche it ſemeth to be taken for a tender chylde or derelyng.

Pædaretus, a mannes name.

Pæderáſtes, ſtis, a louer of childerne in vnhoneſt wiſe.

Pæderáſtia, æ, f. g. a vicious loue of childꝛen.

Pæderos, ôtis, maſ. gene. a pꝛecious ſtone, called alſo Opalion, there appereth in it the fyry bꝛyghtneſſe of the Carbuncle, the ſhynyng purple colour of the amatiſt, the grene ſea of the emeraude, all ſhynyng together with an incredible mpꝛture, Plí. li. 37. ca. 6. There is alſo a bꝛemble and herbe, wherof Plinie maketh meꝛcion. li. 19. ca. 8. and Dioſcorides lib. 3. & 4. called Pæderos, ſome ſuppoſe it to be a hynde of Acanthus.

Pædia, æ, fœm gene. erudition and inſtitucion in good artes, as Gellius teacheth. ſometyme childhode.

Pæ'dico, aui, are, to committe buggery.

Pæ'didi, fylthy and ſluttyſhe kelowes.

Pædor, ôris, m. ge. ſluttyſhenelle, vncleannelle, fylthynelle.

Pædomathes, they whiche learne in their childhode.

Pædotribia, the teachynge or exercyng of childꝛen.

Pædotribes, bis, and Pædotriba, æ, maſc. gen. a ſchoolemaiſter.

Pægma, atis, n. g. lowe Pegma.

Pæon, onis, a fote in meter.

Pæon, onis, an excellent phiſician.

Pæonia, an herbe, called Pionie, of the whiche there is the male and the female. alſo a cuntrey in Europa, and is a part of Macedonie.

Pæſtanus, a, um, of the cite Pæſtum.

Pæſtonium, a cite of Juſtreiche, called commonly Betta.

Pæſtum, a cite of Lucania, where is abounddaunce of Roſes.

Pætus, ti, m. g. he that loketh as if his eyes were halfe cloſed, he that loketh a ſquint vpwarde: or he that hath the one eye leſſe than the other.

after come, he that hath vnconſtant eies, rollyng and turnyng now hither now thither.

Paganália, ôrum, n. g. plu. plough meanes holydaies, as wakes be nowe a daies.

Paganícus, a, um, pertaynyng to villages.

Pagânus, ni, m. g. a man of the countrey, or the village. it is alſo he that deſyreth to be in the numbꝛe of ſouldiours, and is not yet admitted: or rather euery man, that is not a ſouldiour, and by tranſlacion, he that is not parfect or counnyng in any ſcience.

Pagaſa, a towne of Theſſaly, whiche after was called Demetrias.

Pagaſæus, and Pagaſus, a, um, of Pagaſa.

Pagâtim, village by village.

Pagina, næ, f. ge. the ſyde of a leafe in a booke. it is alſo the place in the traple of a vine, where euery bꝛaunche is faſtned.

Pagella, læ, and Paginula, læ, f. g. a lyttell ſyde of a leafe in a bowke.

Pago, gis, pepigi, gere, paſtus, to make couenaunt or contracte, to patiſe, to indent.

Pagonaton, the herbe Tuſſilago.

Pagrus, a certayne freſhe water fyſhe, called alſo Pagurus.

Pagus, gi, m. gen. a village. alſo a diction, lordſhyp, or marches, haupng diuers townes and villages.

Pagyris, the name of a ryuer and of a cite, of whiche the people are called Pagyrite.

Pala, æ, fœm. gen. a ſpade. alſo a pirle to put in bꝛead into the ouen. alſo a fan to make wynd. alſo the bꝛodeſt parte of a ryng, wherein the ſtone is ſette. ſometyme a frye panne or ſhoule. alſo a certayne tree of exceedyng greatnes growing in Indie.

Palæ, wedges or peeces of fyne golde, or gaddes of mettall whan it is fined.

Pálacra, æ, or Palacrana. fœ. g. a piece, ingotte, or wedge of golde.

Palæmon, palémonis, a god of the ſea. alſo the ſonne of Phineæus, kynge of Arcadie. alſo a grammarian in the tyme of Tyberius, and a ſhepeherdes name in Virgile.

Paléphatus, an auncyente writter in the tyme of Artaxerxes.

Palephatia papyrus, a boke cõtaynyng nothyng but fabuls and tales, or thinges vncredible.

Palæpolis, a place not farre from Naples.

Palæſta, tæ, the meaſure of the. iii. fyngers ioyned together.

Paleſtina, a countreie in Syrie, lorgynyng to Iewrie, called in holy ſcripture Philiſtim.

Paleſtra, æ, fœm. gen. a wꝛaſtlyng place. alſo the exercyſe of wꝛaſtlyng, or barriers. It is alſo the comelyneſſe of meuynge and geſture, accordyng to the ſtate or degree of the perſon, whych ſheweth it.

Palæſtrice, lyke a wꝛaſtler.

Palæſtricum, idem quod Paleſtra.

Palæſtricus, ci, m. gene. a wꝛaſtler, he that teeth

cheth

sheth wrastlynge, or fyghtyng at the barriers. also one that teacheth gesturyng, and comely mouyng of the body.

Palæstricus, a, um, perteinyng to wrastlyng.

Palæstrita, æ, m. g. he that vseth wrastlyng, or fyghtyng at the barriers.

Palam, openly before men, that all men maye see it.

Palam facere, to reuele or bryng to open knowlage.

Res palam est, the matter is openly knowen, or the thyng is manifest.

Palam populo, for coram populo.

Continuo palam est, by and by it is abrode, I kepe no counsayle.

Palam est pisces audire, it is euidently knowen, that fyshes doue here.

Palam mentiri, to lye eupdently, and manifestly.

Palam aduersarius, an open aduersary.

Palam and Obscure, contrary.

Palamédes, the sonne of Nauplius, kyng of the yle Euboia, a valyaunt capytayne of the Greekes, at the siege of Troie, where by the fawtse counsayle of Vlisses, he was slaine of his people. It is written, that he founde certaine letters of Greeke, by the order of a flyght of cranes.

Palamer, idem quod Palanga.

Palanga, gæ, f. g. a leauer, or porter, wherwith they lyfte or beare tymber, also a roller to conueigh thynges of great weight.

Palango, aui, atum, to beare on leauers or porters.

Palangarij, men whiche doue beare on leauers or rollers thynges of great poyse or weight.

Palans, antis, com. g. rennynge or wandryng abrode, as they that be discomfited in battaile.

Palatina, a countrete by Rome.

Palatinus, a, um, of Palatina.

Palanteum, a citee builded on the hylle called Palatinus.

Palatia, a citee in Aragonia.

Palas, the daughter of Euander.

Palatha, æ, f. g. a tarte of fygges.

Palatim, an aduerbe, signifiyng scattered and wanderynge here and there.

Palatina officia, offices within a princes palaice or courte.

Palatinus mons, an hyll at Rome.

Palatium, tij, n. g. an hyll in Rome. also the palaice of an emperour or kyng.

Palitio, ônis, fœm. gene. a foundation made in a marsh grounde, or in the water, with pyles of timber.

Palatuar, or palatual, a sacrifice doone at Rome on the hyll called Palatinum.

Palatualis, a preeste consecrated to the goddesse, that had the tuition of the palaice in Rome.

Palatum, ti, n. g. the rouffe of the mouthe.

Subtile palatum, a fyne taste.

Torpens palatum, a dulle taste.

Exacuere palatum, to quycken the taste.

Lingua deest palato, he can not speake.

Exsurdant palatum vina feruida, hotte wynes hurte the taste.

Palatus, us, m. g. is red in Cicero, if the booke be not false.

Palea, æ, f. g. chaffe of corne. sometyme strawe. also a gristell, whiche hangeth downe from the neche of a cocke or capon, a cockes beard.

Palea æris, the scum or offall of brasse, whan it is bourned or tried.

Palear, âris, ari, neut. gene. the dewe lappe of a rodder beaste, hangynge downe vnder the throte.

Paleárium, rij, neu. ge. a place wherein chaffe is kepte.

Paleâtus, a, um, made, myxte, or couered with chaffe.

Pales, the goddesse of shepeherdes and pasture.

Palene, a citee, so called of Palléna, the daughter of Sython, and wyfe of Cletus.

Palepaphos, a citee of Cyprelle dedicate to Venus.

Palescamander, a ryuer in Troy.

Palfurius, an oratour.

Palicenus, a fountayne in Sicilia.

Palici, two brethrene, the sonnes of Jupiter, and the nymphe Thalia.

Palilia, or Parilia, orum, n. g. plur. shepeherdes holy dayes kepte in the honour of Pales.

Palillogia, reduplicatio, a figure.

Palimbacchus, a foote in meter, haynge the two fyrst syllables longe, and the last shorte.

Palimpsista, æ, f. g, pitche twyse sodde.

Palimpsestus, ti, mas. g. parchemente rased, that was before written in.

Palingenésia, æ, f. g. a regeneration or seconde natiuitee.

Palinódia, æ, fœm. gene. a contrary songe, or retractynge of that whiche one hath spoken or written, nowe of some menne called a retractynge.

Palinodiam canere, to retracte that which one hath spoken or written.

Palinurus, the maister of the shyppe, wherein Eneas came into Italy. also an elbow of the land of Sicile into the sea.

Paliûrus, ri, m. g. a bryer, whiche beareth a cod, wherein are three or foure blacke sedes. I suppose by the description bothe of Theophrastus, and Dioscorides, that it is the furse or gorse, although in some one place it may bee greatter than in an other place. It may so be, that furse is one kinde of Paliurus: for authors set dyuers kyndes of it: but most commonly it is taken for a tree growynge muche in Arthe, and haynge a sweete bery or fruite, which they put in wine, to make it more pleasant. looke Ruellius, and the commentes on Dioscor.

Palla, læ fœ. g. a womans gowne or robe. also a

garmente that frenche men vſed muche lyke a ſhorte clobe with ſleues.

Trahere pallam, to trayle his gowne on the grounde after hym.

Palláce, laces, or Palláca, cæ, fœm. gene. a rons cubyne.

Palládium, dij, neut. gener. the ymage of Pallas.

Palladius, a mans name, whiche wrote of huſbandry. alſo of an other, whiche was excees dyng ſwyfte.

Palladius, a, um, that longeth to Pallas.

Pallancana, a ſharpe opnion, wiche cauſeth the eyes to water.

Pallantia, a towne in Spayne.

Pallas, antis, the ſoonne of Euander. ſometyme kynge of Latines. alſo a gyaunt.

Pallas, adis, the daughter of Iupiter, called goddeſſe of battayle, and alſo of wyſedome.

Pallene, a countrete by Macedonie, and a citee in Acaia.

Pallens, entis, that is pale or wanne.

Palleo, lui, lère, to be pale, ſometyme to feare.

Multo pallere colores, to ware pale & change colowres, as men that be ſodenly taken in any dede.

Palleſco, ſcere, to become wanne or pale.

Palliaſtrum, tri, n. g. a courſe mantill or robe.

Palliátus, a, um, cladde in a mantille, robe, or clobe.

Palliatæ fabulæ, comedies or enterludes made in Greeia, & the perſonages therein were Greekes: as Togatæ fabulæ, were enterludes in Rome, and the perſonages Romains, ſo called becauſe the vpermoſt habite of Greches was called Pallium, of the Romaynes Toga.

Pallidulus, a, um, ſomewhat pale.

Pallidus, a, um, pale.

Pallio, aui, are, to concele or hyde, to couer.

Palliolátim amictus, cladde in a palle or robe.

Palliolátus, a, um, cladde in a robe or mantill.

Palliolum, li, n. g. a ſhorte mantill, or a wollen whoodde, vſed in olde tyme to couer the head.

Pallium, lij, n. g. a mantill, ſuche as knyghtes of the garter booe weare. a longe robe, a garmẽt that philoſophiers vſed, a cope. ſometyme a clobe.

☞ Tunica pallio propior, a prouerbe, whan a man wyll ſignifie, that he is more bounde to one frende than to an other.

Pallor, ôris, m. g. a paleneſſe of colour.

Palma, æ, f. g. the palme of the hande. it is oft tymes taken for a hande. alſo a meaſure called a handbreadth. alſo a palme tree, or date tree, whiche is alwaie greene, and was wonte to bee geuen to them that had woonne victorie. ſome tyme it ſignifieth the price or rewarde of victorie. alſo victory it ſelfe. Palma, is alſo a great vine braunche, that beareth grapes.

Plana faciem contúdere palma, to clap one on the cheke or about the face with his hande.

Huic equidem conſilio palmam do, in ſuch] geue price and prize to this deuiſe or counſaile.

Palmam ferre, to haue the price or victory, to be moſt excellent.

Plurimarum palmarum homo, he that often tymes hath had victory.

Palma, is ſometyme vſed for a date.

Palmam præripere, to take the praiſe or honor from an other.

Palma Chriſti, called alſo Buchaides an herbe of the hynde of Satyrion, but hauyng rounde lyke the palme of ones hande.

Palma, a towne of Spayne.

Palmáris, re, that is geuen to one for victorie, or worthy a garlande for victory.

Palmâre facinus, an act worthy palme or ſigne of victory.

Palmaria, an yle in the Tuſcane ſee.

Palmárium, ij, n. g. the rewarde or ſigne of victory, or a thynge worthy a garlande or ſigne of victorie.

Palmárius, a, um, and Palmaris, re, of Palmus, that is the meaſure of. xii. fyngers.

Palmaria ſpacia, an handebreade ſpace.

Palmaria, & palmaris veſtis, a garmente of baudekin, which the conſull dyd weare in tyme of peace, and the victour in tyme of warre.

Palmárius, a, um, worthy the ſigne or token of victorie, worthy to be crowned.

Palmes, pálmitis, m. g. the braunche, moſt communely of a vine.

Palmes pampinarius, the ponge branche of a vine tree, that beareth no frute, but only leaues.

Palmes fructuarius, a braũch that beareth frute.

Palmes focaneus, a branch that ſpringeth out of the clefte and verie middes of two bowes that growe forthewiſe, and taketh parte of the nouriſhment of theim both.

Palmẽtum, i, n. g. the place wherein date trees dooe growe.

Palmeus, a, um, of palme or date trees.

Pálmifer, a, um, that beareth palme or date trees.

Palmipedâlis, a meaſure of a foote, and an handbreadth, a foote and an halfe.

Palmipedes aues, all byrdes that haue webbe feete, as commonly all water foules haue.

Pálmipes, pedis, that hath a playne and flatte foote, ſplate footed.

Palmo, aui, are, to bynde togyther. alſo to doo anything with the palme of the hande.

Palmôſus, a, um, full of palme trees.

Pálmula, æ, fœ. g. the broade ende of an oyr or ſculle. alſo a date.

Palmus, mi, maſ. ge. a meaſure, Maior & minor. Maior, after Budeus, is xii. fyngers, after ſome a ſpanne. Minor, is foure fyngers, or halfe a foote.

Palmyra, a great caſtell or fortes in the midſt

of Syria.

Palmirena, a countrete in Syrie.

Palo, aui, are, to hedge or pale in. Also to wander.

Palor, aris, ari, to goe a sunder here and there scattered.

Palpátio, ônis, f. g. flattery.

Palpátor, óris, m. g. a flatterer.

Palpébræ, árum, fœm. gener. plur. the heares that doo growe on the eye lydde, also the eye lydde.

Palpitátio, ônis, f. g. pantyng, beatyng, mouyng of the stomache.

Palpito, aui, are, to beate as the stomake doeth.

Palpo, aui, are, & Palpor, aris, ari, to cele, stroke or touche softly, as a man dooeth an horse or other fierce beast. By translacion, to flatter, to deceyue with faire woordes.

Palpones, flatterers.

Palpum, i, n. g. a flatterynge.

Obtrudere palpum, to flatter, to deceiue with fayre woordes.

Pallium, a ryuer in Britayne.

Paludamentum, i, n. ge. a cote armour. It was also a womans garment.

Paludapium, the herbe called smallage.

Paludátus, a, um, cladde in a cote armour.

Palúdifer, a, um that causeth a ditche or marise.

Palúdósus, a, um, fulle of dytches or marple groundes.

Palumbárius, a certayne hauke that is long and blacke, and flyeth the most part by night.

Palumbes, bis, m. & fœm. ge. a woodde culuer, a ringed doue.

Palumbus, and Palumba, idem.

Palumbinus, a, um, of a wood culuer.

Palumbina caro, the fleshe of a wood culuer.

Palus, li, m. g. a stake or poste.

Palus, lúdis, f. g. a fenne or marise.

Palúster, stris, stre, pertéynynge to a fenne or marple.

Locus palustris, a marise grounde.

Pambasília, a perfect kyngedome or dominion, a kyngdome where one hath all in his power.

Pamisus, one of the fiue principalle ryuers of Thessalia.

Pámphagi, people in Ethiope, whiche doo eate of all maner of thynges.

Pamphília, a region in the lesse Asia, lyynge on the southe syde of the mountayne Taurus, and marcheth on the realmes of Phrygia, and Caria.

Pamphilius, a, um, of Pamphilia.

Pámphilus, signifieth all loue, or a louer of all men, euery mans friende and louer. It was the name of Nicoles sonne Platos scholar, also a priest of Cesaria, whiche was martyred.

Pampillum, a charriotte.

Pampilóna, a citee in the realme of Nauerre.

Pampinâceus, a, um, that hath dyuers braunches.

Pampinárium, ii, n. ge. the tender braunche that groweth out of the body of the vine, which beareth nothyng but leaues.

Pampinárius, and Pampineus, a, um, of or pertaynyng to a vine braunche.

Pampinátio, ônis, a cuttyng of, of vine braunches, or pullyng of of the superfluous leaues.

Pampinátor, óris, he that cutteth of the superfluous braunches or leaues of a vine.

Pampinátus, a, um, the participle of Pampino.

Pámpino, aui, are, to cut of the small braunches of a vine, or to pull away the leaues, that the soonne maie come to the roote.

Pampinula, an herbe called also Pimpinella.

Pámpinus, ni, fœm. or masc. gene. a vine leafe or grene braunche. also the bristles of the fyshe Polipus.

Pan, panis, called the god of shepeherdes.

Pánaces, cis, n. g. and Panácia, æ, fœ. ge. idem quod Panax.

Panætius, a stoike philosopher.

Panætolium, an hyll of Aetolia, also the whole counsaile of the countrete of Aetolia.

Panætolicus, a, um, of the counsayl of Aetolia.

Panagios, totus sanctus.

Pánagron, gri, n. gen. a great swepe nette that taketh all maner of fyshe.

Panaretus, that conteineth all vertues.

Panaritium, a disease that often breedeth in mens fingers.

Panária ebrietas, Cœlius writeth, that he hath redde for Arrogantia & licentia.

Panariolum, li, n. g. a basket or panyer, wherin breadde is caried.

Panárium, ii, neu g. a pantrie where breadde is kept. also an hutche wherin breadde is kept, or a basket to carie breadde.

Panathenaicum, a hynde of oyntmentes.

Panathenea, were among the Athenienses, certayne solemne ceremonies, wherof some were great, and kept euery fyfth yeere, some were lesse, and they were yerely celebrate. They were sometyme called Athenæa.

Panax, pánacis, fœ. gen. an herbe, which hath a leafe like to a fygge tree. It hath also a longe stalke, mosy, and on the top a knappe, wherin are swete seedes with a sharpe sent. It hath an yelowe floure, and groweth in dyuers partes of Grecia.

Pancarpiæ, garlandes made of diuers floures, or of all floures that may bee founde.

Pancarpos, chamælion niger.

Panchæi, people in the deserte of Lybia, which eate serpentes.

Panchaia, a region in Arabie, called also Sabæa.

Pancheus, and Panchaicus, a, um, of Panchaia.

Panchrestum, i, neu. ge. a medicine good for all maner diseases, a salue for euery sore.

Panchros, chri, m. ge. a precious stone hauyng almoste all colours.

Pancratiástes, tis, m. g. a man experte and excel-

lent in dooyng of all thynges of actiuitee. Also he that is counnyng in the bynde of wrastlynge, called Pancratium.

Pancratice, myghtyly, stronge ly.

Pancratice valere, to bee in good helth & lusty.

Pancrátium, ii, neu. gen. exercise in all feates, as wrastlyng, rennynge, leapyng, castynge of the barre, and other lyke exercises of strength. it is proprely a kynd of wrastlyng, wherin one doeth his endeuour by all meanes bothe with hande and foote, to caste the other.

Pancratium, is sometyme taken for riotte.

Pancreum, is betweene flesche and kernell lynge betweene the stomake and the lyuer.

Panda, a citee in India, where the great Alexander buylded the tuyrde citee of his name, the vttermoste ende of his iourneie. also in the same place were aultars builded by Bacchus, and after by Hercules, than by the queene Semiramis, last by Cyrus.

Pandana porta, a gate of the citee of Rome, whiche was fyrst opened, and laste shutte, for all thinges to be brought into the citee.

Pandátio, ônis, fœm. gene. a bowyng or crookyng.

Pandatória, an yle in the sea Tyrrhenum.

Pandectæ, arum, f. ge. plur. compzehendyng all thynges. It is also the volume of the law ciuile, called the Digestes.

Pandiculátio, ônis, fœ. g. a gaulpyng and stretchynge ones selfe.

Pandiculor, áris, ári, to gape and stretche one selfe, as they doo that come from slepe.

Pándion, onis, the sonne of Erictheus, kynge of Athens.

Pandiónia, the countrete of Athens.

Pandionius, a, um, one of the cuntrey of Athens.

Pando, pándidi, ere, passum, to open, to sette abrode.

Viam pandere, to open the waie.

Pando, aui, are, to boowe downe, as one doeth vnder a burdeyn.

Pandocheus, chei, mas. gene. an Inholder, an hostler.

Pandochium, ii, n. g. an Inne or commune lodgeyng, an hostrye.

Pandocrator, tôris, omnipotent, almightie.

Pandosía, a citee in Italy, an other in Epire.

Pandóra, the mother of Deucalion, vnto whom sundry goddis gaue sundrye gyftes. Pallas gaue hir wisedome, Venus beautee, Apollo musike, Mercurius eloquence. And therefore she was called Pandora, whiche signifieth hauynge all gyftes. Hesiodus the poete writeth, that Jupiter sent hir into the worlde to deceyue mankynde.

Pandosius, a pole in Arcadie.

Pandus, a, um, crooked, boowed.

Panegyricus, a, um, that praiseth, that contemneth prayse and commendacion.

Panégiris, ris, fœ. gene. a commune assemble of people, bee it a fayre, marte, or markette, byd feaste or sessions. also a place wher those assembles be.

Panegyrica oratio, & panegyricum carmen, That whiche was recited in prose or verse, at suche an assemble to the praise of any person.

Páneros, ri, m. g. a precious stone.

Paneus, a towne and a ryuer of Colchis.

Pangæus, an elbowe of Thrace.

Pango, pépigi, & panxi, ere, to sette, to plant, to ioyne one thynge to an other, to fasten, to dryue in, to wryte, to syng, to tell, to make.

Pangere clauum, to dryue in a nayle.

Pangere ósculum, to kysse.

Inducias pangere, to make truce.

Pangere versus, to write verses.

Pangere pacem, to make peace.

Pangere societatem, to make alyaunce.

Panhormus, idem quod Panormes.

Panicula, æ, f. ge. that whiche doth hang downe of some herbes or trees, longe and rounde, as on great ches, also on peache trees & pine apple trees, rosiers, and reedes. also any thynge that groweth out rounde and long, may bee called Panicula.

Pánicum, ci, n. ge. a sodeine feare, whereby men bee distraught, or out of their wittes.

Pánicum, i, n. ge. a grayne, which groweth lyke myll, and hath at the least tenne thawes, the stalke small with a redde pendant ful of corne, some purple, some redde, some black or white. The Italyans doo call it Melica, in Englishe Panike.

Panis, is, m. g. breadde.

Panis, is sometyme vsed for Panus, loke there.

Panis distrinus, grated breade.

Panis porcinus, an herbe, called also Cyclaminus, Rapum terræ, Vmbelicus terræ, & Artamita.

Torta panis, a crahnell or simnell.

Primarius panis, whyte breadde.

Panis nauticus, bysket.

Panis secundarius, raunged breadde, or cheate breadde, or cribble breadde.

Panis, is sometyme vsed for victayle, or corne.

Pánifex, nificis, m. g. a baker.

Panificium, ii, n. g. the crafte of bakyng.

Paniscus, a god of the woodde.

Panneus, a, um, of woullen.

Pannicula, looke Panicula.

Panniculária, orum, n. g. thinges of small value that one bryngeth with hym that is committed to prison, or put to death, passyng not the value of fiue crounes, as his rayement, and that he beareth about hym.

Panniculárius, a draper that selleth clothe.

Panniculus, li, m. g. a peece of clothe, a clowte, a ragge.

Pannonia, the countrete nowe called Hungaria, whiche toke that name of an other Hungaria nowe called Iulia, a countrete in the noythe

parte

parte of the worlde, not farre from the ryuer Tanais, and is tributarye to the Moscouites. The bounders of hungary are now much larger than they were of olde tyme, and hath on the west Ostriche & Beame: On the south the parte of Slauony, that lyeth on the sea adriaticum: on the east Seruia, on the north Polonia and Moscouia. The countrey is ryght fertile of grayne, and ryche of golde and syluer: And as the inhabitauntes doo reporte, there is a ryuer, wherin yf yron be oftentymes dieped, it will be tourned into copper. this noble realme is now destroiedd and vnder the captiuitee of the Turkes, which is sore to be feared all christendome shall repente. For it was sometyme reputed the puissaunt bulwarke of all christian realmes agaynste the intollerable violence of Saracyns and Turkes.

Pannonia superior, the countreis called Austria and Stiria in this countrey standeth Vienna.

Pannonia inferior, hath on the north Dunaw and Germany, on the west Pannonia superiorem: on the south Illyria, on the east Lazygas: this countrey is almoste wholly vnder the Hungarres.

Pannones, Hungarians called also Pæones.

Pannosus, sa, sum, that weareth poore apparaile.

Panadelium, lei, n. g. an handekercher.

Pannuntius, a, um, idem quod pannosus.

Pannus, ni, m g. clothe.

Panolethria, thriæ, f. g. vtter destruction.

Panomphæus, a, um, a name of Jupiter, signifiynge that he heareth all mens voices, or because he is worshipped of all men.

Panope, a citee of Phocis.

Panope, and Panopæa, a nymph of the sea.

Panoplia, æ, f g. all armour belongyng to a man of armes, cumplete harnes.

Panormita, Panormitanus, and Panormius, one of Panormus.

Panormus, & Panormum, a citee of Sicile nowe called in Italian Palermo.

Panſa, æ, com ge. one that hath a broade foote, or that is splaie footed.

Panſebaſton, a precious stone, whiche taketh away barennes, called also Panerros.

Panſelenos, the full moone.

Panaces, a ryuer in Samos.

Pancratiaſta, æ, maſ. ge. he that fyghteth with handes and feete, he that exerciseth all feates and games.

Panagius, a ryuer in Sicile.

Panarius, a poole of Puell in Italy.

Panathlus, he that contendeth in all maner of games.

Panthea, the wyfe of Abradata, a Persiane.

Pantheon, a temple of all the goddis.

Panther, theris, m. g. and Panthera, æ, f. g. a beaſt, hauyng on his shynne litell round spottes, some blewe, and some white. It is saied, that herdes of cattall doo meruaillously delyte in the sweete sauour that cometh from theym, and in beholdyng of theim. And therefore seinge by the sweete ayre, where they haue their resorte, thyther wyll all beastes come, fearyng nothynge but their fierce lookes, and therfore the panthers hydynge their heades, doo sucker the rest of their bodies to be loked on, that they may the more easilye take their praie of the cattalle beyng dismaied. The people of Hircania doth more often kyll theym with a poison called Aconitum, than with weapon. But the Panthers seinge theim selues poysoned, doo seke for the dunge of a man, whiche if they fynde and eate, they bee sodainly delyuered. They bee so lyuely, that they lyue a great while after their bowelles be cleane out of their bodies. It is written, that the Panther wyll not touche hym, that is washed with the brothe, wherin a cocke is boyled. In the weste parte of Ethiope, towarde the sea, is a people called Agriophagi, whose synge hath but one eie in his forehead, which lyue only eatynge the flesh of Panthers and lyons.

Pantherinus, a, um, of a panther, or spotted lyke a panther, of diuers colours.

Panthérium, i, n. g. a nette, wherwith all maner of foules are taken: whiche nette is pitched on the grounde a great length, and couered with strawe or chaffe, that the birdes see it not, and sodenly by a corde cast vp, taketh al that is within the compasse.

Panthesilea, a queene of Amazones.

Panthoides, the name of Pythagoras, whiche saied, that he was onces the sonne of Panthous the Troiane.

Panthous, or Panthus, a Troiane, the brother of Hecuba.

Panticapes, a ryuer of Scythia.

Panticapeum, a towne not farre from the same place.

Pantices, a great beesy. also the flure.

Pantócrator, óris, m. g. almyghtye, vanquysshyng all thynges.

Pantolabus, a flaue, that taketh all thynges.

Pantomatrium, a towne by the sea syde in Candy.

Pantomimus, mi, m. g. a dissarde, that can feigne and counterfaite euery mans gestures.

Pantropes, a ryuer of Scythia.

Panúrgia, æ, f. g. subtilitee, craftynes, gyle, deceite.

Panurgus, gi, maſ. ge. he that is practised in all thynges, a crafty and deceitfull felowe, a wyly person, an olde beaten fox. also a rounde thing growyng out of a tree lyke a mushrom.

Panus, ni, m g. a kernell in the flare or grayne of a man, or behynde the eare. It is also a weauers rolle, wheron the webbe of cloth is rolled or wrounden.

Papæ, an interiection of wondrynge, wyll you see a wonderfull thyng.

Papæ, in the tunge of Scythia signifieth Jupiter.

Papare, to calle dad as a childe dooth.
Papas, a father, as children doo call dad.
Papâuer, páueris, n. g. and sometyme, m. g. an herbe called popie, or thistaboul.
Papaueris lachrimæ, that which they now call Opium, looke there.
Papauer erraticum, red ozne rose, or wilde popie.
Papâuer corniculatum, hozned popie, or yes lowe popie.
Papauer satiuum, garden popie.
Papauerâlida, wilde popie.
Papauerâtus, a, um, like popy.
Papauerata vestis, a garment not pure white but of the colour of popy.
Papauéreus, a, um, of popie.
Paphages, a kyng of Ambrosia.
Paphlago, paphlagonis, one of Paphlagonia.
Paphius, a, um, of Paphos.
Paphlagonia, a countrein in the lesse Asia, topsgnynge to Galatia, where dwelled the people called Uenedi, of whom came the Uenecians. It is bounded on the east with the ryuer called Halis, rennyng out of the south betwene Syria and Paphlagonia.
Paphos, a citee in the Ilande of Cyprus, whiche was dedicate to Uenus, wherof she was called Paphia.
Paphus, he that builded the citee Paphon.
Papia, a citee in Lumbardy, called Pauie.
Papilio, ónis, m. g. a butterflye. also a tente or pauilion.
Papilla, æ, f. g. a littell wheale or pusshe in the shynne of a man. also a cocke in the cundite, wherout water cometh. Wozeouer the nipple or teate of a womans breaste. sometyme it is taken for the breast.
Papinianus, a famous lawyer in the tyme of Severus the emperour.
Papinius, a poete of Naples.
Pappa, æ, f. g. pappe made with mylke and flower.
Pappo, aui, are, to eate, to call one father or dad wantonly.
Pappus, a philosophier of Alexandria.
Pappus, i, m. g. a grandsyre or grandfather. It is also an herbe called groundeswell. also the floure of thistles, whiche like fethers doeth flee awaie with the wynde. sometyme the mosinesse of certaine herbes.
Pápula, æ, f. g. a whelke or pusshe.
Papyrifer, rifera, um, that beareth the russhe called Papyrus.
Papyraceus, a, um, of paper, or of the saide russh.
Papyrius, the surname of a noble man.
Papyropóla, læ, m. g. idem quod charturarius.
Papyrus, ri, fœ. g. seu Papyrum, i, n. g. a great russhe that groweth in the fennes and marise groundes in Aegypte and Syria, ten cubites in heighte, wherof the fyrste paper was made, whereó men dyd wryte, Now Papyrus is called paper, wherin men doo wrie to write of yron bookes.
Par, aris, n. g. a payre, a couple.
Par, aris, om. g. like, equall, mete, euen, made nable, conuenient. Par est, it is like. also it is mete or conuenient. Par ætate, of one age.
Paribus animis, of like affection, with like good will or courage.
Par ingenium nactus, he hath founde one of his owne faction, or like to him selfe.
Par sapientia ad formam, as wyse as he is faire or talle.
Par precium tanti laboris, the recompens or rewarde was such as was equiualle to so great a labour.
Par idem, all one.
Pares esse nostro exercitui non potuerunt, they mought not be so stronge as our hoste, they were not able to resist our arme.
Pares, matches, two, the one like the other.
Par magis fuerat, it had ben more mete.
Vt par erat, as reason was, as it was conuenyente.
Pares cantare, like counnynge in musicke or syngyng.
Sũtque pares in amore, they loue one an other equally, or like hertily.
Pares cum paribus, matches togyther.
Parem esse, to bee able to resiste, sustene, suffeare, or abyde a thyng.
Par laboribus corpus, a body able to suffryne and awaie with labours and trauailes.
Male merenti par erit, to hym that doeth yll, he will render yll agayne.
Vide in scribendo vt par mihi sis, See that you write as much or as often to me, as I doo to you.
Paria facere, to make amendes, to requite, to doo one thynge for an other. also to make a like helpe matche, to serue one as well agayne
Par impar, a game vsed of children ple, called even or odde.
Parem vbi referam gratiam, wherin I may requite hym, or shewe hym like pleasure.
Par pari datum, one for an other.
Par pari respondere, to aunswere the same wooydes, to say as much as the other saied.
Parissimus, the superlatyue, vsed sometyme of Plautus.
Para, a greke prepositiõ vsed sometyme for Apud, sometyme for Præter.
Para, looke Parra.
Parabates, a transgressour.
Parabasis, sis, f. g. preuaricacion, transgression.
Parabilis, le, that maie ber soone gotten, or will be soone redie.
Victus parabilis, meate that maye be soone gotten.
Parabola, læ, f. g. a comparison or resemblance, a parable.
Parabolani, certaine ministers, which might not

ner departe from the thynge that they had charge of.

Paraclesis, sis, f. g. an exhortatiõ, a consolation.

Parachlamys, a garmente, that both souldiers, and also children vsed in olde tyme to weare.

Paracletus, i, m. g. an exhorter, a comforter or aduocate.

Paráclytus, ti, m. g. a man infamed, yll reported of, one that hath an yll name.

Paracentésis, a harde and perilous warishyng or curyng of a wounde by lowyng and pryckynge of it.

Paracentésis, sis, f. g. a cure dooen with the Surgians owne hande. or whan the bealye of one that hath the dropsie, hath an hole made in it, to leat out the water.

Paracentérium, rij, n. g. the instrumente, wherwith that cure is dooen.

Paracnémium, mij, n. g. the vttermoste bone in the shanke of the legge, called also Parastatum.

Paracope, pes, f. g. the alienation of the mynde.

Paradacri, an herbe called also bunium.

Paradélos, the great daisy with the knoppe in the myddes. It is of the apothecaries called Consolida media.

Paradiastole, a dilatynge of a matter by an interpretation, or a figure, whan thynges that be like are severed by opposition of the contraries.

Paradigma, digmatis, n. g. an example.

Paradisus, i, m. g. or after some, f. g. Paradise. it signifieth a gardein.

Paradisus, a towne in Syria.

Paradoxum, i, n. g. a sentence contrary to the opinion of the more parte.

Paradóxus, a, um, a thynge meruailous strange contrary to the moste commune opinion.

Parádromis, midis, f. g. an open galerye, herbour, or walke.

Paraénesis, sis, f. g. a precept conteinyng an exhortation or admonition.

Paraenéticus, a, um, conteinyng such precepte or instruction.

Parasitaceni, people in the vttermoste borders of Media.

Paretonius, a great hauen of Syrenaica. also a towne of the same name.

Paragaudes, or Paragaudæ, a certayne kynde of shyrtes, petticotes, or lynnen vesture, that they vsed in olde tyme, vnder their other garment.

Paragõge, ges, f. g. a figure, whã a letter or syllable is added to a woorde, as Dicier, for Dici.

Paragogia, the place, through the whiche water renneth.

Paragraphe, es, f. g. a thynge written before a sentence, an annotation in the margent.

Paragraphus, a paragrafe.

Paralia, a kynde of pitche

Paralipómenon, lefte out, vnspoken, or vnwritten, whiche ought to haue ben spoken or written.

Parallion, an herbe called also Esula.

Parálius, a kynde of spurge.

Parallèli, lynes in the sphere of the worlde equally distant, whereby the soonne passyng, causeth variacion in the houres of the daie.

Parallélus, li, m. g. equally distaunt.

Paralus, his name that first inuented galyes.

Paralysis, sis, f. g. a sykenesse called the palsey, wherin either all the bodye or one membre, or many membres be mortified, and be depriued of feilyng and mouyng. It happeneth either of an ipostume, stoppyng the rootes of the synewes, that they beynge depriued of the spirites animall, whiche serueth for theim, become lothe: or elles of the fleumatike humor, grosse and vndigested, which stoppeth the same places some tyme of a stroke or fal, whereby the iointes of the backe bone are louse, and the sinewes, which come from the nethe or nape of the head, are stopped. Otherwyse the sinewes and the rootes of theym hurte with a bruise, inducth the palsey, especially in an olde man.

Herba paralysis, the litell white daysye with redde toppes.

Paralysis interdum cicuta, interdum Delphinium.

Paralýticus, a, um, that is taken with the palsey.

Parangariæ, looke Angaria.

Paranites, a certayne precious stone.

Paranymphus, i, m. g. he that is the mediator in matrimonye betweene the man and the woman. She that is on the womans parte, is called Pronuba.

Parapechium, chij, n. g. a lyghte cloke, also one of the bones in the arme, called also radius.

Paraphérna, órum, n. g. plur. al thynges that the woman bringeth to her husbande besydes hyr dower, called also in latine Peculium.

Paráphrasis, sis, fœ g. an imitacion of woordes, settynge out the sence or meanyng of the author more playnely and largely.

Paraphrastes, æ. m g he that dooeth not translate woorde by woorde, but expresseth the sentence of the authour more openly.

Paraphrosyne, a kynde of phrenesie or madnesse.

Paraporamia, a countrey nere to Tygris.

Pararium æs, was double wages gyuen to horsemen for haueng two horses.

Pararius, ij, m. g. a broker.

Parasanga, æ, f. g. a myle in Persia, conteinyng fiftye furlonges. Herodotus saieth xxx.

Parascéue, es, fœ. g. a preparation. Also good frydaie.

Parasiopêsis, sis, fœ. gen. a figure in speakynge, whan we feigne that we will not speake, and yet couertly it is declared what we doo meane.

Parasita, æ, f. g. the feminine of Parasitus.

Parasitus, i, m. g. an haunter of other mennes tables vncalled for. Also he that to fylle his bealy with meate and drynke, speaketh alway to the

appes

appetite of hym, with home he dyneth or supperth, a paraſite, a bealy friende, a flatterer.

Paraſitor, âris, ari, to holde vp an other mans tale, for a dyner or ſupper, to play the paraſite.

Paraſitaſter, tri, m. g. he that counterfaiteth hym that is called Paraſitus.

Paraſtades, ſtones whiche dooe ſuſteine bothe the ſydes of a doze called the iambes.

Paraſtaſis, ſ. g. aſſiſtence, profe by witnes.

Paraſtatæ, certaine ſtones ſette to or about a pilar, by iphenes of whiche one of the bones in the ſhanke is named Paraſtata. the cundites alſo, by whiche the ſede paſſeth from the kidneis of a man in generation, be called Paraſtatæ. alſo certaine vnder officers in the winge of a bats taple bee ſo called.

Paratheſis, appoſition.

Paratich, the ſame of thynges entitled.

Paratilmos, a kynde of punyſhment vſed to pore men taken in aduoutry. Ea pœna erat euulſio pilorum e naribus, & pudendis.

Paratè, promptely, redyly.

Paratragœdio, aui, are, to bragge or crake, to ſpeake great or high wooꝛdes

Parâtum, i, n. g. prouiſion, a thynge made ready.

Parâtus, a, um, ready, made ready.

Vir in quouis loco paratus, a man ready at al aſſaies, or readye to dooe what ſo euer a man woulde haue hym.

Paratus & promptus.

Paratus ad omnem aduentum, ready to abyde what chance ſo euer wyll fall.

Paratus ad omnia, ready to doe any maner of thynge.

Ab omni re ſumus paratiores, we bee more in a readyneſſe with all thynges.

Ab exercitu paratus, in a redineſſe as touching our armie.

Animis opibuſque paratus, Paratus omnia perpeti.

Animus paratus bello.

Parâtus, us, m. g. prouiſion, preparation. ſometyme apparayle

Principalis paratus, princely either prouiſion or apparaill.

Parazónium, ñ, n. g. a kynde of ſwooꝛdes, a hanger, a woodknife.

Parcæ, ladies of deſtenie. alſo it ſignifieth the ſelfe deſtenie or diſpoſition in prolongynge or ſhortnyng of ipſe. The names of the ladies be Clothos, Lacheſis, Atropos.

Parcè, ſcarcely, nygardely, nyghely, fayre and ſoftely, ſparyngly, ſaufngly.

Parcè ac duriter viuere, to lyue ſaufngly and hardely

Parcè parcus, a verale nygard.

Parcè vti verbis, to ſpeake fewe wooꝛdes.

Parco, peperci, and parſi, cere, to ſpare, to forgeue or pardon, to let or prohibite, to leaue, for bears or abſteine, to ſhewe fauour.

Parcere precio, to ſpare coſt.

Sumptui ne parcas, ſpare for no coſte.

Parcere valetudini, to take hede to thyne helth.

Parcere voci, not to ſpeake loude.

Parcitur, imperſonale.

Neque parcetur labori, they wyll ſtriche for no labour. Parcere metu, to put awaie feare.

Parcere gladio, to abſteine from murther.

Parce metu, be not ſo muche afrayde.

Aliquantulum tibi parce, ſpare or fauoure your ſelfe ſomewhat.

Lamentis parcere, to leaue weping or wailing.

Parcite oues nimium procedere, Let not the ſheepe go to farre, or kepe in the ſhepe that they go not to farre.

Parcite credere, doe you not beleue hym.

Nihil promittere parcum, they ſpare for no promeſſe.

Vt cædibus & incendijs parceretur, That they woulde abſteine from murder and fyre.

Supplicibus parcere, to ſhewe fauour to them that make humble interceſſion.

Parcere and perdere, contrary.

Parcere & Spoliare, contrary.

Auxilio alicuius parcere, not to vſe ones help.

Parcitas, âtis, f. g. frugalitee or moderation in ſpuyng, ſparyng, ſaufng.

Parcitas animaduerſionum, ſeldome puniſhment or chaſtiſyng.

Parcus, i, m. g. a nygarde, an heyne.

Parcus, a, um, nygh or nygarde, ſcarce in expences, ſparyng, ſaufnge. ſometyme it ſignifieth ſeldome.

Parcus comitatu, he that hath a ſmall trayne.

Parcus opera, an eaſy workeman, he that is more pdell than occupied.

Pœnæ parcus, he that executeth but litle puniſhment.

Parciſſimus honorum, he that paſſeth not for honour and promocion.

Parciſſimus æſtimator beneficiorum ſuorum, one that doth ipeell eſteme the benefites that he doeth a man.

Pardalianches, the venemous herbe called Aconitum. alſo a certaine kynde of poyſon.

Pardálios, ij, m. g. a precious ſtone.

Pardalium, ij, n. g. a certaine ointement, ſauoure ynge iphe a panther.

Pardalus, i, m. g. a birde of dunne colour, whiche flieth in flockes. I iudge our plouer to bee a kynde of theym

Pardus, i, m. g. a lybarde.

Pardalis, the female.

Parécbaſis, ſ. g. excurſion, or handlyng of a matter that pertayneth not to the purpoſe.

Paréctatus, i, m. g. he that is newly iſſued out of his chyldes peres, and begynneth to haue the tokens of a man.

Parectonia, the mother of Plato, the moſt noble philoſophier.

Parelcon, the mahyng longe of a wooꝛde by the addyng

addyng of a syllable, or by addyng of a worde in a sentence, whiche semeth to be superfluous.

Parencephalis, the hinder parte of the braine called cerebellum.

Parens, entis, com. ge. a father, mother, or any other auncester. sometyme it is vsed for hym that taketh muche care for an others welthe, and defendeth it.

Pieri parentem, to haue a chylde borne.

Magna parens, the earthe.

Frugum parens, idem.

Parens cunctorum terra, the earth norisheth or bringeth forth all thynges.

Lyræ parens, Mercurie.

Parens, entis, om. g. of Pareo, obedient.

Parentalia, orum, n. ge. feastes made at the burying of auncestours.

Parentalis, le, of or pertaynyng to auncestours.

Parentela, æ, f. g. auncestrie.

Parenthesis, sis, or seos, f. g. a sentence comprehended within an other sentence, without any detriment therunto, beyng marked with one halfe circle at the begynnyng, and an other at the ende, in this wyse.

Nihil adeo principem decet (quod omnes quidem fatentur) quantum iustitia, prudentiæ atque liberalitati æqualiter coniuncta, nothyng so well becometh a prince (whiche all men doo confesse) as iustice equally ioygned with wysedome and bountrousnesse.

Parenticida, æ, m. gen. he that murdreth his father or mother.

Parento, aui, are, to celebrate the funeralles of auncestours or frendes, to kepe diriges.

Parentor, aris, ari, idem quod Parento.

Pareo, rui, ère, to appere, to be seene, to obey.

Eius páritum sententiæ non est, they dyd not accordyng to his sentence and iudgement.

Dicto parére, to be obedient, to do that one is commaunded.

Promissis parere, To fulfylle that one hath promysed.

Paret oppidum illud regi, that towne is vnder subiection of the kynge.

Parere cupiditatibus, to folowe his wanton appetites.

Paretur, the impersonall.

Patergum, i, n. g. some thyng added to, beeynge nothynge of the matter, as whan a peyncter dooeth make an ymage, he addeth to trees or townes.

Paterga horologiorũ, thynges made in dyalles for the ornamẽt and settyng forth of theim.

Paresis, sis for. g. weakenyng or decayeng of the strength of the bodie or minde.

Parethonium, nq, n. g. a white colour that peinters do take. it is founde in Aegypt.

Paribit, for pariet, she shall bryng forth a chyld.

Parici, iudges assigned for capitall causes, as murther or felonie that requireth death.

Paricida, æ, com. gen. he that hath slayne father or mother. also a murtherer that hath slayne any man.

Paricidális, le, belongyng to murder of parentes. also cruell.

Paricidium, ij, n. ge. murder of parentes, kynsmen or countrey men, woorkyng of mischief, and destruction of his countreie.

Paricidiosé, lyke a wycked murderer, that hath slayne his parentes.

Parienna, a towne in Germany called Frydeclz.

Páries, rietis, m. g. a wall of an house.

Parieti loquéris, thou speakest to the walle, which maie be saied of hym, which wyll not ectsones reherse that, whiche he hereth spoken.

Paries intergerinus, a wall standyng betwene two neyghbours.

Paries crattitius, a wall made hurdle wyse, with roddes or other thynges ouerthwart.

Parietária, an herbe called pellitorie of the wall.

Parietina, parietinæ, f. g. an olde wall half broken downe.

Patilia, orum, n. ge. plur. festiuall dayes, whiche the Romayues kept, for preseruacion of their cattall.

Párilis, le, equall.

Parilitas, átis, f. g. equalitee, similitude in quantitee or qualitee.

Pário, péperi, partum, & paritum párere, To bryng foorth chyldren, the lyke thynge in beastes, to whelpe, to farrowe, to hatche, to lay as an henne layeth egges, to calue, &c. sometyme to bryng foorthe generally, to geat, to purchase, to brede.

Parere sibi gratiam apud aliquem, To geat a mans fauour.

Tibi mille passus peperit moræ, he hath caused the to tarye whyles thou moughteste haue rydden or gone a myle.

Parere perfugium pedibus, to saue hym selfe by rennyng awaye.

Parere verba, to speake woordes not spoken before, to inuent newe woordes.

Terra parit fruges, The earth bryngeth forth corne.

Parere oua, in hennes to laye egges, in fyshes to breede spaume.

Parere fastidium, To make one to lothe, or to disdeigne, to breede a lothyng or lothsomnes.

Pariuntur voluptates pecunia, pleasures are purchased or procured with money.

Parere odium, to purchase hatred.

Immodica seueritas parit terrorem, Ouere muche rygour breedeth feare.

Canis peperit catulos, The bytche hath whelped.

Paretorium, a citee in Aegypte, with a great hauen.

Parion, a citee in Hellespont.

Parippi, dogges among the Atheniens as swifte as horses.

Paris, idis, the sonne of Priamus king of Troians,

ans, whose history is so commonly known, that I nede not to write it.

Parrhasius (an excellent peincter) contended with Zeusis in cunnyng: Zeusis brought forth a table, wherin he had so craftily peincted grapes, that byrdes flew to theim, and picked on theim. Parrhasius brought foorth an other table, wherin was peincted onely a sheete, so finely wrought, that all men iudged it to bee a verate sheete. Than Zeusis required him to take awaie the sheete, and shewe foorthe his warke. wherat Parrhasius laughed and iested at Zeusis meeply. Than Zeusis perceyuyng it, acknowleged his errour, and granted the victorie vnto Parrhasius, saiyng, Yesterdaie I deceyued byrdes, but to day thou haste deceyued me beyng a craftes man.

Páriter, together, likewyse, equally, semblably.

Gnatum pariter his vti decuit, It was mete that my sonne shoulde haue as muche parte of these thynges as I.

Pariter cum omni animante nascitur, It is geuen euery lyuyng thynge of nature in his byrthe. or it is naturally in euery lyuyng creature.

Crescunt pariter cum Luna, they encrease together with the moone, or they encrease as the moone doeth.

Vt pariter dispertiantur bona parentis, That their fathers goodes myght bee diuided equally. Or that the one myght haue as muche of their fathers goodes as the other.

Trucidant fœminas pariter ac viros, they slea as well women as men.

Pariter patribus ac plebi gratus, acceptable as well to the senatours as to the people.

Reliquit filium pariter moratum vt pater, he lefte a sonne that had the condicions of his father, or that was in maners lyke his father.

Mecum pariter moleste ferunt Siculi, the Sicilians be displeased with it as well as I.

Parithmia, be kernels in the innermost parts of the rootes of the tungue, called also Tonsillæ.

Páritо, aui, are, to prepare often, the frequentatiue of Paro.

Paritûra, æ, f. g byrnyng forth.

Parium, a citee in Asia in the countrete of Mysia.

Parius, a, um, of the yle Parus, from whence is brought marble stone called Parium marmor.

Parius lapis, a touche stone.

Parma, a citee in Italy.

Parma, æ, fœ. g. a littell rounde targate, whiche foote men dyd vse.

Parmâtus, a, um, that weareth suche a targate or buckelar.

Parmenides, a philosophier, the disciple of Anaxagoras.

Parmenio, one of Alexanders capitaines.

Pármeno, a mans name in Terence.

Parmenses, thinhabitantes of Parma in Italy.

Parmiron, the herbe Sideritis.

Pármula, æ, fœm. g. a buckelar, a diminutiue of Parma.

Parmulárius, ij, m. ge. he that maketh a buckelar, or he that vseth a buchlar.

Parnacides, dis, fœ. ge. apparayle belongyng to maydens, a pety cote or lyght rayment belongyng to wenches.

Parnasides, the nine muses or ladies of sciences.

Parnasius, a, um, of Parnasus.

Parnasus, or Parnassus, a mountayne in Greece, haupng two toppes, vnder the whiche the. ix. muses dyd inhabite or dwell.

Parnes, nethis, m. g. or, f. g. an hyll in the countrete of Athens.

Parnopes, locustes.

Parnus, one that for a boate, whiche he had lost, sued euery body that he mette, wherof rose this prouerbe.

☞ Disceptare ob Parni scaphulam, To make great suite and busyneste for matters of small value.

Paro, aui, are, to prepare, to geat, to purchase, to procure, to bye, to apparayle, to make redy, to dresse, to araye.

Parare fortunas magnas, to geat great substaunce and richesse.

Cupio aliquos parare amicos, I wolde fayne make, geat, or purchase some frendes.

Bellum parare alicui, or Contra aliquem, to make prouision and prepare for warre againste one.

Parare prandium, To prouyde or make ready a dyner.

Parare exitium alteri, to procure or purchase ones death or destruction.

Fugam parare, to bee about to flee or renne awaye.

Parare necessitatem, to purchase frendes or acquaynt ance.

Se ad aliquid parare, to addresse, fashion, or dispose hym selfe to a thyng.

Hisce ego non paro me vt rideant, amonge suche men I doo not so order or fashion my self to make theim to laugh at me.

Itáne parasti te? Haste thou so behaued or ordered thy selfe?

Alios vim parantes occidit, Other whiche ens deuoured to defend them selues with stronge hande, he slewe.

Parare iter in Macedoniam, To prepare hym selfe to go into Macedonie.

Paro, ónis, m. g. a littell shyppe or brigantine.

Paróculi, órum, they that haue lyghe eies.

Párochus, chi, m. g. an officer that prouided for wood and salte for ambassadours. also it is nowe vsed for a priest, whiche is a curate or parysshe priest.

Parodus, a passage. De parodontibus, vide Celsium. lib. 6. ca. 13.

Paroecia, æ, f. g. a parysshe.

Paroe'mia, æ, fœ. ge. a prouerbe accommodate to the

the mattier and tyme.

Paræcus, i, m. ge. a parisheoner, or one of the same parysshe.

Paromeon, a fygure, where there be dyuers verbes in a sentence almost lyke.

Paromológia, æ, f. g. a fygure in rhetorike, whā we graunt a thing to our aduersary, and afterwarde inferre a mattier of greatter weight and importaunce.

Paronomásia, æ, f. g. a fygure in speaking, where one woorde is lyke an other, but in dyuers significations.

Nam inceptio est amentium haud amantium, This is an enterpryse of mad folcs, and not of louers.

Paronýchia, æ, fœ. g. the rottennesse vnder the rootes of the naples of a man or beast. also the the herbe called Sedum maius.

Paropanísadæ, people of Asia by the hylls Paropanisus.

Paropanísus, a mountayne topgnynge to Indie, and the countrey called Bactræ. It is also the name of a great ryuer, that renneth thorough Scythia, not farre from the north ocean, and some doue name it the dead sea, or frosen sea.

Parópis, ópidis, f. g. a dysh, a porynger, a potage dysshe.

Parra, æ, f. g. an vnlucky byrde.

Paros, ou, an yle in the sea called Egeum.

Parótis, tidis, f. g. an impostume behynde the eare, whiche cometh of a mattier distilling from the head into the burres or kernelles of the eares, ingendred of an inflamation of the bodye and blouddc.

Paroxísmus, mi, m. g. the fitte of a feuer. it signifieth a pryckyng or stirryng vp.

Parrhasia, a countreye in Greece, called also Arcadia.

Parrhasius, a, um, of that countrete.

Parrhasis, idis, a wooman of Parrhasia. Calisto was so named.

Parrhasius, lyke before after Paris.

Particida, looke Paricida.

Particidium, looke Paricidium.

Pars, artis, fœ. g. a parte, a porcion, a partie or syde in contention, a faction. also charge, office, ducte.

Partes facere, to diuide in porcions.

Partes primas agere, to bee the chiefe personage properly in an enterlude.

In parte aliqua hærére apud aliquem, to be in some fauour, or to be an hanger on in one parte or other with a man.

Priores partes habere apud aliquem, to be in more credente or fauour with one, to haue the preeminence with one.

Priores partes tribuere alicui, To geue one the most praise, or prayse hym moste.

Partes alicuius agere, to doue an other mans office, or to doo that an other shulde doe, or to plaie the parte that an other shoulde or hath

plaied.

Partes meæ sunt, it is myne office or charge, it is my parte.

Partes defendas tuas, defende thine owne mattier or cause.

Non sunt meæ partes id facere, It belongeth not to me to doo it, or it is not for me to doo it.

Pars bona, the more parte.

Magna ex parte, for the more parte, almost all togyther.

Ex parte, partely.

In parte, idem.

In omnes partes, wholly. also in what maner so euer it bee.

In optimam partem accipere, to take a thynge in woorth or in good parte.

Pars, for Partim, partely.

Milites pars victoriæ fiducia, pars ignominiæ dolore, ad omnem lætitiam audaciamque, processerunt, The men of warre, partely vpon trust of victory, partely for sorow of the reproche that they had taken, became at the laste to bee full of courage and merp.

Pars, is of Plautus taken for the wyfe.

Satur, de me loquitur, & de parte mea, Now that his bealy is full, he talketh of me and my wyfe.

Partes primæ, the chiefe parte.

Vtinam esset mihi pars æqua amoris tecum, would god thy loue and myne were lyke.

De parte Boriæ, from the northe.

Parte vtraque audita, both the partes beepnge hearde.

In his partibus, in theese quarters.

Parte, sometyme for Partim.

Plus media parte, more than halfe.

Mitiorem in partem interpretari, to interprete or take a thynge gentlyp.

Pro viribus parte, as muche as I can, with al my power.

Pro sua quisque parte, euery man for his part, or euery man as muche as in hym dyd lie, or euery man accordyng to his power.

Duras fratris partes prædicas, my brother is in harde case by thy saiyng.

Meæ partes non desyderabuntur, I wyll not faple to dooe myne office or dutie or the beste that I can dooe, or you shall haue no cause to fynde faute with me.

Nec in alia parte terrarum, Neyther in any other parte or coaste of the worlde.

Resina damnatur ex his partibus, The rosyne or gumme that cometh out of those partes, is not allowed.

Ab his qui Romanæ partis erant, of them that were of the Romaines parte.

Nullius philosophiæ partis ignarus, There is no parte of philosophie that he is not skilled in, or he is ignorant in no parte of philosophie.

Trahere aliquem in partes, to geat one to take parte with hym.

Parsi-

Parsimónia, æ, f. g. moderate expence, sparyng, saupng.

Sera parsimonia in fundo, It is to late to spare when the barell is at the bottome.

Sine parsimonia, largely, freely.

Parthaon, onis, father of Oeneus kynge of Aetolia.

Parthenis, the herbe Artemisia.

Parthenia, virginitee.

Parthénium, ij, n. g. an herbe, which by Dioscorides description, hath spyrell leaues lyke to Coriander, a floure with whyte leaues, and is in the myddell somewhat yelowe, haupng a great and pll sauour. also he geueth the same name to the herbe called Helxine, whiche is Perytorie of the wal. The kynde is of some apothecaries called Matricaria. Ruellius reprouyth them that suppose Parthenium to be the herbe called Cotula fœtida, whiche is rather Buphthalmos. For Cotula hath leaues lyke to fennell, and so hath Buphthalmos, and not lyke to Coriander. Some affirme, that one kinde of Parthenium is feuerfue, called Matricaria, the seconde is tansy, the thirde camompll, the fourthe Cotula fœtida, the fyfte Buphthalmos, that is to sate oxe eye, whiche is lyke to Cotula, and stinketh not: The sixte Mercurie, the seuenth Peritorie, the eyghte Motherwoorte. Some put Wormwood for one kynde. but commonly it is receiued, that parthenium is feuerfue albeit Fuchsius, and other, semeth to take it for stinkynge maydewede, or stinkynge mathes.

Parthenius, a ryuer in Pontus and Bithynia. also the name of a poete.

Parthénius, a, um, of Parthenius.

Parthenope, the olde name of the citee of Naples. Also one of the mearemaydes, whiche drowned them selues, because they couldc not allure Ulisses.

Parthenopeius, a, um, of Parthenope.

Parthenopæus, a kyng of Arcadie, the soonne of Mars and Menalippa, whiche was slayne at the siege of Troie

Parthia, a countreie in Asia, whiche hath on the south the redde sea, on the nozth, the sea called Hircanũ, on the east the people called Arij, on the west the realme called Media.

Parthi, people of that countrey.

Parthiarij, merchantes that bzyng thynges out of Parthia.

Párthicus, a, um, of the countrey of Parthia.

Parthini, people of Macedonie.

Parthissus, a ryuer on the nozthe of Germany.

Partiárius, rij, m. ge. a partynge felowe or copertener, a felow, a partner.

Párticeps, ticipis, com. g. he that taketh parte, a companion, a complice, a copartioner.

Particeps & expers, contrary.

Coniurationis particeps, one of the conspiracie.

Illi in periculis particeps, his companion in perilles and daungers.

Facere aliquem participem alicuius rei, to make one partner of a thyng.

Particeps consiliorum, he to whom one hath tolde or reuealed his counsailes or purposes.

Particeps hæreditatis deripiędæ, he that helpeth one to take a mannes inheritaunce wrongfully from hym.

Particeps vitij, vicious.

Meus particeps, my complice, my companion.

Sceleris in regem particeps.

Participo, aui, are, to geue parte, to take part, to make one partener, or of counsayle.

Participare lucrum, to bee partener of ones gaynes or winnyng.

Seruum consilio participare, to tell his mynde or counsayle to his seruaunt.

Prandio aliquem participare, to make one to dyne with hym.

Particula, æ, f. g. a porcion, a parcell.

Facere particulas, to dyuyde into smalle parcels.

Particulâris, re, particular.

Particulâtim, by parcels, by membres, particularly.

Particulónes, coheyres or copartenors, whiche haue inheritaunce togyther.

Partim, partely, in parte, sometyme parte.

Partim hominum venerunt, part of the men dyd come.

Pártio, ônis, f. g. a byrth, an olde woorde.

Pártior, îris, iri, itum, and Partio, tui, ire, To parte, to diuide.

Partitè, aduerbium, diuided in peces or parties.

Partitio, ônis, f. g. a partition or diuision.

Partitor, ôris, m. g. he that parteth or diuideth.

Partitúdo, for partus, the byrth of a chylde.

Partitus, a, um, parted, diuided.

Fœdera partita lecti, when a woman abandoneth hir selfe to other besyde hir husbande.

Partor, ôris, m. g. he that hath gotten or obteined.

Partúrio, párturis, rini, îre, to labour as women doo in trauaile of chylde, to trauaile with chylde.

Partus, a, um, gotten with labour, brought forth to the worlde, borne.

Partus, us, m. g. the birth of a chylde. sometyme the chylde selfe.

Ferre partum, to be great.

Reddere partum, to be deliuered.

Adest mulieri partus, the woman is ready to trauaple with chylde, she is nie hir tyme.

Appropinquat partus, idem.

Dare partu, id est parere.

Partus arboris etiam dicitur.

Abigere partum, to kyll the chylde in the mothers wombe, with medicines or otherwyse.

Párulis, a swellyng in the gummes.

Parui-

Paruifácio, féci, fácere, to sette lyttell by.
Paruiæſtimo, idem.
Paruiduco, idem.
Paruipendo, idem.
Paruitas, âtis, f. g. the lyttelneſſe.
Parûlis, rúlidis, fœ. gen. a puſhe or ſwellynge in any parte of the gummes.
Parum, lyttell.
Parum eſt, it is a ſmall mattier.
Parum decorum, not verate comely.
Si parum intellexiſti, If thou dyddeſt not perceyue the mattier well.
Parum diligenter aliquid facere, to doo a thyng ſomewhat negligently.
Parum diu, a lyttell whyle.
Parum fœlix, nothyng happy.
Parum conſulitis, you regarde but littell, or take but littell hede to your profite.
Parum proceſsit, it went ſhrewdly forward.
Parum eſt vt in curiam venias, &c. It is no great mattier to come into the courte. &c.
Parum benefacere, to doo amiſſe.
Parúmper, a littell whyle or tyme. alſo very littell. ſometyme quickely, ſpedyly.
Parumper operire me hic, tarye for me here a lyttell whyle.
Parus, ri, a byrde, called a titmous, wherof be three kindes, the one called Fringillago, the great titmous, or the great oxe eye: the other ſurnamed Monticola, the leſſe titmous: the thirde is called a nunne.
Páruulum, aduerbium: Páruulum differt, It is but a ſmall diuerſitee, it differeth littell or nothyng.
Páruulus, li, m. g. a littell chylde, a little babe.
Páruulus, a, um, verate littell, ſmall, preatie.
Pecunia paruula, a ſmall ſumme of monete.
Tam ob paruulam rem, for ſo ſmall a matter.
Paruula manus, a ſmall companye or bende of men.
Paruus, a, um, littell or ſmall, of littell price or value.
Parua ſunt foris arma, niſi eſt cõſilium domi, Armour is a ſmall mattier abroade, yf there be not good counſayle at home.
Parua conſuetudo, little or ſmall acquayntãce.
Hic mihi paruam habet fidem, he doeth halfe myſtruſt me, he dooeth not well beleue me.
Paruus & anguſtus locus, a ſtraicte and narowe place.
Precio paruo vendere, to ſell at a low price.
Quæ eximia videntur, parua ducere, To eſteme thynges that ſeme to other excellent, to be of lytell value.
Parui æſtimo, I paſſe littell, I care not greatly for, I littell eſteme or ſette by.
Parui pendere, to ſette littell by, not to paſſe vpon. Parui refert, it maketh no great matter.
In paruo, for Feré, almoſte.
Paruo breuius quàm, hoc eſt, feré, vel parum abeſt quin, there lacked but littell,

Parui odoris res, a thynge that hath but a weake ſauour.
Paruiſsimus, the ſuperlatiue, is vſed of Lucretius.
Paryſatis, the daughter of kyng Cyrus.
Paſcâlis, le, that feedeth here and there abrode.
Paſcalis gallina.
Paſca, cæ, f. g. or Paſcha, páſcatis, n. g. paſſyng or ſhyppyng ouer, the feaſt of Eaſter.
Paſchâlis, le, pertaynyng to Eaſter.
Paſchala, gammons of bakon.
Paſcéolus, li, m. gene. a leather bagge: or after ſome, a littell purſe or pruet within a bagge or great purſe.
Paſcito, aui, are, to fede often, to go to paſture.
Paſco, paui, paſcere, to feede, to eate, neutrally, proprely in beaſtes, to go to paſture. alſo to kepe at paſture. alſo to geue meate to an other, to nourſhe, to byrng vp, to augmente: by trãſlation, to delyte, to pleaſe.
Paſcere oculos, to contente or pleaſe the eies with the beholdyng of a thynge, to delyte the eyes. In priuato paſcere, to goe or fede in ſeuerall grounde.
Paſcere ſues, to kepe or feede ſwyne.
Paſcitur herba equus, the horſe is fedde with graſſe. Paſcere animum, to delyte the mynde.
Ego hic paſcor bibliotheca Fauſti, I am here delited, and as it were fedde and nourſſhed with Fauſtus library.
Non oluſculis nos ſoles paſcere, ye were not wont to feede vs with herbes.
Diſcordiis ciuium paſci, To bee delited with the debate and diſcorde of his countrete men.
Paſcor, páſceris, paſtus ſum, paſci, to feede as beaſtes doen. ſometyme to increace.
Paſcuum, cui, n. g. and plu. paſcua, órum, n. g. a paſture or place, where beaſtes feede.
Páſcuus, a, um, that ſerueth to fede cattell.
Paſcuus ager, a paſture, or a fielde, to feede beaſtes in.
Paſetes, a iugglers name.
Paſiphaë, es, or Paſiphaa, æ, the wyfe of Minos kynge of Crete, who hauyng companye with a bulle, brought forth the monſter called Minotaurus, whiche was halfe a man, and halfe a bulle.
Paſiphaëius, a, um, of Paſiphaë.
Paſitheles, a famous grauer borne in Greece.
Paſithea, one of the graces.
Paſithoa, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Paſpale, idem quod Milium.
Paſſarina, the herbe Leucoion.
Paſſer, páſſeris, m. or f. g. a ſparow. alſo a fyſhe called a playce, or after ſome a ſole.
Paſſérculus, li, m. g. a littell ſparowe.
Paſſernices, a kynde of ſtones founde in Italy.
Paſsili, a littell grayne called vatches or fitches.
Paſsim, here and there. ſometyme it ſignifieth from all places, ſometyme indifferently. alſo

ouer

ouer all. sometyme for Quomodolibet, euery man as he lysteth.
Passim & ordinatim, contrary.
Creditur ei passim, euery man beleueth hym, or he is beleued in euery place.
Passio, a passion, greeke.
Passiuus, a, um, that whiche signifieth passion, or causeth passion or grefe.
Passiui amatores, they whiche do loue all women indifferently.
Passum, si, neu. g. a wyne made of grapes muche withered in the sunne. it is also a licour made with great reasons stieped long in very good wyne vntyll they swell, and than to be bruised, and the lycour pressed out: and sometyme they put thereto some water, and than is it called Secundarium.
Passus, a, um, of pando, spred abrode, or open.
Capillus passus, his heare discheueled about his eares.
Passis manibus, with his handes open, or holdyng vp his handes, as a man dooeth in beseechynge.
Racemi passi, pressed grapes, raisons.
Passus, a, um, of patior, that hath suffred.
Vuæ passæ, grapes.
Passus, us, m. g. a pace, whiche dooeth contayne fiue feete.
Mille passus, a myle.
Pastillum, li, n. ge. a hynde of round cakes vsed in sacrifice.
Pastillus, li, m. g. a round piece of dough, or any other thyng like a loke.
Pastilli medicinales, pylles.
Pastilli odoratorij, pomaunder balles, swete washyng balles, mushe balles.
Pastillico, aui, are, to make pylles or lytle round balles, or to minister pylles.
Pastinâca, cæ, fœ. ge. an herbe called carrettes, also a fysshe.
Pastinátio, ônis, f. g. delupnge or dyggynge the grounde.
Pastinător, ôris, m. g. a deluer.
Pastinâtum, ti, n. g. a place that is delued.
Pastinâtus, us, m. g. delupng.
Pastino, aui, are, to delue in a gardeyne.
Pastinum, ni, n. g. a dybble or settyng styche.
Pastinum instituere, to delue or dygge a grou̇nd to sette or plante in.
Pastio, ônis, fœ. g. pasturyng or feedyng of cattell, or the pasture for cattell
Pastomis, pastómidis, f. g. an instrument, whiche is sette on the nosethyrilles of horses, that wyll not be ruled, called barnacles.
Pastophori, certayne prestes in Aegypt, perteynyng to Isis.
Pastophórium, rij, neu. ge. the chaumbre of the serten, or hym, whiche keepeth the temple, after some the byde chambre: and therfore Venus is called Pastóphoros.
Pastor, ôris, m. ge. a shepeherde or heardeman, a pastour.
Pastorâlis, le, perteynynge to the shepherde or herde man.
Pastorea bursa, an herbe, called shepardes pouch, or shepardes skrip.
Pastórius, a, um, and Pastoritius, a, um, idem.
Pastoritiam vitam agere, to be a shepeherde, to leade a shepeherdes lyfe.
Pastus, a, um, that hath eaten, fedde, nourished. also that hath ben eaten.
Pastus, us, m. g. meate, feedyng, pasturyng or feedyng of beastes.
Homines, quibus in pastu est, men whiche eate it.
Patabelcon, the herbe Leontopetalon.
Patagiata, idem quod Patagium.
Patagium, gij, neu. g. a cloke of clothe of golde, vsed to bee worne on ryche garmentes.
Patagiati, they whiche doo weare riche clokes.
Patagiárij, the crafters men that make such clokes.
Patara, a citee in the countree of Lycia, where Apollo was chiefly honoured.
Patauium, a citee in Italy called Padua, neyghe vnto Uenice. also a citee in Bulgaria, called nowe Polmen.
Patauini, men of the citee of Paue.
Patauinitas, the propretee of the language of them that dwell at Paue.
Patefácio, téfacis, féci, fácere, to make open, to declare, to disclose, to discouer, to reuele.
Patefacere fenestram, viam, aditum, iter, ianuam. &c. to open a wate, to make a gappe or wyndow, to geue an occasion of any thyng.
Patefacere viam hostibus, to lete theyr enmies haue passage.
Patefacere aures assentatoribus, to geue eare to flatterers.
Patefacere odium suum in aliquem, to shewe and vtter his malice and hatred against one.
Patefaciendum mihi esse arbitror, I thynke that I muste declare or reuele.
Patefáctio, ônis, f. g. an openyng, a declaryng, a reuelyng.
Patefáctus, a, um, opened, declared, reuealed, made manifest.
Patefio, fieri, to bee disclosed or discouered, to bee opened.
Patella, læ, fœm. ge. a lyttell panne or a skyllet, or rather a potynger or dysshe, as it appeareth by Varrius, and the places that he reciteth. It is also a kaule in trees, that cometh of burnyng of the sunne, called also Clauus, and Fungus. it is also a littell vessell vsed in sacrifice.
Dignum patella operculum, lyke maister lyke man: shrewes are well matched.
Patellarius, a, um, belongyng to a potynger.
Patena, lyke Patina.
Pateo, tui, têre, to be open, to be manyfest, apparant, or euident, to be discouered, to be easy to come to, to be in daungier, or subiect to daungier.

Pate

Patet locus tria ſtadia, the place is foure furlonges in breadthe or lengthe.

Patent omnibus ad viſendum, euery man maie ſee theim.

Acutis morbis adoleſcentia magis patet, youthe is more ſubiecte to ſharpe or daungerous ſyckenelles.

Poſtulo, vt tua domus mihi pateat ſemper, I require that your houſe maie bee open for me at all tymes.

Huc tibi aditus patere non poteſt, you can not haue entraunce hither, and by tranſlacion you can not attayne to the vnderſtandyng of theſe thynges.

Patere & obſtrui, contrary.

Patere & in promptu eſſe.

Patent aures tuæ quærelis omnium, ye are ready to here euery mans complaynt.

Vt mihi tui libri pateant, that I mai come vnto your bookes, or haue acceſſe into your library.

His honoribus excludi, quæ ſeruis pateant, to be kept from thoſe promotions and dignitees, that be often geuen to ſeruauntes.

Late patet, it ſerueth for many thynges, or it maie be vſed in many thynges.

Fugæ non patebat locus, they coulde not flee any waies, or they had no place to eſcape.

Omnia mea tibi patent, id eſt, ſunt in tua poteſtate, All that I haue is in your handes, or at your cõmaundemẽt, to vſe as ye wyll your ſelfe.

Mille paſſuum in longitudine patere, to be a myle longe.

Patent præſtigiæ, your diſceptes or wyles bee diſcloſed and euident.

Patens, entis, om. g. open, in daunger.

Patens vulneri, in daunger to be hurte.

Campi patentes, open fieldes.

Longe lateq; patens locus, a place both long and wyde, a large place.

Patentiſſimi oris dolium, a tunne with a verie brode mouthe.

Patens vulneri equus, an horſe that is in danger to be wounded.

Patentiore via, by a more open waie.

Patenter, openly, playnely, largely.

Pater, tris, m. gene. a father or auncеſtour. Vnder this name is conteyned Auus, abauus, proauus, & atauus.

Patres, in poetes is ſomtyme taken for the ſtates or great men of a cite.

Pater patratus, was he, to whom it pertayned, whan truce ſhoulde be taken, to receyue the othes and appointement of bothe parties, and was therin chiefe and principall ambaſſadour.

Pater patrimus, he that is a father, and hath his father lyuyng.

Gradiuus pater, Mars.

Patres conſcripti, the ſenatours.

Patres allecti, ſenatours for neceſſitee, choſen out of the order of gentylmen.

Pátera, æ, fœm. gene. a brode piece or bolle of golde or ſyluer.

Paterfamilias, as, or æ, in genit. the good man of the houſe.

Paternus, a, um, pertaynyng to a father.

Paterniana, a towne of Spayne, called commonly Paſtrina.

Pateſco, ſcere, to be open alſo to be opened.

Pathos, trouble or vexation of mynde, affliction, paſſion.

Pathética oratio, an oration, mouyng the hearer to indignacion or pitee.

Patibilis, le, that maie be ſuffered.

Patibulus, li, of ſome olde writers was vſed for a bedde.

Patibulum, li, n. gen. a wodden locke of a dore, or a barre, wherewith the dore is made faſt. alſo a place of tourment, a gybbet, galowes, or croſſe. alſo a certayne inſtrument that they vſed in gatherynge grapes.

Patiens, entis, that can ſuffre, abyde, or endure.

Patiens laboris, that can abyde trauayle and paines. Nulli patiẽtius reprehenduntur, quàm qui. &c. None ſuffre more patiently to bee rebuked or told their faut, than they whiche. &c.

Patiens nauium Tyberis, Tyber may beare ſhyppes.

Patiens operum, he that can indure to labour.

Patiens vetuſtatis, that whiche endureth long.

Patienter, patiently, meaſurably, moderately.

Patienter amare, to loue moderately, and with meaſure.

Patiẽntia, æ, fœ. g. patience, conſtancye in abydyng or indurynge aduerſitee or labour.

Patientiam præſtare, to ſuffre and let paſſe.

Rumpere patientiam, to breake patience, to breake out in an anger.

Patillum, li, n. gen. a payre of tongues or other like inſtrument, wherwith coles ar taken vp.

Pátina, næ, fœ. gen. a baſen to waſche in, a dyſhe, wherin meate is caried, a veſſell or panne, wherin they dyd bothe ſeethe meate, and bryng it to the table.

Iam dudum animus eſt in patinis, my mynde is on my dyner, and hath been a good whyle.

Patinárium, meate whiche is ſtewed vppon a chaffyng dyſhe.

Patinárius, rij, m. g. a glutton, one that deliteth to fyll the bealy, or that mynded nothyng but eatyng and drynkyng.

Patinárius, a, um, that is kepte betweene twoo dyſhes, or in a dyſhe.

Patior, páteris, pati, to ſuffre, to endure, to ſuſteyne, to abyde, to forbeare.

Pati á vita, to ſuſteyn hungre, to liue poorely.

Pati ægrè, to be yll content.

Pati æquo animo, to be well content.

Pati fortiter, to ſuffre patiently or valiantly.

Pati iniquo animo, to be angry for a thyng.

Indigne pati, to be diſcontent.

Pati facile, not to bee diſcontent, to be verye well content.

hym selfe almost lyke a pryuate person.
Paulo mox, id est, statim, by and by, a litteli whyle after, shortly after.
Paulo nimium, a littell to muche.
Paulo pecuniæ conductus, hyred with a small deale of money.
Paulominus, lyttell lasse.
Paulo prius, a littell earlyer.
Páululum, a diminutiue of Paulum, verey littel.
Paululum modo, neuer so littell.
Paululo tum erat contenta, she was then content with a verey lyttell.
Paululum abscede istoc, goe a littell aside this waie.
Paululum operirier, si vis, yf ye wyll tary neuer so lyttell.
Si paululum modo quid te fugerit, yf ye be ouerseene in any poincte, be it neuer so littell.
Páululus, a, um, lyttell, verye littell.
Homines paululi & graciles, men small in stature, and fewe in numbre.
Paulum, lyttell.
Paulum liquid, a littell whyle, a littell space.
Paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, the violence of our enmies was somewhat stopped.
Paulum cũ eius villa abessemus, whã we were but a littell waye from his ferme or manour.
Quasi vero paulum differat, as though there were but small difference.
A te paulum allatum est noui, you broughte some newes.
Paulum infra columbas magnitudine, somewhat lesse then culuers.
Post paulum, a littell whyle after.
Abesse paulum, to be a littell waie of.
Admodum paulum, and Paulum oppido, verey littell.
Paulus, a, um, littell, smalle.
Paula pecunia, a littell money.
Paulo momento, with the least thynge in the worlde.
Paulo sumptu, with littell coste.
Paulus, a name of dyuers Romaines: one was most excellent, named Paulus Aemilius, son of Lucius Paulus. He ascendyng by all dignitees vnto Consull, was capytayne of the warres in Spayne, where he fought two battailes, wherin were slayne. 30000. Spaniardes, & wonne 250. walled townes, & not withstanding returned to Rome, not one grote the richer, for he was liberall and sumptuous, & not verey ryche. Afterwarde he made warre against the Ligurians, whiche were about Jeane, where haupng with him but onely. 8000. he put to flighte, 30000. & brought them to subiection. Fynally he foughte againste and vanquisshed Perseus hynge of Macedonia, and broughte hym and his chyldren prisoners to Rome, and tryumphed in this forme. The senatours aparapled in white silke, sat in stages about the market place, to beholde the triumphe: all the temples were set open, and filled with flowers & sweet perfumes: the triumph was diuided into . iii. daies. The first daie vneth sufficed to the beholdyng of images, aswell peinted as wrought in stone & mettall, by most excellent workemen, whiche were caried in .250. chariottes: The seconde daie was brought foorth the harneys & artillary of the Macedons, and the apparayle of horse, swhich was in such sorte, that it was of a maner terrible to the vanquishers to beholde. After folowed .3000 men, whiche bare siluer copne in. 350. vessels of siluer, euery vessell beyng in weight. iii. talentes, whiche was. 240. li. after. 80 li. to euery talente, euerye vessell was borne of. iiii men. Other did beare great cupes and pottes of siluer. The thirde day the trumpettes came before blowyng bloudy sounddes. After theim came .120. oxen, their hornes gilte, and therupon were set fillettes and garlandes, & were led with ponge men, gyrte and prepared to sacrifice theim: & children bare cuppes of golde & siluer, to serue to the sacrifice. After them folowed they that bare money of golde in golden vesselles, euery of theim weighyng three talentes. also the nombre of the vesselles were. 240. Than folowed they that caried the potte, whiche Aemilius had let make all of precious stones, weighyng ten talentes, whiche was. 800. li. also they that bare all the plate of the hynges Antigonus, Seleucus, Thericus, & Perseus, which was innumerable. After came the chariot, wherin was Perseus harneis, with his diademe set therupon. Some after his two sonnes, and one daughter led, and with theym a great numbre of nouryces maisters & gouernours, weppng and holding vp theyr handes to the people. Whereof many were moued to teares, so that the triumph seemed to bee mynqled with gladnes for the victory, with heuynesse for compassion. After his children and seruantes folowed forthwith Perseus in a blacke garment, trembling and troubled in spirite: whom insued a great company of his counsailours & officers, beholdinge hym sorowfully with teares, whiche more constreigned the Romaines to weepe for pitee that they had of theyr misery. After him were borne. iiii C. crounes of golde, whiche were gyuen to Aemilius by the cities of Greece for his vertue and prowesse. Than folowed Aemilius hym selfe, sittyng in a chariot verey richely apparailed, hauing a robe of purple tinsel, and bearing in his hande a braunche of laurelle, as a man belyde that honour wooyd thy to be looked on. Than after came the men of warre, whiche had ben with him, in order of suche bẽdes and companies as belonge to battaple, euery of theym bearynge in his hande a braunche of Laurelle, and singynge verses mixte with merry tauntes: Some singynge the prayses of Aemilius, whom they beheilde, and wondered at for his excellente qualitees.

But nowe beholde, Aemilius beyng in that ease and condition, that nothyng lacked in hym that man coulde wyshe for: yet his lyfe was not without aduersitees. He haupnge fower sonnes, of the whiche he hadde geuen twoo in adoption to Scipio Affricanus, and Fabius Maximus: the other twoo he kepte at home with hym: The one of theym dyed fyue dayes before the triumphe, beyng fyfteene yeeres olde: The other beeynge twelue yeres olde, dyed the thyrde daye after the triumphe. The which cruelnes of Fortune, all men lamented, that hadde broughte so greate heapes of riches to the house replete with suche glades, reioycynge, and noble renoume, and had meddled teares, sorowes, and lamētacion with ioye, ioy, and triumph. But therfore Aemilius neuer abated his courage, but callynge the people together, made to theim a noble oracion, declarynge that he was nothyng deceyued by fortune, for as muche as whan she seemed to hym moste fauourable, he than feared hir than any thyng elles: And although she hys taken from hym good sonnes, whom he appointed to succede hym, yet sens she had shewed hir extreme malice to hym & his bloud, he had good hope nowe, that the people of Rome shulde remayne prosperouse without any perill. O noble herte, O valiant courage, worthy to bee left in remēbraunce. He brought so muche golde and syluer into the Treasorie of the Romains, that there neded no talke to be more on the people. xxx. yere after and aboue: yet he lefte in patrimonie vnneth. fyue. li. and in treasure littell or nothynge. This history I haue written for the notable thynges therin contained, with the vnsurenes of prosperitee, wherin all men are blynded, that desyre to haue it. One thyng would be remembred. Although Aemilius was a fauourer of the nobilitee, yet was he better beloued of the people, than was Scipio, who onely studied to serue their purposes. For his humanitee equally myxte with grauitee, he was brought to the earth, not with sumptuous preparation, but with loue and fauour, not only of his countrey men, but also of his enimies. For as many of Liguria, Spayn, and Macedonia, as were than at Rome, they that were yong and strong dyd beare the corps, the old men folowed, callyng hym benefactour and cōseruatour of their cities and countreies.

Paulus, the apostle of Christ, borne in Judea, in a towne called Giscalis, of the tribe of Beniamin, the towne beyng taken by the Romanes, went with his parentes to Tarsum a citee of Cilicia, and dwelled there. But afterwarde he was sent by theim to Jerusalem to learne the lawes, and was ther taugh of one Gamaliel, a great learned man. He beeyng with other at the martyrdome of S. Steuen, receyued letters of the byshop, wyllyng hym to go to Damascum, there to persecute theim that beleued in Christe. And in the wate, he was by reuelacion chaunged, from a persecuter to a vessell of election. Afterwarde whan he had conuerted Sergius Paulus (than beynge Proconsul) at Cypres) to the faythe of Christ: by hym he was called Paulus, where before he was named Saulus. Finally he suffered martyrdome by beyheadyng, after the passion of Christ. xxxvii. yeres, and the. xxii. yere of the reigne of Nero. Hec Hieronymus & Sophronius. The residue of his lyfe appereth in the actes of the apostles. His lernyng and mysticall wysedome, is well shewed in his epistles, in the whiche (as saynct Peter saieth) be some thynges harde to bee vnderstande, and that men vnlearned and inconstaunt doo depraue, lyke as they doo the other partes of scripture, to theyr owne perdicion.

Paulus Samosatenus, an horrible heretike, byshop of Antioche, a man of exceedyng pride and intollerable vanitee, about the yere of our lord 267. His hereshy was, that Christ beganne of our lady, and toke his fyrst beeynnyng of the earth, and was a man onely of our commune nature: Whiche hereshy was condemned by a generall counsayle holden at Antioche, & Paulus excommunicate by all the counsayle, and an other byshop put in his place. And he by the cōmaundement of the emperour Aurelianus was of the people pulled out of the churche.

Pauo, ōnis, & Paus, ui. m. g. a pecocke.

Pauoniceus, a, um, of or belongyng to a pecocke.

Pauor, ōris, m. g. extreme feare.

Pauor cæpit me, I was sore afeard.

Incutere pauorem, to make afeard.

Lenire pauorem, to asswage ones feare.

Pauper, pauperis, com. g. or after some om. g. a poore man, poore.

Argenti & auri pauper, he that hath litle money.

Pauper eloquentia, pro inopi & ieiuna.

Paupértes, ei, & Paupertas, ātis, fœm. gener. pouertee.

Duram pauperiem pati, To suffer greate pouertee.

Leuare paupertatem alicuius, to ease or helpe one that is in pouertee.

Pauper, ra, rum, poore, is redde in Plautus.

Paupérculus, a, um, verie poore.

Páupero, aui, are, to make poore, an old woord.

Paupertinus, a, um, poore.

Pausa, æ, fœm. gener. a pause, lesure, a reste, a stoppe.

Ego pausam feci, I made a pause, I stopped.

Frigida pausa vitæ, death.

Pausanias, the generall capitayne of the Lacedemonians in the great battaile agaynst Perses, and yet afterwarde he was condemned of treason.

Pausárius, rij, m. g. one that geueth a signe whan

we shuld pause or cesse in doing a thyng.
Pausia, or Pausea, æ, f. ge. a kynde of olyues that yeld no oyle, except they be knocked or beaten.
Pausiacus, a, um, of Pausias.
Pausias, a noble peincter.
Pauso, aui, are, to pause, to reste.
Pauxillátim, by littell and littell.
Pauxillulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Pauxillus, very littell.
Pauxillum, an aduerbe, veraie lyttell.
Pauxillus, a, um, a diminutiue of Paulus, veraie lyttell.
Pax, acis, fœm. g. peace, a quiete libertee. sometyme for league. also pardon, forgeueneſſe.
Dum in faciem pacis veniretur, so that they would come in peasible wise.
Explorata pax, certayne and sure peace.
Propterea pace aduenio, therefore I come to you in peasible wyse.
Agere aliquid cum pace, to doo a thyng peasybly and quietely.
Componere & consiliare pacem inter aliquos, To set men at one, to reconcile men that be at variaunce.
Agere pacem siue de pace, to intreate of peace.
Dimittere cum pace aliquem, to leat one depart peasibly.
Excutere pacem orbi, to set all the worlde on tumultee and warre.
Eripere pacem alicui, to constreigne one to make warre.
Aeternam pacem exercere, To lyue alwayes in peace.
In spem pacis venire, to conceyue an hope to haue peace.
Pacem & veniam petere à deo, to desyre pardon and forgeueneſſe of god.
Pace tua, and pace tua dixerim, with your fauour, saupng your displeasure, with your leaue.
Pax, te tribus verbis volo, God speede, I would speake two or thre wordes with you.
Pax sit rebus, make no stirryng or busineſſe.
Pax sequestra, a truce betwene two hostes.
Pax, aduerbialiter, signifieth Tantummodo, as Vnus est dies, dum argentum eripio, pax nihil amplius, I require but one daie to geat the money from the olde man, than no more.
Paces, is vsed of Plautus and Horace, in the plurall numbre.
Pax Iulia, a towne of Portugall, called communely Badoioz, or Pacensis.
Paxillus, li, m. g. a lyttell stake, a pale or poste.

PEccâtum, i, n. ge. a syn, an offence, a faut, a trespaſſe.
Recte factum & peccatum, contrary.
Si est nostrum peccatum, yf it be our faute, yf we haue offended.
In eo est peccatum ipsius, he is faultie in that, or therin it is that he hath offended.
Peccatum animaduertere, to punisshe.
Peccâtus, us, m. g. idem quod peccatũ, in Cic.
Pecco, aui, are, to offende or synne, to faile in anye thyng, to doe amysse, to committe a faute, a faute.
Peccatur, the impersonall.
Dupliciter peccare, to cõmit a double offence.
In matrona peccare, to commyt auoutrye with a mannes wyfe.
In istam partem peccato potius, Offende rather in this poincte.
Si quid in te peccaui, if I haue committed anye faute towarde you.
Si vnam peccauisses syllabam, yf thou haddest fayled one syllable.
Nihil peccare, to offende nothyng.
Magna peccare, to commyt great fautes.
Magno tuo periculo peccabitur, It will be to your great perill, yf anye thynge be doone amysse: Or yf there chaunce anye faute to be committed.
Peccatur, passiue dictum.
Quo in genere multa peccantur, many thynges ar don amisse, or many fautes ar cõmitted.
Pecorárius, a, um, pertayning to cattall.
Pecorárius, rij, m. g. an heardman. also he that dooeth hyre cattall.
Pecorinus, and Pecóreus, a, um, of rother beastes, or of cattall.
Pecorôsus, a, um, full of cattall, or where bee many cattall.
Pecten, péctinis, ma. gen. the flap of a weauers loome. also a combe, either to kembe the heade, or to dresse hempe, or a payre of cardes to carde wull with all. it is also the place about the priuie mẽbres, where heare groweth. it is also the sticke, wherewith a man striketh doulcemers, whan he doeth plaie on them. also a fysshe called Scalop. also the long grayn of a tree, by the which the wood cleaueth. also a rake with yron teethe, a dragge or harrowe, or a faction of sythes or hookes vsed to reape corne.
Veneris pecten, an herbe, the leaues wherof be lyke the teeth of a combe.
Pectinâtim, in the faction of a combe.
Péctino, aui, are, to kembe. also to harrow corne whyles it is in grasse, or to rake corne together, as they doe in haruest.
Péctitus, péctita, um, kembed, harowed, raked.
Lana péctita, carded wull.
Pecto, xui, or cxi, tere, to kembe or trym heare, to carde woull, to sette an harpe or other lyke iustrument, to stryke the doulcemers or harpe.
Pectere equum, to curry or kembe an horse.
Pectere lanam, to carde woulle.
Pectere vestes, to repse the woull of clothe, to frese or cotton garmentes.
Pecton, a kynde of shomakers blache.
Pectorâle, lis, n. ge. a breast plate.

Pecto-

Pectorális, le, perteinyng to the brcast.
Fascia pectoralis, a brcast kerchicfe.
Pectórium, rii, n. g. a certaine carte, sometyme vsed in Fraunce.
Pectorósus, a, um, that hath a great and brode breaste.
Pectúnculus, li, m. g. a littell scalop.
Pectus, péctoris, n. g. the brcast. sometyme the dart or courage.
Toto pectore, with all my herte.
Amicum pectus, a frendely stomake.
Nih apertum pectus ostendas, Excepte you shewe or open your whole stomake and myndc without dissimulacion.
Generosa pectora, noble stomakes
Constanti pectore, with a constant herte and courage.
Abimo pectore dedit gemitum, he fet a sigh or grone euen from the bottom of his herte.
Obtusa pectora gestamus, we be harde herted.
Iactare curas pectore, to bee disquieted in mind with care of dyuers thynges.
Corpus sine pectore, a body without courage or herte.
Periura pectora, false and periured persons.
Pectúsculum, li, n. g. a littell brcast.
Pecu, indeclinabile, Pecua in plurali, cattall, beastes.
Pecuária, ôrum, n. g. plur. great stoze of cattall, herdes of beastes. Also amõge the Romains, all thynges wherof reuenues came.
Pecuária, æ, f. g. the manere or science, to reyse, gouerne and nourysshe cattall, Grasiers crafte. also a place or pasture where cattalle goth.
Pecuárius, rii, m. g. a brceder of cattal, a grasiar.
Pecuárius, a, um, belongyng to cattall.
Canis pecuarius, a shepeherdes or an herdes dogge, that kepeth the hearde or flocke.
Rem pecuariam facere, to brcede cattall.
Peculátor, ôris, m. g. he that stealeth a cõmune treasure, or the treasure of a prince.
Peculátus, us, m. g. robberye of the commune treasure or of a prince.
Peculiáris, re, proper or special, apperteinynge to one, peculiar. sometyme belongyng to seruauntes, seruile.
Peculiare edictum, a peculyar commaundement, a proclamation concernyng one certaine tyme or persone.
Peculiaris quædam ratio, a certayne peculyar consideracion.
Peculiáriter, properly, specially, particularlye.
Peculio, áui, áre, to punische by the purse, to take awaie a mans goodes.
Peculiolum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Peculium.
Peculium, lij, neu. ge. substaunce, that rychesse, whiche is onely in money and cattall, a mannes proper goodes, also all that a man hath woonne by his labour and trauayle, or gathered togyther by saunge and sparynge. After some, money or ware, that the seruaunte hathe by his maysters licence to traphike with.
Castrense peculium, goodes that a man hath gotten in warres.
Peculor, aris, ari, to steale a commune treasure, or any thynge from a prince.
Pecúnia, æ, f. g. money. It is taken of the olde ciuilians for all thynges that we call cattalle, or all goodes mouable and vnmouable.
Pecuniam conficere, to make money, to leuie money. Annumerare pecuniam alicui, to pay one money.
Pecuniárius, a, um, belongyng to money.
Res pecuniaria, money.
Pecuniósus, a, um, riche, that hath much money.
Pecuniosus & Tenuis, contrary.
Artes pecuniosæ, crafte that get mony apace.
Pecus, pecudis, f. g. all maner of cattall. sometyme the multitude or flocke of cattall. sometyme it is taken onely for shepe or gotes, by trãslation a naughty persone, not woorthy to bee called a man. Ennius vsed Pecus in the masculine gender. Olde writers vsed Pecuda, n. g. plu.
Pecus, pécoris, n. g. idem quod pecus, cudis. also a flocke of shepe or droue of beastes. sometyme a sheepe, and as it appereth by Plinie, it is properly vsed for shepe.
Peda, æ, f. g. a step or token of a mans foote.
Pedæus, Intenors bastarde soonne.
Pedális, le, of a foote.
Spacium pedale, a foote space.
Pedalium, the herbe called Polygonon.
Pedámen, nis, & Pedamentum, i, n. g. a stake or forke, whereby a vyne, hoppes, or other sylue thinge is susteined or borne vp, a prop or stay.
Pedana, a countrete by Rome.
Pedaneus, a, um, of the quantitee of a foote in length or distaunce.
Pedanei iudices, inferioure Iudges, whiche went on foote.
Pedárii, were senatours, whiche dyd not shewe theyr opinion in wourdes, but onely meuynge theym selues towarde those persones, whiche had reasoned, whose sentences they dyd approue, sylue as they do in the parlyamente house. Gellius reciteth an other cause of this name, libro. 3. cap. 18. also certaine gentylmen, whiche came into the Senate house, and were not admitted by the Censours, to bee of the numbre, were called Pedarij.
Pedásus, the soonne of Bucolion. also a citee by Pylos. also one of Achilles horses.
Pedátim, where one foote goeth with the other, foote by foote.
Pedatio, ônis, f. g. the settyng vp of vines.
Pedátum, i, n. g. a compyng to one agayne.
Tertio pedato bellum nobis fecere, Hoc est tertio reuersi.
Pedecósum, full of lyce.
Pedepressim, a footepace, softely,
Pedes, an aduerbe, signifieth on foote. see more hereof in Pes.

Pedes, édítis, m. g. a foote man in battayle.
Pedester, stri, m. g. he that goeth on foote, a footeman.
Pedestris. stre, on foote, that goeth on foote.
Pedestris oratio, a numerous speahyng or writing in the fourme of a verse or meter, although it be not a verse.
Pedestria auguria, sothsayng, taken of foure fowled beastes.
Pedetentim, softely and fayre, by littell and littel, and proverbially, softe fyre maketh sweete malte.
Pédica, æ, f. g. any thynge, wherewith the foote is tyed, a snare or gynne, a fetter, a payre of gyues or stockes.
Pediculus, li, m. g. a little wozme that breedeth betweene the skinne and the flesshe.
Pediculáris, re, belongyng to lyce.
Pediculáris morbus, the lousy sycheneffe.
Pediculária herba, called also Staphis agria.
Pediculâtus, a, um, any thyng that hath a stalke, as the most parte of fruite.
Pediculôsus, & pedicosus, a, um, lousy, full of lyce.
Pediculus, li, m. g. a littel foote, a fyth, the stalke of an appull or peare, or other fruite, or of the leafe of any herbe. also a louse.
Pedio, dire, to stampe with the foote.
Pédiolus, li, m. g. a littell foote.
Pedisequa, æ, f. g. a woman seruaunt that wayteth alwaies on hir maystresse.
Pedisequus, qui, m. g. a seruant that foloweth alwap the maister or maystresse.
Peditâtus, us, m. g. an hoste of footemen.
Pedo, aui, are, of olde writers was vsed to go. also to vnderset vines or trees.
Pedo, pepedi, pédere, to farte, to leat a farte.
Pedum, i, n. g. a shepe crooke.
Peduículus, i, m. g a littell foote.
Péganon, ni, n. g. the herbe called rue, or herbe grace.
Pegasa, a towne of Thessalia.
Pegasea, the shyppe of the Argonautes was so called.
Pegaseus, and Pegaseius, of Pegasus, swyfte.
Pegasicus sinus, a bosom of the sea in Thessaly.
Pegasides, the Muses.
Pégasus, i, m. g. an horse, whiche was feigned to haue wynges. It is also a signe or numbre of sterres in heauen. It is also an instrument in an house, where garmentes and other thinges be hanged.
Pegma, or Pecma, pécmatis, a stage, wheron pageauntes be set, or wheron plate and iewels do stande to bee looked on.
Pegmates, they that play on suche stages.
Peierátio, ônis, fœ. ge. periurie, a forswearyng.
Peiero, áui, áre, to forswearc, not to do that one hath swozne to dooe.
Peior, peius, warse.
Peius, an aduerbe, woorse, much moze, moze ve-hemente.
Pelagia, a womans name of Antioche.
Pelágia, æ, fœ. g. a fysche called also Purpura.
Pelágium, ii, n. g. a lycour or iuyce that comes of the fysche called Pelagia.
Pelágicus, and Pelágius, a, um, that is of the sea, or that lyueth in the sea.
Pélagus, i, m. g. & n. g. the sea.
Pelamis, lámidis, f. g. fysche called Tuny, bes foze it be a yere olde.
Pelargus, i, m. g. called also Ciconia, a byrde called a stozke.
Pelasgi, people whiche came out of Greece, and inhabited Italye, they bee also Arcadians.
Pelasgia, a countreye in Greece called sometyme Thessalia.
Pelasgias, adis, one of Pelasgia.
Pelasgicus, a, um, of Arcadie.
Pelasgis, a conutrey in Greece called Arcadie.
Pelasgus, i, a kynde of laurell or baie.
Pelecanus, a birde called a shouelard.
Pelecinum, ni, n. g. a weede growynge amonge corne.
Pelethronij, the Lapithes were so called.
Pelethronium, a towne of Thessaly.
Peleus, the soonne of kyng Eacus, and father of Achilles.
Pelias, adis, of Achilles.
Pelias, æ, a kyng of Thessalie, vncle to Jason.
Pelicanus, i, m. ge. a byrde called a pelicane, or shouelar.
Pelicus, a prince, of whom the people called Peligni, tooke theyr name.
Pelides, the surname of Achilles.
Peligni, people in Italye, whiche came out of Illiria.
Pelignus, a, um, of that people.
Pelion, lij, n. g. an hylle in Thessaly.
Pelius, and Peliacus, a, um, of Pelion.
Pella, a kynde of hernes, called the blue herne.
Pella, a citee in Macedonie.
Pellacia, æ, f. g. fayre speeche to deceiue.
Pellax, âcis, om. g. that deceiueth with fayre woozdes.
Pellectus, a, um, meued, tempted, allured.
Pellego, idem quod perlego.
Péllene, a verp auncient citee of Acaia.
Pellex, péllicis, fœ. gen. the that is a wedded mannes harlotte.
Pellicâtor, óris, masc. ge. a deceiuer with fayre woozdes.
Pellicâtus, us, m. g. the vile kompany that a wedded man leadeth with an other woman.
Pelliceo, péllices, cui, cére, to ouergre with flatterynge woozdes, almost neuer vsed.
Pelliceus, a, um, of a skynne or hyde.
Pellicio, péllicis, pellexi, cere, to deceiue with faire woozdes, to moue a man pleasauntly to dooe a thynge, to allure or prouoke with fayre woozdes.
Pellicula, æ, f. g. the skynne.

Curare

Curare pelliculam, to cherisshe hym selfe wysely.

Veterem pelliculam retines, Thou keepest thyne olde fashion, thou art the olde man styll.

Continere se in sua pellicula, id est intra suam sortem se continere.

Pelliculo, aui, are, to couer or stop with a skyn.

Pellio, onis, mas. ge. a skynner, he that maketh thynges of skynnes.

Pellis, lis, f. g. a skynne, a fell, a hyde.

Sub pellibus, id est in castris statiuis.

Denaliere pellem alicui, to diselose or discouer one myndе.

Quiescere in propria pelle, to bee contente with his owne condition or state.

Ouina pellis, a sheepes felle.

Pelmas, a, um, cladde in skynnes.

Pello, pepuli, pellere, pulsum, to put out or expelle, to thruste, to strythe, to dryue away, to make to recule, to styre or moue, to vexe or greue.

Scipionis animum non mediocri cura pepulit, It brought Scipio not in a little care, or it dyd put Scipio to great care.

Facile pellas vbi velis, ye maie easyly thruste hym out of the doores whan you wyll.

Vbi lapidibus é foro pellerentur, whan they were beaten or dryuen out of the cõmon place with stones.

Pellere in exilium, to banysche.

Pellere for Affligere, or Exagitare.

Nulla me ipsum priuatim insignis pepulit in iuria, No notable iniurie or affliction hath touched or greued me particularly.

Pelli patria, to bee chased or dryuen out of his countrey. Ephewyle Pelli regno, agro, ciuitate, domo, sedibus.

Pellere exercitum, to dryue backe an armye, and make them recule.

Animum pellit species vtilitatis, the appearance of profite or aduauntage moueth the myndе.

Pellere famem, to put away hunger.

Pellere frigus, to put away colde, or to defende from colde.

Sitim pellere, to squenche thyrste.

Longi sermonis initium pepulisti, thou haste moued, stirred or begunne a great matter to common of.

Pellos, or Pellus, li, the pryde, called also Ardea, or Ardeola, looke Pella.

Pellucco, luxi, ere, to shyne bryght, to shyne thorough.

Pellucet oratio, the oracion is plaine and manyfest.

Pellucidè, cleerely.

Pellucidus, and Pullucidulus, a, um, very cleere, cleere thorough.

Pelluo, pelui, pellutum, ere, to washe cleane.

Pelocanus, looke Pelecanus.

Pelluuium, ij, n. g. or Pelluuia, æ, f. g. a bason, wherin mens feete be washed.

Pelopeis, idis, and Pelopeias, the daughter or neece of Pelops.

Pelopide, they that descended of Pelops.

Pelopidas, a noble man of Lacedemonia.

Pelopius, and pelopeius, a, um, of Pelops.

Peloponnesius, and Peloponnesiacus, a, um, of Morea.

Peloponnesus, a countrey in Greece, called now Morea, on the north it hath the gulph of Lorinthe, Isthmos, and the sea of Crete: on the weste and southe the sea Adriatike: on the east the sea of Crete: so that it is almoste cleane enuironed with the sea: in it were the famous kyngdomes of Mycene, of Argiue, Lacedemõ, Arcadias, Sicionians &c. it is now vnder the Turke.

Pelops, pis, the soonne of Tantalus, vanquisshed on horsebacke in rennyng Oenomaus, father of Hippodamia, and wedded hir.

Peloris, loridis, f. g. a kynde of shell fysshe.

Pelorus, ri, or Peloris, idis, m. g. an hyll in Sicilie on the sea syde.

Pelta, æ, for. gen. a target or buckler lyke an halfe moone.

Peltasta, æ, m. g. one armed with a targate lyke an halfe moone.

Peltatus, a, um, that weareth suche bucklers.

Peltifer, ri, m. g. idem quod Peltasta.

Peltis, tis, f. g. a bason to washe ones feete in.

Peltiotæ, the inhabytauntes of Peltium.

Peltium, a citee in Egypte, and one of the mouthes of Nilus.

Peminósus, a, um, stinkyng.

Penárius, ri, m. g. and after Varro Panaria, æ, f. g. after other Penarium, ri, n. g. a cellar or storehouse, a spence.

Penárius, a, um, belongyng to housholde, prouision for household, vytailes.

Penaria cella, idem quod penarium, a store house or spence.

Penates, the gentiles called goddis of mannes lyke. They bee sometyme taken for the moste secrete partes of the house. The nominatiue case singular is after some Penas, after other Penatis.

Penátiger, a, um, that beareth the housholde gooddes.

Pencédamus, mi, m. g. the wede called balde money, or hogge fenell.

Pendens, entis, om. g. that hangeth.

Vinum pendens, wyne yet in the grape.

Pendeo, pendes, pependi, dére, pensum, to hange or be hanged, to depende. sometyme to be in peine. also to weigh or be of any weyghte, to be in doubte or vncertaine what to doo.

Pendére animi, to be in doubte or feare. sometyme to longe or desyre to knowe.

Pendere promissis, to trust promyses.

Ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotij, I long to knowe what the matter is.

Pendet dragmas decem, it waieth. x. drams mes.

Pendet ab eius ore, he harkeneth diligently what he saieth.

Pendent opera interrupta, the woorkes remaine unperfecte, or ceasse for a whyle.

Pendererei, is saide of theim that bee sued, and doue tary a longe tyme ere they bee dispatched.

Pendére per pedes, to hange by the feete.

Pendére de rupe, to hange on the roche.

Salus nostra pendet tua, Our helthe depends deth on yours.

Pendet respublica é Bruto, the commune wele dependeth on Bzutus, or is chiefely susteined by Bzutus.

Pendere ex arbitrio alterius, to be subiecte to an other mannes wyll and pleasure.

Cui spes omnis & ratio pendet à fortuna, whiche hath all his hope and trust in fortune.

Pendére ex laude, to couete or desyre alwaies to haue praise.

Rationes quæ ex coniecturis pendent, reasons whiche be gathered by coniecture.

Pendere spe & expectatione obscura, to be in an uncertaine hope and expectation.

Animus tibi pendet, thou art in doubte.

Pendo, pendis, pependi, pendere, to ponder or way, to poise, to consyder, to esteme or value, to crampne, to pate, to susteine or suffer.

pendere pœnas magistro, to be beaten of the mayster.

Pendere supplicia, to recompence an offence by death.

Nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, you neuer declared howe muche store ye dyd set by hym.

Non leui coniectura res penditur, the matter is not weighed examyned or considered with tyght coniecture.

Pendere pecuniam, stipendium, tributum, vectigal, to pate.

Vsuram pendere, to pate monete ouer for vsury.

Grates dignas pendere, to render wooythy thankes.

Penditur, the impersonall.

Péndulus, a, um, that hangeth.

Pené, almoste, well nere.

Penissime, the superlatyue of pené, or after some of penitus.

Penelope, es, or Penelopea, æ, the daughter of Icarus, and wyfe of Ulisses, most chaste, wise, and constant aboue all the women of hir tyme, who in the. xx. yeres that hir houlbande was absente, beyng sought vpō by dyuers wowers, whiche (would she or no) abode in hir house, she myght neyther by fayre meanes nor menaces be induced to marye, or to consent to commit any folye.

Penelopes iclam retexere, signifieth to doo and vndoo, to take much labour in vaine.

Penelopes, byrdes called also Melagrides.

Peneleus, one of the fyue raptaines of Bœotia that came to Troie.

Penes, with or at, in the power.

Penes te est, it is in the, it is in thy power or possession.

Penes hunc, with him, or in hym.

Me penes est vnum, it is onely in my power.

Seruorum cura penes dominos sit, Let the mayster care and prouyde for the seruantes.

Exornat eos penes quos est, it garnysheth theim in whom it is.

Penes authores sit fides, I repose me to the authours, whether it bee true or no. Or as for the truthe of the matter, I referre you to the authours.

Penes te culpa est, the faute is in the.

Quem penes est virtus, In whom vertue is.

Penes eum summa imperij est, he hath the chiefe rule or gouernaunce.

Istæc penes vos spaluria est? id est apud vos, Is the synging wenche at your house?

Penetrábilis, le, that may perce or be perced.

Penetrále, lis, n. g. the inner parte of the house.

In ipsis penetralibus, in the inner partes.

Penetrális, le, belongynge to the inner parte of the house, or dooen in the inner parte of the house.

Penetrale sacrificium, a sacrifice dorn in the inner parte of the house.

Penetralis Germania, id est interior.

Penetrálius, an aduerbe, more inner, that perceth more.

Pénetro, aui, are, to perce or enter.

Atlantem penetrasse, to haue passed or gone ouer the mountaine Atlas.

In maria penetrare, to enter the seas.

Penetrare in vrbem, to enter into the citee.

Penetrare sub terras, to go vnder the grounde.

Ne penetrarem me vspiam, that I myght not enter or go into any place.

Penetrare se in fugam, to ren away, to flee.

Nunquam intra portam penetraui pedem, I neuer stepte a foote within the gate: or I neuer came within the gate.

Quando id primum ad Romanos penetrauerit, Whan that came fyrst amonge the Romaynes,

Penetrare in animos, to enter into mennes myndes.

Peneus, a ryuer in Greece, that diuideth the countreys of Elis and Acaia.

Penicillum, i, n. ge. or Peniculum tectorium, a plaisterers bzushe.

Penicillum, or Peniculum, to also a tente that is put into a wounde to kepe it open.

Penicillus, li, a kynde of spunges, whereof suche tentes are made.

Penicillus, and Peniculus, li, m. g. or Penicillum & peniculum, li, n. g. any thyng that serueth

with to bruſhe, ſcoure, wype, or make cleane, a ſhoe cloute, a dyſhe cloute. also a penneters penſylle.

Penicalamentum, i, neu. g. the hemme of a garment, the ſkyrtes.

Peninſula, æ, fœ. ge. a place almoſt enuironned with water.

Penis, is, m. ge. a tayle. also the ſecrete membre of a man.

Peninus, a, um, tayled, hauyng a tayle.

Penitus, inwarde, whereof cometh Penitior, and Penitiſsimus.

Penitus, an aduerbe. ſometyme of place, depely, farre in, throughly. ſometyme of qualitee, vtterly, to the vttermoſt, greatly, wholly, all together. Penitus me noſcis, id eſt intus; & in cute, throughly, euen to the bottome of myne herte.

Bene penitus in iſtius familiaritatem ſe dedit, he became verate familiarly acquainted with hym, or he made hym ſelf verate familiarly acquainted with hym.

Penitus inſita animis opinio, an opinion depely ſeuled in mens myndes.

Penitus inſitum odium, mortall hatred depely rooted in ones ſtomake.

Mandare penitus animo, to commyt a thynge surely to his remembraunce.

Non dum penitus in republica verſabar, I was not yet throughly or all together occupied in affayres of the common weale.

Hanc conſuetudinem penitus amiſimus, we haue vtterly loſt that faction or cuſtom for euer.

Penitus alias auexerat oras, farre of, to other coaſtes or countrepes.

Penna, æ, fœ. g. a penne or quille. ſometyme it is vſed for a wynge, not onely of byrdes, but also of flyes, buttes, and ſuche other.

Pennæ renaſcuntur, By tranſlation ſpoken whan one recouereth the authoritee and dignitee that was taken from hym before.

Cauis pennæ, the ſtalke of a fether, where on the downe groweth.

Pennáriam, æ, n. g. a pennar.

Pennátus, a, um, that hath fethers.

Pennatum telum, an arrowe or dart fethered.

Pénniger, a, um that beareth feathers.

Pennipes, pennipedis, that hath rough fethered feete, or that hath wynges on his feete.

Pennipotens, a byrde.

Pennula, æ, f. ge. a littell fether.

Penſa, æ, that which is payde for a thyng bought, the paiement.

Penſa, in the plurall numbre, threedes of flaxe or woulle whan it is ſpunne, whiche may be called yarne.

Penſans, antis, ponderyng, weighyng.

Penſátor, ôris, m. g. a weyer, an examiner.

Penſátus, a, um, pondered, weyed, conſydred, examined.

Penſiculáte, with good examinacion,

Penſiculátor, ôris, m. gen. he that examineth or ponndereth a thyng diligently.

Penſiculo, aui, are, to ponder a thynge, idem quod penſito.

Pénſilis, le, that hangeth or ſtandeth on hyghe.

Penſile horreum, a granier in the vpper part of ones houſe, where corne is kept.

Penſilis homo, a man hanged.

Penſilis hortus, a gardeyn made vpon pillers, or vpon houſes, or in wyndowes.

Pénſilis vibs, a citee that is holow vnderneth, or that ſtandeth on vaultes.

Pénſilis lectus, a hangynge bedde.

Penſiles lichni, lampes or other lightes, hangyng in a houſe.

Penſio, ônis, f. g. a penſion, or yerely rent, that whiche one payeth for the vſe of any thynge, a paiement.

Penſior & hoc penſius, of more price or value.

Altera vtra ſit conditio penſior, virginem an viduam habere? whiche thynke you the better bargayne, to haue the mayde, or the wydowe?

Pénſito, aui, are, to weigh, ponder, or conſyder often and diligently. also to paie often.

Prædia quæ penſitant, fermes that paie certayne quitte rentes, or other cuſtomes out of theym.

Penſiculo, aui, are, idem quod penſito.

Penſitátio, ônis, f. ge. a diligent weighyng, conſyderyng, or examinyng. also a paiement.

Penſitátor, ôris, m. g. a ponderer or weigher.

Verborum penſitatores ſubtiliſsimi, the moſt ſubtile ponderers or examiners of woordes.

Penſitátus, a, um, diligently thought on, weyed, examined, pondered.

Penſiúncula, læ, f. g. a littell penſion, paiement, or rente.

Penſo, aui, are, to weigh and ponder diligently and often, to examine, to trye the weyght. also to eſteeme a thynge, ſometyme to bye. also to recompence.

Penſare vicem alterius, To be or ſerue in the ſtede of an other.

Veteribus beneſactis noua penſantes malicia, recompencyng newe diſpleaſures with old benefites or pleaſures.

Penſare ſingula, to ponder and conſyder euery thyng by it ſelfe diligently.

Penſare aliquid ex alio, to chaunge one for an other.

Penſare argento, to cheape or bye for money.

Quæ crimina vna laude penſat, whiche faultes he recompenceth with one thynge woorthye laude.

Penſus, a, um, weyghed, examined. ſometyme it ſignifieth good and wyſe.

Penſum, ſi, n. g. of Pendeo, the flaxe whiche is bounden on the diſtaffe, out of the whiche the threde is drawen. ſometyme it ſignifieth the threde that is ſpunne, yarne. it is also the execution or miniſtracion of an office that is com-

mitted

mitted to one to dwe, or that one taketh vpon hym to doo, a talke of wooꝛke.
Carpere penſum, to ſpynne of the diſtaffe.
Trahere penſa, idem.
Penſum abſoluere, conficere, peragere, To wooꝛke out his talke that he is appoynted.
Accurare penſum, to apply his office, or that he is employed to.
Penſum, ſi, n. g. of Pendo, that one hath weied, pondered, or conſydered in his mynde.
Penſi habere, to conſyder, to paſſe on, to care foꝛ. Penſi eſſe alicui, idem.
Vobis quid faciatis, minus penſi eſt, ye paſſe not, care not, or conſyder not what ye doo.
Neque dicere, neque facere quicquam penſi habet, He neyther paſſeth what he ſaieth, nor what he dooeth.
Pentacontarchus, a capitayne of fifty men.
Pentadáctilus, a bꝛothe or ſpꝛute in fiue partes with one handil. it is alſo an herbe like a tree of ſom called Ricinus, of ſome Helioſcopium.
Pentadóron, ri, n. g. a hynd of tyle or bꝛike, fiue handfull bꝛoade.
Pentapetes, cinkefoyle.
Pentaphármacum conuiuium, a dyner or ſupper, wherin are fiue ſundꝛy diſſhes of meate. reade Spartianum in vita Hadriani.
Pentaphyllon, or Quinquefolium, an herbe called cinkefoyle, whiche hath fiue leaues. The phiſitions of late tyme ſuppoſen it to be Toꝛmentill, wherwith I am not ſatiſfied.
Pentapolis, a countreie betwene Paleſtina and Arabia, wherin wer the cities of Sodome and Gomoꝛ, bourned by the vengeaunce of god foꝛ ſynne agaynſt nature.
Pentarchus, he that is capitayne of fiue men.
Pentateuchus, chi, maſc. gene. a volume of fiue bookes. It is vſed foꝛ the fiue bookes of Moyſes.
Pentáthlum, li, n. gen. the exercyſe of fiue feates or games.
Pentathlus, li, m. gen. he that exerciſeth theſe. v. games, caſtyng of the ball or trendle, rennyng, leapyng, wꝛaſtlyng and thꝛowyng the darte.
Pentecóſte, tes, fœ. ge. the fiftieth. it is vſed foꝛ whyſſontyde.
Pentelici hermæ, were littell ymages of Mercurius made of marble, called Pendelicus, which was one of the moſt fayꝛe ſtones that ymages mought be made of
Pentheus, dis\y. the ſonne of Echion.
Penthesilea, a queene of Amazons, whiche was ſlayne at the ſiege of Troie.
Penthemimeris, a parte of a verſe, where a ſentence is fynyſſhed in the laſte ſyllable of the thirde foote.
Penthylus, the ſonne of Demonous, which came to the ayde of Xerxes, with xii. ſhyps, & was taken pꝛiſoner by the Grekes.
Pentirémis, mis, f. g. a galey that hath fyue oꝛes in euery ſeate.
Pentorobon, an herbe called alſo Peonia, piony.

Pénula, læ, fœ. g. a cloke wꝛone whan it rayned.
Pénulam ſcindere, vſed pꝛouerbially, to hold one ſo faſt, to the end to make hym tary, that he teareth his cloke.
Pénula ſcortea, a cloke of leather, ſuche as the Flemynges doe vſe, called communely bꝛodeꝛ.
Penula gauſapina, a thycke fyne cloke, as we weare in the wynter.
Penulárium, rii, n. g. a cloke bagge.
Penulátus, a, um, cloked.
Penúria, æ, fœm. g. extreme neceſſitee, penurye, lacke of thynges neceſſary.
Penus, nꝰ, or Penus, us, m. or fe. g. and Penum pénoris, or penum, ni, n. ge. all hynde of victuales, meate and dꝛynke, ſtoꝛe and pꝛouiſion of victuales foꝛ houſeholde.
Penuſsimé, vtterly.
Pephon, an herbe called alſo Portulaca, wylde purſelane.
Peplos, an herbe, haupng ſmall leaues, like rue, ſomewhat bꝛoder, the toppe rounde, ſpred on the grounde the length of ones hande, the ſeede beyng vnder the leaues lyke and rounde, leſſe than whyte popy, ſome apotheearies name it Eſula rotunda, in Engliſhe as I iudge wertewaꝛte.
Peplus, pli, m ge. or Peplum, pli, ne. ge. a kercheef, or other ſyke couerynge of the head.
Pepo, ónis, m. gen. a hynde of Melones, called Pompones.
Pepſis, ſis, f. g. concoction.
Péptica, cæ, f. g. a medicine, whiche maketh good concoction in a man, that the meate eaten maye digeſt well. alſo a ſalue and ointement, whiche maketh impoſtumes rype.
Per, ſignifieth by: ſometyme in, with. alſo betweene, vnder the pꝛetence or colour Per, compounded with a nowne or aduerbe, ſignifieth. Valde, as, Perpulchrum, verie fayꝛe. Peropus eſt, it is nedefull in any wyſe. Perdocte, verie learnedly Compounded with a verbe, it betokeneth perfection, as, Perſcribere, to wꝛite to the ende. Perpeti, to ſuffre to the vttermoſte.
Per ætatem, foꝛ or by reaſon of his age.
Per ætatem non potuit, he coulde not he was ſo ponge: or he coulde not he was ſo olde.
Dum per ætatem licet, whyle his age ſeruyeth hym.
Per fidem, per fortunas, per dextram te oro, I pꝛay the foꝛ the loue of god.
Cæſar mihi ignoſcit per literas, Cæſar wꝛiteth to me, that he hath pardoned me.
Per maturitatem delitſcens, It is clouen by to muche ryppeneſſe, or by reaſone that it was to rype: or ſo ryppe that it cleaueth.
Per me licet, I am contente.
Per multas ætates, of a long tyme.
Per metum, foꝛ feare.
Per nebulam ſcire, to knowe the one halfe, or not certaynly.
Per noctem lucet, it ſhineth in the nyght, or by nyght

wyght tyme.
Per omnes dies, euery day, or day by day.
Per otium, at leysure.
Per potestatem, vnder colour of auctoryte.
Obsecro, vt per pacem liceat te alloqui, I praie you leat me talke with you without displeasure, or I pray you here me patiently.
Per fas & nefas, by right or by wrong, by one way or an other.
Per se sibi quisque charus est, euery man of nature loueth hym selfe.
Per silentium adesse æquo animo, to here with out speakyng one woorde, to here quietely.
Per silentium eò deducti, brought thither with out noyse.
Per stadia duo, the space of two furlonge.
Per speciem venandi vrbem egressi, thei wet out of the towne, by makyng semblaunce to goe an huntynge, or as though they wente on huntynge.
Per summum dedecus, with great shame or dishoonstyp.
Per te stetit, it lay in the.
Volo, ne per me stetisse credat, I would haue hym thynke, that there was no faut or let in me.
Per tempus, all at tyme, in tyme, in very good season.
Per cornu faucibus infundito, poure it into his mouthe with an horne.
Per alium ostendere suam sententiam, to shew his mynde vnder the colour or name of an other man.
Per ea tempora, in those daies, or duryng that tyme. Likewyse Per hos annos, per hos dies.
Per viginti annos, the space of .xx. yeres.
Per causam, vnder the colour or pretence.
Sed propera per deos, but make speede for goddes sake.
Per ego te deos oro, I praie thee for goddes sake.
Per fas & fidem decipere, to deceiue vnder the colour of religion and faithfull promise.
Per gratiam abire, to departe with good will, or without displeasure.
Per insidias, by treason.
Per inuidiam depelli tribunatu, to be put by the Tribuneship for enuy.
Per iram aliquid facere, to doo a thynge in ones anger, or whyle he is angry.
Consulere aliquem per ludibrium, To aske counsaile of one in mockage.
Per ludum & iocum, in test, merely, in game, in sporte and playe.
Per ludum & negligentiam peruenire ad aliquid, to attcyne a thyng and neuer sue or labour for it.
Per luxuriam effundere, to spende riotously, or to consume in riot and banketyng.
Per me nulla est mora, I am ready, there is no leat or hinderance in me.
Per me percontatus sum, id est ex me ipso, of my selfe without motion of other.
Nisi per necessitatem rem aperire noluerat, Onelesse it were of neccessitee, or yf necessitee did not constreigne.
Per nos, by our meanes.
Per nos egebit, qui. &c. he shall lacke for vs, whiche. &c.
Quasi per officium, as it were doorn for due reuerence and honour.
Singuli per ordinem, euery one in oder.
Per hanc rationem ei datur, id est, hoc modo, in this wyse, after this facion.
Cum ipsum Furnium, per se vidi libentissime, tum, &c. for his owne sake, or for the loue that I beare to hym selfe.
Per se aliquid posse, by it selfe without helpe of other.
Per simulationem vel speciem amicitiæ aliquem prodere, to betray one vnder the colour of frendshyp.
Per omne tempus, quo fuimus vna, All the whyle that we were togyther.
Per ver, in the spryng tyme.
Per viam, id est, in itinere, goyng by the way.
Per vices, id est vicissim, by course, one after an other.
Per vices annorum, euery one his yere.
Per visum, in a vision or dreame.
Via secta per ambas, id est, inter, betweene bothe.
Per enim magni æstimo, for Permagni. Per mihi mirum for Permirum.
Pera, æ, f. g. a scrippe or bagge, a satchell.
Perabsurdus, a, um, verye absurde, verye fonde lyche, contrary to reason, contarry to it selfe.
Perâcer, cris, cre, verye sharpe, eigre, or vehemente.
Perâcre iudicium, a verye quicke or good iudgement, a great iudgement.
Peracerbus, a, um, verye eigre or sower, lyke fruite that is not rype.
Peracesco, cui, scere, to be verye eigre or sower by translation to be very displeasant.
Peracidus, a, um, verye eigre or sower.
Perâctica, cæ, n. g. a kynde of gumme.
Perâctio, ônis, f. g. accomplishment or perfourmance.
Peractus, a, um, accomplished, perfourmed, dooen to the ende.
Peracuo, acui, acuere, to make verye sharpe.
Peracutè, verye sharpely, verye wittyly, ingeniously.
Peracûtus, a, um, very sharpe, also witty, fyne, or quicke witted.
Peræa, the vttermoste parte of Judea, towarde Arabia and Egypte.
Perædifico, aui, are, to buylde vp, to make an ende of an house or buildyng.
Peræquatores, they that leuye or gather head monepe.
Peræquè, verye equally, all alyke, euen lyke, euen

the one as muche as the other.
Per æque florére, to flourishe equally.
Peræquo, aui, are, to make equall or lyke.
Peræquus, a, um, verye equall or iuste
Perago, pérägis, égi, agere, to perfourme, to make perfite, to consider, to drawe or cause to be drawen with force, to finysshe. sometyme to thrust through. also to passe thorough, to vere, to drive violently.
Peragere reum, to accuse one, and to sue hym to a condemnation.
Peragere omnia secum animo, to consider, to digest euery thynge in his mynde.
Peragere cibum, to digeste or concocte meate.
Peragere mortem, to dye.
Peragere res gestas, to write al that is doone.
Vbi sententiam meam vobis peregero, after that I haue shewed you thoroughly myne opinion.
Inceptum peragere, to fynysshe or bryng to an ende that one hath enterprised.
Latus ense peregit, he thruste hym thorough the syde with a swoorde.
Mandata peragere, to doo or saie that he was commaunded.
Nauim peregit in portum, he broughte the shyppe into the hauen.
Noctes peragere insomnes, to lye whole nightes, and slepe nothyng.
Partes suas peragere, to doo his office, duetie or charge.
Peragere laboris pensum, to woorke out, or make vp his taske that he is appoynted to.
Peregit deinde postulata, afterwarde he demaunded or required those thynges, that he was sent for.
Tot volumina peregit, he red ouer or perused so many volumes.
Perágito, aui, are, to shake, moue, or sterre vehemently oftentymes.
Pérägro, péragras, grâui, are, to walke, go, or renne about a place.
Orator ita péragrat per animos hominũ, an oratour in his oracion doeth so touch the partes and affections of mens myndes.
Peragrare latebras suspicionum, to seeke all conjectures, wherof suspicion may happen.
Peragrare Asiam, to wander ouer all Asia.
Fama peragrauit, the rumour or bruite went abroade.
Peragrare animo, to compasse in the minde, to consider, to ymagine.
Peragrâtus, a, um, gone aboute.
Peragrátio, ónis, f. g. a goyng aboute.
Peramans, antis, om. g. one that loueth hertely.
Peramanter, verye louyngly, lyke an earnest and hertye frende.
Perámbulo, aui, are, to go thorough. sometyme to ryde through or about a countrey or fielde, to walke thorough or ouer and ouer.
Perámo, aui, are, to loue well, to loue throughly, or euen to the ende, to loue perfectely.
Peramplus, a, um, verye ample large or great verye honourable and magnificent.
Peranguste, verye streictely and narowly.
Perangustus, a, um, verye streicte or narowe.
Peranno, aui, are, to lyue a yere to an ende.
Perantiquus, a, um, verye auncient.
Perappositus, a, um, verye apte, meete or fitte the purpose.
Perardeo, dere, to bourne out or thorough.
Perarduus, a, um, verye difficult and harde.
Perargûtus, a, um, verye subtile and ingenious verye witty.
Perareo, rui, ere, to drye vp, to be verye drye.
Pererésco, perárui, scere, to wexe verye drye, or drye thorough and thorough.
Perâridus, a, um, verye drye or thorough drye.
Peraro, peraras, aui, are, to tyll all thorough, care ouer and ouer. somtyme to write.
Perarâtus, a, um, tylled ouer and ouer, or written throughly.
Perásper, ra, rum, verye rough.
Perástute, verye subtilly and craftyly.
Perastûtus, a, um, verye subtile and crafty.
Peratiente, verye attentiuely.
Perattentus, a, um, verye attentyue and diligent to heare.
Perbacchor, âris, ari, to be oftentymes drunke to vse banketyng and drynkynge verye much to passe the lyfe in drynkyng and makynge good chere.
Perbeatus, a, um, verye happy and blessed, euen in heauen.
Perbelle, verye well, right well.
Perbellus, a, um, verye good, right good, right honeste.
Pérbene, verye well.
Perbenigne, verye liberally, verye courteisly and gentill, verye graciously.
Peribo, péribis, peribi, bibere, to quaffe or drynke all out. sometyme for Bibere, to drynke.
Perbitere, for præire, to go before.
Perblandus, a, um. verye pleasaunt and courteys in woordes.
Perbonus, a, um, verye good, ryght good.
Pérbreuis, ue, verye shorte or lyte.
Perbréuiter, verye shortly, verye lyttely, in verye fewe woordes.
Perca, æ. f. g. a fysshe called a perche.
Percallefácio, lefacis, fèci, facere, to make thoroughe warme or hotte.
Percalleo, callui, lére, to be waren harde, to be so accustomed to a thynge, that he feleth no more the peyne of it.
Percallere vsum alicuiusrei, to knowe perfectly the vse of any thynge.
Percándidus, a, um, verye white. also verye pleasant and gentill.
Percantatrix, tricis, f. g. a syngyng wenche. also an inchauntresse.
Percautus, a, um, verye subtill or witty, very ware

ware and circumspecte.
Percedere, to departe.
Percelebro, aui, are, to publyshe in all places.
Perceler, a, um, verate swyft, quicke, and spedy.
Percello, perculi, and percussi, lere, to stryke and ouerthrowe, to moue, to stirre, to perce.
Perculit eum illud, that abated his courage, or strake hym to the herte.
Percellere pectus pauore, To trouble one greatly with feare, and make him sore abashed, to perce and strike one to the herte with feare.
Perculsus animus & abiectus, his spirite was troubled, and his courage abated.
Percellere & euertere.
Perculit mihi animum: it wente euen to the verate herte of me.
Site dolor aliquis perculerit, yf any greefe or sorowe do perce, peyne, vexe, or come vpon the.
Percullit me, it delyted me, it moued my spirites.
Quum vnam & alteram pestis perculerit, When the pestilence hath infected or attached one or two of theim.
Perculeris iam tu me? wylt thou ouerthrowe me nowe?
Percellere, for Differre, as, Ad nouum hoc percellit animum, He deferreth this vnto an other yere.
Percenseo, censui, ere, to recompt or reckon, to rehorse ouer, to numbre vp.
Totum percensuit orbem, id est peragrauit.
Percieo, percies, ciui, ciêre, to moue or styre greatly.
Percingo, cingis, gere, to gyrde about.
Percino, nere, to syng styl, to continue syngyng, to syng to the ende.
Percipio, pércipis, cépi, ere, to perceyue, to take or receyue, to comprehende, to learne, to vnderstande, to knowe.
Neq; agri, neque vrbis odium me vnq̃ percipit, I am neuer thoroughly weerie, neyther of dyng in the countrete, nor in the citee.
Percipere vsum alicuius rei, to vse a thynge.
Percipere opinionem, to conceyue or haue an opinion of a thynge.
Diligenter quæ dicuntur percipere, to heare and understande diligently what one doeth saie.
Percipere artem, disciplinas, doctrinam, To learne, to perceyue, to vnderstande.
Acerbissimos dolores percipere, To take or haue great sorowe and trouble.
Fructum ex arbore percipere, to haue, gather, or take fruite of a tree.
Memoria percipere, To comprehende in the memorie.
Nomina omnium ciuium percipere, to comprehende and reteyne in memorye all the citesins names.
Oculis percipere, to see perfectly.
Percipere voluptatem, iucunditatem, lætitiam. &c. to take pleasure. &c.

Perclam, verate pryuyly.
Perclâmo, aui, are, to crye out.
Percœptio, ônis, fœm. g. a takyng, reteyuyng, a perceyuyng or vnderstandyng.
Perceptio animi, knowlage, intelligence, whan the mynde comprehendeth or compasseth a thyng.
Percœptio fructuum, the takyng of the profites or fruites.
Percnos, ni, mas. ge. the birde, whiche wee call a baldbuszard.
Percitus, a, um, stirred, greatly moued or vexed.
Ira percitus, & atra bili percitus, verate angry, wood angry.
Percitus insania, madde.
Percoarcto, aui, are, to bryng into a litle rome, to streigne verate hard together.
Percoctus, a, um, wel boiled, throughly boiled.
Percognosco, noui, scere, to knowe throughly and perfectly.
Percolo, lui, lere, to worshyp muche, to loue and reuerence greatly, to make perfecte, to trymme vp, to polyshe, to kynysshe.
Percólo, aui, are, to straine through.
Percómis, me, verate gentyll and gracious.
Percommodè, verate well, ryght well, verate easyly.
Percommodè facis, Thou doest wonderfull well.
Percommodè accidit, it hath chaunced ryght well.
Percómmodus, a, um, verate good, verate easye or handsome.
Percónditus, a, um, obscure, hydde.
Percontátio, ônis, fœ. g an inquerynge or searchynge, an askyng or demaundyng.
Percontator, óris, m. gen. one that requireth or asketh many questions.
Percontor, âris, ari, to searche busyly, to inquire, to demaunde diligently. sometyme for Expectare, to abyde and looke for.
Percontatum ibo ad portum, quo ad se recipiat, I wyll go and tarye for hym at the hauen tyll he come: or I wyll go know and inquire at the hauen, whan he wyll returne.
Percontari aliquid aliquem, to aske or inquire a thyng of one.
Percontari de, ex, ab aliquo, idem.
Percóntumax, âcis, om. g. verate stubburne.
Percopiósus, a, um, verate copious, abundant, plentyfull.
Percoquo, percoxi, coquere, to seethe or boyle throughly, to concoct perfectly, to make thoroughly ripe.
Terra dicitur percoquere messem, dum ad maturitatem fouet.
Sol percoquit fructus, the sunne ripeth fruit.
Percosius, a soothsayer, whiche fauoured the Troianes.
Percosius, a, um, that dwelleth in the citee Percote.

Percote,

Percote, a citee of the countrete of Troas.
Percrebresco, bui, scere, to bee publyshed or sowen abrode in all places, to be commonly knowen and talked of abrode.
Percrebuerat antiquitus, the bruite was in olde tyme.
Quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, whā the bruite or fame was sowen throughout all the worlde.
Pércrepo, pui, are, to make a great noyse.
Percresco, ui, scere, to increase euen to the ende.
Percrúcio, aui, are, to tourment greatly.
Percrûdus, a, um, verate rawe, nothyng rype.
Percûdo, di, dere, to breake in peeces.
Perculsus, a, um, striken, ouerthrowen, sore abashed or astonied.
Percunctatio, onis, an inquiryng or demāding.
Percunctor, aris, ari, to enquire, to demaunde diligently.
Percúpidus, a, um, verate desyrous.
Percupio, percupis, cupiui, ere, to desire gretly.
Percuriosus, a, um, very curious, very piked.
Percuro, aui, are, to cure or heale perfectly.
Percurato vulnere, Whan the wounde was throughly and perfectly made whole.
Percurro, curri, or cucurri, ere, to renne apace, to renne stylle and neuer reste, to renne euery foote, to passe or renne ouer a thynge quickly, to recite a thyng brekely or roundely, to tell or reade a thyng quickly or apace.
Curriculo percurrere, to renne euery foote a great pace.
Percurram breui, I wyl renne ouer, or recite it brekely.
Per omnes ciuitates percurrit oratio mea, id est, recenset omnes ciuitates.
Percurrere animo, to vnderstande, know, or perceyue perfectly.
Ad te properans percurro ad forum, I ran to you euery foote, to the common place with all spede possible.
Percurritur, the impersonall.
Percurrere mensas, to bee muche vsed, or a commune seruice at the table.
Percursátio, ônis, f. g. a rennyng ouer in haste.
Percursio, ônis, a quick vnderstandyng of thynges, I brieke reherslyng of thynges.
Percurso, aui, are, to ouer renne often.
Percursus, a, um, ouerronne, passed throughout, quickely accepted or tolde.
Percursum animo, perfectly knowen.
Percússio, ônis, f. g. a strykynge, an hittyng.
Percussor, oris, m. gene. a murderer, he that is hyred to hyl men.
Percussus, us, m. g. a strykyng, a beatyng.
Percussus, a, um, stryken, beaten, hytte, striken with lyghtnyng.
Percussus forma aliqua, coyned, that hath any fourme printed in it.
Percutio, percutis, cussi, cutere, to stryke or smite, to hitte.

Per cutere fores, to knocke at the dore.
Percussit animum, it brake his hert, it stroke hym to the herte, it made hym suspect, or pensyf hym in a fantasie.
Percuti sydere, to be taken, or haue the vse of his membres taken from hym, to bee stryken with a planet.
Percussæ de cælo turres, the towres beate downe with thunder.
Percutere fœdus, to make a league or alyance one prince with an other, or one countrey or citee with an other.
Percutere fossam, to dygge a dyche or trenche.
Fulmine percuti, to be striken with lightnyng.
Palpo me percutis, thou flatterest me.
Litteris atrocissimis percuti, to be sore troubled or abashed with letters that bryng verie heaute tidynges. Or to haue verie heaup tydynges brought to hym in letters sodainly.
Perdecórus, a, um, verate comely and honest.
Perdensus, a, um, verie thycke.
Perdespuo, spui, spuere, to moche, contemne, detest greatly.
Perdica, a part and a porte of Lycia.
Perdicas, a noble man of Macedonie.
Perdicium, cij, neu. g. an herbe called pellytory of the wall. reade Helxine, & Parietaria.
Perdifficilis, le, verie difficile and harde.
Perdifficiliter, very difficultly.
Perdignus, a, um, very worthy, right worthy.
Perdiligens, entis, verate diligent.
Perdiligenter, ryght diligently.
Perdisco, didici, scere, to learne perfectly, to learne to the ende.
Perdite, extremely, corruptly, desperately, wyckedly, greatly, vehemently.
Se perdite gerere, to behaue hym selfe naughtily and corruptly.
Perdite amare, to loue desperately or out of measure.
Perdite conari, to endeuour verate earnestly and spitefully.
Perditio, onis, pardition.
Pérditor, ôris, m. g. one that destroieth or bryngeth to naught.
Perditor & conseruator reipublicæ, contrary.
Pérditus, a, um, loste, perysshed, without recouerie, out of hope, vtterly vndoon and cast away, desperately naught.
Perditus homo, a mischenous and desperate knaue, in whom is no hope of recouerie.
Aere alieno perditus, vndoon with debte.
Perditius nihil est, There is no man in the worlde more desperately naught than he is.
Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas? Canst thou restore a thynge intricate and past hope of recouerie?
Perdita valetudo, suche syckenesse that a man dispaireth of his helthe.
Perdiu, verate long.
Perdiues, perdiuitis, verate ryche.

Perdius, dij, m. ge. that abydeth or watcheth all the date longe.

Perdix, icis, f. g. a partrych.

Perdix ruſtica, a rale, which is counted a kind of partryches. Perdix is alſo the name of a lame vitailer in Ariſtophane.

Perdo, didi, ere, to loſe, to ſlea, to corrupt with yll maners, and (as wee ſaie) to ſtroye, to marre, to caſte away, to make vnthryfty. alſo to allure, to vndoo, to bryng into muche wo and trouble.

Perdis gnatum, ye loſe your ſonne, and make hym an vnthryfte.

An id laudi ſibi fore putat, ſi perdiderit gnatum? Iſ he bryng his ſonne to confuſion?

Cur perdis adoleſcentem nobis? why doeſt thou marre corrupte or caſte awaie this ponge man our ſonne?

Perdere aliquem, to bryng one in dangier of his life, or in ſo muche trouble that he can not eaſe it.

Vbinã eſt ſcelus, qui me perdidit? where is that vngracious knaue, that hath vndooen me? & brought me into all this trouble?

Quem ego capitis perdam, whom I wyll ſlea or kylle.

Aquam perdere, prouerbially to ſpend tyme, to loſe tyme in vayne.

Litem perdere, to loſe his proceſſe or ſuite.

Famam perdere, to loſe his fame or name.

Fidem perdere, to loſe his credence.

Formam perdere, to be no more ſo well fauored as he hath been.

Gratiam perdere, to haue no more that grace that it was wonte.

Nomen perdidi, I haue forgotten his name.

Oculos perdere, to loſe his ſyght.

Operam perdere apud aliquem doctorem, to loſe his labor vnder one that teacheth hym.

Operam & oleum perdere, to labour in vaine to loſe his labour and coſte.

Niſi id verbum in omne tempus perdidiſſem, If I had not loſt and forgone that worde for euer and a daie.

Mores perdere, to chaunge his maners.

Libertatem perdere, to be brought into ſeruitude and bondage.

Prandium perdere, to loſe his diner.

Stomachum perdere, to be in that caſe, that he can be no more moued to anger.

Perdere verba, to loſe his ſpeache.

Perdoceo, pérdoces, dócui, docere, to teache or inſtructe perfectely.

Perdoctè, very connyngly.

Perdoctus, a, um, verie connyng.

Perdoleo, pérdoles, dolui, lere, to be verie ſore.

Perdomitus, a, um, made verie tame, vtterly ſubdued, brought into full and due obeyſance.

Pérdomo, mui, are, to make verie tame, to ſubdue vtterly.

Prouinciam aliquam perdomare, To bryng a prouince or countrey in ſubiection or due obedience.

Terram perdomare, to tyll grounde that is rough, toughe, and ſtubburne.

Perdormiſco, ſcere, to ſlepe a full ſlepe, to ſlepe all nyght longe euen to the mornyng.

Perdúco, duxi, ere, to bryng to an ende, to bring or leade by force or other meanes. Sometyme to induce or perſwade.

Ad centeſimum annum vitam perduxit, he liued full an hundreth yeres.

Perducere ad exitum, culmen, vel ſummum, to finiſhe, to make perfect, to bring to an end.

Perduxit omnes in ſuam ſententiam, he induced or brought them all into his opinion.

Ad mendacium perduci, to be perſwaded or inducted to make a lye.

Rogat, vt eas ad ducenta talenta perducerem, he praieth me that I would induce or bryng them to paie. 24000. li.

In odium perducere, to make one hated or odyouſe.

Oppugnatio ad mediã noctem perducta eſt, the aſſaut was continued tyll mydnight.

Ni altercationem in ſerum perduxiſſet, yf he had not prolonged the altercation tyll it was longe in the nyght.

Murum in ſexdecim pedum altitudinem perducere, to reyſe or make vp a walle .xvi. foote hyghe.

Perducere ad aliud iudicium, to bryng before other iudges.

Nequis perduci, thou canſte not bee perſwaded or inducted.

Perductо, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Perduco.

Perductor, ôris, m. ge. he that bringeth one to a man agaynſt his wyll, a baude that bryngeth women to men whether they wyll or no.

Perductus, a, um, ledde or brought thyroughe, or to an ende. alſo inducted.

Perduellio, ônis, m. g. treaſon agaynſt the kyng or the countrey. alſo a traytour.

Perduellis, lis, m. gen. an ennemie, a ſtubburne ennemie that maintepneth warre.

Perduro, aui, are, to continue thyroughly or to the ende.

Perdurâtus, a, um, hardned, ſtrengthned, confyrmed.

Péredo, peres, or péredis, peredi, peresſe, vel dere, to eate all, to eate thyrough.

Peredia, and Bibetia, Plautus vſed for a gredie appetyte to eate or drynke.

Peregré, out of a mans propre countrey.

Peregré vado, I goe out of the countrey or on pylgremage, or into a ſtrange countrey.

Peregré venio, I come out of ſtrange countreys, or from pylgremage.

Peregré ſum, I am farre out of my countrey.

Peregrinabundus, a, um, that is wont to go or dwell in ſtraunge countreys.

Peregrinátio, ônis, fœ. ge. pylgremage, goynge in to ſtraunge countreys.

Peregrinátor, ôris, m. ge. he that is wont to go into ſtraunge countreys, a pylgrime.

Peregrinitas, âtis, fœm. g. ſtraungeneſſe, beyng in a ſtraunge countrete, alſo ſtraungeneſſe of pronunciation that ſheweth one to be of an other countrete.

Peregrinor, âris, ari, to go into ſtraunge countreys, or on pylgrymage, to dwell or bee in a ſtraunge countrey.

Veſtræ aures peregrinantur, your eares bee on pylgremage, or you ſet ſo litell by the matters of the cite, that you heare not that whyche euery man ſpeaketh.

Longè latèq; peregrinari, to go far abroade in diuers ſtraunge countreis.

Peregrinus, a, um, a ſtraunger or alian, that is of an other countrey, ſtraunge.

Facies peregrina, a ſtraunge fauour.

Perelegans, antis, om. ge. verie elegant, verye praette, that hath a great grace.

Pereleganter, with a great grace.

Pereloquens, entis, om. g. verie eloquent.

Peremptalia, among Iugures, wer thoſe lightnynges, whiche dyd vtterly deſtroy and putte away the ſignification of other lyghtnynges and tokens preceedyng.

Peremptorius, a, um, that hylleth, deadely.

Peremptorium edictum, a premptorie warnyng geuen to him that maketh defaut of apparance, after the whiche he ſhall neuer haue any daye geuen hym, but the iudge ſhall procede to the knowlage and determinacion of the mattier.

Peremptus, a, um, ſlayne, killed.

Perendie, the daie nexte after to morowe, the thirde daie after.

Perendinus dies, idem.

Perendinus, a, um, belongyng to the thirde daie.

Perenné, for euer, alwaies, perpetually, continuallye.

Perennia, ôrum, n. ge. certaine ceremonies obſerued of the diuinours.

Perennis, ne, om. gen. perpetuall, euer durynge, continuall.

Perennis fluuius, a riuer that renneth alwais, lykewyſe, Perennis riuus, & perennis fons.

Studium perenne, continuall ſtudie.

Perenniſeruus, ui, ma. gene. he that ſerueth one maiſter alwaies.

Perennitas, âtis, f. g. continuance, long abiding.

Perenno, aui, are, to dure or continue for euer.

Pereo, iui, and perij, ire, péritum, to be loſt or conſumed, alſo to die, to perysſhe, to wyther awaie, to miſcarie, to be caſte awaie, to be vtterly vndone.

Perire ab aliquo, to be ſlayne by one.

Perierunt ædes, the houſe is down or in ruine.

Perit illi pudor, he is not aſhamed, he is paſt ſhame. Nullus otio perit dies, no daie is loſt with idleneſſe, or he paſſeth no daie idle.

Tua arte viginti minæ pro ſalutis perier by thy crafte I haue caſte awaie xx. li. vpon ſpyngynge wenche.

Ne pueri periant fame, that the childyen ſ not for hunger.

Quod ſi fit, pereo funditus, if it be ſo, I a vtterly vndoon.

Perire morbo, to die of a ſyckeneſſe.

Peream, I wouldc I ſhulde die than.

Perit ab animo, his courage faileth hym.

Perire mulierem, to die for the loue of a w man, to loue a woman deſperately.

Prudens, ſciens, viuus, videuliy pereo, I a wylfully caſte awaie.

Perij, alaſſe I am caſte awaie or vndoon.

Ne illi nihil profis, & tu pereas, leſt thou do hym no good, and caſt awaie thy ſelfe.

Male pereat, a miſchiefe take hym.

Perij animo, alaſſe my hert is doon.

Crudelius perire, to be more cruelly ſlayne.

Fortiter perire, to die manfully.

Perequito, áui, áre, to ryde rounde about or euery parte.

Pererrátus, a, um, that hath been wandred o one ouer.

Perretro, aui, are, to go or ryde about, to wand ouer and ouer.

Luminibus pererrare aliquem, to loke roun about one.

Pererruditus, a, um, verie vnlearned, ryght w learned.

Perexcrucio, aui, are, to torment one greatly.

Perexiguus, a, um, verie little or ſmall.

Perexiguum tempus, a verie ſhorte tyme.

Perexilis, le, verie ſklender or ſmall.

Perexpeditus, a, um, verie prompte or redie.

Perfabrico, aui, are, to make an end of a buildin

Perfacetè, verie pleaſauntly.

Perfacétus, a, um, verie pleaſaunt.

Perfácile, verie eaſily, verie lightly.

Perfácilis, le, verie eaſie.

Perfacul, the auncyente writers vſed for Facil lyghtly.

Perfamiliâris, re, verie familiar, of verie gre acquaynteaunce.

Perfectè, perfectely.

Perfectiſsimatus, tus, maſc. gen. a high dignit or office.

Perfectio, ônis, fœ. ge. perfection, fully diſpat chyng or finyſhyng of a mattier.

Perfector, ôris, m. ge. he that bryngeth a thyn to paſſe or to appoynete.

Perfectus, a, um, perfect, accõpliſhed, obteined

Perfero, pértuli, ferre, to beare or ſuffer to th endeor thyroughly, to bryngc an concluſion. Alſo to bryngc or tell tydynges, to endure o abide patiently.

Opem perferre, to ayde.

Litteras perferre, to bryngc letters to hym, t whom they were ſent.

Clamor per totam concionem ferur, There was

was a great shoute or crie ouer all the conuion or assemble.

Laudem in vrbem perferre, to cause his citee or countrey to haue the praise or commendacion of a thynge, or to doo a thyng to the honor and praise of his countrey.

Legem perferre, to make a lawe.

Mandata perferre, to beare a message.

Nuntium perferre, to beare tydynges.

Omnium nuntiũ perferrur, euery mã telleth, or euery man bringeth that tidynges.

Rumor hoc pertulit nobis, we heard this by the rumour and speakyng of the people.

Patriomnem rem illuc perferat, leat hym go thyther to my father, and tell hym the whole matter.

Deferre animo, & perferre, contrary.

Perferre famem ac sitim, to suffer, sustaine or abyde hunger and thyrste.

Perferre crudelitatem, cruciatum, frigus, vigilias, dolorem. &c. to suffer, to abyde, to endure. &c.

Supplicium pro meritis perferre, to be punyshed for his offences.

Perferre rogationem, to declare the mattier to the people and aske theyr opinion.

Perferre fructum, to beare fruite.

Cum ad eum fama perlata esset, whan he herde that rumoure.

Perferuidus, a, um, verey hotte.

Perficio, perficis, feci, fícere, to accomplisshe, to bynge to appoynete, to obteine, to bynge to passe or effecte, to atchieue his purpose.

Cibum perficere, to concocte or digest meate.

Promissa perficere, to accomplisshe and performe promyses.

Quam rem voluisti a me, quin perfeceris? What thynge dyd you euer require of me, but that you had your purpose? Or what thynge haue you euer willed me to doo, but that you haue had your mynde, or but that you haue brought it to passe or effecte?

Perfecit sibi ut inspiciundi esset copia, he dyd so muche, that he had licence to beholde it.

Pelles perficere, to dresse felles and make leather of them.

Perfidélis, le, verate faithfull and trustie.

Perfidia, æ, fœ. ge. falsehode agaynst promise or truste, disloyaltee, vntrueth, vnfaithfulnes, treason, trecherie.

Perfidiosé, disloyally, trapterously, falsely, vnfaithfully.

Perfidiósus, a, um, ful of disloyaltee, ful of falsehode and vntrueth, traiterous and false.

Perfido, to haue a great confidence.

Perfidus, a, um, false of promise, that dooeth any thynge agaynst the truste that is put in hym, disloyall, trapterouse.

Vappa perfida, venemous.

Perfixus, a, um, perced, sticked thyrough, thrust thyrough, striken thyrough.

Perflabilis, le, that may be blowne thyrough.

Perflátus, us, m. g. a great blaste of wynde.

Perflo, áui, áre, to blowe vehemently or strongly, to blowe thyrough.

Perfluctuo, aui, are, to flowe or ren ouer muche.

Pérfluo, fluxi, ere, to renne out as water dooeth out of a broken vessell, to renne out on euery parte, to leake on euery syde.

Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, I am full of chappes or holes, and renne out or leake at this place & that place on euery syde.

Perfluere voluptatibus, to swymme in sensuall lustes, to lyue all at pleasure.

Perfluere, sometyme for Fluere.

Perfódio, pérfodis, fódi, dere, to bore or perce thyrough, to stycke thyrough, to dygge thyrough or to the bottome or deepst of any thynge.

Perfodere parietem, to breake a walle, to make an hole thyrough a wall.

Perfodere montem, to make a way or passage thyrough a mountayne or hyll.

Pérfodi gladiis, to be sticked or gored in with swordes.

Perfodere terram, to dygge deepe in the grounde.

Perforata, an herbe, called also of Dios. Hipericon, vel herba S. Ioannis.

Perforátus, a, um, bored or perced thyrough, that hath an hole made thyrough.

Pérfore, to come well to passe.

Performidátus, a, um, greatly feared.

Performo, aui, are, to facion out a thynge.

Pérforo, aui, are, to perce or to make an hole thyrough, to bore thyroughe.

Perfórtiter, mightily, verey manfully, ryght valyauntly.

Perfossus, a, um, perced thyrough, striken or digged thyroughe.

Perfracté, or after the better copies, Præfracté, stubburnely, obstinately.

Perfráctus, a, um, broken in pieces.

Pérfremo, frémui, ere, to make a great grunnyng or rorynge.

Perfreto, aui, are, to passe ouer or thyrough.

Perfrictio, ónis, fœ. gen. a rubbyng or frotyng harde.

Perfrico, fricui, are, to rub muche, to rub harde.

Pérfricant sale minuto, they pouder it with a litell salte.

Perfricuit faciem aut frontẽ, aut os, is a prouerbe, as much to saie, as he hath layed a parte shame, or he is shameles, or without abashement.

Perfrictæ frontis, without shame or honestee.

Perfrigefácio, féci, facere, to make very colde.

Perfrigeo, friges, frixi, gere, to be greatly or thoroughly a colde.

Perfrigero, aui, are, idem quod Refrigero.

Perfrigesco, scere, to ware verey colde.

Perfrigidus, a, um, verey colde, thyrough colde.

Perfringo, frégi, gere, to breake in pieces.

Ne perfregerit aliquid, least he haue broken any thyng.

Pérfruor, perfruitus ſum, perfrui, to take all the profite or commoditee, to take great pleaſure or recreacion in any thynge.

Perfruitus eſt, he hath taken the fruite or pleaſure of a thynge, he hath vſed or exercyſed a thyng, or els hath left the vſe or exerciſe therof.

Pérfuga, æ, m. ge. he that fleeth to the contrary part in battaile, or that forſaketh his capitaine.

Perfúgio, pérfugis, fúgi, ere, to renne vnto one for ſuccour.

Perfúgium, ij, n. g. a place, whervnto a man renneth to haue ſuccour, or to be kept from daunger. it is alſo taken for any thyng, wherby a man may be ſuccourred, a place of refuge. alſo a ſanctuarie.

Perfugium & ſpes, refuge and hope.

Laborum omnium perfugium ſomnus eſt, ſlepe is the reſte and quiete of all labours.

Portus & perfugium miſeræ fortunæ, a place of refuge in aduerſitee and trouble.

Vti perfugio, to ſaue hym ſelfe in a place.

Illo perfugio vti poſsit, he maie vſe this excuſe.

Perfúlcio, ciui, ire, to ſtay or holde vp well.

Perfunctio, ônis, ſ. g. a doyng or exercyſing of a thyng euen to the ende.

Perfunctio laborum, indurynge of labour and trauaile euen to the ende.

Perfunctorie, paſſyng ouer lightly, negligentely, for a facïõ only, to be quited or diſpatched of it.

Perfunctorie munus ſuum implere, to do his dutie, or that is committed to his charge, negligently, and only for a faction to be diſcharged.

Perfunctorius, a, um, that which paſſeth lightly away, or tarieth not longe. That is done negligently, or onely for a faction.

Perfunctus, a, um, he that hath done his dutee or office diligently. alſo diſpatched, deliuered.

Perfunctus conſulatu, he that hath ben conſul.

Perfunctus honoribus, he that hathe bene in great office and authoritee in the cõmon weale.

Perfunctus fato, deade.

Perfunctus laboribus, he that hath endured labour euen to the ende, that hath doone his labours, deliuered of his labours.

Perfunctus a febri, deliuered of a feuer, whole of the feuer.

Perfundo, fúdi, dĕre, to poure out, droppe out, or ſtil out, to poure out on euery parte, to waſh all about, alowaſshe, alofhed vpon, to poure vpon all ouer and ouer.

Perfunditque genas lachrymis, the teares dropped downe on his cheekes.

Perfundere animum religione, to make ſcrupulous or religious.

Perfundere animos ſuauitate, to delite mens myndes very pleaſauntly.

Perfundere tecta auro, to gylte houſes.

Aceto quempiam perfundere, ſoke Acetum.

Perfundi iucunditate, lætitia, &c. id eſt re pleri, to be verie iocunde and pleaſaunt, be merry. &c.

Perfundi voluptatibus, to lyue all in voluptu and pleaſure.

Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to force one to come before a iudge and make his anſwere.

Qui me horror perfudit? how ſore afrayde was I? how dyd all my body tremble?

Aqua feruenti perfunditur, he hath hot water caſt or poured vpon hym.

Perfundor, to be all embrued.

Perfungor, functus ſum, fungi, to doo his dutie, office and charge euen to the ende.

Perpeti & perfungi, to ſuffer and endure euen to the ende.

Pérfuro, pérfuris, perfúrere, to be in a great furie or woodneſſe, to rage extremely.

Perfúſio, ônis, ſ. g. a ſhedyng vpon.

Perfuſorie, confuſely, obſcurely, not with ſuffici ent declaration of the mattier.

Perfuſus, a, um, altowaſshed, embrued.

Perfuſus cruore, all bloudie.

Perfuſus metu, ſore afrayde.

Veſtes perfuſæ oſtro, dyed ſcarlet.

Perga, a towne in Pamphilia, wherof Diana was called Pergæa.

Pérgama, ôrum, the toures of Troye. It is taken alſo for the citie of Troye.

Pergameus, a, um, and Pergamenus, a, um, of Troye.

Pergamena charta, parchemente.

Pergamus, or Pergamum, the citee of Troye, The ryuer Simois paſſeth through it.

Pergaudeo, gauiſus ſum, gaudére, to reioyce greatly, to bee very glad.

Pergigno, pergénui, Pergignere, idem quod Gigno.

Pergo, perréxi, pérgere, to go, to proceede, to endeuour to doo a thynge, to continue as one hath begunne, to make haſte, to aſſaie.

Perge, go to, paſſe forth.

Perge in uirum, play the man, go to lyke a man, go to hardilie.

Pergin? wylt thou not leaue? wylt thou not be gone?

Si pergis, abiero, yf thou make any more adoo I wyll be gone.

Quo pergam, whether I go.

Qui huc pergit, whiche cometh hither.

Hac pergito, go on this way.

Obuiam pergere alicui, to go to meete with one. Pergam quo cœpi hoc iter, I wyll continue in this iourney as I haue begun. or I wil proceede in the mattier that I haue begunne.

Ad littora pergens, goeyng forwarde towarde the ſea ſyde.

Perge porro dicere, tell on thy tale, goe to tell vs.

Eadem via pergere, quo cæteri, to proceede or go on the ſame way that other doe.

Téne

Tenere viam quam inſtituiſti perge, goe to, kepe on the waie that thou haſte begunne.
Perge ad cætera, goe to, tell on the reſidue that is behynde.
Pergit ire ad Phauorinum, id eſt incipit, he begynneth to go.
Pergunt domos eorum, &c. they go to theyr houſes. &c.
Pergo præterita, I wyll leat paſſe and wyl not ſpeake of thoſe thinges whiche ar paſſed.
Domum ire pergam, I wyll make haſte to go home.
Pergracilis, le, verie ſklender or ſmall.
Pergræcor, aris, ari, to be riottouſe in eatyng, drinkyng, and haunting of harlottes.
Pergrandis, de, verie great.
Pergrandis natu, verie auncient.
Pergraphicus, a, um, verie counnyngly made, as it were wrought with a penſell.
Pergratus, a, um, verie acceptable, verie pleaſaunt.
Per inquam gratum feceris, you ſhall dwe me great pleaſure I ſaie, or ye ſhall dwe euen as I woulde haue it.
Pergrauis, ue, verie greuouſe.
Pergrauiter, verie greuouſely.
Pergula, æ, fœ. g. a cloſe or open galarie, where men vſed in olde tyme to ſet ware to ſell, or to trade. It is alſo the place in a ſhyppe, wherin men dwe walke, the hatches. Alſo a vine rayſed in the fourme of an hearber ſomtyme the company of worknemen obeiyng to the chiefe worknman, after Calepine.
Pergulanus, a, um, that reſteth on a frame.
Pergulana vitis, a vine rennyng on a frame.
Perhibeo, pérhibes, perhibui, ére, to ſaie, to geue, to affirme. ſomtyme for Exhibere, or offerre. Nolentibus nobis ſe perhibet, it offereth it ſelfe to vs, whether we wyll or no.
Pretium perhibére, to ſet a price.
Perhibere teſtimonium, to beare wytneſſe.
Vt verba perhibes, ſo far as I heare you ſay.
Si vos vultis perhiberi probos, yf you wyll be called good and honeſt men.
Vt perhibent, as they ſaie.
Suo nomine aliquem perhibere, to call one by his name.
Potius quàm cibum perhiberem, rather than I woulde geue meate.
Alia verba perhibeas, thou wouldeſt ſaie other wyſe.
Honorem perhibere, to geue honour.
Perhibendus, a, um, worthy to be ſpoken of.
Perhonorificè, verye honourablie, verie worſhyppfully, with great honour.
Perhonorificus, a, um, verie honourable, that bryngeth great honour and worſhyp.
Perhorreo, perhorrui, perhorrere, to be ſore aſtraide, to ſhake or tremble in all the body for feare.
Perhorreſco, idem.

Perhórridus, a, um, verie horrible.
Perhoſpitâlis, le, that vſeth great hoſpitalitee.
Perhumanè, & perhumaniter, ryght gently.
Perhumânus, a, um, verie gentyll, verie humayne.
Perhyemo, aui, are, to endure all the wynter.
Peri, a greke prepoſition, ſignifiyng ſometyme De, ſometyme Vltra, ſometyme Circum.
Periander, one of the. vii. wyſemen of Greece and kyng of Corinthe.
Peribocton, famouſe, muche ſpoken of.
Peribolus, a compaſſe or circuite.
Pericarpum, pi, n. g. a kynd of herbes that haue round heades lyke oynyons.
Pericles, the noble and valyaunt capitayne of the Athenienſes, excellent in wyte and naturall eloquence: he was enſtructed in philoſophie by Anaragoras, ſo that therby he attayned vnto meruayloufe great knowlage, noble courage and patience, in ſo muche that whan a lewed perſone folowed hym to his houſe, reuilyng hym all the waie: whan he was come to his doze (than beyng nyght) Pericles commanded one of his ſeruauntes to take a torche, and bryng him (who had rebuked hym) home to his houſe. Alſo he beyng in great eſtimacion and authoritee among the people of Athens, wolde neuer be at any feaſtes or banketyynges, nor receiue of any man, any preſentes or giftes, nor did go to euery aſſemble or counſail, or beyng there, dyd ſpeake or reaſon in euery mattier, but reſerued hym ſelfe to thynges of verie great importaunce. And yet ſemed he than to be verie timorouſe. But yet his eloquence was ſo excellent, his voyce and pronunciacion ſo pleaſant, his ſentences ſo ponderouſe and vehement, that he neuer ſpake, but that therto all men conſented. And therfore it is written of hym, that he dyd fulminate his wooꝛdes, that is to ſaie, that they proceded from hym as thunder, and lyghtnynge. He was of ſuche temperaunce, that all thoughe he ſeemed to haue all the Athenienſes at his commaundement, yet he neuer encreaſed his owne reuenues, the worthe of one farthyng, but augmented the cõmune treaſure exceedyngly. And ſuche ſpoyle as came to his parte in the warres, he dydde employe vpon grayne and vitayll, diuidynge it amonge the people in the tyme of neceſſitee. He was infortunate onely in his owne childzen, his eldeſt ſoonne Xantippus, perſecutyng him with ſundry diſpleaſures, and openly mockyng hym. Notwithſtandyng (as it was reaſon) he dyed miſerably before his father. Finally Pericles beyng ſycke vnto deathe, the noble men came to coumforte hym, ſpeakynge ſoftely they communed of his prowes, where he had victorye in nyne great battayiles. He hearyng what they ſpake, ſaied vnto them, that he muche meruayled, that they ſo greately extolled that thynge, whereof the more parte pertayned to

 for

fortune, and had happed to diuers other capitaynes as well as to hym, and that they spake nothyng of that which was most to be praysed. For neuer man, (saied he (by myne occasion) had cause to put mournyng garment vpon him. Plutarchus in vitis. He was afore the incarnation of Christe. 441. yeres.

Periclitátio, ônis, fœm. g. experience or assaie, a proufe, aduenturyng.

Periclitatos mores, for Spectatos, dixit Tullius, proued, tried.

Periclitátus, a, um, put in daunger. also proued, saied, aduentured.

Periclitor, aris, ari, to bee in perill, also to experience or proue a thyng, to assaie, to aduenture, to ieoparde.

Periclitor fama, I am in daunger to leese my good name.

Periclitor siti, I am almoste deade or lyke to die for thurste.

Periclitari cancro, to bee in daunger of a canker.

Periclitari omnia, to aduenture or assaye all thynges.

Rumpi periclitatur, it is in daunger to bee broken.

Ne inops fieri periclitetur, leaste he bee in daunger to bee made a beggar, or a verale poore man.

Periclitatur capite, he is in daunger of his life.

Periclymenon, ni, n. ge. an herbe called woodbyne, whiche beareth the honysuchle.

Periclymenus, Nestors brother.

Pericornos, ni, m. ge. a chynne that compasseth all the skulle.

Periculor, aris, ari, to bee in daunger, or to put hym selfe in daunger.

Periculosè, daungerously, perillously, with great daunger.

Periculosè facere, to doe a thynge with great daunger.

Periculosè ægrotans, so sycke that he is in ieoperdie of his lyfe.

Periculósus, a, um, daungerous, perillous, full of daunger, full of perill.

Periculum, i, n. ge. perill or daunger, sometyme experience or proufe.

Periculum facere, to proue, to assaye, to ieoparde a toynge.

Periculo, meo, tuo, suo, on myne, thyne or his perill.

Subtrahere periculo, to deliuer out of daũger.

Huius periculo fit, all is done on this mans perill.

Venire in periculum, to come in daunger.

Creare periculum, to put one in daunger.

Facere & facescere periculum alicui.

Ducere and Adducere in periculum, & Adferre alicui periculum, to bryng one in daunger, to worke one mischiefe.

Injcere alicui periculum mortis, to put one

in daunger of his life.

Moliri periculum alicui, to go about or endeauour to worke one displeasure or mischiefe.

Periculum fortunarum negligere, not to passe for the hasarde, daunger and losse of all his goodes and substance.

Propulsare periculum, to put awaie daunger that is lyke to ensue.

Subjcere periculo, to put in daunger.

Haud sane periculum est, there is no daunger, or it is not to be feared.

Nihil tibi pericli est a me, I wyll doe the no harme, thou needest not to feare any thynge that I will dowe to the.

A securi negat ei esse periculum, he saied he was in no daunger to lose his life, or to be beheaded, or that he nede not to feare the daunger of his life.

Fac periculum in literis, proue hym in learnyng.

Aliis aliunde est periculum, some bee in daunger one waie, some an other.

Periculum famæ mihi est, I am in danger to lose my good name.

Si periculum vllum in te est, if you be in any daunger.

Non procul abfuit à periculo vitæ, he was in great daunger of his lyfe. or it had almost coste hym his lyfe.

Peridoneus, a, um, verale fitte or conuenient.

Peridromis, idis, f. g. a walke or galarie about the place of exercyse.

Periegésis, sis, f. g. a compasse or circuite.

Periergos, verie curiouse.

Periergia, æ, fœm. gene. to muche curiositie, to muche diligence.

Perileucos, a certaine precious stone.

Perillus, an artificer, which made a bull of brasse, wherinto (beyng glowyng hotte) men shoulde be put, that in tormentyng of them, by theyr cryinge, a noyse shoulde issue out lyke the lowynge or bellowynge of a bull. The whiche engynne whan Perillus had geuen vnto Phalaris the cruell tyrante: he caused hym first to be put into it, to proue his owne experience.

Perillustris, stre, verale noble, right notable and famouse.

Perimbecillus, a, um, or Perimbecillis, le, very weake or feble.

Perimetros, id est, immensus.

Périmo, emi, ere, to kyll, to take awaie.

Perimere reditum alicui, to let or stoppe one of his waie.

Perimere consilium alicuius, to breake or dissapoynte ones enterprise.

Perincómmodus, a, um, verale yll or incommodious.

Perincommode, verale incommodiously, verale vnhansomely.

Perincónsequens, entis, nothyng consequent or agreeyng.

Perin-

Perincertus, a, um, verye vncertaine.
Périnde, ſo in ſyke wyſe, euen ſyke, verye muche, euen as, in this kaction: and requireth after hym. Acſi or atque ſi, and with a negation quam, if it haue none of theſe, it is taken for æque.
Perinde atque capta vrbe, ſyke as if the citee had been wonne.
Nullare perinde motus quàm reſponſo, he was not ſo muche moued with anye thynge, as with the aunſwere.
Sed perinde erit vt acceperis, but it ſhall be euen as thou wylte take it.
Aduentus non perinde gratus fuit, his comynge was not verye pleaſaunt or acceptable.
Perinde quaſi factum ſit, as though it had been doone.
Hoc perinde eſt, tanquam ſi ego dicam, this is euen as though I ſhoulde ſaie.
Et perinde dominos laudaret, caſtigaretq; id eſt, ita, and ſo, or, and bye that meanes.
Et perinde reliquas commutet, and ſykewyſe ſhoulde chaunge the other.
Perinde vt dicã, euen ſo as I wil ſpeake them.
Clariſsimi ciuis & perinde feliciſ, id eſt, æque, or pariter.
Fac iſ perinde adeo, vt me velle intelligis, ſee that you bee euen as you knowe that I woulde haue you.
Perinde tuebar, acſi vſus eſſem, I dydde defende it, euen as thoughe it had done me ſeruice.
Perinde coniecturam de moribus ſuis homines facturos, pro vt hoc vel illud egerint, that men wyll ſo coniecte of theyr maners, as they dooe behaue them in this or that.
Perinde diu q̃ lauant, ſo longe as they waſche.
Non perinde, id eſt, non multũ, non valde.
Perindulgens, entis, he that is verye gentill and pardoneth muche. Perindulgens in patrem, very obedient, and ſhewyng great reuerence to his father.
Perinephra, æ, f. g. the fat places about the kydneies.
Perinfâmis, me, that hath a verye yll name.
Perinfirmus, a, um, verye feeble, of ſmall force or value.
Peringeniôſus, a, um, very witty.
Periniquus, a, um, very vniuſte.
Perinſignis, ne, verye notable.
Perintegер, gra, grum, verye entiere, pure and vncorrupte.
Perinthius, a, um, of Heraclia.
Perinthus, a citee of Thrace, whiche nowe is called Heraclia.
Periocha, chæ, f. g. a briefe argument, conteynyng the ſumme of the whole matter.
Periódicus, a, um, that goth and commeth by courſes.
Periódica febris, a feuer, which cometh by courſes, as tertians, and quartans.

Periodus, di, f. g. a clauſe, a ſtreinte in woordes, or continuaunce in ſpeakyng, a periode, a full ſentence. Alſo a certaine game or exerciſe amonge the Greekes.
Periœci, companions or dwellers together in one houſe.
Peripatéticus, a philoſopher of Ariſtotles ſecte or opinion.
Peripetaſma, ãtis, n. g. the hangyng of a houſe, tapeſtry, or other ſyke thynges.
Periphas, a mannes name in Virgill.
Peripheria, a circumference.
Periphróma, or Periphrôma, atis, n. g. a figure, whan a parte of a ſentence nothyng neceſſarie, is added vnto a verſe.
Periphraſis, ſeos, f. g. circumlocutiõ, one woorde expreſſed by many.
Peripneumónia, æ, fœ. g. an impoſtume in the lounges, procedynge of thicke humoures, and commonly ſolloweth pleureſie.
Peripneumonicus, a, um, that hath that diſeaſe.
Peripſêma, mãtis, n. g. the pouder or duſte that cometh of filynge or ſhaupnge of mettall or wood. alſo the paryng of a hous, entre, or other place, whiche cometh by reaſon of goyng.
Periſcelis, lidis, f. g. ſloppes, whiche women were wonte to weare.
Periſſológia, æ, f. g. a ſuperfluous ſpeakyng.
Periſſon, vnequall, vneuen.
Periſteræ, houſe couluers or dooues.
Periſtereon, a couluer houſe.
Periſtereos, rei, f. g. or Periſterion, onis, m. g. or Periſtereum, rei, n. g. an herbe, called alſo Verbenaca, or Verbena, Vetuin.
Periſterotrophium, ij, n. g idem quod Periſtereon.
Periſtrôma, ãtis, ne. g. tapeſtrie or couerlidden of Aras or Verdure.
Periſtylium, lij, or Periſtylum, li, n. g. a place ſet about with pillars, a cloiſter: alſo a longe entrie in an houſe.
Peritè, aduerb. wiſely, counnyngly.
Périto, aui, are, to perylſhe or be loſte.
Perithous, the companion of Theſeus.
Peritia, æ, f. g. counnyng in any ſcience.
Peritus, a, um, counnyng, perfecte in a ſcience, experte.
Multarum rerum peritus, experte in manye thynges. Peritus, operum, iuris, legum. &c.
Peritus vſu, counnyng and ready by experience and vſe.
Periucundè, verye pleſantly.
Periucundus, a, um, verye pleaſant.
Periuratio, ónis, f. g. forſwearyng.
Periuratiuncula, læ, a diminutiue of Periuratio.
Periurióſus, a, um, that is often forſworne.
Periûro, aui, are, to ſweare vntruely, to bee periured, to breake ones othe, not to dooe that he hath ſworne to dooe.
Periûrus, a, um, forſworne, periured, that hath broke his othe.

Periurior, more forsworne.
Periurium, rij, neu gen. periurie, forswearyng, breakyng of ones othe.
Perizôma, ătis, n. g. a brieche, a codpiece.
Perizôntum, a corde or brode girthe, wherewith maidēs were wonte to be girt vnder theyr pappes, after some a vesture much like an apzone, which maidens woze trō their breastes downewarde.
Perlăbor, lăberis, bi, to flowe or ren by a place, to slyde downe, to slyde by.
Perlætus, a, um, verate merp, verap glad.
Perlatè, verate broade, farre abroade.
Perlatè patere, to pertepne to manp vses.
Perlătus, a, um, verate broade.
Perlécebra, æ, f. g. a thyng, which pleasauntlye draweth a man to fauour it.
Perlecto, aui, are, to allure to it often.
Pérlego, pérlegis, legi, legere, to reade ouer, to reade from the begynnynge to the ende.
Perlegere oculis, to viewe and beholde diligently ouer and ouer.
Perlépidus, a, um, verate pleasant, that hath a good grace.
Pérleuis, ue, very lyght or sodaine, of very little value.
Pérleui sæpe momento fortunæ, with the least change of fortune that can be.
Pérleui momento victi sunt, they were ouercome with the least thyng in the worlde.
Perléuiter, verie lightly, verate quickely.
Pérlibens, bentis, that dooeth a thyng with a verap good wpll.
Perlibenter, with a verap good wpll, verape gladly, ryght gladly.
Perliberâlis, le, verap liberall.
Perliberâliter, verate liberally.
Perlicio, pérlicis, lexi, licere, idem quod Pellicio.
Perlicere in amicitiam, to allure one by fayre meanes to be his friende.
Perlibro, aui, are, to weighe diligently, to make euen, to leauell, to trie by the plumme rule or leauell.
Pérligo, aui, are, to bynde harde or faste.
Perlinio, pérlinis, liniui, nire, to rubbe or annointe harde with any licour.
Pérlino, lini, liui, or leui, linere, to annoynte or smere all about.
Pérlito, aui, are, to doo sacrifice solemnely with all accustomed ceremonies, to please god with sacrifice, and obteine his desyre.
Pérlitus, a, um, annoynted harde.
Perlonge, very farre.
Perlongè est, it is verate farre hence.
Perlonginquus, a, um, farre of, that is a great wate hence.
Perlongus, a, um, verate longe.
Perlongum est, it is verate farre hence, it were very longe to tarie.
Pérloquor, qui, to speake out all to an ende, to speake perfectely.
Pérluber, it lyketh me well, with a verap good wpll.
Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui, I woulde verate faine, or I haue a great desyre to comon with the man.
Pérlubens, entis, that is verap wel content to do, or suffre a thynge to be dooen.
Perlúceo, lúces, luxi, lucêre, idem quod Pellucceo, to shyne bryght, to shine thozough.
Perlucidulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Perlucidus.
Perlúcidus, a, um, and Pellucidus, a, um, clere, that a man may see thozough, as water, glasse, hozne.
Perluctuôsus, a, um, verate lamentable, full of sozowe.
Perlûdo, lusi, ludere, idem quod Ludo, to play all about.
Pérluo, pérlui, luere, to washe ouer all, to rinse or washe cleane.
Perlustro, aui, are, to beholde al about diligently.
Perlustrare oculis, to viewe or looke roundeabout diligently.
Perlustrare animo, to regarde or consyder restlp in the mynde.
Perlûtus, a, um, washed all ouer, rinsed cleane.
Permâcer, cra, crum, verate leane, verap barreine or dry.
Permadesco, idem quod Permadeo.
Permadefacio, défacis, feci, cere, to make very mopst, or to wete muche.
Permadeo, pérmades, dui, dêre, to be wette ouer and ouer, to be thzough wette.
Permagnus, a, um, verap great.
Permagna res tua agitur, a great matter of poure is in controuersie: or the controuersie is of a weightie matter of poure.
Permagno æstimare, to set at a high price, to value a thynge verap deere.
Permagno vendere, to sell verap dere or at a hygh price.
Permagnum existimare, to thynke it a verie great matter.
Permagni interest, it maketh a great matter.
Permagni referre arbitror, I iudge it to make a great matter.
Permagni nostra interest, it is verap necessary or requisite for vs.
Permaneo, pérmanes, mansi, nere, to abyde to the ende, to abyde tyl al bee dooen, to remayne stpll, to continue.
Stabilem permanere, to continue sure and stedfast to the ende.
In incepto permanere, to continue in his purpose that he hath enterprised.
Permanere in eadem mente, to be in the same mynde still.
Permanere in officio, to continue in due obedience.
Permanesco, scere, to come to ones knowlage.

Vnde ad eum poteſt permaneſcere, wherby it may come to his knowlage.
Permananter.
Permâno, aui, are, to renne all ouer, to renne in to, to be declared openly, to bee diuulgate or knowen abroade, to come to ones knowlage.
Ne permânet palam, that it come not abrode to the knowlage of men.
Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permânet, leaſt it come to my fathers eares by any meanes.
Permanare ad plures, to come to the knowlage of many.
Permanauit in hanc ciuitatem doctrina Pythagoræ, the doctrine of Pythagoras came into this citee.
Permanſio, ônis, f. g. a continuyng or abydyng longe in a place.
Permaturéſco, turui, ſcere, to waxe throughe ripe.
Permediocris, cre, very meane.
Permeo, aui, are, to go, to paſſe ouer.
Permenſus, a, um, measured diligently.
Permeádo, to defile ouer all.
Permeſſus, aut Permeſsis, ſsidos, a ryuer in Greece, dedicate to the Muſes.
Permétior, tiris, tiri, to meaſure, to measure diligently, to paſſe or go through or ouer.
Permetiri æquor, to paſſe or ſaile ouer the ſea.
Permétuo, metui, metuere, to be ſore afeerde.
Perminûtus, a, um, very litteli, very ſmall, of very littell value.
Pemirus, a, um, verey meruaylous.
Mihi permirum videtur, it is great meruayle to me.
Permiſceo, miſcui, miſtum, or mixtum, miſcere, to mixe all together.
Permiſcere omnia, to make a great buſineſſe, to trouble and confounde all thynges.
Permiſcere Græciam, to trouble all Greece, and ſet it in an vproze.
Permiſcere & Confundere.
Permiſceri connubio, to be married.
Permiſceri vino, to be tempered with wyne.
Permiſsio, ônis f. g. a ſufferaunce.
Permiſſus, a, um, permitted, ſuffred.
Permiſſus, us, m. g. and plu. Permiſſa, orum, n. g. ſufferaunce, permiſſion, licence, graunt.
Permiſte, one with an other confuſely.
Permiſtio, ônis, f. g. a mixture or mingling.
Permiſtus, a, um, mixed, mingled.
Permitis, te, verey gentyll and milde. Alſo thoroughe rype.
Permitto, miſi, mittere, to ſuffre, to permitte, to graunt, to geue leyence, power or authoritee to doo a thyng: alſo to pardone, to yelde or deliuer, to thruſt in, to throw downe, to commit, to ſende forthe, to let downe, as to let downe one by a rope, or other lyke thing. ſometyme for Immittere: as, Concitant equos, permittuntque in hoſtem, they thruſte the ſpurres to theyr horſes, or ſtretched vp theyr horſes with

the ſpurres, and galopte forthe agaynſt theyr ennemies.
Permittere equum, to geue the horſe the bridle, or to let hym go at his pleaſure, to galope forthe.
Permittere ſeſe, to yelde him ſelfe.
Permittere ſe in deditionem alicuius, idem.
Permittere iracundiæ alicuius, to geue place to one whan he is angrie, to beare with one in any poynete whan he is angry.
Permittere omnia iudicio alterius, to ſubmit hym ſelfe to the iudgement of one: or to make one iudge, and ſuffre the whole matter to be tried by hym.
Permittere ſe fidei, or in fidem alicuius, to yelde or ſubmitte hym ſelfe into ones handes, to put hym ſelfe in ones tuition.
De eo permiſſum ipſi erat, faceret, quod. &c. as concernyng that matter, authozitee or leaue was geuen to hym, to doo as. &c.
Neq; enim liberum id vobis permittet Philippus, for Philip will not ſuffre you ſo to do: or, Philip will not permit you to doo therein as you will your ſelfe.
Equo permittere habænas, to let the horſe haue the bridle.
Inimicitias cum aliquo ſuſceptas, reipublicæ permittere, for the cõmon weales ſake to leaue of diſpleaſure or enmitee, that he hath conceiued againſt one.
Precibus alicuius permittere aliquid, to graunte a thyng at ones deſyre.
Permodeſtus, a, um, very modeſt, very demure.
Permodice, in verey ſmall pieces, verey modeſtely.
Permódicus, a, um, verey littell.
Permoleſte, verey greuouſely.
Permoleſte tuli, I was very greatly diſpleaſed.
Permoléſtus, a, um, verey grecuous, that combreth or letteth a man muche.
Permótio, ônis, f. g. a motion or mouyng.
Permoueo, pérmoues, moui, mouere, to moue or ſtere greatly, to angre.
Permôtus, a, um, moued, ſtered.
Permotus mente, madde, out of his witte.
Permotus metu, ſore afraied.
Permotus iracundia, verey angrie.
Mare permotum ventis, the ſea troubled with wyndes.
Permulceo, mulſi, cere, to appeaſe, abbulce, or mitigate a mans diſpleaſure, to pleaſe, to delyte, to ſtroke one ſoftely.
Aures permulcere, to pleaſe or delyte the eares.
Terque manu permulſit eum, and thryſe he ſtroked hym with his hande.
Permulcere iras, to mitigate or aſſwage ones angre.
Permulcere atq; tractare plebem, to pleaſe the people and handell theym gentilly.

Permul-

Permulti, verap many.
Permultus, a, um, verap muche, verate many.
Permulto, and Permultum, aduerbes, verate muche.
Permultum interest, there is a verap great difference.
Permundus, a, um, verap cleane and pure.
Permúnio, múnis, níui, nire, to fortifie ſtrógly, to finiſſhe the foztification that one hath begunne.
Permunitus, a, um, ſtzongely foztified, fenced rounde about.
Permutátio, ónis, ſ. g. an exchaunge, bartezng, chaungezng one thynge foz an other, chaungezng from place to place.
Permutátor, óris, m. g. he that exchaungeth.
Permúto, aui, are, to chaunge one thynge foz an other, to chaunge from place to place, to bartre, Sometyme to bye.
Permutare locum cum altero, to chaunge place with an other.
Nomina inter vos permutaſtis, you haue chaunged your names one with an other, oz one of you hath taken an others name.
Permutare rem publicam, id eſt perturbare, to trouble and alter the ſtate of the common weale.
Permutare pecuniam, to exchaunge money with bankers.
Permutare precio vel merce, to chaunge foz money oz foz marchaundiſe, to bartre.
Permutare aliquid ære alieno alterius, to take a thynge of a man to the entent to diſcharge and paie that he ougheth.
Perna, æ, ſ. g. the peſtil, & alſo the gamonde of bahon. alſo a certaine kynde of ſhell fiſhes.
Pernágigo, aui, are, to ſaile oz paſſe thzough.
Perneceſſárius, a, um, verap neceſſary. Alſo verie familiar, a great friende.
Pérnego, aui, are, to denie ſtiffely, to denie vtterlye.
Perneo, nes, éui, ere, to ſpinne out the threade to an ende.
Perniciábilis, le, deadely, moztall
Perniciális, le, that bzingeth deſtruction, that cauſeth death.
Pernicies, ei, ſ. g. death, great damage, deſtruction, vndoopng.
Vt ſcias, quàm inſtructa pulchre ad perniciem ſit, that thou maieſt knowe, how goodly ſhe is appointed to vndooe oz caſt awaye any man: oz to bzynge any man to nought.
Ipſe ſibi perniciem acceſſiuit, he was cauſe of his owne hurte, oz he made a rod foz his owne taple.
Pellere perniciem à patria, to ſaue his countrepe.
Incumbere ad vel in perniciem alicuius, to labour all that euer one can, to caſt a man awaye, oz to wooꝛke his deſtruction.
Inuenire ſibi perniciem, to be occaſion of his owne deſtruction.
Pernicioſe, naughtily, hurtfully, to ones deſtruction and caſtyng awaie.
Pernicioſe de republica mereri, to be cauſe of great miſchicke to the common weale.
Pernicioſus, a, um, deadly, moztall, that inferreth deathe, deſtruction, great hurte oz damage.
Pernicitas, atis, ſ. g. ſwiftneſſe.
Perniciotiſsimus, a, um, waſte, moſte daungerouſe.
Perniciter, ſwiftely, quickely.
Pérniger, gra, grum, verap blacke.
Permimium, very muche, wonderfull muche.
Permimium intereſt, there is a wounderfull great difference.
Pérnio, ónis, m. g. a hybe on the heele.
Perniúnculus, li, m. g. a litteli hybe.
Pernix, nicis, om. g. ſwyfte, ſpzyghtye, ſomeſtpme ſtubburne.
Vento pernicior, ſwifter than the wynde.
Pernóbilis, le, very noble.
Pernócto, aui, are, to tary al the night, to watch, to pzay, to reſte, to walke, to ſtande, to dwell, to ſleepe, to lie out of his owne houſe all nighte longe.
Pernoctare in publico, to be all night abzoade.
Pernósco, noui, noſcere, to knowe perfectely, to knowe thzoughly.
Non ſatis me pernoſti, etiam qualis ſim, thou dooeſt not yet know me thzoughly, what a man I am.
Pernox, noctis, om. g. that continueth watcheth oz abydeth all night longe.
Pernúmero, aui, are, to tell out money, to reckon to the ende, to make an ende of numbzynge oz tellynge.
Pero, the daughter of Helcus, and ſiſter of Neſtoz, a woman of excedyng beautie.
Pero, ónis, om. g. a ſhoe of rawe leather. alſo a ſacke, a ſtartup.
Perobſcúrus, a, um, very obſcure oz darke.
Perobſcura fama, a fame oz bzute that very fewe men here of.
Perodiósus, a, um, very odious.
Perogigamus, mi, m. g. he that putteth the ſtalion to the mare to ſeaſon hir.
Peroleo, péroles, olui, oz oléui, olére, to ſauour oz ſtinke muche, to haue a ſtronge ſauour.
Peronátus, a, um, that weareth rawe leather ſhoes, boteux, ſtertups, oz cobars, ſyke a plough man.
Peroportúnus, a, um, verate conueniente and meete foz the purpoſe, that cometh in very good tyme.
Peroportunè, verate opoztunetely, in very good ſeaſon.
Péropus eſt, it is very neceſſary oz expedient.
Perórigo, gæ, he that putteth the ſtalion to the mare.
Perórior, rîris, rîri, to begynne, ſpzynge oz grow by the

by the occasion of some thyng.
Perorno, aui, are, to adourne greatly, to doo great honour, to set fooythe ones commendacion greatly.
Perornátus, a, um, adourned, eloquent.
Perorátio, ônis, f. gen. the laste parte of an oracion, wherin the effectes of the herers are chiefly stired.
Peróro aui, are, to speake of reason to an end, to reason perfectely, to tell a tale to an ende, to make an ende of an oracion. sometyme to moue the herers to indignacion.
Perorare in aliquem, to pleade agaynst one, to accuse one.
Concludere & perorare.
Nunquam perorari potuisse, that he couldo neuer pronounce his oracion to an ende.
Perorare causam, to pleade a cause throughly to the ende.
Perorare orationem, to pronounce an oracion to the ende.
Peroſi, a people of Aethiopia.
Peróſus, a, um, that hateth extremely.
Perpáco, aui, are, to set all thynge in peace and quiet, to make caulme.
Perparum, very litteli.
Perparce, verie scarsely, verye nyghtye, or negardlye.
Perparuus, a, um, a very litteli one.
Perpáſco, aui, ſcere, to feede to the vttermoste.
Perpárulus, a, um, a very litteli praetie one.
Perpáuculus, a, um, very fewe.
Perpaucus, a, um, very fewe.
Perpauefácio, pauéfacis, féci, facere, to make sore afraide.
Perpaulum, very litteli.
Perpáululum, and Perpauxillum, wounderfull litteli.
Perpauper, very poore.
Perpello, pérpuli, perpellere, to constreigne, to moue or enduce one to dooe a thyng.
Donec perpulit vt dicerem, vntyll he hadde made or caused me to saie it.
Perpellere ad deditionem, to make to yeld vp.
Perpendiculáris, re, that is directly downe right, that hangeth streight downe.
Perpendículum, li, n. g. a plumme lyne, suche as masons and carpenters haue with leade at the ende, wherby they dooe proue the euenes of their squares and walles.
Ad perpendiculum facere, to make euen with the plumme lyne.
Perpendo, di, dere, to examine or consyder diligently, to weigh the mattier exactely.
Perpenſe, aduisedly, with good consyderation.
Perpenſus, a, um, weighed or consydered diligently.
Perpenſa, an herbe called Cabaret.
Pérperam, amiſſe, ouerthwartly, vnhappilye, wrongfully.
Perperam inſimulatus, accused wrongfully, and without cause.
Perperam pronunciare, to pronounce erroniously and falsely.
Pérperus, a, um, shrewed, rude, a lyer.
Perperitúdo, dinis, shrewdnesse, foolishnesse.
Perpes, pérpetis, om. g. perpetuall.
Noctem perpetem dormire, to sleepe all nyght longe.
Perpeſsio, onis, enduryng, sufferyng, abidyng.
Perpeſsitius, a, um, that is accustomed to endure suffre or abyde.
Perpeſſus, a, um, that hath suffered or sustained.
Perpeſſu aſperum, very peynfull and grenous to be suffered.
Pérpetim, perpetually, without ceasyng.
Perpétior, peſſus ſum, pérpeti, to abide, endure, or suffre patiently.
Nunquàm perpetiar, I will neuer abide it.
Pérpeto, tiui, ti, perpétere, to atche importunately without ceasyng, to perfourme, to continue.
Pérpetro, aui, are, to dooe, or to committe an acte properly ill, or moste communly yll.
Perpetrare cædem, to committe a murder.
Perpetrato bello, after the warre ended.
Perpetrátus, a, um, doone, finished, atchieued.
Perpetrátio, ônis, an acte good or badde.
Perpetuàlis, le, perpetuall.
Perpetuárius, rij, m. gen. he that hireth a ferme, house, or ground in perpetuitee, for euer. sometyme he that alwaie attendeth his wooythe or labour.
Perpetuítas, âtis, f. ge. eternitee, an euerlastyng continuance, perpetuitee.
Sermonis perpetuítas, continuall speache without interruption.
Perpétuo, úui, âre, to continue on a thyng without ceasyng.
Perpetuare verba, to speake on styll without fetchyng of breathe.
Perpetuo, and perpétuum, aduerbes, signifiyng continually, alwaye, for euer, euermore, still without any ceasyng or intermission.
Perpetuo periſ, I am vtterly vndoone, I am vtterly cast awaie for euer.
Perpétuus, a, um, perpetuall, euerlastyng, continuall, whole, not in portions or deuided.
Triduo hoc perpetuo, all these thre daies continually without ceasyng.
Si perpetuam vis affinitatem hanc, if you will haue this affinitee to continue for euer.
Aedes perpetuæ ruunt, the whole house falleth downe.
Alimentis perpetuis donari, To haue meate and drynke founden all his life of free coste.
Febris perpetua, a continuall feuer.
Præda hæc perpetua eſt mea, id eſt, tota.
Trabes perpetuæ, beames that bee all of one piece.
Non eſt perpetuum, it cometh not alwaie so to passe, it is not alwaie true.

Per-

Perpetui montes, continuall hilles, e ioygnyng one to an other.

Perpetua oratio, a continuall oyacion without interrupcion or stoppyng.

Palus perpetua intercedebat, There was betweene a continuall marrise, and no other grounde.

Perpictus, a, um, peineted.

Perplaceo, pérplaces, perplacui, placere, to content very muche, to please right well.

Perplexè, ambiguouselp, intricatelye, doubtefullye.

Perplexe loqui, to speake nowe one thynge, nowe an other, that a man wotteth not what he meaneth, to speake ambiguouselp.

Perplexe & palam, contrary.

Perplexim, idem quod Perplexè.

Perplexor, aris, ari, to speake doubtfullye, as woordes wherin are two intendementes, to bynde or twyst hard and fast, to mingle so together, that a man can not knowe what the thyng meaneth.

At scio, quo vos pacto soleatis perplexarier pactum, non pactum est, non pactum, pactum est, quod vobis lubet, wel I know well enough, in what facion you are wont to speake that a man can not tell how to take you: it was promised, it was not promised: it was not promised, it was promised, euen as it listeth you.

Perplexabilis, le, a woorde spoken, whiche hath two diuers vnderstandynges: or that whiche is one thynge in herynge, an other in vnderstandyng.

Perplexabiliter, doubtefullp, with great perplexitee.

Perplexus, a, um, perplexe, twisted together, or harde to bee louſed, intricate, doubtefull, ambiguous.

Perplicatus, a, um, platted together.

Pérpluo, plui, pluere, to rayne thzough, to let the rayne come thzough.

Perplurimum, verp muche moze.

Perplus, pluris, n. g. muche moze, many mo.

Perpol, an othe, signifiyng by Pollux. sometyme the woorde, Per, doeth pertayne to the woorde folowyng.

Perpol quàm paucos reperias meretricibus fideles euenire amatores, by god thou fyndest verp few true louers happen to cõmen women. where per belongeth to paucos, & not to pol.

Perpoleo, pérpolis, liui, lire, to polisshe trimme, to make verp nete, to make perfect.

Perpolitio, ônis, f. g. a polisshyng.

Perpolitus, a, um, polysshed, trymmed vp perfectly.

Perpolitus literis, of great knowlage and lernyng, a man excellently well learned.

Perpopulor, aris, ari, to destroye, waste and spoyle ouer all.

Pérpoto, aui, are, to dzynke all daie, or to dzinke stil or continually tyll one be dzunke, to dooe nothyng but dzynke.

Perpotátio, ônis, fœ. g. a continuaunce in dzynkyng, dzunkerye.

Perpruriſco, riſcere, to haue a great itche, or desyre to clawe or scratche hym selfe.

Perpulcher, chra, chrum, verye faire, verye goodlye.

Perpulchrè, verp well doone, iolily well.

Perpurgo, aui, are, to make all thynge cleane or nete.

Perpurgare locum aliquem, id est, expedire, to dissolue all doubtes and difficultees that be in a matter.

Perpusillus, a, um, verp litteil.

Perpusillum, an aduerbe, verp litteil.

Pérputo, aui, are, to declare all.

Nunc operam date, vt ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem, nowe take ye heede, that I maie plainly declare all this matter to you.

Perquàm, added to anp nowne adiective, augmenteth his power.

Perquàm doctus, verp well learned.

Perquàm stolidus, verp foolishe.

Perquàm flebiliter, verp lamentably.

Perquiro, quisiui, quirere, to make diligente serche, to examyne, to aske and enquire diligently.

Perquisitè, with diligent serche and inquirie.

Perquisitor, ôris, mas. gene. one that inquireth or serecheth.

Perquisitus, a, um, sought or inquired out.

Perraro, verp selde.

Perrârus, a, um, that is verp seldome times seen.

Perrêpo, répsi, répere, to crepe into or thzough.

Perrepto, aui, are, to crepe about in euery corner, and serche diligently.

Perreptaui vsq; omne oppidum, I haue gone about all the towne to seke.

Perrideo, perrisi, perridere, to laughe hertily.

Perridicule, verp foolisshly.

Perridiculus, a, um, verp foolishe, woythy to be mocked and laughed at.

Perrôdo, rosi, rôdere, to eate or knaw thzough, all to knawe.

Pérrogo, áui, âre, to desire hertily, to require euery mannes opinion and sentence.

Perrumpo, rúpi, rumpere, to breake in sunder, or in the middes, to breake in pieces, to breake in or entre by force, to breake thzoughe violently.

Perrumpere nituntur, they endeuour to entre in by force.

Perrumpere ad suos, to breake thzough violently to their companie.

Aciem perrumpere, to breake and disturbe the arraye.

Perrumpere castra, to breake in and assaut the ennemies in their Campe.

Leges perrumpere, To breake and violate lawes.

Perrumpere periculum, To escape and auoyde

noyde daunger.

Perrumpit omnes difficultates, there is no stop or let, but that he passeth through it.

Perruptus, a, um, broken throughe.

Persa, a man or woman of the countrey of Persia.

Persæpe, very often.

Persalsè, very wittily.

Persalsus, a, um, verye salte. also verye witty and pleasy.

Persaluto, aui, are, to salute often and muche.

Persanctè, very deuoutely or solemnely.

Persanctè deierat, he sweareth solemnely and deuoutely, he sweareth a great othe.

Persano, aui, are, to cure or heale perfectely and throughly.

Persapiens, entis, om. g. very wise, right sage.

Persapienter, very wisely, full sagely.

Perscienter, right cunningly, with gret knowlage.

Perscindo, perscidi, scindere, to cut in two, to rente or diuide in the middes.

Perscissus, a, um, rente, diuided, or torne in the middes.

Persciticius, a, um, very preaty and witty.

Perscriptio, ônis, f. g. a dede of a mannes owne hande writynge, a regestre.

Perscribo, scripsi, scribere, to write a thynge through, or to an ende, to write at lengthe, to write at large, to regestre or inrolle a thynge.

Perscribere in tabulas, to regestre.

Diligentissime, à te scripta sunt, they were written of you at length with great diligence.

Perscribere pecuniam, to cause the bankers to deliuer money to one by lone, for dette, or otherwyse.

Perscriptor, ôris, m. g. he that regestereth or keepeth a booke, or that maketh writynges and dedes.

Persea, a tree, whiche groweth verye highe, the woodde is blacke, the leafe and floure lyke to a peare, the leafe neuer falleth, and beareth alwaye fruite, of the quantitee of a peare, in fourme longe, and inclosed in a huske lyke an almonde, greene in colour, and hath within it a nut lyke a damsin, but lesse & softer, the fruite is swete and delectable, lyght of digestion, and all though it be exceedingly eaten, it hurteth not, the roote is verye great.

Persĕco, aui, are, to cutte through, to diuide.

Persector, aris, ari, to folow, pursue, or serche diligentlye.

Persecutio, ônis, f. g. pursuite, persecution.

Perscrutor, aris, ari, to serche or inquire diligently.

Persedeo, pérsedes, sedi, sedêre, to abide or sit still euen to the ende.

Persefacul, the olde and auncient writers vsed for Perfacile, verye lyghtly, or verye easily.

Persegnis, ne, verye slowe.

Perseis, a nimphe, one of the daughters of Oceanus.

Perseis, seidis, f. g. of Persia.

Herbæ perseides, id est, magicæ.

Pérsenex, pérsenis, om. g. verye olde.

Persentio, sentis, sentire, to feele, to perceiue.

Persentisco, sensi, scere, to perceiue.

Quot res dedere, vbi possem persentiscere? howe many occasions gaue they, whereby I might haue perceiued?

Persephone, the surname of Proserpina, and signifieth the vertue of seedes in springyng.

Persephónion, looke Rhamnus.

Persepolis, a citee in the contrey of Persia.

Pérsequor, eris, qui, to pursue, to continue in that, whiche is begunne, to folowe, to persecute, to bee auenged, to doo, to fulfill, to accomplisshe.

Persequi aliquem bello, to warre against one.

Persequi aliquem vestigiis, to folowe ones steppes, to folowe one steppe by steppe.

Vestigia persequi, idem.

Persequi numeris cursus syderum, to calculate the course of the sterres.

Persequi iniurias, to reuenge iniuries.

Persequi factis, quod dicimus, to dooe as we speake or saie.

Persequi imperium patris, to doo the fathers commaundemente.

Persequi ius suum, to defende his right.

Persequi pœnas alicuius, to reuenge ones death.

Persequi promissa alicuius, to solicite or call vpon one to kepe his promises.

Persequi vita disciplinam rectè viuendi, to lyue accordyng to the doctrine of honest lyfe and behauiour.

Persequi voluptates, to addicte or geue hym selfe to liue pleasantly.

Iudicio persequi, to sue one in the lawe.

Feras persequi, to hounte wylde beastes.

Incepta persequi, to pursue or continue to an ende, that he hath begunne.

Mores patris persequi, to endeuour to folowe his fathers maners, or to bee lyke his father in condicions.

Commodissime has res persecutus est Xenophon, Xenophõ hath written very wel of those thynges.

Stylum alicuius persequi, to imitate ones stile.

Versibus aliqua persequi, to write thynges in verses.

Voce aliquid persequi, to speake of a thing, to declare a thyng in woordes.

Persequi artem aliquam, to employ his studye and tyme to learne any art or science.

Persequi scriptura, to write.

Persero, perseui, perserere, to sow all, to sow or plant about or abrode.

Perses, the soonne of Perseus, of whome came the Persians. also a kynge of Macedonie, vanquished by Æmilius: an other was brother of Hesiodus the poete: an other, brother to Aeeta, father

father of Hecate.

Perſeuerantia, æ, ſ. g. a ſtable abidynge in any thyng reaſonable, conſtancie.

Perſeueranter, conſtantly.

Perſeuéro, aui, are, to continue with a ſtedfaſt mynde.

Perſeuerare & tranſigere aliquid, to continue in a thyng and bring it to an ende.

Ad vltimum perſeuerare, to continue conſtantly to the ende.

In eo perſeuerat, he continueth in that mynde ſtyll.

Perſeuerus, a, um, very ſeuere or rygorous.

Perſeus, ſei, & Perſes, ſis, for ſi, a noble knight, whiche deliuered a faire lady (called Andromeda) from a whale, & alſo ſlew Medula, which turned men into ſtones. Alſo it is a ſigne amonge the ſterres.

Perſia, æ, Perſis, perſidis, and Perſida, dæ, a countrey in the eaſte parte of the worlde, which hath on the northe Media, on the weſte Suſiana, on the eaſt Carmania, on the ſouth the Perſian ſea, called Sinus Perſicus, where now Sophi reigneth.

Perſica poma, a fruite called peaches.

Perſicaria, æ, ſome iudge to be the herbe called arſemarte.

Perſiconapy, the herbe called alſo Raphanus maior.

Pérſicus, a, um, of Perſia: ſometyme riche.

Perſici apparatus, ſumptuous and riche proui-ſion.

Perſideo, perſides, ſédi, dére, to ſitte by, to abyde ſtill.

Perſido, ſidis, ſédi, ſidere, to perſe or get downe vnto the botumme.

Perſigno, áui, are, to ſigne.

Perſimilis, le, very lyke.

Perſiſto, perſtiti, ſtere, to abyde: alſo to tary, to continue to the ende.

Perſius, a learned man of Rome.

Perſolàta, tæ, ſ. g. an herbe called clote leaues, whiche beareth great burres.

Perſólido, aui, are, to make ſounde or harde, to tongele, to frieſe.

Perſoluo, ſolui, uere, to paie truely, to pay all, to accompliſhe.

Perſoluere grates, to geue thankes, to rendre thankes.

Perſoluere amico, to requite a friende for pleaſures that he hath doone.

Quantum perſoluere difficile eſt, as I am ſcant able to requite.

Perſolui primæ epiſtolæ, I haue anſwered to thoſe thynges that ye wrote in your fyrſte letter.

Perſolui gratia non poteſt, it can not be requited or recompenſed.

Officium receptum perſoluere, to perfourme the pleaſure or benefite, that he promiſed to doo.

Perſoluere pœnas, to be puniſhed, to make one amendes.

Promiſſum perſoluere, to fulfill or kepe his promiſſe, to doe that he promiſed.

Ille rei publicæ pœnas graues, iuſtaſque perſoluit, he was greuouſly and righteouſly puniſhed for the miſchiefe or diſpleaſure, that he had wrought to the common weale.

Perſoluere votum, to accompliſſhe his vow.

Perſoluere rationem officii, to make an accompte how he hath doone his duetie.

Perſoluere ſtipendium, to pay wages.

Perſoluere quæſtionem, to ſoyle a queſtion.

Perſôlus, a, um, alone, without compaine.

Perſolæ nugæ, id eſt, meræ nugæ.

Perſolata, or Perſolyton, an herbe, wherof they make garlandes in Egypte.

Perſôna, æ, fœ. g. a viſour lyke to a mánes face: alſo perſon or perſonage, the qualitie, whereby one man differeth from an other: as Hector from Priamus, by the perſon of a ſonne. ſometyme a man or woman.

Pacifica perſona, a peaſible man.

Imponere alicui perſonam calumniæ, to make one to be taken for an vniuſte or falſe accuſer.

Imponere alicui perſonã, to geue one a charge or an office to doo.

Imponere perſonam improbam alicui, to make one ſerue his louene in committynge a naughty acte.

Mea perſona ad iſtam pacem conciliandam minime fuit diligenda, id eſt, non debui mitti legatus, it was not conuenient, that I ſhulde bee ſente as ambaſſadour, to make this peace.

Perſonæ ſeruire, to behaue him ſelfe accordyng to the parte that he playeth.

Perſonæ, be alſo gargiles and ſuche lyke ymages made in buildynges.

Perſonâta, tæ, and perſonâtia, æ, an herbe, growynge by the water ſyde, haunge great broade leaues lyke gourdes, but greatter and harder: it is ſuppoſed to be the herbe, in ſome countrey called Donge: it ſemeth by ſome herbals, to be the ſame that Perſolata is, clote or great burre, called of Apothecaries Lappa maior.

Perſonâlis, le, belongyng to the perſone.

Perſonâtus, a, um, a maſker, he that weareth a viſour, diſguiſed, he that taketh vpon hym other wiſe than he is.

Perſonata felicitas, a counterfeite felicitee.

Perſonata vulnera, hidden woundes.

Perſonatus, us, m. g. a maſke.

Pérſono, ſonui, perſonare, to ſowne out or ſowne perfectely, to make a great noyſe, to crie out alowde, or ſpeake alowde with full mouth.

Perſonare aures alicuius uoce aliqua, to ſpeke a thynge often that one may here it.

Perſonat domus cantu tibiarum, all the houſe ryngeth with minſtrelſie and pypyng.

Vlulatus perſonat tota vrbe, wailynge and weppyng is heard ouer all the citee, or in euery

place

place of the cite.

Perſonus, a, um, that ſowneth all ouer.

Perſorbeo, ſorbui, or ſorpſi, ſorbêre, to ſuppe all vp.

Perſpecte, diligently, diſcretely, counnyngly.

Perſpecto, aui, are, to loke wel about, to behold wel to the ende.

Perſpectus, a, um, playnely perceyued or knowen, manifeſt, euident.

Perſpeculor, áris, ári, to beholde, viewe or loke about wiſely and diligently.

Perſpergo, ſperſi, ſpergere, to ſprincle or caſt all ouer a thyng, to ſprincle duſte or lycour.

Perſpicácitas, átis, and Perſpicatia, æ, fœ. gen. quickenelle of light, or perceyuyng of a thyng, conſyderation.

Perſpicáciter, aduiſedly.

Perſpicientia, æ, fœ. ge. perfecte knowlage, full vnderſtandyng of a thyng.

Perſpícax, ácis, om. ge. that ſeeth quickely, and doeth all thynges with conſyderacion, quicke wited, that perceyueth a thyng quickely.

Perſpício, perſpícis, ſpexi, ſpícere, to ſee or vnderſtande playnly, to perceyue manifeſtlye and clerely.

Perſpícuè, clerely, openly, euidently.

Perſpicúitas, átis, fœ. ge. clerenelle, propyrly in wordes or ſentences, eaſineſſe, perſpicuitee.

Perſpícuus, a, um, that one maie ſee thyrough, al-ſo clere, playne, eaſy, euident.

Perſpicua aqua, clere water, that one maie ſee to the bottómme.

Perſpicuum facere, to make euidẽt and playnly knowen to euery man.

Perſpicuum eſt omnibus, It is euident and plaine to all the worlde.

Mors perſpicua, preſent deathe, when one perceyueth there is none other waie but deathe.

Perſpiratio, a dryeyng of breath thyrough.

Perſpíſe, an aduerbe, very late, ſlowely.

Perſterno, ſtraui, ſternere, to paue all thyrough.

Perſtimulo, aui, are, idem quod Stimulo.

Perſtíno, aui, are, to ſet a price on a thyng.

Perſto, ſtiti, perſtitum, and perſtatum, ſtare, to abide firmely, to ſtande ſurely, to continue to the ende.

Perſtare incœpto, to abide ſtil in his purpoſe.

Perſtrátus, a, um, all paued, paued thyrough.

Perſtrepo, pui, pere, to make a great noyſe or ruſtelyng with the feete, or otherwyſe.

Perſtrictóres, iuglers, that by leiger demayne make thynges appere to men that be not.

Perſtrictus, a, um, wronge harde.

Perſtringo, ſtrinxi, ſtringere, to wryng harde, to touche a thynge ſhortly in ſpeakyng or wryting, to dull or darke with to muche lyght, to daſell, to reprehende in few woordes, to make one somewhat greeued.

Perſtringere aures, to fille the eares with noyſe.

Perſtringere nomem aut famam, to geue a man an yll name, to geue one a ſhrewed quip pre in few woordes.

Perſtringere oculos ſplendore, To dull or darken the eies, to daſell the ſyght with brightneſſe.

Perſtringere aciem mentis, to dull, darken, or abaſhe the ſtrength or quickeneſſe of the witte or mynde, to deceiue or delude.

Terram aratro perſtringere, to labour or till the grounde.

Horrore perſtringi, To bee in ſuche a feare, that all the body trembleth, or is a colde and chylleth.

Perſtringere aliquem, to touche or reprehend one a littell in writyng or ſpeakyng.

Suſpicione perſtringere, to make one ſomes what ſuſpected.

Perſtringere rem aliquam, to touche a thynge in few woordes.

Perſtudióſus, a, um, very ſtudious.

Perſuadeo, perſuaſi, perſuadere, to perſwade, to make to beleue or truſte, to put or bryng in ones mynde, to induce or moue one to doo a thyng. ſometyme for Suadere, to exhorte.

Et (quomodo mihi perſuadeo) æquiorem, and (as I perſwade my ſelfe) or, (and in my phantaſy) more rightfull.

Velim tibi ita perſuadeas, I wolde you ſhulde beleue this ſurely.

Is mihi perſuadet, nuptias quantum. &c. he exhorteth me. &c.

Ita perſuaſum omnibus, euery man beleueth this for a certaynte.

Perſuaſibilis, le, that maie be perſwaded, eaſye to be perſwaded,

Perſuaſibiliter, in ſuche wiſe as it may perſuade.

Perſuaſio, ónis, ſ. ge. a perſuaſion, a ſure beleue that one hath in a thyng.

Perſuaſórius, a, um, that perſwadeth.

Perſuáſor, óris, m. g. a perſwader or inducer to dowe a thyng.

Perſuaſtrix, tricis, a woman, whiche inducth or moueth one to dowe a thyng.

Perſuáſus, a, um, brought in mynd, perſwaded.

Mihi perſuaſiſſimum eſt, and perſuaſiſſimum habeo, I beleue as ſurely as can bee, I am throughly perſwaded.

Perſubtilis, le, very ſubtile, very fine.

Perſulto, aui, are, to leape and ſkip for great ioye. it is properly ſpoken of beaſtes.

Perſuo, ere, to ſow vp all.

Pertædet, tæduit, tæſum eſt, tædere, to lothe greatly, to be very wery.

Pertæſus, a, um, diſpleaſed, annoyed, that lotheth or hateth, that is very wery of a thyng.

Sermonis pertæſus, wery of communycation or talke.

Pertæſus ignauiam ſuam, hatyng his owne ſlouthfulneſſe, or diſpleaſed with his owne ſlouthfulneſſe.

Primatam vitam pertæſus, lothyng or hatyng

a pryuate life.

Pértego, texi, tégere, to couer all, to couer ouer and ouer, to make an ende of that one hath begunne to couer.

Pertendo, tendi, téndere, to extend, to go forth streight to a place, to contende, to laie one thing agaynst an other, to bryng to an ende that one hath purposed or intended.

Ad regis castra pértendit, he went streight to the kynges Campe.

Video non licere, vt cœperam hoc pertendere, I perceyue well, I can not be suffered to atcheue or bring to an ende that I intended, or so to bryng this mattier to passe as I purposed.

Animo pertendens, obstinate, stubburne.

Pertento, aui, are, to attempt, to assaie or proue muche.

Perténuis, ténue, very slender, very thynne, very simple, very single.

Pertenuis spes, very small hope.

Pertenue argumentum, a swalle argument or proufe.

Pertenui discrimine separantur, They differ very littell, or be littell or nothyng a sunder, or separated.

Suspicio pertenuis, the least suspicion in the worlde.

Pertérebro, aui, are, to perce, to bore through.

Pertergo, tersi, tergere, to rubbe or wype diligently.

Pértero, triui, terere, to rubbe or frote a thyng, to rubbe in pieces, to breake in small crummes.

Perterréfacio, perterréfacis, fèci, facere, idem quod perterreo.

Perterreo, terrui, terrére, to make sore afeerde.

Perterricrepus, a, um, that maketh a terrible noyse, that with the noyse thereof maketh men afeerde.

Pertérritus, a, um, sore afrayde.

Pertexo, texui, texere, to make an ende, to conclude, properly to weaue out, or to weaue perfectly.

Pértica, cæ, fœ. g. a longe staffe, perche or polle, wherewith grounde is met.

Perticális, le, whereof perches or polles be made.

Pertimeo, pértimes, mui, timere, to feare much, to be sore afeerde.

Pertimesco, scere, idem.

Pertinácia, æ, f. g. obstinacy, stubburnesse, stiffenesse in opinion. sometyme in the good parte, perseuerance, constance.

Pertinaciter, obstinately, stiffely, stubburnelye, constantly.

Pértinax, âcis, om. gen. that holdeth fast, stubburne, obstinate, stiffe in opinion, opinatiue, and in the good parte, continuyng or abydyng constantly, constant in his purpose.

Vincit omnia pertinax virtus, vertue constant and continuyng stil in goodnesse, ouercometh all thynges.

Pertinax non ero, I will not be stiffe in myne opinion.

Pertinax certámen, a sore and continuall battaple, with great stomake on bothe the partes, or where neither parte will geue ouer.

Pertinax fama, a constant bruite or fame, that alwaie continueth.

Tam pertinaci odio dissident, they hate one an other so mortally: or their natures bee so disagreeyng.

Studio pertinaci, with continuall studie.

Pertinax clamor, continuall or incessante crieyng.

Pertinácior, pertinácius, pertinacissimus, more and moste obstinate. sometyme constant.

Pertineo, pértines, pertinui, pertinére, to extende to a thyng, to touche a thyng.

Sylua longe introrsus pertinet, the woodde is extended or goeth farre in.

Gratius mihi futurum, quàm si ea mea liberalitas pertinuisset ad rem familiarem meam, It shall be to me more pleasure, then if he had extended or shewed that your liberalitee towarde myne owne proper commoditee.

Quæ ex ædibus eius in tuas pertinet, whiche cometh out of his house into youre, or euen to youre.

Quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertineret, whiche might continue to the remembraunce of the posteritee.

Viæ, quæ pertinent ad iecur, the passages or waies, whiche extende or go euen to the liuer.

Deus pertinens per naturam cuiusq; rei, god shewyng or extendyng his vertue to the nature of euery thyng.

Ad quem suspicio maleficij pertinet, who is to bee suspected for this naughty act.

Ad rem publicam pertinet, it is for the profite of the common weale, it is expedient for the common weale.

Summa illuc pertinet, the whole mattier is spoken to this ende.

Hoc eo pertinet, this is the effecte or intent of that, whiche is spoken.

Eodémque pertinet, quod sententiam eius probo, and to the same effecte or intent it is, that I doe allowe his sentence.

Nec oratio mea pertinet ad infirmandum fœdus. &c. the intent of my oration or woorde is not to breake or hinder the league. &c.

Quorsum quidq; pertineat, to what intente euery thyng is spoken or done.

Cur non pertineat ad litteras ætas, quæ ad mores iam pertinet? why is not that age conuenient for lernyng, which is alredy mete to be instructed in good maners and behauiour.

Si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrarentur, if they dyd thynke the mattier to touche them not, thing, or to belonge nothyng to them: or that they had nothyng to doe with it.

Pértinet, a verbe impersonall, it belongeth, it appertayneth.

Pertinet ad te, it belongeth to the, it concerneth the.
Pertinet ad rem, it appertayneth or belongeth to the matter.
Pertinet somnium ad hoc, it is euen as I dreamed.
Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, it becometh as well the people to haue that goodnesse as other men.
Pertingo, pertigi, tingere, to touche muche, to reyne harde vnto a thyng, to come euen to.
Ad cerebrum pertingit, it cometh euen to the brayne.
Pertisum, olde writers vsed for pertæsum.
Pertólero, aui, are, to endure to the ende, to sustayne valiantly, to abyde patiently.
Pertondeo, tondi, dere, to clip or shere all.
Pertorqueo, torsi, torquêre, to greue or torment sore.
Pertractátio, ônis, f. g. often handlyng.
Pertracto, aui, are, to touche or handle muche or ofte, to consyder or thynke on a matter diligently, to dispute, to entreate or reasone of a matter.
Omni cogitatione pertractans, debatynge the matter with him selfe diligently.
Pertraho, traxi, here, to drawe to with force.
Pertrahere vitam, to prolonge the lyfe.
Pertransco, siui, & sij, ire, to passe through.
Pertransúcidus, a, um, so cleare that one maye loke through it.
Pertribuo, bui, ere, to geue.
Testimonium pertribuere, to beare witnesse.
Pertristis, te, verie sad or heauie.
Pertritus, a, um, all to broken or crummed in small peces.
Pertumultuose, with great trouble and businesse, with great rufflyng and stirryng.
Pertumultuósus, a, um, full of rufflyng & busines, that maketh great stirryng and trouble.
Pertundo, pértudi, ere, to strike hard or breake a thyng in strikyng, to poune harde or small, to brate or perce through.
Pertundo, tusi, ere, to beate with hammers.
Perturbare, with trouble of mynde, vnquietlye.
Perturbátio, ônis, for. g troublouse affection of mynd, trouble, desturbaunce, disquietyng.
Quanta in conuersione rerum, & perturbatione versemur? in howe vnconstant & troublouse a worlde we bee? or in howe great alteration and trouble of the worlde we bee? or howe great alteration and trouble of the worlde there is nowe in our tymes?
Perturbatio cæli, and serenitas, contrarie.
Perturbatio valetudinis, sickenesse.
Perturbatio animi, and sedatio & tranquillitas, contrarie.
Afferre perturbationem, to trouble.
Perturbátor, ôris, m. g. he that troubleth or disquieteth all.
Perturbatrix, the feminine.

Perturbâtus, a, um, troubled greately, all out of quiete.
Perturbata res rei, a thyng myxt or mingled with an other.
Perturbo, aui, are, to trouble muche, to vexe.
Perturbaui omnia, I haue troubled all togeather, I haue brought all out of frame.
Magno animi motu perturbari, to be greatly troubled and disquieted with affections of the mynde.
Otium perturbare, to make businesse and rufflyng where quietnesse was.
Perturbare mentes & animos hominum, To styre men to businesse and vnquietnesse.
Perturpis, pe, verie filthy and dishonest.
Pertusis, sis, a coughe that alwaie vexeth a man.
Pertúsus, a, um, broken or pouned in peces, perced throughe.
Pertusa vasa, vesselles cracked or broken in some parte.
Pertusæ margaritæ, perles that be persed or bored thorowe.
Peruádo, uasi, dere, to go ouer all, to go throughe or into, to saape or passe throughe or by.
Quum peruasisset castra rumor, when the souldiours in the Campe hearde saie thus, or when this was spred amonge the souldiours in the Campe.
Peruaserat interim fama, in the meane season a rumour was spredde or sowen amonge them, or it was tolde amonge them.
Ad castra cônsulis peruadit, he passeth through euen to the consulls Campe.
Murmur totam concionem peruasit, there was a murmuryng or mutteryng ouer all the assemble.
Peruasit opinio per animos hominum, men dyd thynke commonlye, or this opinion was commonly in mennes mindes.
Pauor & trepidatio totam vrbem peruasit, all the wholle citee was in a sore feare and great dreade.
Peruagâtus, a, um, that wandreth, strayeth, or goeth far abrode, spred cômonly among men.
Péruagor, aris, ari, and peruago, aui, are, to wandre about, to be published.
Péruagus, a, um, that wandreth about.
Peruálidus, a, um, verie valiant and stronge.
Peruarie, verie diuerselye, in diuers sortes.
Peruárius, a, um, that is of diuers sortes and facions.
Peruasto, aui, are, to destroie cleane.
Peruectus, a, um, caried through or to.
Péruehо, vexi, vehere, to cause or bring to.
Nauigatione secunda peruehi, to saile prosperouselye.
Peruehi in portũ, to be brought into the haue.
Peruello, elli, and peruulsi, ellere, to touche or plucke at, to prick, to molest or greue somewhat.

Peruellere aliquem, to touche pluche or pull at one, to moleſte or greue one.
Peruellere ius, to depraue the lawe.
Peruellere fidem alicuius, To ſtyre or ſolicite one to kepe his promiſe.
Peruenio, péruenis, uéni, ire, to come to a place or to an ende, to come to the place that one goeth to, to attayne to.
Peruenire ad nummos, To gette obteine or come to the money that is owyng.
Si ad herum hæc res peruénit, periſti pulchrè, If this thyng come to thy maiſters eare, thou haſte ſpon a fayre threde: or if this bee tolde thy maiſter, thou maiſte geue thy ſelfe for an haulfe penie.
Sine me peruenire quo volo, let me ſpeake that whiche I intende to ſpeake, let me come to that poynct that I wolde, or ſuffre me to ſaie that I would ſaye, or ſuffre me to telle out my tale.
Peruenire ad manus, to come to hand ſtrokes.
Peruenire ad primos, to be reckened or numbred among the beſte.
Peruenire in poteſtatem, to be in ſubiection.
Peruenire in tutelam, to be in warde.
In craſtinum peruenire, to lyue or continewe tyll the morowe, or tyll the next daie after.
Ad maturam frugem peruenire, to continewe tyll it be through rype.
Ne in illius manus perueniret, that it might not come into his handes, or that he myght not get it into his handes.
In meam notitiam decem modo peruenérunt, I knowe no moe but ten.
Magnum in timorem peruenĭũt, they are ſore afraide, or they be in great feare or doubte.
Fama ad aures meas peruenit, it was tolde me. Peruenire in deſperationem, to be in vtter deſpeire.
Peruenire in maximam inuidiam, To bee in great hatred and diſpleaſure of men.
Peruĕnor, âris, ari, to hunt ouer all, to hunt or ſerche diligently.
Peruerſé, maliciouſly, miſchieuouſly, ouerthwartly, peruerſely, frowardly, contrarie wiſe to that he ſhoulde doe.
Peruerſé vides, thou ſeeſt naughtily, thy eye ſyght deceyueth the.
Peruerſitas, âtis, f. g. frowardneſſe, ouerthwartneſſe, naughtineſſe of nature, whan one deliſteth to do contrarie to that he ſhuld do.
Peruerſus, a, um, frowarde, ouerthwart, vnfortunate, corrupt, naught.
More peruerſo aliquid facere, to do a thynge ouerthwartily and naughtily.
Peruerto, ti, tere, to make yll, to peruert, to deprayue, to corrupte, to marre, to turne vpſyde downe: to ſubuert, to caſte downe.
Peruertere aliquem, to deſtroy or caſt awaie a man with falſe accuſations.
Veſtigalia peruertere, id eſt ſubuertere.

Labefactare & peruertere.
Perueſtigátio, ônis, fœ. g. a diligent ſerchyng, or ſekyng out.
Perueſtigátor, ôris, m. ge. he that ſeketh or looketh for a thyng.
Perueſtigo, aui, are, to ſpende in ſekyng, to ſerche out diligently.
Péruetus, véteris, om. g. verie olde.
Péruetus epiſtola, a letter that hath ben verie longe written.
Peruetuſtus, a, um, verie olde.
Peruicácĭter, obſtinately, ſtubburnly, conſtantly.
Peruicácĭor, ôris, more obſtinate, more ſtubburne, ſometyme more conſtant.
Péruicax, ácis, om. gen. harde, ouerthwarte, yll to intreate, ſtubburne, obſtinate headdie, contencious. ſometyme conſtant.
Iræ peruicax, he that kepeth his anger longe.
Peruicácĭa, æ, f. gen. obſtinacie, headineſſe, ſtiffnechednes. but ſometyme it is vſed in a good part, and taken for perſeuerance and conſtancie in a good acte, Pertinacia, alwaie in an yll parte, as Nonius deſcribeth them.
Peruico, or Peruicus, for Peruicax.
Peruideo, péruides, uidi, ere, to ſe and regarde diligently.
Peruigeo, péruiges, uigui, uigere, to bee of great vertue and ſtrengthe.
Péruigil, lis, om g. that watcheth alwaies. alſo diligent and induſtrious.
Peruigilátio, ônis, fœm. gene. a watchyng all nyght longe.
Peruigilátus, a, um, watched from the begynnyng to the ende.
Peruigilium, lĭ, n. g. muche watche. alſo a watchyng or vigile before ſolemne daies.
Peruigilo, aui, are, to watche all nyght, not to ſlepe all nyght longe.
Peruilis, le, verie vyle, of no value, of a verie ſmall price, exceedyng good cheape.
Peruinca, loke vinca peruinca.
Peruinco, uici, peruincere, to ſurmount, to paſſe or excede, to ouercome.
Dictis peruincere aliquid, id eſt, probare.
Peruiridis, de, verie greene.
Peruitere, the olde writers vſed for Perire, to be loſte, to perpliſhe.
Peruiuo, uixi, uiuere, to lyue longe, or vntyll the vttermoſt, to lyue to the ende.
Etſi peruiuo vſq; ad ſummam ætatem, tamen breue ſpatium eſt perferundi, quæ miniſtras mihi, although I lyue euen to the vttermoſt age: yet is the tyme litle to ſuffer all, wherwith thou threarneſt me.
Pérula, æ, f. g. a little ſcrippe or ſatchell.
Péruius, a, um, that maie be gone in, penitrable, that maie be gone through.
Aedes fient peruiæ, ye maie come into the houſe whan ye luſt.
Peruiæ naues, when one may goe from one iſle to an other.

Peruia

Peruia ventis domus, open to all wyndes, a windie house.
Id angiportum non est peruium, you can not passe thyough that lane.
Perunctio, ônis, f. g. an nointyng.
Perunctus, a, um, annoynted all about.
Perungo, vnxi, ungere, to annoynte muche, to annoynt rounde about.
Peruólito, aui, are, the frequẽtatiue of Péruolo.
Peruolgo, aui, are, to wander about.
Péruoco, aui, are, to call them all.
Péruolo, peruis, peruult, to desyre earnestly.
Peruelim scire, I wouldе veray fayne knowe.
Péruolo, aui, are, to flee out or to the ende, to flie swiftely, to come or go a pase.
Peruoluo, uolui, ere, to tumble or rolle apace with great violence.
Peruoluere librum, to reade ouer a booke diligently.
Peruolito aui, are, to tumble or rolle often.
Peruoluere libros, to reade ouer bookes with great diligence.
Perurbánus, a, um, verape curteyse and gentyll, veray ciuile and of honest behauiour.
Perúro, vsi, urere, to burne all or euery where, to burne much or vehementlp.
Perurere cor alicuius, to burne ones stomake, or set ones herte on fyre, with doynge a thynge displesant to hym.
Perusia, a citee in Italie called commonly Perugia, Perouse.
Perusinus, a, um, of Perouse.
Perutilis, le, verap profitable.
Peruulgátus, a, um, verap commonly vsed or knowne, muche accustomed.
Peruulgo, aui, are, to publisshe or sowe abrode.
Se omnibus peruulgat mulier, the womã maketh her selfe commune to all men.
Peruulgare librum, to publish or set abroade a booke.
Pes pedis, m. g. a foote, the measure or space of a foote, whiche nowe conteyneth .xii. ynches: the olde foote conteined .xvi. fyngers breadth: sometyme it is a louse. Also the halse in a shyp, wherwith they hoyse vp the sayle.
Pedes, aduerbium, on foote.
Pedibus, idem.
Pedibus stipendia facere, to bee a footeman in warre.
Pedem nusquam, I moued not one foote.
Pedem efferre, to go forth.
Per me pedibus ista trahantur, doe what they wyll with these matters, I passe not.
Pedem referre, to retrayte or retyre.
Pedibus ire in sententiam, to be of the opinion that other ar. It was the facion of the Romaines, that the senate whan dyuers had shewed theyr opinió, the residue (lyke what parte they leaned vnto) went frõ their places to those whiche had reasoned accordynge to theyr mynds and opinions, and these were called Pedarij Senatores.
Pede presso, fayre and softe, a softe pase.
Pedes agmen circumibat, the host went about on foote.
In agmine, nonnunq; equo, sæpius pedibus anteibat, in the hoste he weute alwaie afore, sometyme on horsebacke, but more often on foote. A pedibus, vel seruus a pedibus, a foote man.
Imus pes, the sole of the foote.
Tardo pede abire, to go awaie slowely.
Adijcere se ad pedes, Accidere ad pedes, Aduolui ad pedes alicuius, to fall downe at ones feete and beseche hym.
Conferre pedem, to cope together in battaple, to ioyne with his aduersarie in reasonynge.
Conijcere se in pedes, to renne away.
Ad pedes desilire, to lyght on foote.
Vnum mihi solum pedem dat, prouerbially, he sheweth me but meane fauour, or he doeth not the best for me that he can.
Omni pede mihi, to shewe all the fauoure that one can for a man, to doe the vttermoste of his power.
Ferte pedem, come you hyther.
Metiri suo se pede, prouerbially, to bestowe or spende accordynge to his abilitee.
Ponere pedem cum aliquo, to goe foote by foote with one, neyther softer nor slower.
Pedem vbi ponat, non habet, he hath not a foote of grounde of his owne.
Pedibus ire non queo, I can not goe on foote.
Pes vinaceorum, the stalke of the grapes.
Pes milui, an herbe.
Pes coruinus, read in Batrachion & Ranũculus.
Pes leonis, the herbe called low mallow, or oure ladies mantill.
Pes leporis, the herbe called harefoote, a kinde of trifolie.
Pes pulli, an herbe called also caucalis.
Pes gallinaceus, one of the kyndes of fumitory, growynge in walles and hedges, and hath leaues not vnlyke in facion, but greener, and a purple flowre.
Pessennius, a mannes name, a great friende of Ciceros.
Pesestas, in olde tyme vsed for Pestis, pestilence.
Pesnas, olde writers vsed for Pennas.
Pessi, a kynde of medicines or glisters ministered to women.
Pessime, verap yll.
Péssimus, a, um, varap yll, starke naught, worst of all.
Pessinuntius, a, um, of or belongyng to Cybele.
Pessinuns, untis, a towne in Phrygia, where was a temple dedicate vnto Cybele.
Péssulus, li, m. g. a barre or bolte, wherwith doores or gates be made faste.
Obdit foribus pessulum.
Pessum, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth backes

warde, downewarde, vnderfoote.
Peſſum ire, to ſinke to the bottumme, and by tranſlacion to be caſt away, to come to naught.
Peſſum premere, to treade downe or vnderfoote.
Peſſundo, ſundedi, ſúndare, to caſt vnderfoote, to put to the woꝛſe, to caſt away, to vndoe, to caſt to the grounde as an hoyſe doeth his ryder.
Peſſundare aliquem, to bꝛynge one to naught, to vndooe oꝛ caſt awap one.
Peſtanæ, certeine valleies in Campania, where flooures doo ſpꝛinge twyſe in a pere, wherof the moſte perfecte roſes be called Peſtanæ roſæ.
Peſtifere, miſchcuouſlp, pernicioulep, with great hurt and daunger of one.
Péſtifer, a, um, and Peſtiferus, a, um, that whiſche bꝛynggeth in peſtilence, moꝛtall, deadelp, that bꝛingeth death oꝛ deſtruction, vnholeſome.
Peſtiferum bellum, moꝛtall warre.
Péſtilens, entis, om. g. peſtilent, vnholſome, that ingenderech peſtilence.
Peſtilentia, æ, f. g. idem quod Peſtis.
Peſtilitas, átis, f gen. vſed of olde wꝛiters foꝛ Peſtis.
Peſtis, is, f. g. a peſtilence, a moꝛtalitee of men. ſometyme a thyng oꝛ perſone that is the confuſion of other, a miſchicke, ſometyme deathe.
Peſtes, is ſometyme vſed in the plurall numbꝛe foꝛ pernicious perſons, oꝛ thynges bꝛynggynge confuſion oꝛ deſtruction.
Petalides, fatte hogges.
Petaliſmus, mi, m. g. a punyſhmente in the citee of Syracuſis in Sicile, whiche was, that the rulers there, wꝛityng theyꝛ names in Olyue leaues, and diuidynge them ſelfes, baniſhed the offenders.
Petalitis, tis, f. g. an herbe called hartes tongue.
Pétalum, li, n. g. a teake.
Petalus, a mans name.
Petaſati, were the ſurnames of Caſtor & Pollux.
Petaſatus, he that weareth an hatte. it is alſo (after ſome) he that weareth bootes oꝛ ſtiꝛtvpꝛes.
Petaſio, and Petaſo, ônis, m. ge. a gammonoꝛ ſlyche of bacon.
Petaſites, tis, f. g. an herbe haupng great bꝛoade leaues lyke an hatte, of the kynde of clotes oꝛ burres, the butter burre.
Petaſúnculus, li, m. g. a littell gamon oꝛ ſliche of bacon.
Petaſus, ſi, m. g. an hatte, a rounde couerynge of an houſe. alſo after ſome a kynde of ſtiꝛtvpꝛs oꝛ bootes.
Petauriſta, æ, m. g. a iuglar, a tumblar.
Petaurum, i, n. g. a coꝛde, a ſtaffe, a bourde oꝛ other lyke thynge, wheron lyght perſonages doo daunce and pꝛoue maiſtries. it is alſo a touſte, where pultrie dooe ſit a nyght tyme. it is alſo ſhyngle, wherwith houſes bee couered, and a kynde of game vſed in olde tyme, wherein men bp rollyng of wheeles were caſt vp alofte,

Peteſſo, ſſere, to aſke oꝛ requꝛre, idē quod Peto,
Petigo, tiginis, fœ. g. a tetter that renneth ouer all a mans face.
Petilanſúra, ræ, fœm. ge. the houſe of awhite hoyſe.
Petilara, thynges that are dyte.
Petilia, a citee in Lucania.
Pétulus, a, um, ſmall, thynne, ſhlendꝛe.
Petilius, lij, m. ge. a flouꝛe that groweth amonge bꝛembles in the latter ende of ſummer, it is lyke a wylde roſe in colour, and hath fyue ſmalle leaues, the bud of dyuers coloures, haupng wuhin it yelowe ſeedes.
Pétimen, timinis, n. g. a ſoꝛe in the ſhoulders of beaſtes, whiche I ſuppoſe is a kacion.
Petiolus, i, m. g. a littell fote, alſo a perch, wheron fruites oꝛ onyons be hanged, oꝛ rather the ſtalke of fruite, wherby it hangeth on the tree.
Petiſco, ſcere, olde wꝛiters vſed foꝛ Peto, to aſke oꝛ demaunde, to go to.
Petitia, oꝛum, n. g. a certaine kynde of appulles.
Petitio, ônis, f. g. a petition, a labouꝛynge oꝛ ſuyng foꝛ an office oꝛ rome, an aſſaut oꝛ violente ſettyng vpon, a ſuite oꝛ demaunde in the law.
Implere petitionem, in the lawe is to declare and pꝛoue, that to be his, whiche he claymeth oꝛ demaundeth.
Petitor, ôꝛis, m. ge. he that aſketh oꝛ demaundeth, amonge lawyers he is called the demaundant, alſo it is a beggar that aſketh almes from doꝛe to doꝛe.
Petitorium, rij, n. g. a charlotte oꝛ wagon.
Petitórius, a, um, that belongeth to a petition, demaundynge oꝛ claimyng of a thyng.
Petitum, i, n. g. a thyng requiꝛed oꝛ demanded.
Petitus, a, um, deſpꝛed oꝛ wiſhed foꝛ, ſtꝛyken, aſſauted, ſet vpon.
Adnĕit extremo lapides oriente petitos, id eſt quæſitos, apportatos, aduectos.
Petitus, us, maſ. gen. a requeſt, a demaunde, a petition.
Peto, tiui, & tij, ere, to aſke vmbly, to deſyꝛe to haue, to couet, to ſeke foꝛ, to make ſuite oꝛ labour foꝛ an office oꝛ lyke thyng, to take oꝛ chooſe out, to ſtꝛike, to pꝛofeꝛ to ſtꝛyke, oꝛ offeꝛ to geue a blowe, to aſſaut oꝛ ſet vpon violently. alſo to get oꝛ atteine, to take awapte, to abyde, to go to a place, ſometyme to reheꝛſe oꝛ mention, after Nonius, alſo to folow, to leade awai. Pete regladio, to ſtꝛike with a ſwoꝛde. Petere venę no, to ſeke meanes, oꝛ go about to poyſon.
Petere blanditijs, to flatter.
Petere tactu, to fele.
Petere mutuum, to boꝛowe.
Petere iugulum, to hyll.
Petere auribus, to heare.
Petere naribus, to ſmell.
Petere oculis, to beholde.
Petere oſculis, to kyſſe.
Petere vi, to enkoꝛce, to ſet vpon violently.
Precib⁹ omnibus petere, to deſire as ernẽtly

as one can possible.
Opem petere, to aske helpe or ayde.
Veniam petere, to desyre pardone or forgeuenesse. Quid petis istis, id est ab istis, after Seruius. Peto ubi, for Peto te.
Missionem militibus petere, to require that the souldiours maie haue licence to depart.
Accusationem in aliquem petere, to require that he maie accuse one.
Cæsar Augusti filius inde gloriam petiit, id est, adeptus est. Petere somnum, to couet or haue a desyre to slepe, to go to slepe.
Petere pœnas ab aliquo, id est exigere, To punyshe, to require that one bee punyshed, or to be auenged, to seke meanes to bee reuenged.
Principio sedes apibus petenda, firste and formost you muste take and chose out a place for the bees.
Rogasse vellem vnde peterem cibum, I woulde haue asked hym, where I should require or seke for my meate and drynke.
Consilium ase ipso petere, to take counsaile of hym selfe.
Petere exemplum, to take an exemple.
Petere é flamma te cibum posse arbitror, I thinke the so poore a knaue, that to get a morsell of meate thou wilt thruste thy nose in the fyre.
Exordium petere, to take a beggynnyng, to beginne.
Petere ad Aethiopas vsque, to fetche it euen as farre as Ethiope.
Petunt in Carmanos, id est, à Carmanis.
Petunt in Indos, id est, ab Indis, they fetche it or go for it as farre as Indie.
Petere in sepulchrum, hoc est, é sepulchro, To fetche out of the sepulcher or graue.
Petere aliquem dextra, to stretche or put out the right hande to one.
Aliquem litteris petere, to write to one, to prouoke one in writyng, to write a sharpe quiche or taunting letter to one.
Petere aliquem fictis criminibus, To accuse one falsely, to lay false thynges to ones charge.
Cornu petere, to bussche with the horne.
Punctim petere hostem, to foyne with a sword or other weapon.
Cesim petere, To strike with the edge of the sworde.
Caput petere, to stryke at the head.
Petere aliquem telis, to hurle dartes or iauelens at one.
Petere aliquem, to assaple or set vpon. also to lie waite for one.
Petit, vsed amonge poetes for Petijt.
Ad hostem petendum armatus, redie armed to assaile his enemies.
Petere fraude, or Insidijs, to lie waite to deceyue or kyll one.
Troianos hæc monstra petunt, id est, manent, expectant, or after Seruius appetunt.
Quem petit, & summis annexus viribus, vrget, whom he foloweth. &c.
Petuntur in vincula, qui parentes non alunt, they bee ledde awaie to prison, or they bee required to be put in prison. &c.
Athenas petere, to go to Athens.
Cælum petere, to flee vp into the ayre.
Fuga salutem petere, to flee awaie, to the entent to saue hym selfe.
Secretum petere, to go into a secrete place.
Periculo vehementi peti, to be assayled with sore perille.
Supera semper petunt, they couet alwaies to be aboue, or in high places.
Romam petit fons ille, that well renneth to Rome.
Altum flamma petit, the fyre or flame mounteth vp on hygh.
Ardua petere, to clime vp hylles.

Petórritum, ti, n. ge. a kynde of wagons or charriottes vsed in Fraunce.
Petosiris, a famouse astronomer of Egypte.
Petra, æ, f. g. a rocke, a stone.
Petra, a towne in Sicille by Hybla, also a towne of Arabye, whereof Petrea Arabia is named, Petræ Sirenum, a towne of Lucania.
Petracorij, a people of Fraunce called commonly Perigort.
Petrea, a nymph of the sea.
Petreia, a woman goyng before common prouestions in the countrey, feygnynge hir selfe dyunke.
Peneleon, lei, n. gen. an ople, which naturally renneth out of a stone.
Petreus, a, um, of a stone.
Petricósus, a, um, idem quod petrosus.
Petrificatio, a disease in the eye and eye liddes.
Petrina, the herbe Tussilago.
Petroleum, an ople, that naturally issueth out of stones.
Perrones, carles of the countrey, also wether sheepe.
Petrónia, æ, a litteil brouke renning into the riuer of Tiber, also the wife of Titellius the emperour.
Petroselinum, ni, neu. ge. an herbe of the kynde of Persely, and after some hedge persely or stone perselye. Gesner saith, it is called in the Alpes Ostruthium, whiche they vse agaynst all diseases: Hieronymus Tragus calleth it Pimpinellam.
Petrophies, the herbe called Aizoum paruum.
Petrósus, a, um, stonie, or full of stones.
Petulans, antis, om. gen. wanton, dishoneſt, reprochefull, proude, vicious, redy to do wrong, malapert, sautie, that passeth not howe ill he speaketh or doeth to a man.
Effuse petulans, malapert and sautie without measure, that hath no moderatiõ in his tounge and behauiour.
Petulanter, wantonly, proudely, dishonestly, vnshamefastly, imprudently, malaperttly, sautily.

Petulanter inuehi in aliquem, To inuerghe agaynſt one with proude and reprochefull woordes.

Petulanter inuehi in filiam alicuius, To rayle ſpytefully and lauctly againſt ones daughter.

Petulántia, æ, fœm. gen. wantonneſſe, viciouſneſſe, proudnes, malapertneſſe, impzudence, laucineſſe, reprochefull and proude ſpeakynge or chattynge.

Petulcus, a, um, wanton, laſciuious.

Pétulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Petus.

Petus, or pætus, i, m. g. he that hath one eie laſſe than the other.

Petuſcum, a part of the citee of Rome.

Peuce, an ile in the riuer Iſter, alſo the wilde pine apple tree.

Peucédanum, or peucédánus, an herbe, whiche hath a lyttle ſtalke, lyke a fennell, buſſhie by the grounde, & hath a yelowe floure, a blache roote, a great ſauour, and is full of iuice, he that doeth gether it, feleth peine and whyrlyng in his heade, excepte his heade and noſethyrles be annoynted with oyle of roſes, Dioſcorides. Iohn Agricola ſuppoſeth it to bee that, whiche is called Fœniculum porcinum, which I ſuppoſe we call dogge fennell. Some call this, Peucédanum, balde money.

Pexátus, a, um, that weareth a garmēt of rough fryſe, or friſe adowe, or ſuche lyke cloth.

Pexitas, átis, f. g.

Pexo, aui, are, to kembe.

Pexus, a, um, kemed, carded, curled, ſtryken with the ſlaye in weauyng.

Pexæ veſtes, ſome men in expoundyng Pliny, ſuppoſe to be of ſuche thyng as is Worne, as fyne woullen clothe or velues, but it ſemeth rather to bee garmentes fryſed, or that haue longe woulle, as thycke fryſe or fryſe adowe.

Pexa toga, a gowne of fryſe adowe, or other clothe that hath the woulle repſed.

Pexa munera, garmentes of fryſe adowe, or other lyke clothe geuen to men.

Pexa folia, leaues thycke and cryſpe.

Doctor pexus & pinguis, a groſſe and rude teacher.

Pezitæ, mouſcheromes growyng at the rootes of trees.

P ANTE H.

PHacas, idem quod lens.

Phabiranum, a citee in Germanye called Bremen.

Phacea agria, a kynde of lintels growyng in wattrie places.

Phæaces, people of the ile of Corcira, vnder the dominion of Alcinous.

Phæacus, a, um, & Phæacius, a, um, of the people Phæaces.

Phæax, acis, Horace vſeth for one that is fat, well fed, and deyntelye brought vp.

Phæcaſiátus, a, um, that weareth ſhoes called Phæcaſij.

Phæcáſium, ij, n. g. & Phæcaſius, i, m. g. a kynd of ſhoes.

Phædimus, one of the ſons of Amphion & Niobe, alſo a poetes name of Byzanthe.

Phædon, a noble man of Athens, ſlayne by the thyrty tyránes. an other was a philoſopher, in whoſe name Plato made his booke of the immoztalitee of the ſoule.

Phædra, the wyfe of Theſeus, and ſtepmother to Hippolit⁹ dauphter of Minois, king of Crete.

Phædrus, one of Platos ſcholars.

Phæniana, a citee of Phrygia, called nowe Dehemhuſium.

Phœnium, idem quod Anemone.

Phæſtum, a citee of Crete.

Phæſtus, the ſonne of Boxus, ſlayne at Troy. alſo an hyll of Crete.

Phaëton, tontis, a woorde of thre ſyllables, the ſon of Phœbus and Clymenes, who with long deſyre, obteyned at the laſt of his father, that he mought one daie gouerne or leade the charriotte of the ſon, but beyng vnable to that office, the hozſes ouerthrew the charriotte, and burned all the woꝛlde. wherof Jupiter beyng afeerde, leſt he alſo ſhulde be burned, ſtrykynge Phaeton with lyghtnyng, threwe hym into the riuer called Padus, and Erydanus. Phaeton, is ſomes tyme vſed for the ſonne.

Phaëtontides, the ſyſters of Phaeton, looke Heliades.

Phaetontius, or Phaetonteus, a, um, of Phaeton.

Phaëtuſa, daughter of the ſonne, reade Heliades.

Phagedæna, æ, f. g. a renuyng canker or poche, whiche ſhortly eateth the fleſſhe to the bones.

Phagedénicus, ci, ma. gene. that hath that ſore or botche.

Phago, a mans name, whiche was an exceedyng glutton, and dyd eate in one daie a whole boꝛe, an hundred loues of breadde, a ſheepe and a pygge, and dranke therto the veſſell of wyne called Orca, a butte or other lyke veſſell.

Phagineus, a, um, of beeche.

Phagus, a beeche tree.

Phalanga, æ, f. ge. a ſtaffe, wheron men do carie packes, alſo a playne ſtaffe, a leuer or a roller to lyfte and conueygh ſhyps or other thynges that be heauy and weyghtie.

Phalangarij, porters, whiche do carie packes: alſo ſouldioures of the bande called Phalanx.

Phalangium, ij, n. g. a kind of ſpiders, that hath in all his legges three ioynctes or knottes, whoſe ſtingyng is perilous & all moſt deadly.

Phalacrócorax, acis, m. g. a water crowe, it maie ſignifie a cote, but the birde, whiche is properly called of Plinie Phalacrócorax, is the thirde kind of the birdes, that Ariſtotle nameth κολαιος id eſt, graculos, loke there.

Phalacron, balde.

Phalacrus, the ſonne of Æolus.

Phalæ,

Phalæ, or Falæ, hygh towers made of tymbre.

Phalangites, æ, or Phalangium, gij, an herbe haunge alwaies two stalkes at the leaste, a whyte flowre lyke in facion to a redde lylie, a blacke seede lyke halfe a lyntell.

Phalango, are, to moue or dyspue a thynge vpon rollers.

Phalantus, the chiefe capitayne of the bastardes that were exiled and put out of theyr countrey Lacedemonie.

Phalanx, angis, f. g. an hoste of .viii. thousande foote men, set in suche ordre, that they may encounter with theyr ennemies, foote to foote, man to man, shylde to shylde.

Phalanges, are the ioyntes or spaces in the fyngers.

Phalangitæ, tårum, an armie of .xvi. thousande foote men.

Phalara, a towne in Attica.

Phalarica, æ, f. g. an instrumente of warre, wher in wylde fyre is enclosed, that whan it is by shot fastened to tymbre, it burneth all shortely. there bee of it two sortes, a bygger and a lesse.

Phalaris, a tyran of Agrigentyne in Sicilie, also a grammarians name.

Phalaris, an herbe partely lyke corne, partely lyke grasse: and therfore may be called grasse corne.

Phalera, an hauen in Athens.

Phalera, æ, and Phaleræ, arum, an ornamente that gentilmen, & men of armes vsed in Rome.

Phaleræ, arum, f. g. plur. a trappar or barbes for an horse.

Phalarâtus, a, um, trapped or barbed.

Phalerata dicta, gaie wordes, pleasant speache.

Phalereus Demetrius, a philosopher and gouernour of Athens.

Phalerij, a citee in Tuscan.

Phalernus, reade before in Falernus.

Phalisci, a certaine people in Italy on the highest. part of Tuscan, called now Mount Ilascon.

Phalora, a citee of Thessalie.

Phanæus, an hyll of Chios, wheron vines ar set.

Phanâticus, i, masc. gene. he that hath vaine visions.

Phanes, a mans name of Halicarnassus, whiche conducted Cambises into Egypt.

Phaneta, æ, one of the names of Bacchus.

Phanias, is taken of Hyperides, and Lysias, for an vsurer.

Phanio, sainte Augustine in his epistles sayeth, was take for one that brought good luche with his comyng.

Phanni, fatalles, which happe to men in dremes.

Phantasia, æ, f. g. is diuersely taken of philosophers & phisitions. Galenus interiorum tertio, the affection called Phantasia, is none other thynge but the corruption of vnderstandynge. Aristotle de animalibus. 2. Phantasia is an operacion of the power phantasticall, that is to say, a meuyng from the actuall sense. also Phantasia, is of the treasure or power animall, keper of the formes and figures first conceiued in the common sense or perceiuyng, phantasie, imagination.

Phantasma, tísmatis, n. g. a vision, properly of a thynge that is not, a vayne vision or imagination.

Phantásticus, a, um, phantasticall.

Phanum, ni, n. g. a temple.

Phanus, ni, a mans name.

Phão, a kayre ponge man.

Pharæ, a citee in Crete.

Pharao, onis, the name of all kynges of Egypte vntyll the tyme of Salomon. in the Egyptian tounge Pharao signifieth kynge.

Phâretra, æ, and sometyme Pharêtra, æ, f. ge. a quiuer for arrowes.

Pharetrâtus, a, um, that beareth a quiuer.

Pharia, an yle called now Lisna. also a citee, wher of the people be called Pharienses.

Pharias, phariæ, a serpente, whiche maketh a forrowe in the grounde with his taple as he creepeth, and so liseth hym selfe vp.

Pharicon, ci, n. g. a kynde of poyson.

Pharisæi, were amonge the Jewes certayne men, which professed a forme of liuyng more streicte and deuoute than other of that people, and wer therfore called by that name. For Phares, in the Hebrue tongue signifieth diuided. they professed continence, virginitee, faste, and abstaynyng from meate twyse in the sabote daies. they slepte onely vpon bourdes, some vpon stones or els on thornes, to kepe them frō stirring of fleshly appetyte. they ware on theyr foreheades scrowles of parchemente, wherin were writtē the .x. commandemētes geuen by god to Moyses, which thei called Philacterias: thei had in great reuerence theyr elders, in so much that they wolde not with a worde displease them. notwithstandyng they beleued, that all thynges happned by constellation, and yet toke thei not away free wyll from man. they affirmed, that soules are immortall, and that god shall come in iudgemente. hereby they came into wounderfull credence with people, wherby they drew to them great multitudes, and of them were dyuers good men, amonge whom was saincte Paule, Nicodemus and other, whiche afterwarde were Christes disciples, although the multitude, takynge that profession onely for vaineglory, peruerted that honest forme of liuynge into hypocrisie, deceiuynge the people, whom Christe sharpely rebuked, and declared theyr foly. and yet with some of them (whiche by Iphelphode were good men) he dined, and otherwyse vsed them familiarly.

Pharius, a, um, is put for Aegyptius.

Pharius, and Phariachus, cha, chum, of Pharos.

Pharmacêutice, es, form. gen. that parte of physycke that healeth with medicines.

Pharmacêutria, æ, f. g. a sorceresse.

Pharmacotheon, thei, n. ge. a diuine medicine.
Pharmacopóla, æ, a potheçarie.
Pharmachum, i, ne. ge. a medicine, sometyme it signifieth poyson.
Pharmacusæ, two yles by Attica.
Pharnaces, kynge Mithridates soonne, whome Cæsar vanquisshed.
Pharpharides, parte of the mountaine Taurus.
Pharos, a litle yle in Egypte agaynste the mouthe of Nilus, by the citee Alexandria. in this yle was set a very high tower, wherein were great lyghtes all the nyghte longe, for the comfoyte & suretee of them, which were in viage eyther on the sea or on the lande. wherof all other toures made for such purpose, are called Phari.
Pharusij, or Pharusi, people of Libya, which are nowe exceedynge poore.
Pharsalia, a countrey in Thessalia where the battayle was betwene Cæsar and Pompeie.
Pharsalos, a citee in Thessalie, nygh to the which was the great and sharpe battaile betwene Cæsar and Pompeius, where Pompeius was vanquisshed and fledde. it is also called of Lucanus Pharsalia.
Phase, a woorde of Hebrue, whiche signifieth passyng ouer. it is commonly called Pascha.
Phaselis, a citee of Pamphilia, whiche was a refuge for pirates.
Phaselinus, a, um, made of the pulse Phaseolus,
Phasellus, or Phaselus, li, m. g. a litle shyp called a galion.
Phaseolus, li, a sorte of pulse corne, wherof be diuers kyndes. one is called Dolichus, whiche groweth in gardeins, with a longe stemme, and is succoured with stiches set about it, thei bee shortely corrupted with weate. Ferius saith, that onely they amonge all other pulse were eaten with their huskes. Ruellius affyrmeth, that it was not the common Dolichi, but they whiche were of dyuers colours, and fashioned lyke to litle kidneys. Looke of theim in Smilax. An other kynde is called Phasillus, which is verie smal, some beyng white and some red, with litle stalkes rennynge on the grounde, and lyng holowe, hauing leaues lyke in facion to iuie, but softer and full of veines, coddes lyke to fengreke, the broth of them nourysheth, and maketh indifferente iuice. an other is called Smilax, of whom reade in his place. an other is called Isopyron, whose leafe is lyke to anyse, and hath on the top litle heades full of seedes lyke to Nigella. I haue no certayne englysshe for this pulse, excepte ye will cal them faselles or long peace, as maister Turner doth.
Phasganon, the herbe Xiphion.
Phasianarius, ij, m. g. he that breadeth fesantes.
Phasianus, i, m. g. and Phasiana, æ, fœ. gene. a Fesant.
Phasiolos, the herbe Isopyros.
Phatnaga, a beaste in Indie lyke a cokatrice, as bygas a litle dogge, haunyng a scalie and rough

skinne, that can not bee pearced with Iron, Aelianus.
Phatinus panis, a kynde of breàd made of lintels.
Phasis, sis, or fidis, a great ryuer in the countrey of Colchos. it is also a citee there.
Phasma, ătis, n. g. an horrible vision or syght.
Phaulia mala, a kynde of quinces.
Phauliæ, a kinde of oliues.
Phauorinus, a famous and eleqúente philosopher borne at Arelaunce in Fraũce. in him were three thynges principallye to be merueyled at. The fyrste, that he beyng a frenche man, was so excellent in the Greeke tounge, that besydes his great lernynge, he lefte behynde hym a noble remembrance of the greeke eloquence. The seconde, ỹ being Eunuchus or an imperfect man, he was accused of adulterie. The thyrde, that haupnge the emperour Adrian exceedyngly displeased with hym, he notwithstandyng ouercame hym, neuer haupnge any damage by hym: whiche was to the hygh commendacion of that noble emperoure, haupnge this sentence often tymes in his mouthe (but in Greeke) the kinge is than to be esteemed moste excellente, when he beyng displeased with his inferiour, refrayneth his anger. On a tyme whan the emperoure disputed with hym, and in the ende he seemed to suffer the emperour to haue the victorie: afterwarde his frendes asked of him, howe it happened that he, who applyed hym selfe to studie and letters onely, and was reputed to be the greatest philosopher in Athens: mought be vanquisshed of so great a prince, who was occupyed in the great affayres of the empyre. He answered, that it was no shame to be vanquisshed of hym, whiche had .xxx. legions of men at his commaundement.
Phayllus, a mãs name, that wolde leape. 55. forte.
Phechasiatus, Phecasium: looke Phæcasiatus.
Phegeius, a, um, of Phegeus.
Phegeus, the father of Alphesiboea, Themon and Axion, of whome Alcmæon was purged for sleayng his mother Eriphyle.
Phelandrios, drij, m. g. an herbe growyng in marise groundes holesome to breake the stone, called of Dioscorides Helioselinon, id est apium palustre. some thynke Phelandrios to be Filipendula.
Phellodris, Plinie seemeth to take it for corke, contrary to Theophrastus.
Phemus, mi, m. g. a certayne medicine agaynste the collike.
Phenice, phenix, or Phenicia, looke Diosc. li 4. cap. 46.
Phellus, li, m. g. corke.
Phemonoe, a mayden, prophetes of Apollo in Delphos.
Pheneum, a towne of Arcadie.
Pheneatæ, people of that towne.
Phengites, tis, m. g. a certayne stone.

Phes

Phenion, an herbe, some wryte it Fremium. it is also called Anemone.

Pherę, a cytee of Thessaly. also a place and towne of Achaia, and a towne of Attica, betwene Megara and Thebes.

Pherecides, a famous philosopher and wryter of tragedies, whiche died of the lousie sickenesse, he was Pythagorias maister. There was an other of that name before hys tyme.

Pherecius, the soonne of Hermonides, whiche made the shyppes wherein Paris sailed into Greece, whan he stale awap Helen.

Pherecrates, a poete of Athens.

Pherenice, a womans name.

Pherera, orum, neu. ge. thynges borne at great feastes or triumphes, as pageantes or iewels of golde or syluer, images, and such like thynges.

Pheretrius, Jupiter.

Pherne, idem quod Dos.

Pheretrum, i, n. g. a thynge, wheron pageauntes are borne, also dead corpses, looke Feretrum.

Pheronobium, wilde lettuce,

Pheruſa, idem quod Carduus.

Pheuxiteron, Aristolochia rotunda, vt Barb. in Coroll.

Phiala, æ, f. g. the generall name to all plate that serueth for wyne or water, and properly of golde.

Phiale, one of Dianas companions.

Phidias, an excellent workeman in makyng garet images of golde or Iuorie.

Phidiacus, a, um, of Phidias.

Phiditia, æ, f. g. the suppers that the Lacedemonians vsed, whiche were openly kepte with a mernaplous temperance, euery man bryngyng his measurable porcion of meate and wyne.

Phila, læ, f. g. an yle in the frenche sea.

Philadelphia, a cytee in Mysia, lompng to Lidia.

Philadelphia, æ, f. g. brotherly loue.

Philadelphus, a litle bussshe, the bowes wherof standyng a sunder, encline and loygne together as it were for generacion, and after departyng asander, budde and brynge kooyth.

Philadelfus, called Ptolomeus, kyng of Egypt, who made a lybrarie, wherin wer fiftie thousãde bookes. He also caused the .v. bookes of Moises to be translated into Greeke, by .lxxii. interpretours, doctours of the iewes.

Philæ, arum, an yle by Egypt.

Philágathus, thi, m. g. he that loueth goodnesse.

Philagrus, a philosopher of Cilicia.

Philalethes, a louer of trueth.

Philantrópia, æ, f. g. humanitee, gentylnesse, and fauour towardes men.

Philantropos, the herbe aparine.

Philanthrópos, pi, m. g. a louer of mankynde. also gentyll and kynde, also a kynde of burres.

Philarchus, one that loueth to beare rule.

Philaretus, a louer of vertue.

Phileleuteros, a louer of libertie.

Philargýria, æ, f. g. couetousenesse, auarice.

Philárgyrus, ri, m. g. couetouse.

Philautia, æ, f. g. loue of ones owne personne, lous of ones selfe.

Philemon, a comicall poete.

Philéma, lématis, n. g. a kysse.

Phileni, were two bretherne of Carthage, of whõ it is written, that where they of Carthage and they of Cyrene dyd strine for theyr bounder, it was agreed, that of eche cytee two men shoulde issue, and where as they met, shuld be the bounders. than the saied bretheren beyng sente, wente a great waye into the boundes of the other, or they moughte returne. and whan they of Cyren dyd see that they were preuented, they tooke it displesantly, and menaced the two bretheren, that if they wolde not go backe, they shulde bee put quicke into the earth: but they notwithstandyng wolde not departe. wherfore they bepage burped on liue, theyr countrey men made ouer theym two auters, whiche at this date be called Aræ Philenorum, whiche are now within the realme of Tunise.

Philenus, he that loueth wyne.

Philerémus, a louer of solitarines.

Philesia, temples dedicate to Apollo.

Philesius, a name of Apollo.

Philetas, a grammarian in the tyme of Philip & Alexandre, instructour to Ptholomeus Philadelphus.

Philetéria, æ, f. g. an herbe called wylde sage. in the decrees of Gregorie thei re take for charmes or inchantmentes written. also in Consilio Laodicensi, we doo reade Philetéria facere.

Philétes, tis, a kysse.

Philétus, a, um, amiable.

Phileum, a cytee in Frysclande called commonly Grouingen.

Philippi, a cytee in Thessalye.

Philippicæ, Demosthenes orations against Philip, and Ciceros agayns Anthonie.

Phillippides, a comicall poete.

Philippopilis, a cytee of Macedonie.

Philippenses, men of that cytee.

Philippeus, ei, a certaine coine of golde, somtyme vsed in Greece.

Philippus, i, a kynge of Macedonie, soonne of Amyntas, father of great Alexandre. A prince from his childehode of excellente witte and power, of whom these notable thynges be remembred. after he had vanquisshed the Athenienses at Cheronea, he began to reioyce of his felicitee. but to the entente that he therfore shoulde not be þ more prõe to iniuries towarde his subiectes, nor to haue indignacion at theym, whom he vanquisshed: he then and euer after caused a chylde to come to his chaumbre doore in the mornynge, and to saie aloude, Philip, thou arte a man mortall. Whiche he obserued so constantly, that he neuer went out of his chambre, or receyued any counsaylours or suiters,

till

tyll the chylde had thryse spoken these woordes, notwythstandynge that he was a paynime. On a tyme the Athenienses sente an ambasade vnto hym; whiche after he had patiently heardc, he saide to the ambassadours, whan they shulde departe. knowe you (sayde he) any thynge that may be pleasure vnto your cite? amonge them was Democrates (for yll tongue called Therlites) he sooreby with answered the kynge: if thou (saied he) wylte hange vp thy selfe: whiche answere troubled the residue of the ambassadours, and dyd set all the other heres in an indignation, with a great therme. but Philip most gently and coldely answered. Saye you to the Athenienses, that they whiche for anger can not abstayne from suche woorbes, bee muche prouder of courage, than they that suffer it spoken without anye punysshemente, and doo easilie digeste so proude an iniurie. also, where one named Machætas had a matter in variaunce before hym, Philippe takynge lytell heede, what was spoken, and sometyme sleepynge, at the laste gaue iudgemente agaynste Machætas: who cryinge out with a lowde voyce, appealed. Wherewith Philip beynge sore moued, with a greeuous looke, sayde: to whome doest thou appeale? I appeale, (saied Machætas) vnto your selfe, but beynge better awaked, and takynge heede what is spoken. Philippe beynge throughly awaked, and hearynge eftesoones the matter, perceyued, that Machætas had wronge. he would not reuerse the iudgemente, but the summe of money, wherin Machætas was condemned, he payed of his owne treasure. of his patience, subtilte of witte, and valiaunte courage, many haue written abundantly, whiche in the readynge are bothe pleasaunte and profytable. he was afore the incarnation of Christ 358. yeres

Philistæ, certayne robbers amonge the Aegyptians, whiche inbrace a man to the ende to strangle hym.

Philistus, an hystoriographer.

Philo, a philosopher of the secte Academicke, and a Jewe, borne at Alexandria, a man of great eloquence and wysedome.

Philócalus, li, m. g. a good man, a clenely man or elegante.

Philocólia, f. g. delight in fayrenesse and cleannesse.

Philocares, an herbe called horehounde.

Philocles, a tragicall poete of Athens.

Philocompus, pi, m. g. a bragger, a craker.

Philocrates, constant in loue.

Philocrémaros, a couetous man.

Philoctétes, the soonne of Pœan, was Hercules companion, and buried hym, and had his arrowes.

Philódamus, a noble man of the people called Lamsaceni.

Philodici, they whiche delyte to bee prayenge in the lawe.

Philænus, a louer of wyne.

Philodûlus, he that loueth his seruantes.

Philograecus, he that delyteth or hath a pleasure to vse greke woordes.

Philoginia, æ, f. g. doteyng on women.

Philoginos, he that doteth on women.

Philolaus, one of Corinth, whiche gaue lawes to the Thebanes.

Philológia, æ, f. g. loue of studie, babynge, delectation in to muche talke or many woordes.

Philólogus, gi, m. g. studiouse, or a louer of letters. also a great speaker.

Philomáthes, desyrous to learne.

Philomáthia, desire to learne.

Philomela, æ, fœ. g. a nyghtyngale. also a fayre mayden that was defloured by Thereus, husbande to her sister: whom poetes feigne to bee transformed into a nyghtyngale.

Philomûsus, si, mas. g. amorouse of the muses, that loueth or fauoureth good letters.

Philónicus, a brawler. sometyme a louer of victorie.

Philonides, a great bigge lubbour of Melite, so vtterly vnwise and vnlerned, that of hym grew a prouerbe, Indoctior Philonide.

Philonium, a newe friende.

Philopœmines, a famous capitaine of the people Achæi, whiche vanquished the Lacedemonians and Messenians in diuers battailes.

Philopœs, he that loueth children to dishonestie.

Philopólemus, mi, m. g. a louer of warre.

Philopolites, a louer of his countrey.

Philopónia, loue of labour.

Philopsychia, æ, f. g. desire of liefe.

Philosarchus, voluptuous, sensuall, desyrous of pleasure.

Philoponus, ni, m. g. laborious, peinefull,

Philosophaster, stri, mas. g. he that would bee lyke a philosopher, a smatterer in philosophie, a counterfayte philosopher.

Philosóphia, æ, f. g. philosophie, the loue or fauourynge of wysedome.

Philosophice, lyke a philosopher.

Philosóphicus, a, um, philosophicall.

Philósophor, aris, to study wysedome, to dispute and reason of philosophie, to serche the causes and natures of thynges.

Philósophus, i, m. g. a philosopher.

Philostórgia, the loue of parentes towarde theyr children.

Philóstratus, a learned man in the tyme of Seuerus the emperour.

Philotheóros, ri, m. g. one that is geuen to speculation and contemplation of thynges.

Philothésia, a solemne feast amonge the Grecians.

Philótimus, desirous of honour.

Philoxenia, æ, f. g. hospitalitee.

Philozous, verie desirous to liue.

Philóxenus, he that hepeth good hoſpitalitee. alſo the name of a grammarian, of a poete, of a famous peyneter, and of a paraſite, which wiſhed hym ſelfe to haue a necke as longe as a crane, that he myght haue moze delectacion in ſwete meates and dzinkes.

Phimon, of ſome is taken foz carrets.

Philtrum, i, n. g. a dzinke charmed, whiche cauſeth a man to dote oz to be mad foz loue.

Philura, oz Philira, æ, fœm. g. a thinne ſkyn betwene the barcke and the wood of the tre called Tylia, wherin they vſed in olde tyme to wzite, after ſome it is the tree it ſelfe.

Philyra, æ, a nymph, on whom Saturnus begate Chiron, who therfoze is ſometyme called Philirides.

Phyma, atis, n. gen. a ſoze on the fyngez, whiche male be called a whitblowe.

Phimus, eſt præcluſio hoſtioli vuluæ.

Phimoſis, quum glans membri virilis ita tegitur vt nudari non poſsit.

Phineus, kyng of Arcadie, who by the entiſement of his ſeconde wyfe, put out the eies of his ſonnes, whiche he had by his firſt wyfe. But by the iuſt vengeance of god, he was alſo made blynd, and the foule rauenouſe birdes called Harpiæ, defyled and deuoured the meate that was prepared foz hym. But thoſe byzdes were at the laſt dzuen away by Zetus and Calais, whom he had curteyſely entertayned. In other Phineus was bzother of Cepheus, that was turned into a ſtone by Perſeus In other of that name an Athenien, was turned into a byzde.

Phiſon, one of the riuers of paradiſe, which ſome calle Ganges, ſome Nilus.

Phlanates, people of Illiria.

Phlebs, phlebis, f. g a vepne.

Phlebotomia, æ, f. g. bloudlettyng.

Phlebótomum, mi, n. g. the inſtrument, wherwith bloude is letten, a fleume.

Phlegeton, ontis, a ryuer of hell, whiche alwaie bourneth.

Phlegetonteus, a, um, of Phlegeton.

Phlegias, the ſonne of Mars, a kyng in Theſſalie, and father of Ixion.

Phlegma, mătis, n. g. fleume.

Phlegmáticus, a, um, fleumatike.

Phlégmone, ones, fœm. g. an inflammacion of bloudde, whiche groweth into an impoſtume in ſome parte of the body oz membzes.

Phlegon, one of the hozſes of the ſonne.

Phlegóntis, tidis, f. g. a pzecious ſtone, wherin appeareth as it were a flame of fyze.

Phlegra, græ, oz Phlegre, gres, a citee of Macedonie.

Phlegreus campus, after ſome a fielde in Theſſalie, after ſome in Macedonie, after Plinie and Strabo in Campayne, by the citee Cume, where the gigantes were ouercome by Hercules.

Phlegyas, lyke Phlegias.

Phlegiæ, people of Theſſalie, named of Phlegias Ixions father, whiche were diſpiſers of god and man, and therfoze diſtroied with a deluge by Neptune.

Phleos, phlei, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Phlias, the ſon of Bacchus, that ſailed into Colchis with Jaſon.

Phliaſius, a, um, of Phlius.

Phlius, untis, a place in Grecia, where Hebe was woozſhipped.

Phletoricum, a bodie full of groſſe humours.

Phlonos, the herbe Verbaſcum.

Phlonitis, the herbe Onoſmon.

Phlox, phlogos, fœm. gen. in greke, is in latine Flamma, a flame.

Phlox, a yelowe floure like a violette.

Phloxenus, a greke poëte.

Phlobétor, oris, the ſonne of Somnus.

Phlum, a certayne herbe, that women vſed to make lye with of colour ruddie: of it be two kindes, the male and the female.

Phlyctæna, næ, f. g. a wheale, a puſh, a bliſter.

Phlyctis, the ſozenes of the eyes.

Phoca, cæ, f. gen. a ſea caulfe, it male be ſuppoſed to be a ſeale, which is fiſhe, and bzedeth on the lande.

Phocæ, phocarum, iles nere to Crete.

Phocea, a citee of the leſſe Phzygia, belongyng to Athens, the people therof builded Maſſilia in Pzouince.

Phocais, caidis, patronymicum fœ. of Phocea.

Phoce, ces, a citee of Beotia.

Phocides, and phocei, they that builded the citee of Maſſilia.

Phocenſes, people of Phocis.

Phoceus, & phocaicus, a, um, pertepnyng to Phocea.

Phocion, the diſciple to Plato and Xenocrates, one of the thiefe gouernours of the citee of Athens, a man of ſuche wonderfull grauitee and conſtancie, that he was not lightly ſene to chaunge his countenaunce, either to laugh oz to mourne, noz to haue his handes out of his habite, excepte in warre: and whan he was in the countrey, he went alwaie barefooted, excepte it were in the colde winter, wherof there was no better token, than to ſee Phocion go ſhodde. His ſpeche was ſhozte, graue, vehement, and full of quicke ſentences: and therfoze the moſte eloquent ozatour Demoſthenes called hym the hatchet that did cutte of his woozdes. He was of ſuche a conſtance, that wher Apollo at Delphos made aunſwer, that one man in Athenes was of a contrarie opinion to all the citee: whã that was repozted, Phocion roſe vp and ſaied: Leaue countrey men to ſeeche whom your god meaneth: foz I am that one man, whom noſthyng lyketh, whiche is nowe done in the common weale of this citee. Whan he had made an ozacion to the people, and they pzeſyng hym conſented to hym: he turned to theym that were

next

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next hym and sayd: Alas what haue I doone, I feare lest some foolysshe worde hath escaped me vnwares: signifyenge, that the people seldome allowed any thyng that was good, or not foolysshe. On a tyme whan he reasoned contrarie to the mynde of the people, wherfore they murmured and wolde haue slayn hym: It is at your pleasure countrey men, sayd he, to compelle me to doo that that I wolde not, but to speake otherwise then I thynke, that no man lyuyng can cause me. He was so reuerende a personage, that the great kynge Alexander, in the begynnyng of his letters, after he had vanquished Darius, saluted no man but hym, and Antipater. He refused infinite treasure sent vnto hym by Alexander, and although he had ben the generall capitayn of the Athenienses in sundry warres, and honourably achieued his enterprises: yet was he beste content to lyue poorely. Finally he was of his vnkynde countrey men condemned to death, wherto he went with the same countenaunce that he had in auctorite. whan one, whiche was condemned with hym, lamented and feared to die, Phocion turnyng to hym, sayd: why, arte thou not gladde, that thou shalte die with Phocion? And whan one of his frendes asked hym, if he wold any thyng to his son: I wolde (sayd he) that suche wyong as the Athenienses doo to me, he shoulde not remembre. what a wounderfull woorde of a paynim was this? who folowed Chrystes doctrine ere Christe was borne. 333 yeres.

Phocusa, one of the ilas called Sporades.

Phœbus, bi, m. ge. Apollo, the sonne of Jupiter and Latona, and is taken for the sonne.

Phœntea, an herbe called of the latines, Hordeum murinum.

Phœbeus, and Phœbeius, a, um, of Apollo, or of the sonne.

Phœmon, a poole in Arcadie.

Phœmonœ, the daughter of Phœbus, whiche first inuented the meter called Heroicum.

Phœbas, badis, f. g. a prophetisse.

Phœbe, bes, f. g. the moone.

Phœnicea, an herbe lyke Hordeum murinum.

Phœnices, people in Syria.

Phœniceus, a, um, right Crymson, or scarlet.

Phœnicia, or Phœnice, a region in Syria nexte to Judea.

Phœniceus, a, um, and Phœnissus, a, um, of Phœnicia.

Phœnicobalanus, the frute of the date tree.

Phœnicopterigium, a diminutiue of Phœnicopterus.

Phœnicopterus, ri, m. ge. a great birde, hauyng feathers of crymson colour.

Phœnicurus, a litle birde called a rede tale.

Phœnigmi, redde places in the skinne, commyng of rubbyng.

Phœnissa, a woman of Phenicia.

Phœnix, nicis, fœm. gen. a birde, whiche liueth aboue. 600. yeres: and finally carieng sweete spices vp to a highe mountayne, by the heate of the sonne, and labour of his wynges, kendleth fire, wherwith the beynge all bourned, of the asshes riseth a nother lyke birde. It is also a date tree, or paulme. also a litel riuer in Grece, it was also the brother of Cadmus, or after some, Agenors father, after whome Phœnice was named, where he reigned. Also one whiche was tutour to Achilles.

Phœnix, as Dioscorides describeth it, semeth to be the wede, that is called wap bene, it is lyke barley in the eare.

Pholoe, a mountayne in Arcadia, full of wood.

Pholus, one of the Centaures, the sonne of Ixion and Nubes.

Phollis, lis, m. g. a certayne tribute, whiche noble men payed: also a weight called Balantium, weighyng. 250. Donos, that is. xx. libras, and fyre ounces: There is an other Phollis, containyng. 208. of weightes named Ceratium. Phollis in Suidas, is the same that Obolus is lokt there, & in this sense is it taken in S. Augustine de ciuitate dei.

Phonos, idem quod Atrakilis.

Phonascus, ci, m. g. he that teacheth one to pronounce and moderate his voyce.

Phorbas, bantis, a shepeherd, that found Oedipus, after that he was hanged vp by the feete.

Phorcus, one of the sonnes of Neptunus, whiche was taken for a god of the sea.

Phorcys, Medusas father, of whom she was called Phorcynis.

Phorcys, phorcydos, patrony. of Phorcys.

Phormio, a capitayn of Athenes, in the warre of Peloponesus. Also a philosopher in the tyme of Anniball.

Phormium, an herbe holsome against the pinne and the webbe in the eye, and to drawe out thynges, that stycke with in the flesh.

Phorinus, a comicall poete of Syracuse of Sicile.

Phoroneus, the most auncient kyng of Grecia.

Phoroneus, a, um, of Phoroneus.

Phoronides, patrony. masc.

Phornois, nidos, patrony. fœmi.

Phosphorus, ri, m. g. the date starre.

Phragmon, the name of an image maker and peincter.

Phraortes, a kyng of India, a man of great temperaunce. In other Phraortes was kynge of Persia, who slew his owne father Herode.

Phrasis, sis, f. ge. the proprie kourse or maner of speache, whiche in one countrey is oftentymes diuerse, as Sotherne, Northerne, deuenysshe, henaulte, Frenche, Picarde, Gascoigne, walon. some do set the negatiue before thaffirmatiue, some contrarie: some speche is quicke, some graue, some flourishyng, some temperate.

Phratriæ, conuentions or assembles of men, hauyng peculiar sacrifices or factions of religions.

Phre-

Phregema, a citee in Hetruria, an other in Latium.

Phrene, the midrifle, whiche diuideth the vmbles of a man or beaste from the bowels. Aristotle semeth to take phrenes for the intrals.

Phreneticus, a, um, that is vexed with a phrenesy.

Phrenitis, tidis, or Phrenesis, sis, f. ge. a sickenesse called frenesy.

Phronimos, prudent, wise, wittie.

Phronesis, sis, f. g. prudencie.

Phrygia, a royme in Asia the lesse, hauyng on the east Cappadocia, on the southe Lycaonia, on the west Troas, on the northe Galatia. also the herbe Asplenium.

Phrygianus, a, um, embrodered.

Phrygianæ vestes, garmentes embrowdered.

Phrygio, ônis, m. g. a broderer.

Phrygius, a, um, of Phrygia.

Phrygium melos, a melody or tune in instrumentes, wherein seemed to bee (as Lucianus saieth) a maner of diuine furie, all be it Porphirius calleth it barbarous. Cassiodorus saieth, that the melody, called Dorius, geueth wisedome, & geueth chastitee. Phrygius stirreth to battail, and inflameth the desire of furie. Arcas appeaseth the tempestes of the minde, and bringeth in slepe. Lydius quickeneth vnderstanding in them that be dull, and inducth appetite of celestiall thynges.

Phryne, a famous harlotte at Athenes.

Phrynichus, an Athenien writer of Tragedies.

Phrynondas, a man so double, so disceptfull and yll, that of hym rose a prouerbe.

Phrynion, the herbe, whiche some call Lunaria minor.

Phrygos, a lysarde, some take it for a kinde of great frogges.

Phryx, gis, a man of Phrygia.

Phryxus, the son of Athamas, kynge of Thebes.

Phthia, a citee in Thessalie, Achilles countrey.

Phthiota, one that dwelleth in Phthia.

Phthiotia, one of the foure partes of Thessalie.

Phthiriasis, sis, f. g. a sickenesse, in the which liese do growe in such multitudes, that they deuoure the body, the lowsy euill.

Phthirophagi, people dwellyng nigh to the gres sea, whiche lyued onely by fysshe.

Phthirion, the herbe Stafisagria.

Phthisicos, he that hathe the consumpcion of the lunges.

Phthisis, sios, f. g. a disease in the lunges, with a consumpcion of all the body, compyng of a feuorous heate consumpng, or of a heate artificiall and humours in the stomache. The cause is a reume, sharpe and longe continuyng of choler or salte fleume, it happeth of a squince or impostume in the vuula, whan by the rupture of the, the putrefied mattier descendeth to the lunges, or of a pleurisie, or Peripneumonia, whe they begyng healed, the putrified mattier is not purged within the space of .xl. dates, or by lōg stoping of hemeroides or floures: or by the coldnesse of the ayre receiued, streignyng the spirituall membres: or by the heate of the ayre, dryenge and scorchenge the lunges: or by a great and longe cough: or by other inforcemente, in singyng high, or bearyng a heauy bourden.

Phthisis, the peionie.

Phthonia, medicines, that procure aboycion, or delyuerance before the tyme.

Phthongus, gi, m. g. a sowne.

Phu, a plante or herbe, whiche is called valerianam maiorem. some call it setwall or capons taple.

Phy, an interiection of meruaylyng.

Phycis, a certaine fysshe.

Phycites, a precious stone.

Phycos thalassium, called in latine Fucus marinus, an herbe lyke vnto lettuce, very good against all Ioinete diseases: of it be thres kindes.

Phicus, untis, a promontorie of Cyrene.

Phygethlon, li, n. g. a littel smellynge or botche, harde and redde, burnyng and prickyng.

Phylaca, cæ, fœ. g. a prison, a warde, a gayle.

Phylacista, tæ, m. g. a gaylour, a keper of a prison.

Phylace, a citee of Thessalie.

Phylacteria, scrolles of parchment, that the Phareseis vsed, wherein the commaundementes were written.

Phylarchus, the chiefe of the people.

Phyleus, one of the greeke capitaynes, that came to Troye.

Phyllandrion, vide Barb. in Coroll. lib. 3. cap. 141.

Phyllanthion, an herbe vsed to dye purple.

Phyllantes, an herbe, looke Barb. in Phylliridis.

Phyllis, lidis, the daughter of Lycurgus, kynge of Thrace, which kynge her selfe, despeiring of the comyng of Demophoon, whome poetes feigne, to be turned into an almon tree, wherof that tree is called Phylla. Phyllis is also a ryuer of Bithynia.

Phyllitis, an herbe called hartes tongue, looke Fuchsius in Hemionitis.

Phyllon, li, a leafe, also a hynde of mosse.

Phyllus, a citee of Thessalie.

Phylodoce, an nymphe.

Phylura, looke Philura.

Phyma, a beaste, on whiche yf a man doo looke he falleth in to a great palenesse and leannes for many dayes space.

Phymosis, looke Phimosis.

Physeter, teris, m. g. a great fysshe in the frenche ocean sea, whiche riseth lyke to a pillar abous thyppes, and spouteth out water.

Physica, æ, f. g. the science of thynges naturall.

Physica, orum, n. g. bookes that treate of naturall causes.

Physice, naturally.

Physicus, ci, m. g. a naturall philosopher, he that studys

ſtudieth the cauſes of thynges naturall.

Phyſiognómia, æ, f. g. a rule to know a mannes naturall affections by his vſage or fourme of his membres.

Phyſiognômus, mi, or Phyſiognômon, monis, he that iudgeth ones maners and affections by his viſage and faction of his body.

Phyſiológia, æ, f. g. reaſon of naturall cauſes.

Phyſiólogus, gi, m. g. he that diſputeth of naturall cauſes, a naturall philoſophier.

Phyſis, nature.

Phyſionus, bene mentulatus.

Phytecuſa, an yle in the ſea Tirrenum.

Phython, or Phyton, looke Python.

Phytonicus, and Phytonica, he or ſhe that hath a ſpirite within them, that geueth anſwere of thynges to come.

Plabilis, le, for the whiche ſatisfaction maie be made, and god pleaſed.

Piaculâris, re, that which perteineth to purgeyng of ſinne, or is geuen or offred to god for ſatisfaction.

Piacularia auſpicia, tokens in ſacrifice of ſome heauy chance to come.

Piáculum, li, n. g. any thynge done for ſatisfaction of ſome greuous ſin. ſometyme a great and haynous offence.

Piâmen, minis, or Piamentum, ti, n. g. that whiche was geuen or occupied about ſatisfaction.

Piátio, ônis, fœ. g. a ſacrifiſyng, a purgeynge by ſacrifice.

Piator, oris, m. g. he that purgeth ſinne by ſacrifice.

Piatrix, tricis, fœ. g. ſhe that made ſacrifice to purge ſinne.

Pica, cæ, f. g. a byrde called a ppe: a Jaye is alſo conteined vnder this name, which in Italye at this day is called Pica granata. Pica, is alſo the lothynge of the ſtomake in theym that bee with childe.

Picâtus, a, um, pitched or raſed with pitche, alſo that ſauoureth or ſmacketh of pitche.

Picea, æ, f. g. a pitche tree.

Piceaſtrum, ſtri, n. g. a wilde pitche tree.

Piceâtus, a, um, pitched, ſmered with pitche.

Picenum, a countrey in Italie called Marca Anconitana.

Picenus, and Piceutinus, a, um, of Picenum.

Picentes, or Picentini, people of that countrey.

Piceus, a, um, of pitche, or blacke lyke pitche.

Picinum, a hynde of ople made of pitche.

Picra hiera, a bitter medicine, commonly called Hiera pigra.

Picras, the herbe Androſace.

Picrocholi, amaræ bilis homines.

Picris, cris, f. g. wylde lettuſe or Cichorie.

Pictácium, cii, n. g. a table perteinynge to iudges or biſſhoppes: it is ſometyme a plaiſter for the ſtomake or head.

Pictes, a wyaſtlar.

Pictones, a countreye in Fraunce called Poeters.

Pictor, ôris, m. g. a peinter.

Pictúra, æ, f. g. peintynge, the craft or feate of peintynge.

Picturatus, a, um, peincted, that hath diuers colours.

Picturatæ veſtes, embrodered apparayle, or rather of baudekyn.

Pictus, a, um, peincted, garniſſhed, gaily lette foorthe, that hath in it diuers colours.

Picumnus, a god amonge the Romayns.

Picus martius, a birde, whiche maketh a hole in trees, wherein he breedeth. of this bee three kyndes, the fyrſt is called a ſpecht, the ſeconde a hecway, the thirde, which Ariſtotle ſaith is as bygge as a hen, is not in England. Plinie maketh the fourth kynde, whiche ſeemeth to bee the wittwall. Picus, was alſo the name of an olde kynge of Latines.

Picunnus, a pie.

Pie, mercifully, deuoutelye, louyngely, godlie, with a naturall and honeſt loue and affection.

Pieria, a mountaine and citee of Beotia ydicate to the muſes.

Pieria, a mayden borne at Pyſe a citee of Jonia, daughter of an honorable man, called Pythes, of whome is this hiſtorie worthy of remembrance, there happened to bee warre betwene the inhabitantes of Miletum, and them of Myos, but in ſuche gentyll facion, that the women of Myos might alwaie, on the ſolemne feaſt of Diana, come to Miletum, and doe ſacrifice to Diana, whiche was there chiefely honoured: Pieria comynge thither with her mother, one Phygius, the eldeſte ſoonne of Nebeus duke of Miletum, beholdyng hyr beautie, beganne to loue hir excedyngely, and after the maner of louers, deſirynge to doo ſome thyng thankefull to the mayde, demaunded what he myghte doo to hir moſt pleaſant and acceptable. The mayden beynge witty, and alſo louyng to hir countrey and friendes, anſwered, that to hir it ſhulde bee the greateſt pleaſure, yf he woulde endeuoure hym ſelfe to bryng to paſſe, that ſhe mought oftentymes, with a great ſorte of hir companions repayre to Miletum without any damage. Phygius perceiuynge, that nothynge moughte ſo muche contente the mayden as peace, he callynge the people togeather, exhorted theym to conclude a peace with theym of Myos, to bee with theym in aliance: wherevnto they accorded, and the name of Pieria was euer after in ſo honorable a remembrance, that all honeſte women vſed for a prouerbe, to wiſſhe ſo to be loued, as Phygius loued Pieria.

Pierides, were daughters of one Pierus, whiche compared in ſingynge with the Muſes: but beyng

beynge vanquished, and geuynge to the Muses reprochefull woordes, they were by theym turned into pies. They be sometyme taken for the Muses of an hill in Thessalie, called Pieris, or Pierus.

Pierides, the Muses.

Pierius, a, um, of the muses.

Pierus, the father of the forsaid maidens Pierides.

Piens, tis, mercifull. ℞.

Piennor, piéntíssimus, more & most mercifull, most louyng towarde his parentes or countrey.

Pietas, átis, f. gen. the reuerente loue towarde a mannes proper countrey and parentes, of diuines it is taken for the loue and honour due vnto god. Lactantius calleth it iustice and denote worshippyng and knowlage of god, godlynesse, godly affection, naturall loue towarde the parentes or hynskolke, naturalnesse, naturall zeale or affection.

Pigeo, gui, gere, to be sorie or agreeued, to be lothe, to be ashamed: it is most commonly vsed impersonally, sometime to be slow, also to repẽt.

Obsecro, ne quid plus minúsue faxit, quod nos postea pigeat, I require you, let hym not doe any thyng more or lesse, wherof we maie after repent vs.

Id non piget, he repenteth not of that he hath doone.

Quin me pigeat perdere, but that I wolde be lothe to lese it.

Ante nullo modo piguit facere, but thou were nothyng lothe or ashamed to dwe it.

Num facti piget? is he any thing sorie for that he hath dwne?

Piget me laboris, I am lothe or vnlustye to labour.

Piger, gra, grum, slowe.

Piger annus, a yere that passeth slowly awaie.

Bellum pigrum, a longe warre.

Pigmalion, the sonne of Belus, kynge of Tyre, and brother of Dido.

Pigmalioneus, a, um. of Pigmalion.

Pigmentum, ti, neu. ge. peinctynge that women vsed. Also peinctors colour.

Pigmenta, are also false colours in speakyng deceitfull woordes, pleasant lies.

Pigmentárius, rij, mas. gen. a maker or seller of peinctynge.

Pignatoxatis, veratrum album.

Pignerátio, ónis, f. g. a pledgeyng or gageyng.

Pigneratitius, a, um, that which is laied in pledge.

Pigneratitius creditor, he that maie take a pledge, or gage.

Pignero, aui, are, to laie to gage.

Pigneror, áris, ari, to take a pledge or a gage of a man for suretee of rent or paiement of money. sometyme to laie to gage.

Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quenq; pignerari solebat, the most valiãt men be they, which in battayle be soonest dispatched: or Mars vseth to seise for hym self the valiauntest men.

Pignerati animi, the mindes or hertes of men in daunger, and as it were laide to gage.

Pignus, pignoris, or pigneris, n. gen. a gage or pledge geuen for suretee of dette or rent, also a pawne in laiyng a wager: by translation a certayne token, or sure signe, or testimonie of loue or frendship.

Dare pignus cum aliquo, to lay a gage against one.

Ponere pignori, to lay in gage or pledge.

Pignori opponere, to gage or leie to gage for suretie of rent or paiment.

Pignora auferre, To take a distresse. also to reste or seise ones gooddes for disobedience.

Pignus amoris, a token of loue.

Beneuolentiæ pignus, a token of fauour.

Pignora capere, idem quod pignora auferre.

Ager oppositꝰ est pignori, the peece of ground is laied to morgage.

Contendere pignore, to laie a wager.

Pignus rei publicæ, id est fiducia & securitas.

Pignora, is sometyme taken for childzen, beyng as pledges betwene man and wife.

Ascita pignora, childzen by adoption.

Pignóris captio, a noune, signifieth takyng of a distresse.

Pegnerátor, óris, m. g. he that taketh a gage for suretie of dette or paiement.

Pigre, slowly.

Pigrédo, grédinis, fœm. ge. slouthfulnesse, vnlustynes.

Pigreño, fieri, to be made slowe.

Pigresco, scere, to be or ware slowe or vnlusty.

Pigres, the brother of Artemisia.

Pigritia, æ, f. g. slouthfulnesse.

Pigrities, ei, f. g. idem.

Pigritúdo, dinis, and Pigritas, átis, f. ge. slowenesse, vnlustinesse.

Pigro, aui, are, to holde backe or tarie one.

Pigror, aris, ari, to be slow, to be lothe or vnlusty to dwe a thyng.

Scribere ne pigrere, be not slowe, lothe, or vnwillyng to wryte.

Pila, læ, f. g. a morter, wherin any thyng is beaten with a pestill. also a pillar, a balle, or any thynge rounde as a balle. also a pile, heape, or damme made in the water.

Pila ludere, to plaie at tenyse.

Pila se exercere, idem.

Mea pila est, the ball is in my handes, prouerbially, I maie dwe nowe with it as me listeth.

Pila lanuginis, a litteli round ball of Wolynesse, suche as is in gourdes when they be ripe.

Pilades, a gentill man of Phocea, whiche was so feithfull a friende to Orestes, (with whom he hepte companie whiles he was madde) that he wolde neuer forsake hym, but followed hym into the countrey called Taurica, where strangers were sacrificed vnto Diana, where Orestes beyng apprehended, when he shoulde be slayne,

slayne, Pylades wolde nedes die for hym, that he might escape.

Pilani, they whiche fight with dartes.

Pilárius, rij, m. ge. a iugglar, whiche maketh as he did by leigerdemayne conuey litteli balles.

Pilátes, tis, m. ge. a certayne stone that is white.

Pilânus, ni, m. g. a capitayne in warre, leadyng a certayne bende of men.

Pilâtim, one pillar by an other, by or at euery pillar.

Pilâtus, a, um, armed with dartes.

Pileâtus, a, um, capped, that weareth a cappe.

Pileatus seruus, a slaue that is solde with his cappe on his head.

Pilentum, ti, n. ge. a wagon or chare with foure wheles, wherin women were wont to be caried.

Piléolus, li, m. g. a litteli bonette.

Pileus, lei, m. g. or Pileum, lei, n. g. a cappe or bonette. sometyme libertee: for as muche as bonde men, when they were infranchised, ware copped cappes.

Pilicrepus, pi, m. ge. he that in hotte baynes casteth litteli rounde balles into the fire, to make it burne.

Pilo, aui, are, to begynne to be hearp, or grow in heare. also to pull of ones heare.

Pilosella, æ, fœm. ge. an herbe, called commonly moule eare.

Pilósus, a, um, hearp, full of heare.

Pilula, læ, fœ. ge. a litteli balle. also a pille made for purgations.

Pilum, li, n. g. a barbours knyfe or rasour, also a darte or iauelyn of fyue foote long and a halfe, also a pestill, to braie or powne in a morter.

Primum pilum, the chiefe band of the Romains about the standerd, whiche were chiefly armed with dartes.

Pilumnus, ni, m gen. a man whiche founde the maner to dong lande, and to grinde corne.

Pilus, li, m. g. an heare.

Pili non facio, I set not a heare by it.

Pilus, or Pilum, a pestill, to breake or braie any thyng in a morter.

Pimpinella, læ, f. g. an herbe, called Pimpernell.

Pimpla, a place by the mountayne called Pernassus, of the whiche the Muses be called Pimpleides.

Pimpleus, a, um, of Pimpla.

Pina, næ, a fysshe that hath two great shelles.

Pinaces, per diminutionem, Pinacidia, tables in bokes: Pinaces be also writyng tables.

Pinachothéca, cæ, fœ. g a case or place, wherin peincted tables, plate, iewelles, and ornamentes were kepte.

Pinárii, an ancient house or familie in Italie, of the whiche were the priestes, that sacrificed to Hercules.

Pinarius, and Potitius, two olde men, to whom Hercules reueled, how he wold be worshipped.

Pinastallus, the herbe Peucedanum

Pinaster, a wilde pine tree of exceedyng great

bright.

Pincerna, næ, a butler, or one that wayteth on mannes cuppe at the table.

Pincerna plutarum, the southwynde, so called, because it bringeth muche rayne.

Pindarus, a Theban poete, and thicke of the which were called Lirici. wherfore Alexander whan he destroied the citee of Thebes, caused the hous of Pindarus to be preserued, with all his familie. an other Pindarus was a tyrant of Ephesus.

Pindo, dis, di, dere, idem quod Pinso.

Pindus, a mountayne in Thessalia. also a citee there.

Pinea, æ, f. g. a pine apull or a pine tree.

Pinétum, ti, n. g. a wod or a groue of pine trees.

Pineus, a, um, of a pine tree.

Pingo, pinxi, pingere, to peincte, to deuise, to set in order, to drawe out the shappe or forme of a thyng, to distincte with diuers colours. by translation, to diuerse.

Pingere humum variis floribus, To strawe floures of diuers colours vpon the grounde.

Pinguédo, guédinis, f. g. fatte or fatnesse.

Pingue, guis, n. g. fatte, moyst fatte, grease.

Pinguefácio, guefacis, féci, fácere, to make fatte.

Pingueo, pingues, or Pinguesco, scere, to be fatte, to become fatte.

Pinguiárius, rij, m. g. he that loueth that thyng that is fatte.

Pinguis, gue, om. ge. fatte, that is fatte, ceasie, vnweldy, grosse. also frutefull, fertile.

Pinguis ferina, fatte venison.

Mensæ pingues, tables furnished with many good dishes.

Pingues horti, gardeins that bryng foorth good herbes.

Pingui Minerua, grossely, rudely.

Pingue otium, muche ease or reste.

Pinguis toga, a gowne of course clothe.

Pingue & concretum cœlum, thicke aire.

Pinguiter, greasily, grossely, with a fatnesse.

Pinguitúdo, dinis, f. g. fatnesse.

Laborare nimia pinguitudine, to be to grosse.

Pinguius, is sometyme vsed in the ciuile lawe for plenius, and Largius.

Pinna, næ, fœm. g. a quille or penne, the harde parte of a fether, the batelment of a wall, a finne of a fisshe, and a certayne shell fisshe. sometyme the creste of the helmette.

Pinnáculum, li, n. g. a pinnacle of a towre.

Pinnátus, a, um, that hath feathers or winges, or that hath finnes or batelmentes.

Pinnâtus Cupido, id est, alatus.

Pinnâta folia, leaues iagged on bothe sides lyke feathers.

Pinniger, ra, rum, that hath fynnes.

Pinnirapus, he that plucketh awaie the creste of his enemies helmette.

Pinnotheres, m. g. a shell fisshe, called also Pinna, breedyng in muddy places.

Pin-

Pinnula, læ, f. gen. the ouer parte of the eare, a litteli quill, a litteli feather, a litteli fynne. also a parte of the flesshe growyng ouer the nayle in the toes or fyngers.

Pinsito, aui, are, to braie in a morter.

Pinsitus, a, um, beaten in a morter.

Pinso, sui, sere, to braie or grynde, to make or bake breadde.

Pinsor, aui, are, idem.

Pinsor, ôris, m. g. he that grindeth in a querne, or beateth in a morter. also a baker.

Pinuia, a towne in Spayne called Valladolite.

Pinton, an ile betwene Sardinia and Corsyca.

Pinus, nus, or ni, f. g. a pine tree.

Cua pinus, is taken for a shippe.

Pinus trinia, the herbe Astragalus.

Pio, aui, are, to reuerence or honour. somtyme to poilute or defile. also to beare a naturall zeale or affection to a man. also to pourge synne, or please god with sacrifice.

Piones, people in Mysia, named of the citee Pione.

Piper, piperis, n. g. pepper.

Piperatus, a, um, pepered, condite with pepper.

Piperitis, fœm. ge. called also Siliquastrum, an herbe, whiche Ruellius saith is alecoast.

Pipio, iui, ire, to peepe like a chiche.

Pipio, ônis, m. g. a ponge pigeon.

Pipulo, aui, are, to chirpe like a sparoe.

Pipo, aui, are, to cloche like a henne.

Pipo, idem quod Picus martius.

Pipleus, an hill, called also Pimpleus.

Pipulum, li, n. g. a rebuke, a checke, a scoldinge.

Piquentum, a citee of Istria.

Pirata, tæ, masc. gene. a rouer or robber on the sea, a pirate.

Piratica, cæ, f. ge. the practise of pirates or robbers on the sea.

Piraticam facere, to vse robbyng and rouing on the sea.

Piratérium, rii, n. g. a place where pirates dwell.

Piráticus, a, um, of or belongyng to pirates or robbers on the sea.

Bellum piraticum, warre agaynst pirates, and them that trouble the seas.

Pirea, a famous citee, somtyme called Aminsus.

Pireus, an hauen of Athens, whiche mate receyue 400. shippes. There is also an hauen of the same name at Corinthe.

Pirithous, the sonne of Ixion, one of the Lapithes, whiche went to hell with Theseus, and was there deuoured of Cerberus.

Pirhica, lohe Pyrricha.

Pirum, ri, n. g. lohe Pyrum.

Pirus, a prince of Thrace, slayne at the siege of Troie.

Pisa, a citee in Greece, betweene the two mountaynes Olympus and Ossa. also a citee in Arcadia, from whiche came the people that inhabited Pisæ in Italy.

Pisæ, arum, a citee in Italie called Pise.

Pisani, people of the citee of Pise.

Pisandrus, a poete of the citee Camirus in Rhodes, before the tyme of Hesiodus: an other Pisandrus was in the tyme of Alexander Seuerus.

Pisaurensis, that dwelleth in the citee Pisaurum.

Pisaurus, a riuer in Italy.

Pisaurum, a citee in Italie called Pesero.

Piscária, æ, fœm. g. the fysshe markette, or fysshe selling.

Piscárius, a, um, perteinyng to fysshyng.

Hamus piscarius, a fysshyng hoohe.

Piscaria copia, great abundaunce of fysshe.

Piscárius, rii, m. g. a fysshemonger.

Piscátus, us, m. g. the acte of fysshyng.

Piscátio, ônis, f. g. idem.

Piscátor, ôris, m. g. a fysscher.

Piscátrix, icis, the femmine.

Piscatórius, a, um, perteinyng to a fysshe.

Pisciculus, li, m. g. a litteli fysshe.

Piscina, næ, fœ. g. a fysshe ponde, it is also generally euery ponde, although therin be no fysshe: a place with warme water or colde made for men to swymme in. also a great vatte or trien vessell, to holde water.

Piscinális, le, of or perteinyng to a fysshe ponde.

Piscinárius, rii, m. g. he that nourisheth fysshe. he that hath diuers fysshe pondes.

Piscis, cis, m g. a fysshe, properly that hath scales.

Captare pisces arundine, to angle for fysshe.

Pisces, also one of the twelue signes.

Piscor, âris, ari, to fysshe.

Piscari in aëre, proverbially, to labour in vain.

Piscósus, a, um, that mate be fished, or is full of fysshe.

Pisculentus, a, um, idem.

Pisei, people of the citee Pisa in Grecia.

Pisenor, a Centaure, the sonne of Ixion.

Piseus, he that first inuented the brasen trúpette.

Pisidæ, people in Asia, called beforetyme Solymi, of Solimus Iupiters sonne.

Pisidia, æ, a countrei of the lesse Asia.

Pisistratus, a noble man of Athens, whiche changed the common weale of that citee from the rule of the people, to the rule of one gouernour: and therfore was called a tyran, not withstandyng (as he wrote vnto Solon, whiche maynteined the popular astate) he ruled by their owne lawes, and was rightfoule and gentyll vnto the people.

Piso, pisis, pisere, to purge or beate of the huske of corne, or other graine, as thei did with powdring in olde tyme.

Piso, aui, are, idem.

Piso, sonis, the name of a noble familie or house in Rome.

Pissa, sæ, f. g. pitche.

Pissasphaltus, ti, m. g. pitche and the lime called Bitumen, mingled together.

Pisselæon, læi, n. g. an ople made of pitche.

Pissocéros, ri, m. g. a iuice or humour of wate or pitche mixte with gume or rosine, & is the secõd

parte of bees labour in makyng honye & waxe.
Pistácium, cij, n. g. a kynde of nuttes.
Pistillum, li, neu. ge. a pestill to powne or braie with.
Pistolochia, the fifte kynd of Aristolochia.
Pistor, ôris, m. ge. he that was wonte to poune corne in a morter, nowe a baker.
Pistorium, a citee in Italie.
Pistóricus, ca, cum, and Pistorius, a, um, pertaynyng to bakyng.
Ars pistoria, bakers crafte.
Pistrilla, læ, f. g. a mille.
Pistrinensis, se, belongyng to a backe house, or grynding house.
Pistrinum, ni, n. ge. and Pistrina, næ, fœ. g. a backehouse, a mylle, or grynding house. it was a place, where they vsed to braie, powne, or grinde corne, and make breadde, where (because it was a peinefull thynge) men vsed to put their seruauntes for a punysshement, and therfore it is sometyme vsed for a prysone or peynefull seruice.
Pistris, tris, f. g. a shippe: also a signe or planet, called Cetus and Pistrix.
Pistrix, tricis, f. g. a woman baker, also a monstruous fisshe in the Indian sea, and a planet in the firmament.
Pistúra, æ, f. g. the crafte of bakyng.
Pistus, a, um, grounden or braied.
Pisum, si, n. g. a pease.
Pisus, a, um, powned, braied.
Pitane, a citee of Eolis in Asia, the people wherof be called Pitanei, or Pitanitæ.
Pithécium, cij, n. g. vsed of Plautus for a dekoymed or ill fauoured woman like a she ape.
Pithecusa, an ile in the sea agaynst Campania, so called for the great plentie of apes there bred, after some.
Pithécus, ci, m. ge. an ape.
Pithéta, f. g. a comete or impression in the firmament, whiche is lyke a tunne, and doeth appere as it were thrugh a myste.
Pitheus, the sonne of Pelops, which buylded the citee Trœzena.
Pitho, or Pithus, the ladye and president of eloquence to perswade, called of Ennius Suada, of Horace Suadela.
Pithodemus, a famous wrastlar.
Pithodicus, idem quod Vascularius.
Pithœ'gia, orum, n. ge. a certayne sacrifice, vsed in Grece in the monthe of Januarie, at the tasting or settyng of wyne abrocherin the whiche they gaue wyne to their seruantes and slaues.
Pithonoscomes, a place in Asia, where after the Idus of August, great flockes of storkes doe assemble together.
Pithumnus, a god among the Romayns, whiche first inuented to grynde corne to make breade.
Pitiíso, aui, are, to sippe or drinke lutell.
Pitpit, in the olde tongue of Oshes, signified quicquid, what so euer.

Pitrácium, cij, neu. gene. a littell clothe, whiche beyng nopnted with some salue, is laied some tyme to the forehead, sometyme to the stomake to ease peyne.
Pittacus, one of the seuen sages of Grecia, and was of the citee Mitylenæ.
Pituita, tæ, fœm. g. fleume or reume descendyng from the head, as in them that haue the pose also the pippe, whiche chekins haue.
Pituitária, æ, fœ. ge. called also vua agrestis, an herbe, which driueth vp the reume in the mouthe.
Pituitósus, a, um, fleumatiche.
Piturum, ri, n. g. a kinde of Olyue trees.
Pityides, the innermost kirnell of the pine apul.
Pityliſma, matis, an exercise, where a man goeth faste on his toes, and moueth his armes forewarde and backewarde.
Pitylisso, aui, are, to exercise in that fourme.
Pityocampæ, arum, f. g. wourmes, which be in a pine apull tree, whose bityng is venemouse.
Pityonices, cis, m. ge. he that was victour in the games of Grece, and had geuen to hym a garlande of pine tree, whiche was celebrate in the honour of Archemorus.
Pityron, ri, n. g. branne.
Pityrñ panes, horse breadde, or breadde made of branne.
Pitysoriſis, the herbe Aiuga.
Pityusa, an ile by Grecia, called also Mylenus: it is also an herbe of the kynde of spurge, whiche the apothecaries call Esula. Ieruarius writeth, that the barbarous people call the rote of Pityusa, Turbit: but it is the Turbit, whiche is white and thycke, and cometh from the hill of Garganus, whiche is of the seconde kynde of spurge, and is not that Turbit, whiche apothecaries now haue, rede more in Turbit.
Piulcum, ci, an instrument to draw out matter.
Pius, a, um, religious, deuout, piteous, gentil, mercifull, benigne, chaste, he that loueth his parentes, or countrey, naturall towarde his parentes, countrey, or children.
Pixacanthum, a kinde of thorne, called also Chironium.
Pix, picis, f. g. pitche.
Pix liquida, tarre.
Induere postes pice, to laie pitche vpon.

P ANTE L.

PLacábilis, le, easy to be pleased, gentille, soone qualified.
Placabilis and Irritabilis, contrarie.
Præbere se placabilem alicui, to shew hym self gentill to one, and easy to be pleased.
Placabile ingenium ad preces, a gentill nature, soone intreated to be contente.
Te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, you shal please them the better, if you make your excuse before them your selfe.
Placabilitas, átis, f. ge. gentilnesse, the vertue to be

be loone contente and pleased, placabilitee.
Placæ, plates of golde or syluer.
Placámen, cáminis, and Placamentum, ti, n. g. a thing that one is pleased in, or qualified with.
Placatè, peasibly, quietely, gentilly, without any hasty affection of the mynde.
Placátio, ónis, f. g. a swageyng, mitigatyng, pleasynge.
Placitus, a, um, pleased, gentyll, quiete, appeased, pacified, qualified. also caulme.
Placendus, a, um, that oughte to please and be thankefull to a man.
Placenta, æ, f. g. a tarte, a wafer, a fine cake, a mulbet, or any pleasant thyng made of paaste.
Placentia, a citee in Liguria.
Placentini, people of the citee of Placentia.
Placeo, cui, cere, to please, to delyte, sometyme to flatter, to lyke, to glozie.
Postridie placuit, vt breuiter. &c. the nexte daie after theyr mynde was, or they thought it best, that. &c.
Vt sapientissimis placuit, after the opinion of the moste discrete persons, or as the wisest men thought conuenient and beste.
Facvt placeatur nobis, see that she be qualified to vs.
Expecto, quid istis placeat de epistola ad Cæsarem, I desyre to know, what theyr minde is concerninge the epistle that was sente to Cæsar.
Placitum est mihi, I thought it good, or my will and opinion was.
Placet, the impersonall, it liketh me, or him: or it is his pleasure or aduise, he or I thynke it best, he is of this opinion.
Senatui placet, the Senate hath ordeyned or thynketh it beste.
Placet sibi, he standeth well in his owne conceite, he is vaineglorious.
Placia, a towne of Mysia.
Placidè, quietely, patiently, peasibly, pleasantly, gentilly, styll without noyse or trouble, softly.
Placidè pulsare fores, to knocke softely at the doore.
Placidè aperire fores, to opē the doore softely without noyse.
Ferre placide iniuriā, to take or suffre wronge or displeasure patiently.
Vt placide accubat canis! how still the dogge lieth, without steryng or barkynge!
Placide currere, to renne softely without streignynge.
Loqui placide sedatèq, to speake quietely and temperately, without braying or cryeng out.
Placiditas, ātis, f. g. quietenesse.
Placidus, a, um, gentill, meeke, patient, quiete, caulme, still, without trouble. also tame, tractable.
Placidus dies, a pleasant and fayre daie.
Feruere & placidum esse, contrary.
Amnis placidus, a ryuer that renneth veray quietely, a still water.
Animalia placida, tame beastes that be tractable.
Arbor placida, and Syluestris, contrary.
Placidum cælum, a caulme weither without tempeste or wynde.
Mare stat placidum, the sea is caulme & quiet.
Venti placidi, gentill and softe wyndes.
Vibes placidæ, citees quiete without trouble or businesse.
Placidis moribus boues, oxen that be tractable and not wilde.
Placidissima pax in animo, whan a man is without all trouble and affection of mynde.
Placito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Placeo.
Placitum, ti, n. g. a firme consent in an opinion, an ordinaunce, a decree.
Placitus, a, um, that lyketh or contenteth.
Placo, aui, are, to pacifie, to appease, to qualifie, to please with sacrifices or gefres, to content, to quiete, to make caulme.
Pladatores, a disease, whereby the eie lidder ware feeble, and wyll vneth be plucked vp.
Plærunq, looke plerunque.
Plaga, æ, f. g. the fyrste syllable longe, signifieth, a wounde, a cutte, a chappe in a tree, a stripe, the pointe of a stripe: and by translation a great losse, hurte, or displeasure, an heauie chaunce: the fyrste syllable beynge shorte, it signifieth a great net to take wilde beastes in: also the artyng corde of a nette: also a great space of heauen and earth, called Clima.
Accipere plagam, to be wounded.
Nodi plagarum, the pointes of stryppes.
Altæ plagæ, a depe wounde.
Grauiorem plagam accipiebat, vt leuiorem depelleret, he toke the greatter hurte, that he myght put awap the lesse.
Luculenta plaga, a sore and greuous wounde: and by translation, a greuous losse and displeasure.
Facere plagam, to cut, to launce.
Imponere plagam insanabilem alicui, and Affligere plagam mortiferam alicui, to geue one his deathes wounde: to doo one suche a displeasure or hurte, as he shall bee neuer able to recouer.
Ferre plagam, to stryke.
Crepitus plagarum, the noyse or sowne of stripes.
Tendere plagas, to pitche or set nettes to take beastes.
Cadere, and Incidere in plagas, to come by chaunce into the net, to fall in daunger.
Texere plagas contra se, to make nettes to take hym selfe in, to bringe argumentes to confounde hym selfe.
Plagæ, tapestrey, counterpointes, carpettes.
Plagánion, nij, n. g. a certaine ointement.
Plagiárius, rij, mas. ge. he that bieth a man for a slaue, knowyng hym to be free. also he that in-

tiſeth a mans ſeruant to go from his maiſter, or kepeth hym ſecretely, without the knowlage of his maiſter, or ſtealeth away a mans childzen. also a ſtealar of bookes.

Plagiātor, tōris, m. g. idem.

Plagiāria lex, a law made agaynſt them that were called Plagiarij, whiche for theyr offence were whipped.

Plāgiger, gigera, rum, as it were borne to bee whipped and beaten.

Plagium, gij, n. g. the offence of Plagiarijs, the ſtealyng of ones ſeruauntes or childzen.

Plagōſus, a, um, full of ſtripes, all to beaten. also he that beateth muche, a great beater.

Plāgula, æ, f. g. a ſhete of paper, a counterpoint, a couerlyng, a carpet.

Plaguſia, æ, f. g. a certayne fyſſche.

Planāria, an ile beyonde Corſica.

Planaſia, an ile in the ſea Tyrrhenum.

Planca, cæ, f. g. a planke.

Planctus, us, m. g. ſtrikyng, beatyng, knockyng, waylyng, ſorowyng.

Liuentia planctu brachia, armes blacke and blewe with beatyng.

Plancus, a noble man of Rome.

Plancus, ci, m. g. he that hath a ſplay foote.

Plānē, truely, cleerely, euidently, manyfeſtely, playnely, certeinely, without fayle, vtterly, all together, quite and cleane.

Parum plane aliquid dicere, to ſpeake a thyng obſcurely. Non poſſū planius cōmemorare, I can not reherce them moze playnely and euidently. Plane ea eſt, certaynely or without fayle it is euen ſhe.

Tu quidem illum plane prodis, thou dooeſt euen playnely or vtterly betray hym.

Ad reſtim res mihi redijt planiſsime, I am lyke to be hanged vp for this without fayle.

Si plana à nobis deficis, if you vtterly forſake vs. Vt ibi te plane confirmares, that you myght there ſtrengthen your ſelfe thzoughly.

Niſi plane nihil ſapit, except he be a ſtarke idēote. Plane hercule hoc quidem eſt, certeinly, without fayle, it is euen it.

Planēta, tæ, f. g. a planete.

Planga, gæ, fœ. g. a birde, by the deſcription of Plinie and Ariſtotle, moſte lyke to bee that, whiche we call a balde buſſarde.

Plango, xi, plangere, to weepe or bewayle, to ſtrike or hit, to thumpe, to knocke.

Plangunt littora fluctus, the waues beate agaynſt the bankes.

Pectora plangere manu, to knocke ones breaſt with his hande.

Humum pectore plangere, id eſt, percutere.

Plangere aliquem, to wepe & lament for one.

Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plāgunt, id eſt, reſonant, inquit Seruius.

Plangor, plangōris, m. g. ſtrikyng, beatyng. alſo weppyng, waylyng, cryng out.

Planiloquus, a, um, that ſpeaketh his mynde boldely and freely.

Planipēdia, æ, f. g. a comedie, wherin the players plaie barefooted.

Planipes, nipedis, om. g. that goth without ſhoes. also one y̆ plaieth in an interlude bare foote.

Planities, ei, f. g. a plaine fielde, a leuel grounde.

Plantātio, ōnis, a ſettyng of ponge plantes.

Planta, tæ, f. g. the foote with the toes. ſometyme onely the ſole of the foote. also a plante or tre newely ſet. ſometyme an herbe, that groweth lowe.

Plantāgo, tāginis, fœm. g. an herbe called plantaine.

Plantārium, rij, n. g. a ſet or plante, or the place where plantes be ſet.

Plantāris, re, perteinyng to the foote.

Plantārius, a, um, meete or redy to ſet.

Plāntiger, ra, rum, that beareth plantes or graffes.

Plantigeræ arbores, trees whiche bryng forth ſettes.

Planto, aui, are, to ſet, or plante.

Plānula, a playne, a ioyners inſtrument.

Planulæ, arum, hynges of a dooze.

Planus, a, um, playne, euen, cleere, apparante, euident, manifeſt, if it bee applied to a countrey, champion.

Planum facere, to declare or expounde.

Plani piſces, fyſſches, whiche bee flatte and not rounde.

Planior aditus, a moze open or eaſie waie to entre.

Ad planum reducere cicatrices, to take away ſcarres of woundes, that they be nothyng ſeene.

Iudices ex aut è plano, aut è quæſtoris tribunali admonebat, id eſt, è ſolo, in quo populus ſtabat, or ſittyng in the queſtours ſeate or beyng where the people ſtandeth.

De plano interlocutus eſt, he ſpake to hym beyng amonge the people, and not in the iudgement ſeate.

De plano quoq; libellus dari poteſt, id eſt, iudice non ſedente, & diebus feriatis.

Plani pedis ædificium, an houſe that hath no celar, nor vault.

Plani dentes piſcium, and Serrati, contrarie.

Venter planus, id eſt, non rugoſus, ſmoothe or plaine without wrincles.

Quum planum fieret, whan it was euidently declared and proued.

Plānus ni, m. g. a deceiuer or mocker, a falſe accuſer, a tale bearer, a wāderer. also a iugglar, whiche maketh thinges to ſeme in apparaunce, where in deede no ſuche thynge is: as water to come into the houſe, or trees to growe, or money of leaues or ſtones.

Plaſma, plāſmatis, & Plaſmatū, ti, n. g. the worke of a pottar, or of him, which worketh in earth. Plaſma is also a plaiſter.

Plaſmo, aui, are, to make potte, or ange other thing

thyng of earthe.

Plaſtes, tæ, m. gen. a worker of images or other lyke thyng in earth.

Plaſtice, es, fœ. g. the craft of worthyng or maſkyng of images in earth.

Plauchoriaſis, ſis, fœm. gene. a diſeaſe that horſes haue.

Phulea, leæ, f. g. a byrde, which foloweth water foules that doe take fyſches, and dooeth peche them so on the heade, that they leat goe their pray, whiche the taketh and ſpuerth therwith, he is called a ſhouelar.

Plauetum, ti, n. gen. a place where plane trees doe growe.

Plauanus, a, um, of a plane tree.

Plauiſta, æ, fœ. g. a fyſche in the ryuer of Ganges. 15. cubites longe, and hath a beke and a tayle lyke a Delphin.

Plauodes, a promontorie or hill of Achaia.

Plianus, ni, f. g. a plane tree.

Plaga, æ, fœm. gen. a hygh ware or ſtrete. also a court in great places. moreouer the byrde called Plaelea, looke there.

Plateæ, a cittee in Beœotia, not far from Thebes.

Plateenſes, people of the cittee of Plateæ, in Greece.

Pliophthalmon, mi, n. g. a kynd of white ſtone or alabaſtre, founde in ſyluer mynes.

Pliuphillon, li, n. g. a kynde of ſpurge.

Plato, the prince of all philoſophiers (in wiſedome, knowlage, vertue, and eloquence, farre exceedyng all other gentyles) was borne in Athens, his father was named Ariſton (of an auncient and honourable houſe) his mother Perictiona, deſcended from Solon. Lyng in his cradell, bees were founden to byrnge hony into his mouthe, without hurtyng the childe: whiche dreames dyd interprete, to ſignifie, that from hym ſhulde flowe eloquence moſte ſweete and dilectable. Socrates dreamed, the nyght before he was brought to hym to bee inſtructed, that he helde betweene his knees a whyte egnet, who hauyng feathers quickely growen, flewe vp towarde heauen, & filled the ayre with moſt ſwete tunes: So the date after, Plato beyng brought vp his father, Socrates beholdyng hym well, ſaied: This is the byrde, whoſe image I beheilde the laſte nyght. His name was fyrſte Iryſtocles, after called Plato, because (as ſome ſuppoſe) he was broade in the ſhoulders: other write, because he had a brode viſage. In his youthe he exerciſed wraſtlyng and other feates of actiuitee: and tyllhe was. xx. yere olde, he gaue hym ſelfe to make amorous verſes, whiche after he came to here Socrates, he threwe into the fire and bourned, and than moſt ardently and attentiuely hearde Socrates doctrine, duryng the tyme that he lued. After that, he not onely hearde the moſt famous philoſophiers and Geometrians in Greece, but alſo went into Italie, into Aſtryke and Aegypte, to here the myſticall ſciences. and it is thought, that he hearde ſome of the prophetes, ſens there be founden in his woorkes ſentences not abhorryng from our catholyke feithe. He was experte in marciall affaires, for he had fought in thre great battailles. He choſe a place by Athenes, called Academia, where he taught: and therfore his diſciples were called Academici. There was in hym a meruaylous ſharpeneſſe of witte, with an incomparable dexteritee in diſputyng and maſkyng of aunſweres: his conſtaunce, temperaunce and grauitee, with courteyſie in language, were of all other incomparable: he was ſo deſyrous of knowlage, that he was no leſſe ſtudious to learne, than he was to teache. Wherfore beyng scorned of one, whiche aſked of hym, howe longe he woulde be a ſcholar, ſo longe (ſaied he) as I repent not to bee wiſer and better. He is called diuinus Plato, for his excellente doctrine, whiche contayneth many thynges (as ſainct Auguſtin ſaieth) whiche accorde with holy ſcripture: ſo that therin is perceiued the fyrſt part of Geneſis vnto Spiritus domini ferebatur ſuper aquas, and the miſterie of three perſons in diuinitee is there expreſſed. He died writyng, of the age of. 81. yeere, afore the incarnation of Chriſte. 342. yeeres, reade more of hym in Dionyſius.

Plaudi, they whiche haue great hangyng eares.

Plaudo, plauſi, plaudere, to reioyce with countinaunce, to clappe the handes together for ioye.

Pedibus plaudunt choreas, they daunce.

Nec ipſe tibi plaudis, you doe not pleaſe your ſelfe.

Plaudere aliquem, to ſhewe with clappynge the handes, that they doe allowe & praiſe one.

Ne victoria quidem plauditur. The victorie was not receiued with ioye and clappyng of the handes.

Plauſibilis, le, that whiche the people doeth receiue with ioye and clappynge of their handes, acceptable, pleaſaunt, plauſible.

Plauſito, aui, are, to crie or ſynge lyke a woodde culuer.

Plauſor, ôris, ma. gen. he that ſheweth ioye with clappyng of the handes.

Plauſus, us, maſcu. gene. the conſent of people with voyce, clappynge of the handes, or other noyſe.

Galli, cantum plauſu alarum, indicant, cocks clappe their wynges before they crowe.

Plangor & Plauſus, contrarie, bewaityng and reioyſyng.

Captare, and querere plauſus, to ſeeke for laude or praiſe.

Comprobare plauſu & clamore, To allowe with ſhoutyng and clappyng of the handes.

Dare plauſum, to clappe with the handes, to praiſe, to allowe.

Dare plauſum pennis, to clappe the wynges

together.
Excipere aliquem plausu, to clappe lopouselp with the handes at once compng.
Plaustrum, stri, neu. gene. a carte, a wapne, a chariotte.
Vnda hospita plaustris, when riuers beyng frosen haue cartes passing ouer them.
Plaustrárius, rij, m. g. a wapne man.
Plautius, a certapne poete.
Plautus, ti, m. g one that is splape fooled.
Plautus, a comicall poete, borne in Vmbria: whan he had spente all his substaunce on players gar mentes, and therby was brought to extreme powertee, he was fapne for his liuyng to serue a baker in tournyng a querne, or handemill. Whan he was vacant from that labour, he wrate most eloquente and pleasaunt comedies, wherin he was reputed so excellent, that Spius Stalo saied of hym, he doubted not, but that the muses would speake as Plautus did wrote, if they shoulde speake latine. He was in the tyme of Cato Censorius.
Plexaura, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus.
Plebécula, æ, f. g. the poore people.
Plebeius, a, um, of the common or meane people, of the common sorte. also poore, meane, of littell value.
Purpura plebeia, purple, not of the best and fynest sorte.
Plebeij philosophi, meane philosophers.
Plebeius sermo, the simple and homely speache, that the common people vse.
Vestis plebeia, a poore garment.
Plebeius fieri, whan a gentill man is adopted into the familie of a commoner.
Plebeius, plebeij, one of the comminaltee, not beyng a gentyll man.
Plebeus, idem.
Plebicola, læ, m. g. a fauourer of the cõminaltee.
Plebiscitum, ti, neu. gene. a lawe, statute or ordinance, made by the onely consent of the common people of Rome, without the auctoryter of the Senate.
Plebs, bis, seu plebes, plebei, f. g. the common or meane people. It is sommme taken for Plebeius, and is spoken of one.
Pléctilis, le, that is platted or wounden.
Plecto, plexui, plécterc, to intangle, to knitte, to platte, to weaue.
Plecto, plexi, plectum, after Priscian, or after other, plexui, plexum, plectere, to punyshe, to strike, to beate.
Plecti capite, to be beheaded.
Multis in rebus negligẽtia plectimur, in many thinges we be punyshed, or haue displeasure for our owne negligence.
Iure igitur plectimur, therfore we be worthily punyshed.
Plectronia, the great Centaurie.
Plectrum, tri, neu. ge. an instrument, wherwith men plaied on the harpe, or dulcimers, for hurting of their fingers. also a spurre set on a fighting cocke, whan he lacketh naturall spurres.
Plectrum coxæ, the holowes of the huchyll, or hippe bone.
Pleiades, the vii. sterres, whiche mariners vse a steryng of coastes, poetes feigne them to be the vii daughters of Lycurgus, or Atlas.
Pleias, pleiadis, Mart, the chiefe of the vii systers, called Pleiades.
Pleione, the daughter of Oceanus, and wyfe of Atlas.
Plemmyrium, a ryuer in Sicilia.
Plene, largely, abundantly, fully, perfectly.
Plenissime dicere, To speake largely of a thyng, and as muche as can be saied of it.
Quam plenissime ad me scribas, wryte to me all the mattier at large.
Plenes, a braunche of the male date tree.
Plenilunium, nij, n. g. the full moone.
Plenitudo, dinis, fœ. ge. fulnesse, sometyme for Crassitudine, thicknesse, grossenesse.
Plenus, a, um, full, perfect, also riche, that hath all plentie and abundaunce.
Plena manu, abundantly, liberally.
Illum ingressum pleno gradu cohortari non intermittemus, we will not cease to exhorte hym diligently, beyng ones fully and throughly entred into the mattier.
Graue & plenum carmen, a verse whiche fylleth well the eares.
Pleniore ore laudare, To gene more abundaunce of praises, to praise more ernestly and effectuously.
Plenissimum testimonium, a verie large testimonie or witnesse.
Plenus animi, verie courageous, full of courage or stomache.
Plenus officij, redie to doo pleasure and seruice to euery man.
Plenus vini, dronken, likewyse plenus crapulæ.
Plenus sanguinis, a great murderer, a bloudy persone.
Plenus somni, sleapie, drowsie.
Adolescentia plena spei maximæ, youthe, wherin men haue a speciall hope.
In plenum dicere, to speake generally, or of al.
Ieiunus & plenus orator, contrarie.
Corpus plenum, id est, repletum cibo.
Plenus à summo, full to the toppe.
Plenus ad marginem, full to the brymme.
In alienam pecuniam plenam ac præclaram inuadere, to entre by force & wrongefully into an other mans house, replenished and well furnyshed with goodes and substance.
Ire vidi milites plenis viis, I sawe the wayes full of souldiours goyng to warre.
Velis plenissimis nauigare, to haue a prosperous and good wynde in sailyng.
Grandis & plena vox, a great and full voyce.
Aetatis plenus, verie aged.

Amoris

Amoris plenus, very amorous, greatly in loue.
Animorum & irarum plenus, very fierce and angrie.
Plenus annis, he died beyng verye aged, or a verye olde man.
Plenus corporis, externisq; bonis, hauyng all gyftes of the body, and worldly felicitee abundantly.
Plenus sum expectatione, I would very faine knowe, or I haue a great desyre to knowe.
Gloriarum plenus, a vayneglorious man.
Ingenij plenus, verye wittie.
Quis plenior inimicorum fuit? who had mo enemies?
Vxor plena lachrymarum obtestans, his wyfe all bloubertynge and weepynge, beseekyng hym for goddes sake.
Linum plenus, a busy fellow, alway in suite and contencion.
Negotij sum plenus, I haue as much busynesse as I can turne me to.
Plena festinationis epistola, a letter written in great haste.
Plenus spei, that hath conceiued a great hope.
Plenissimum temeritatis, dooen with great rashenesse, and vnaduisednesse.
Domus plena, id est, referta opibus, ryche and full of gooddes.
Plenam operam exigere, to require the full tasshe.
Plena proprietas, whan one hath the full proprietee, with the whole vse and profyte of a thyng.
Pleo, ples, pleui, to fyll.
Pleonasmos, a figure, wherin is superfluitee of woordes.
Pleriq, pleræq; pléraq, many, a great sorte, most parte.
Pleriq, signifieth some.
Pleriq omnes, all, or all for the more parte.
Plerus, plera, plerum, of olde tyme was vsed for more.
Plera pars, the more parte.
Plerunq, oftentymes, sometymes.
Plethora, ræ, f. g. abondance of humours in the body.
Plethoricum corpus, a bodie full of humours.
Plethrum, thri, n. g. a measure of lande conteynynge a hundred feete: or, after Valla, idem quod iugerum, that is .242. foote.
Pleuritis, tidis, f. g. a sickenesse in the syde, called the pleuresie.
Pleuriticus, a, um, that hath the pleuresie.
Pleuitas, or after Sipontinus, Plenitas, atis, was vsed of olde writers for Ignobilitas.
Pleuron, onis, a citee of Aetolia.
Pleuronius, a, um, of Pleuron.
Plexus, a, um, wounden or bounden, wouen, platted, tied together.
Plico, aui, vel plicui, are, to fold, to knit, to plait.
Plicatilis, le, that may be folded, knit or plaited.
Plicatûra, æ, f. g. a foldyng or plaityng.
Plinius, the name of two noble learned men, the one wrote the moste excellent woorke, called the historie of Nature: the other wrate eloquent epistoles, & an oracion to Traiane in his commendacion, whiche oracion is called Panegyricus. There is also a woorke of the practise of physike in the name of Plinius, but whether it were of the first Plinie or no, it is not verye certeyne: some call hym Valerianus.
Plisthenes, an vnchaste and wanton person.
Plistonicum, ci, n. g. a certayne disease.
Plistónicus, the name of a learned man.
Plodo, si, dere, to make noise with handes or feete, idem quod plaudo.
Plorâtor, ôris, m. g. he that weepeth.
Plorâtus, a, um, wepte for.
Plorâtus, us, m. g. weppng, cryeng out, wailing.
Plorabundus, a, um, that wepeth muche.
Ploro, aui, are, to weepe, to waile, to crie out.
Plostellum, li, n. g. a littell wayne, a littell carte that children play with.
Plostrum, stri, n. gen. for Plaustrum, a wayne or carte.
Plostrárius, a, um, that belongeth to a wayne or carte.
Plota, a lampraye.
Plotæ, two ties of Aeolia, called also Strophades.
Plotina, a woman of great vertue and courage, wife to Traianus the emperour.
Plotinus, a philosopher of Platos secte.
Plotius, a Rhetorician that taught Cicero.
Plotus, looke Plautus.
Ploxemus, a mans name, after some a cheste or coffer.
Pluma, æ, f. g. a fine or littell feather.
Plumárius, a, um, of feathers.
Plumarius, rij, m. g. an embroderer.
Plumátilis, le, made of feathers.
Plumâtus, a, um, feathered.
Plumbago, águinis, fœ. ge. a veyne of mettall or oore, wherin is bothe siluer and lead: it is also an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke sorrell, and a great rough roote. also a faute in the buddes of vines, whan they seeme in the coonne of a ruddie colour.
Plumbárius, rij, mas. gen. a plummer or worker in lead.
Plumbâta, tæ, f. g. a pellet of lead, or a plummet of lead, vsed in olde tyme for a weapon in the warres, and had pyon pykes in it lyke caltrops.
Plumbátio, ônis, f. g. souldrynge.
Plumbárius, a, um, belongyng to lead or plummers crafte.
Plumbatûra, ræ, f. g. souldrynge with lead.
Plumbeus, a, um, of the colour of lead, leadie or heauie as lead, any thyng that is of the propriete of lead: and by translation, blunt, dull, lumpishe.
Plumbeus homo, a lumpish man, without courage or spirite, an heauy head, a dull heade.

Plumbea ira, wrath whiche longe continueth.
Auſter plumbeus, that maketh men heauy and drowſie.
Plumbeo iugulare gladio, to cut ones throte with a leaden ſwoorde: by tranſlacon to conuince with a weake argument.
Si quid peccatũ eſt, plumbeas iras gerunt, yf any offence be doen, they diſpleaſure is as heauie as lead, or continueth longe in theyr ſtomache.
Plumbeum ingenium, a dull witte.
Plumbeum eſſe in re aliqua, to bee very blockiſhe, and to vnderſtande littell or nothynge in a mattier.
Plumbo, aui, are, to lead, to ſoulder or ſoygne mettall.
Plumbóſus, a, um, full of lead, that hath muche lead mixed with it.
Plumbum, bi, n. g. lead, ſometyme a plummet or ball of lead. alſo a diſeaſe in the eies: ſomtyme a cundite pype.
Plumeſco, ſcere, to be or waxe feathered.
Plumeus, a, um, of feathers.
Plúmea culcitra, a feather bedde, a bedde of downe.
Plúmipes, mipedis, that hath feathers on the feete.
Plúmiger, a, um, that beareth feathers.
Plumo, aui, are, to beginne to haue feathers. alſo to embroder.
Plumóſus, a, um, full of feathers, that hath many feathers.
Plúmula, æ, f. g. a littell feather or plume.
Pluo, pluui, and plui, plúere, to rayne.
Lapidibus pluere, to rayne ſtones.
Plurális, le, plurall, that conteineth many.
Pluratiuus, a, um, idem.
Plurifárius, a, um, of dyuers factions.
Plurifáriam, many waies, in many places.
Plurimifácio, feci, facere, to ſet much by.
Plurimum, verey muche. alſo for, vt plurimum, moſte commonly, for the moſte parte, often tymes.
Pariunt plurimum quinos, they bryngе fooryth for the moſte parte fyue.
Hoc ego vtor vno omnium plurimum, that one thynge I do vſe more than any other man.
Ibi plurimum eſt, he is moſt often there.
Plurimum ætatis, the more parte of my lyfe.
Plurimus, a, um, moſte of all, verey muche, many: ſometyme for Longus.
Plurimi æſtimare, to ſet moſt by, or to ſet verey muche by.
Plus, n. g. ſingulariter, in plurali, plures, & hæc pluria, or plura, more, many.
Pluris vendo, I ſell for more, or dearer.
Plus decem millia capta, there were taken mo than ten thouſande.
Vt cum matre plus eſſet, that he myght bee the lenger with his mother.
Plures, for Multi.

Plúsue minúsue, more or leſſe, or about the numbre.
Pluris æſtimare, to ſet more by.
Pluris ædificare, to builde dearer.
Plurima ſtragula, good ſtore of tapeſtrie.
Ne quid plus minúsue faxit, that he do neyther more nor leſſe.
Plus virium habet alius alio, one is more puiſſaunt and ſtronge than an other.
Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, he gaue me aboue. 500. blowes.
Ne plus pateat palmum, that it be not paſſyng a handе broade.
Plus annum obtinere prouinciam, to haue the gouernance of a prouince a yere and more.
Tecum anno plus vixi, I lined with you a yere and more.
Media plus parte, more than halfe.
Plus æquo, more than enoughe.
Adbibit plus paulo, he hath dronke a littell to muche, he hath taken a cuppe of mans.
Plus proficit, it more auayleth.
Plus ſcis quid facto opus eſt, you know better what is expedient to be doen.
Dies plus minus triginta, id eſt, circiter.
Eum plus plusq; in dies diligo, I loue hym euery day more and more.
Caleſces plus ſatis, thou ſhalt bee as hotte as coles.
Non pluris refert, it maketh no more mattier.
Eórũ eſt noſtra pluris autoritas, and ſo muche the more our auctorytee is more eſteemed and ſet by.
Pluris eſt, it is more woorthe, it is a greatter mattier.
Plúſculus, a, um, a littell more.
Plúſculum, li, n. g. a littell more, ſomewhat a greatter porcion.
Plúſculum, an aduerbe, ſomewhat more, a littell more.
Plutarchus, a noble philoſophier in the tyme of Trayane.
Pluteális, le, that whiche is kepte or ſet in a table or caſe.
Plutealia ſigilla, ſmall ymages in tables or caſes.
Pluteus, tei, m. g. an ingin of warre made of hurdels, keuered with leather or ſacke clothe, whiche kept men whiles they wrought, from danger of ordinaunce: and vnder the whiche men approche to the walles of a towne. alſo a buttche, a great coffer, or other ſyke place, wherin bookes, tables, or ſuch thynges ar kept. Suetonius ſemeth to vſe it for a bedſtede. alſo it is a littell holowe deſke ſyke a coffer, whereupon men do write. alſo a ſpace or diſtance, whereby the lower pillers were diuided from the higher in the front or forepart. Plutei bee alſo bourdes, with the whiche a thynge is compaſſed or ſhut in.

Plu-

Pluto, vel Pluton, tônis, & Plutus, ti, called god of hell, and of richeſſe, the ſoonne of Saturnus, he was peincted blynde.
Pluuia, æ, f. g. rayne.
Pluuiâlis, le, raynie, or of rayne.
Pluuiâtilis, le, idem quod pluuialis.
Hedæ pluuiales, two ſteeres, that the ſigne Iuriga holdeth in his hande.
Aqua pluuialis, rayne water.
Pluuius, a, um, raynie, of rayne, that is rayned.
Arcus pluuius, the rayne bowe.
Auſter pluuius, id eſt, pluuiam inferens.
Pluuium cœlum, raynie weather.
Pluuia aqua, rayne water.
Pluuiâlia, æ, one of the ples called Fortunatæ.
Pluuiôſus, a, um, full of rayne, raynie, that hath muche rayne.
Pliſima, auncient writers vſed for plurima, ve raie many.

PNeuma, pneumatis, n. g. ſpirite, winde, or breath.
Pneumâtica, the partes, wherin the breathe is and paſſeth.
Pneumaticus, a, um, wherin wynde or breath is vſed, or belongynge to wynde or breathe.
Pneumatomphali, they whiche by wynde or inflation in the bealy haue theyr nauil thruſt out.
Pneumonici, they whiche be ſicke of the longes.
Pneumon, monis, m. g. the longes.
Pneumónia, æ, f. g. a diſeaſe, an inflamation of the longes.

POcillâtor, ôris, m. g. he that bringeth cuppes to the table, a cup bearer, or he that waiteth on ones cuppe.
Pocillum, li, n. g. a littell cuppe.
Pocœnium, a banket after ſupper.
Póculum, li, n. g. a cuppe, ſometyme a draught, a potion, a drynke.
Amoris poculum, a drinke charmed to make a man to loue.
Deſyderij poculum, idem.
Adminiſtrare, and Miſcere pocula, to ſerue one of drinke, to waite on ones cuppe at the table.
Exhaurire poculum, to quaffe, to drynke vp.
Inficere pocula veneno, to put poiſon in ones drynke.
Inuitare aliquem poculis, to drinke to one.
Ponere pocula, to ſet drinke on the table.
Tingere aliquẽ poculis, to make one drunke.
Poſcere maioribus poculis, to drinke muche, to quaffe to other largely,
Poculentus, a, um, all thyng that may be drunke. ſome write it Potulentus.
Pódager, gra, grum, that hath the goute.

Podágricus, and Podagrôſus, a, um, idem.
Podagra, æ, f. g. a peynefull diſeaſe in the legges or feete, called the goute, whiche cometh of a ſuperfluous humour, ſpecially fleume raw and viſcus, mixte with choler or ſharpe blond, renning by the veynes Capillares, and the fleſhy partes of the membres, vntyll it bee come betwene the bones of the ioynctes: yf the humour bee hotte, the place is red and ereedyng hotte, the peyne verie grecuous, with muche ſwellynge, the vrine red: if the matter be ſanguine, and the humour colde, the redneſſe of the place is littell, but more ereendyng to white, muche ſwellynge and blewneſſe of matter melancolie: alſo more hardeneſſe, and the vrine more clere.
Podalirius, one of the ſoonnes of Eſculapius, & a great ſurgeon, he came to the ſiege of Troye with his brother Machaon.
Podarge, one of the Harpyis.
Podéris, ris, or reos, f. g. a ſtreicte garmente of linnen cloth downe to the feete, without pleites or wrincles, which ſouldiohers in olde tyme vſed in warfare.
Podex, pódicis, m. g. the arſe hole.
Podea, æ, fœ. g. the coyde, wherwith the ſaple is ſpredde.
Podium, dij, n. g. a place made without a walle for men to ſtande and beholde thynges, an open galerie. alſo a ſtage, wheron is ſet candels or bookes.
Podoniptrum, tri, n. g. a veſſell, wherein mens feete were waſhed.
Pœan, antis, the father of Philoptetes, of whom he was called Pœantius.
Pœcilaſium, a citee of Crete, called commonly Peulalo.
Pœcile, les, f. ge. a place in Athens, where the ſtoiche philoſophiers dyd reade and teache.
Poëma, ématis, neu. ge. a poetes inuention, a poeme.
Poëmenis, a dogges name in Ouide.
Pœna, næ, f. g. peyne, tourment, execution, punyſchment.
Pœnam pendere, dependere, expendere, dare, exoluere, perſoluere, to be punyſched, to ſuffer puniſchement, to paie a forfaite.
Petere pœnas in imperatorem, to require theyr capitayne to be puniſched.
Pœnas reddere, ferre, perferre, ſufferre, Luere, ſubire, ſuſtinere, ſuſcipere, to be puniſhed, to ſuffer punyſchment.
Afficere pœna, irrogare pœnam, ſumere pœnas, mulcare pœna, to punyſche.
Committere pœnam, to renne in the daunger of peyne for doyng or not doyng a thynge.
Conſurgere in pœnam, to aryſe to punyſche one, or to ſee one tourmented.
Exigere pœnas, to cauſe one to bee punyſched, or to require that one be puniſched.
Perſequi pœnas, to be reuenged.
Repetere pœnas homicidij, to bryngc an ap-

peale

peale agaynste one for murder of his father.
Pœnæ relinqui, to be lefte for to suffer punyshmente.
Pœnæ exolui, to be delyuered or discharged of punishement.
Pœnas imponere, to punyshe.
Nec Tiberius pœnam eius palam ausus, Tiberius durst not punyshe hym openly.
Pœnas capere, id est, ferre, subire, to endure and take peines.
Pœnas capere, to punysh, to take punyshment of one.
Has vbi verborum pœnas cœpit, whan he thus punyshed hym for the woordes that he spake.
Capere pœnam in hostem, id est, hostem afficere supplicio.
Dare pœnas temeritatis, to bee punished for his rashenesse.
Cupiditatis suæ pœnas luere, to bee punished for his couetousenesse.
Reddere aliquem pœnæ, to delyuer one to be punished.
Pœnâlis, le, penall, peinefull, belongynge to peyne or punyshement.
Pœnalis opera, labour ordeyned for a peyne or punishement.
Pœnárius, a, um, perteinynge to peine or punishment.
Pœnaria actio, a suite to haue one condemned to punishment.
Pœ́nica pauimenta, floowres paued with marble of Numidia.
Pœnio, auncient writers vsed for Punio.
Pœnitendus, a, um, to be ashamed of, to be litell esteemed or misliked.
Pœniténtia, æ, fœ. g. repentaunce, penance, forthynkyng, somtyme contempt, displesyng.
Pœ́nitet, tuit, nituit, tère, to repente, to be sorie, to forthynke, to be ashamed, to wyll that a thynge had not be doen. sometyme to thynke all to littell, or for Parum videri, to seeme but littell.
Me haud pœnitet, I care not, I am not sorye therfore.
Pœnitet ambarum, ornatæ vt sumus, I am ashamed of vs both, that we bee thus apparayled.
Eum pœnitet deformem esse natum, he is ashamed that he is so deformed, or he is ashamed or sorie, that nature hath made hym so deformed.
Nosmet nostri pœnitet, we bee not contente with our selfes, we be ashamed of our selfes.
Quum tam viriam haud pœniteret, whan he thought he had gathered a sufficient power.
Senectutis eum suæ pœnitet, he taketh his age vnpatiently, or he is sorie that he is so aged.
Tam diu autem velle debebis, quoad te quantum proficias, non pœnitebit, thou shouldeste haue wyll to tarye so longe, vntyll thou shalt be well content and pleased with the profite that is in that studi: or so longe thou oughtest to bee willyng as thou shalt not thynke thy selfe to do litteil good, and to lease thy tyme, but to profyte.
Malo me fortunæ pœniteat, quàm victoriæ pudeat, I had lieffer bee sorye for my misfortune, in losing the victorie, than ashamed of an vnhoneste victorie.
Pœnitet me meæ fortunæ, I am sorye, or it greeueth me to bee in the state that I am.
Pœnitet me verbi tui, thy speakyng doeth not content or satisfie me.
Pœnitet me hominis, I am ashamed of the man.
Me quantum hic operis fiat, pœnitet, I am not well content with that that is doen, me thynketh all that is here doen to be to littell.
Nec te pœniteat calamo triuisse labellum, and thynke it not a small thynge to haue learned to playe on the pype or recorder.
An pœnitebat flagiti, te autore, quod fecisset adolescens? dydst thou not thynke that offence, whiche the yonge man had done by thy counsayle, to be enough? but that, &c.
Si horum, quæ adsunt, pœnitet, yf these that be here dooe not please or lyke you.
Quarum rerum si quem pœniteat, which thynges yf any man be sorye to haue chaunced: or if there bee any man, that wouldo not haue had these thynges come to passe.
Nec me pœnitet hoc potius tempore, q̃ illo causam Cluentij defendere, I am as wel content, or I had as lieffe to defende Cluentius cause now at this tyme as at that.
Pœ́nicus, a, um, of Affryke, reade Punica.
Pœ́nitens, entis, om. g. he that repenteth hym.
Pœnitendum, a gerundiue.
Non est eius præceptoris pœnitendũ, he needeth not to be ashamed of that mayster, or may be content with such a mayster.
Pœniturus, a, um, that shall repent or be sorie.
Pœnus, ni, a man of the cite of Carthage, or an Affricane.
Pœnus, a, um, of Carthage or of Affryke.
Pœ́phagus, gi, m. g. a beaste wyse so bygge as an horse, and hath a sayre blacke tayle, with the whiche women of India vsed to garnysshe their heades.
Poëtis, tis, f. g. a poetes woorke.
Poëta, tæ, m. g. a poete.
Poëtica, cæ, and Poëtice, ces, f. g. poetrie, the arte of poetes.
Poëtice, after the maner of poetes.
Poëticus, a, um, poeticall, of or perteinynge to poetes.
Poëtificus, a, um, that maketh a poete.
Poëtor, aris, ari, to exercise poetrie, to play the poete.
Poëtria, or poëtis, tidis, f. g. a woman poete.
Pogónias, or Pogónias, æ, f. g. a blasynge sterre with

with a longe beame afore yche a beardе.
Pol, an aduerbe of ſwering, as it wer by Pollux.
Pola, a citee of Iſtria.
Polca, æ, fœ. g. the dounge that the ſhe aſſe voy-deth before the foleth.
Polemon, a philoſophier of Athens, whiche was firſt a wanton and diſſolute perſon. an other was named Helladicus, a famous hiſtorio-graphier.
Polemonia, or Polemonium, an herbe. Leonicenus, and Manardus ſuppoſen it to bee Ruta agreſtis, wilde rue: ſome call it wood ſage: it hath a ſquare ſtalke, on euery ſyde leaues yche ſage, more and ſomewhat roughe, and a tufte on the toppe, wherin is a blacke ſeede, a roote a cubite longe, and ſomewhat white: ſome ſuppoſe it to be the ſtocke iolofloure. Ruellius ſaieth, it groweth on hygh grounde and barrayne.
Polemonium, a citee of Cappadocia, called commonly Leona.
Polenta, æ, f. g. barley ordered in this foureme. They ſteped it in water one nyght, and dried it, and the next daie thei fried it, & than ground it, and ſo kepte it long, whiche their ſlaues and paſture dyd eate.
Polentárius, a, um, perteinyng to barley ground as is afore ſaied.
Polentia, a citee of Liguria, called commonly Palanza.
Polimenta, ôrum, n. g. plu. the ſtones of hogges whan they are gelded.
Polio, liui, lire, to garnyſche, to trym, to poliſhe.
Polio, ônis, m. g. he that ſcoureth or trymmeth harneys.
Poleon, idem quod Polea, alſo a certein herbe, that Muſeus and Heſiodus did greatly eſteme, the leaues wherof be in the morning white, at noone purple, at nyght blewe.
Polis, lis, f. g. a citee.
Polite, freſchely, gaicly, cleanely.
Politia, æ, f. g. ciuilitee, politike gouernaunce.
Politicus, a, um, ciuile or pertenyning to a citee, or politike gouernaunce.
Politio, ônis, fœ. ge. diligent trymmyng or dreſſyng, cleanelyneſſe.
Politiones agrorum, diligent houſbandyng and tendyng of the grounde.
Politulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Politus.
Politúra, ræ, polyſhyng.
Politus, a, um, polyſhed, freſche, gaie, trymme, ſmothe, fyne.
Omnibus virtutibus politus, garnyſched with all honeſt vertues.
Pólium, li, n. g. an herbe called poley.
Polen, linis, neu. g. or Pollis, pólinis, m. gen. wheate floure. ſometyme poulder.
Polla, the wife of Lucan the poete.
Pollens, lentis, om. ge. he that doeth muche, he that hath great power.
Pollens vini, he that drynketh muche wyne,
Pollens medicina Hippocrates, Hippocrates was excellently lerned in phiſike.
Opibus pollens, very riche.
Herbæ pollentes, herbes of great ſtrengthe.
Polleo, polui, lére, to mate or can, to be of power or puiſſance, to be of vertue or ſtrength, to beare a rule ſtroke or auctoritee.
Plurimum mari pollent, they be very ſtrong on the ſea.
Pollere moderatione & conſtantia, to be very moderate and conſtant.
Pollere quæſtu, to yelde muche gayne or aduantage.
Plus pollet, it is of more force puiſſance or vertue.
Pollet eius autoritas, he is of great auctoritee, or in great eſtimacion.
Pollent, they are very good.
Pollet ad fidem faciendam, it is of great ſtrengthe to perſwade.
Contra anginas pollet, it is of great vertue and force agayne the quynce.
Pollere in remediis, to haue great vertue in phiſyke.
Pollentia, æ, f. g. puiſſance or power.
Pollentia, a towne in one of the iles called Baleares: an other nere the Alpes, where as is excellent good wine.
Pollentinus, a, um, of Pollentia.
Pollex, póllicis, m. g. a thumme of the hande, or the great toe. it is alſo an inche, which is a finger bredthe and an halfe.
Roſa metitur quæ pollice primo, the roſe cut whiche is of the firſt gatheryng.
Leui deducens pollice filum, ſpynnyng of threde.
Premere pollicem, proverbially, to fauour.
Conuertere pollicem, to owe ill will or diſpleaſure.
Pollicâris, re, that is of a thumbe, or inche brode or thicke.
Polliceor, cêris, cêri, to promiſe, ſometyme to affirme certaynely, to aſſure.
Prolixè polliceri, to promiſe liberally.
Alicui operam ſuam polliceri, to promiſe one to helpe hym.
Erat per te mihi pollicitus, he promiſed to you, that he wolde doo it for me.
Bene polliceri, to make faire promiſſe.
Illud tibi non poſſum polliceri, that thyng I can not promiſe or aſſure you of.
De ipſo Annio tantum tibi polliceor, as concernyng Annius this muche I aſſure you.
Pollicitátio, ônis, f. g. a free promyſe of one that proffereth willyngly.
Pollicitor, aris, ari, to promiſe often, to make many promiſſes.
Pollicitum, ti, n. g. a promiſſe.
Pollicitus, a, um, promiſed.
Pollinarius, a, um, pertenyning to floure.
Pollinaria cribra, a rangeyng ſiue, wherewith the

the floure is sieftred from the bzanne: it maie be called also a boultar.

Pollinceo, lincui, lincêre, to deuide or parte flowre that is gotte in the bake house.

Pollincio, linxi, lincere, to dzesse a dead body with oyntementes. it maie be nowe taken for the chestyng and dzessyng of men with swete gummes, that the dead bodies maie be the longer without ill sauour.

Pollinctor, ôris, m. ge. he that dooeth that maner of businesse.

Pollinctûra, æ, the ministration in baulmyng or chestyng dead bodies.

Pollinctus, us, m. g. idem.

Pollinio, ônis, fœm. gen. a deuidyng or partyng of meale.

Pollintor, ôris, mas. gene a baker that sifteth or boulteth meale.

Pollio, a noble man in Rome in the tyme of Augustus.

Pollis, pôllinis, m. ge. & Pollen, linis, n. gen. meale or floure.

Pollit, for Pila ludit.

Pollubrum, loke Polubrum.

Polluceo, lúces, luxi, cêre, to minister sacrifice, specially to Hercules also to prouide and make redy a sumptuous and costely banket.

Pollucêre, for Pellucêre, to shine bright, to be faire and beautifull.

Pollucibilis, le, sumptuous, gaie.

Pollucibilis cœna, a costly and sumptuous supper.

Pollucibiliter, costely, gorgeously, deyntily, gaiely.

Pollúctum, ti, neu. ge. a magnifike, and costely banket.

Si esset quicquam pollucti domi, if there were any good fare or deintie meate at home.

Polluo, pollui, luere, to pollute or defile, to dishonest, to make filthy.

Pollûtus, a, um, polluted, defiled, distained, corrupted.

Pollulus, a, um, vsed of olde writers for Paulus, or paruulus.

Pollux, lûcis, was brother to Castor, bothe beyng borne at one burthen: whiche poetes feigne to come of one egge, leighed or brought forthe of a woman, called Leda, with whom Jupiter cõpanied in likenesse of a swanne.

Polubrum, bri, n. g. a bason to washe ones handes in.

Polus, li, m. gene. the pole. There be imagined to be two certayne poynctes in heauen, as it were the endes of an exire, whereabout heauen is meaued: the one is in the northe, and is called Polus Arcticus: the other is in the southe, and is called Polus antarcticus. it is somtyme taken for heauen.

Polus Agrigentinus, a sophister, the scholar of Gorgias.

Polutticus Apulcianus, the herbe called mas den heare.

Polyacanthos, thi, ma. gene. an herbe that hath rough pricking leaues, whiche Plinie mentioneth.

Polyænus, a lerned man in the tyme of Julius Cesar: an other borne at Macedonie, whiche wrote of Thebes and of the feates of warre.

Polyándrium, dri, n. g. a place, where be many common sepulchres.

Polyándremum, an herbe called of some Brancchion: Ruellius supposeth it to be that, whiche they call commonly pes corninus, of some viceraria.

Polyarna, æ, m. g. he that hath many lambes.

Polybius, a lerned man of Magalopolis in Arcadie, master to Scipio Africane. he wrote the Romayne historie in. 40. bokes.

Polyanodinos, the herbe Cicum.

Polyandros, dri, m. g. hauyng many men.

Polyánthropon, pi, n. ge. a populous citee, a citee that hath much people.

Polybotes, a gygant, whom Neptunus slewe.

Polycarpia, frutefulnesse, fertilitee, abundance.

Polycarpus, pi, m. g. he that hath muche fruite, frutefull: also a mans name.

Polyceros, ri, mas. gen. horned, that hath many hornes.

Polycletus, a notable image maker or grauer.

Polycnémon, mi, neu. ge. an herbe called wilde organie.

Polycrates, a tyran so fortunate, that he neuer suffred any aduersitee or greefe: wherfore he at the laste, dzeding the change of fortune, hauyng a ryng with a stone of an excellente value, did cast the same into the sea, to the intent he wolde suffer some displeasure, and so satisfie fortune. but a fisshe deuouryng the ryng, was the same date taken of a fissher, & geuen to the kyng, for the greatnesse of the fisshe: which beyng opened, the saied ryng was founde and brought to the kynge, wherat as well he, as all other aboute him, merueyled. some after the same kyng was taken of Orontes a Persian and hanged.

Polycrématos, ti, m. g. well monyed, that hath muche money.

Polychronius, nii, m. ge. that liueth longe, that continueth a long tyme.

Polydamas, a Troian, one of them that betrayed the citee with Aeneas and Antenor. Polidamas, was also a famous wrestler, a man of great strengthe.

Polydórus, the son of kyng Priamus and Hecuba, who was by his father (in the tyme of the warres at Troie) sent to Polymnestor kynge of Thrace, with a great summe of golde, to be kepte out of the perill of warres. but the citee of Troie beyng taken, Polymnestor, to inioye the treasure, slewe the childe, wherfore afterwarde queene Hecuba scratched out the eies of Polymnestor.

Polydóra, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus.

also an ple of Propontis.

Polydóra, æ, f. g. magnificence, liberalitee, bounter, largesse.

Polydectes, the soonne of Magnetes, whiche nourished Perseus, the soonne of Jupiter and Danais.

Polygala, læ, or Polygalon, an herbe, which beyng dronke, causeth great abundance of milke in womens breastes.

Polygnotus, an auncient peincter.

Polygonaton, an herbe, which Ruellius sayth is called commonly Sigillum Solomonis. Matthæus affirmeth it to be that whiche the Arabians call Seccacul, of some Genicula, or Sigillum sanctæ Mariæ. of John Agricola it is supposed to be that, which Italians call Fraxinella, some name it scala cæli.

Polygonius, a, um, that hath many corners.

Polygonoides, semeth to Plinie to be that, which Dioscorides calleth Polygonaton.

Polygonum, ni, n. g. an herbe, which is also called Sanguinaria, and hath leaues lyke to rewe, but it renneth on the grounde lyke gras, the iuice therof put into the nose, stoppeth blees dyng. It is supposed to be the grasse called swynes grasse, or knot grasse.

Polygrammos, a precious stone lyke to smaragdus, haupng many white lines ouerthwarte.

Polyginæcon, a great assemble or companie of women.

Polyhistor, oris, he that knoweth muche or many thynges done

Polyides, an herbe, called of Dioscorides, Staphisagria. Erasmus saith, thei call it Draco.

Polylógia, æ, f. g. muche talke, many woordes.

Polylogus, he that hath many woordes.

Polimedia, a towne in the countrey of Troas.

Polymitárius, a, um, of or belongyng to the weauyng with threedes of diuers colours, or broderyng,

Opus polymitarium, embroderyng.

Polymitarij, embroderers, or weauers with threedes of dyuers colours, wozkers with silke and golde.

Polymitus, a, um, of twyne or twisted threede of dyuers colours.

Vestis polimita, a garmente made of twisted threede, or sylke of dyuers colours, a garmente embrodered.

Polymnestor, oris, a kynge of Thrace, to whom kynge Priamus sente his soonne Polydorus, with a great summe of golde.

Polymnia, one of the muses, whiche wozde signifieth muche memozie.

Polymorphus, phi, m. g. of many fourmes or fations.

Polymyxos, a laumpe with diuers matches, or a branche, where dyuers candles or lightes be made in one.

Polynices, the son of Oedipus, kynge of Thebes, who contended with his brother Ethiocles for his fathers kyngedome.

Polyphagus, gi, m. g. a great eater.

Polypharmachus, that hath many medecines or poysons.

Poliphemus, a gygante that had one eie in his forehead, whiche was put out by Ulisses.

Polyphisius, sij, m. g. one that is very ryche, a ryche cobbe.

Polyplusios, well monied.

Polipódium, dij, n. g. an herbe lyke to fearne, growyng on trees, polipodec, or ohe ferne.

Polyposus, he that hath the soze in the nose called Polypus.

Polypœtes, the soonne of Perithous and Hypodamia.

Poliptóton, ti, n. g. that hath many cases. also a fygure, where one woorde beginneth diuers clauses, and at euery one varieth his case.

Pólypus, i, or ypodis, m. g. a fisshe haupng many sectes, which changeth his colour often. The heade of this fisshe is most pleasant meate: but it breedeth heauy and wonderful dreames. And therof cometh the prouerbe, Polypi caput. also a piece of flesshe growynge in the ouermoste parte of the nose, whiche causeth a stinkynge aire out of the nose.

Polypi, is vsed prouerbially either for fooles and idcotes, or elsc for such as holde faste that thep haue gotten, whether it bee by ryghte or wronge: it map be take also for vncostant and mutable persons.

Polypyron, of muche frute: or that hath great plentie of corne.

Polyrrizon, zi, n. g that whiche hath many roostes. an herbe called Epimedium of Dioscor. the forth kynde of Aristolochia. also a kynde of the blacke Elleborus.

Polysindeton, a figure when a sentence is knit together with diuers coniunctions, as Tectumq, laremq, armaq, Amicleumq canem, crefsamq pharetram.

Polysintheton, a figure where as a sentence is aptly knit together with diuers articles, as Ille trahebat, hic vociferabatur, he drewe, and he cried out.

Polyteba, a citee of Mesopotamia.

Polites, one of kynge Priamus soonnes, slayne by Pirrhus, when Troye was taken.

Polytrichon, an herbe called Venus heare.

Polyxena, the daughter of kynge Priamus, whom cruell Pirrus slewe on the tombe of Achilles his father.

Polyxenus, one of the greke capitaines that came to Troye.

Polyxo, polyxus, one of the Amazons and prophetesse of Apollo.

Polyzonos, a precious stone haupng many blacke circles.

Pomárium, ij, n. g. an orchyarde: sometyme a place, wherin fruites be kepte, an hourde hous.

Pomarius, ij, m. g. one that selleth frute, a costardc

tarde munger, a keper of an ozchyarde.

Pomeridianus, & poſtmeridianus, a, um, any thynge done at after none.

Pómifer, oz Pomiferus, a, um, bearyng apples, haupng plentie of Ippies.

Pomilius, & pomilio, ônis, m. g. a little perſonage, a dwarfe, and is ſpoken as well of beaſtes as men.

Pomœrium, ij, neu. g. the grounde without the walles of the citee, whiche mighte neither bee plowed noz inhabited, the territorie.

Pomona, næ, f. g. the goddeſſe of fruite.

Pomôſus, a, um, that hath muche fruite oz many apples.

Pompa, æ, fœm. g. a pompe oz ſolemne ſighte, a longe companie of men goyng in ozder, a pzoceſſion, a ſolemne trayne oz companie goynge with a great man, any maner of glozious oz ſolemne oſtentacion & ſhewe, as well in pzoſperitee and triumphe, as in aduerſitee and funeralles.

Pompeius, called Magnus, foz his incomparable victories (whoſe father was called Pompeius Strabo) had ſo good a grace in his viſage, that from his childehode, he meued the people of Rome moſte entirely to fauour hym foz his ſingular benenolence, continencie of lyuynge, marciall experience and knowlage, pleaſauntneſſe of ſpeache, fidelitee of maners, and eaſineſſe in ſpeakynge to. He neuer required any thynge without ſhamefaſtneſſe, noz graunted any thynge but with a glad countenance, in his viſage appeared alway both nobilitee and gentilneſſe, ſo that in his flozyſhynge youth, there ſhined in hym maners bothe pzincely and reuerende. Sylla, the cruell and pzoude tyran had hym in ſuche eſtimation, that where he would not arpſe to any other mã, wer he neuer ſo hygh in dignitee, he met with Pompeius comeynge towarde hym, and puttyng of his bonet, ſaluted hym by the name of great capptayne, called in latine at that tyme Imperator. he triumphed foz his victories in Aſfricke, beynge almoſte a childe, noz yet admitted into the Senate, contrarie to the aunciente ozder of Rome: he vanquiſhed the valiant capitaine Sertozius, a man at that tyme moſte famous in pzoweſſe, beynge an exile in Spaine, and befoze was inuincible. he alſo vanquiſhed Mithzidates, the greatte hynge of Pontus: and where a great numbze of the concubines of Mithzidates, women of excellent beautie, were taken and bzoughte vnto hym, he would not companie with any of them, but ſente them to thepz kynsdes. He ſubdued theſe realmes, Armenia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Media, Cilicia, Meſopotamia, Judea, Arabia, Choladis, Iberia, Albania, Syria, foz the which he triumphed after he had twyſe before triumphed, foz the wynnynge of Spayne & Aſfricke. in this triumphe he bzought into the common treaſure of golde and ſyluer in money and plate. 2000. talentes, whiche if they were common talentes, amounted to. xx. hundzed thouſãde pound, if they were the great talentes. xxvii. hundzed and. xxvi. thouſande. 600. li. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. in our money: beſydes that was giuen to the men of warre, whiche had ſerued hym, and that was to euery one a. 1500. braſon pence, of our money. vi. li. vi. s. which in ſo great an hoſt as pertained to the conqueſt of ſo many countreies, extended to a wonderfull ſumme of money, whereby may appeare the richeſſe of the Romaines. afterwarde by the mediacion of the frendes of bothe parties, Pompeie toke to wyfe Julia, the daughter of Julius Cæſar, whiche lyued not longe, and the amitee betwene Pompeie and Cæſar decreaſed, and at the laſte the vnſatiable ambicion of them bothe bzaſte out, the one not ſuſtaynyng the others honour, wherof came the warre ciuile, wherin Cæſar with a fewer numbze vanquiſched Pompeie, who priuily fled by ſea into Egypt, where vnder the ſaufe conducte of the hyng Ptholomeus, he was ſlaine in a bote, his head beyng ſtriken of, and his bodie caſt on the ſtronde, where it was poorely buried, when he had lyued. lx. yeres and aboue, & from his youth in moſt hyghe honour, welthe, and proſperitie, on whom it did ſeme, that foztune had powzed all hir treaſure moſt prodigally.

Pompeianus, a, um, of Pompeius parte, oz a fauourer of Pompeius.

Pompeiopolis, a citee of Cilicia, called afterwarde Traianopolis.

Pompholix, as Mynardus writeth, is that, whiche the apothecaries doo call Nyll. lyke Mynardus in the epiſtle de ſpodio, and Dioſcorides, li. 5. cap. 76.

Pompelon, the chiefe citee of Nauer called Pampilona.

Pompilius, the ſurname of Numa ſeconde hynge of Romayne.

Pómpilus, li, m. g. a certayne fyſhe.

Pomponia, Scipios mother.

Pomponiana pyra, a kynde of peares.

Pomponius Atticus, an honorable Romayne, of a gentle and aunciente houſe, from his childehode amiable of viſage, with a ſweete voyce and pzonunciacion, and therwith haueyng a ſharpe wyt and apte vnto learnynge: foz the diuiſions and partes taking at Rome, he went and dwelled at Athens, where the people moſte tenderly loued hym, as well foz his honorable vertues, as foz his benefites towardes them, foz beynge lefte ryche by his fathers ſubſtaunce and great reuenues, he often tymes relyued the neceſſitees of the commone people. wherfore he was there had in a ſingular reuerence, and foz his aſhode in Athens and excellencie in them eloquence, he was called Atticus, he dyd not onely with his treaſure kepe the people out of vſurie: but alſo in a tyme of ſcarſitee, he gaue to euerie

ritten, vii. measures of wheate, called Medimni, whiche was of due measure. v. bus shelles and halfe, one pecke, one gallon, and one quarte to euerie one: he was loued of euerie man, and he was charitable to all men. when Cicero wente in exile, he gaue hym. 250000. Sestercios, whiche amounteth of our money to M. cli. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. Sylla, notwithstãdyng his greate pryde, had him in reuerence: he moste loued Hortentius and Cicero, princes of eloquence: and though he him selfe were as wel in the latine tonge, as in greke, perfect as any man, yet woulde he neuer practise in matters, nor woulde aske or sue for auctorites. he relieued with his money contrarye partes, as Antonius and Brutus, one to the other moztall enemies. he lent great summes of money with out takyng of vsurie, and holpe ladies, whose housbandes were banished, as well with moneye as with his counsayle and consolation. of Pompeie and Cesar he was equally loued when thei were enemies together. finallie his quiete lyuyng was to no man anoiance, but to euerie man thankefull. his house was pleasant & not magnifike, nete, and not verie sumptuous, all his seruantes were verie well learned, red well, and wzate verie faire, nor there was so symple a boye in the house, but he coulde doe bothe. the residue were artificers, suche as made thynges necessarie and conuenient for his house. whan Augustus Cesar most flourished, he made alliance with him for his excellent temperance and honestie in lyueynge, for the whiche all noble men fauoured hym. also he maried his wines sonne Tiberius (who was afterwarde emperour) to the daughter of Atticus, and no daye escaped that the emperour wzote not vnto him: semblably dyd Antonius the emperours enemie, suche grace had he to be fauoured of all men, to liue out of the danger of enuious authorites, to passe his tyme in the moste delectable paradise of knowlage, and to haue as well therof abundantlye, as also lyueyng sufficient for the maintenãce of his estate beyng a knight, and to aide his friendes and countreymen in theyr necessitee. when he had lyued. 77. yeres, he dyed of a fistula, with a wonderfull patiẽce, and voluntarie abstinence, and was buried at Rome, all good men folowynge the corps, & the people and all other lamentyng. he wzate diuers excellent warkes in greke & latine, whiche are perished, to the inestimable detriment of them that be studiouse.

Pomum, i, n. g. the general name of all fruites, it is moste vsed for an aple. Plinie comprehendeth nuttes with harde shales and beries vnder that name.

Pomus, i, f. g. an apple tree.

Pondero, aui, are, to weight, to ponder, to examine, to consider, to esteme.

Ponderare fidem ex fortuna, To esteeme or iudge a mans faithfulnes and honestie accordyng as he is riche or poore.

Officia alicuius ponderare, to ponder or consider the benefites or frendely pleasures that one hath done.

Consilia euentus ponderare, to esteme or iudge a mans counsayles by that that cometh to passe of them.

Ponderósus, a, um, weighty, ponderouse.

Ponderosa epistola, a long epistle, conteynyng manie weightie matters, or pythye and substantiall in wordes.

Pondo, indeclinabile. n. g. a pounde weyght.

Olei pondo octoginta, foure score pounde weyght of oyle. sometyme for Pondus, weyght or poies.

Corona aurea libræ pondo, a croune of golde of a pounde weyght. sometyme it signifieth a value of monete, whiche lyke as Mina among the grekes conteined an hundred Dragmas: so Pondo amonge the Romaynes conteyned an hundred Denarios of syluer.

Quot pondo te esse censes nudum? how manie pounde weyghest thou beyng naked?

Amomi pondo quadrans, a quarter of a pound of Amomum.

Adde pondo libram, put a pounde weyght more.

Cum dodrante pondo mellis, with. ix. ounces of hunnye.

Bina aut trina pondo non dicimus, sed duo aut tria.

Pondus, pónderis, n. gen. poise or weight, also the thinge that is weighed in a balance. sometyme a bourden or lode, a charge. also grauitee, estimation, authoritee.

Magnum auri pondus, a great weight or summe of golde.

Habere pondus apud aliquem, to haue authoritee about some man, to be in great estimation with one.

Eius filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, his sonne is with me in the same, or as muche estimation, as euer he was.

Gemuit sub pondere cimba, the bote beyng ouerladen cracked.

Cedere ponderi, To be vnable to beare the burthen.

Magnum pondus omnium artificum, id est, numerus. Pondus conscientiæ, the charge or burthen of conscience.

Testimonij pondus, substantialnesse or auctoritee of testimonie or wytnesse.

Verborum ponderibus vtendum, we muste vse weightynesse, auctoritee, and grauitee of wordes.

Pondus habere, to be weightie & substantiall.

Tuæ litteræ maximi sunt apud me ponderis, I doe greatly esteeme your letters.

Ponduículum, li, n. g. a little or small weight.

Pone, after or behynde.

Pono,

Pono, póſui, pónere, to put, to ſet, to place, to edifie, to builde, to laye as one layeth a foundacion, to lepe downe in wager or gage, to leaue or ſeaſe, to laye aſyde, to laye aparte, to put of, as one doeth his clothes, to ſet before one as they do meate at the table, to employ, to beſtowe, to plant, to ſet. alſo for Proponere, to propoſe, or put forthe a queſtion or doubte. ſometyme to pricke or drawe out the fourme of a thyng in a table.

Ponere ſpem, to hope. alſo to hope no longer.

Accuſatorem ponere, to ſuborne or hyre one to accuſe a man.

Ponere ante oculos rem aliquam, to ſet before his eies, to cauſe hym to remẽbre, to make a thyng appeare eudent and playne.

De rebus ante oculos poſitis diſputare, to diſpute of thynges cleare and out of queſtion.

Quod erat ante oculos poſitum, that no man had any doubt in, or that no man doubted of.

Bene ponere beneficium apud aliquem, To doe pleaſure to one that wyll requite it.

Caſtra ponere, to pitche or ſette a campe in warres.

Poſitum conſilium in fortuna, fortune hath therof the diſpoſicion, or it is at the wyll and pleaſure of fortune.

Ponere curam, to ſet aſyde care.

Ponere curam in re aliqua, To take care for a thing, to ſtudie, labour, and take peyne about a thynge.

Cuſtos in frumẽto publico eſt poſitus, he had the charge geuẽ to him of the cõmon graners.

Ponere dies multos in rem aliquam, to employe or ſpende much tyme about a thyng.

Eſt. n. poſitum in re totum, it is in thy handes wholely, whether it ſhall be done or not.

Ponere exemplum, to alledge an exemple.

Ponere ſe extra culpam, to diſcharge hym ſelfe of that whiche is layed vnto him.

Ponere fundamenta, to laie the foundacion.

Ponere in admirandis, to tell it for a meruaile.

Ponere aliquid in admiratione, to meruaile at a thynge.

Ponere aliquem in æquo duobus ſummis, to eſteme one equally, as muche as two of the greateſt, or to be equall with two of the greateſt and moſt excellent.

Ponere in æqualitate, To eſteme the one as muche as the other.

Nec ego hoc in tua laude pono, alia ſunt tua facta atque conſilia ſumma laude digna, and I accoumpte not this amonge thy praiſes, there be other of thyne actes and proceadynges, that do deſerue as muche praiſe as maye be geuen.

Ponere in promptu, to diſcloſe to all men.

Ponere in ſolem, to ſet againſt the ſunne.

In optima ſpe ſibi ponere aliquid, To haue good hope in a thyng.

Ponere in vitio, to cauſe a thynge to be taken in the yll parte, or to enterprete a thynge to the warſte.

Ponere mala initia, to begyn ill, to make an yll begynnyng.

Ponere loco contumeliæ, to reproche one of any thynge, to laye a thynge to one as a reproche or rebuke.

Ponere in beneficij loco, to take it for a frendly tourne or pleaſure.

Tantum in ea arte ponitis, ye ſet ſo muche by that arte.

Munus bene poſitum, a gefte well beſtowed.

Ponere nomina rebus, To geue names to thynges.

Ponere omnia in voluptate, to eſteme nothyng ſo muche as voluptie or carnall pleaſure.

Ponere operam, to beſtowe labour.

Bene opera poſita, peynes well beſtowed.

Ponere operam alicui, to attend about ones buſineſſe.

Ponere ova, to laye egges, as an hen doeth.

Ponere pro certo ſum veritus, I dare not affirme it for trouth, I dare not aſſume you that it is ſo, I dare not write it for a certentie.

Bene ponere officium apud aliquem, not to loſe his labour in doeyng one pleaſure.

Sumptus nuſquam melius poteſt poni, a man could neuer haue better beſtowed his money.

Ponere multum temporis in aliquo loco, to tarie a great whyle in a place.

Vbicunq; poſuit veſtigia, by all the way that he paſſed, where ſo euer he went.

Ponere iubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, I bad them pourpoſe what ſo euer they luſted to heare.

Tum venti poſuere, than the wynde ceaſed.

Ponere conſilium, to leaue his enterpriſe.

Ponere de manibus, to lay out of his handes.

Ponere dolorem, to ceaſe to be ſorowfull.

Ponere feroces animos, to leaue his fierſeneſſe and crueltie, to ware more tractable or gentle.

Ponere arma, To laye aſyde their weapons or harnaiſe.

Ponere metum, to take a good herte.

Ponere pudorem, to be ſhamleſſe.

Ponis mihi porcum, thou ſeruyſte me at the table with porke.

Ponere pallium, to lay his garment in pledge.

Pone eum eſſe victum, put the caſe that he be vanquiſhed.

Ponunt philoſophi, The philoſophers doe write. &c.

Ponere in gratia vel gratiam, to bringe into fauour, to reconcile.

In auribus omnium poſitum, ſpoken through all the worlde, or that euerie man heareth of.

Tantis beneficijs in re publica poſitis, When he had done ſo great pleaſures to the common wealthe.

Caſtella in his locis poſuit, he edified caſtels or towers in theſe partes.

conſpectu ponere, to ſet before one that he
ay ſee it.
onere in infamiam, to bring in an infamie, or
loquie of the people.
nefario crimine aliquid alicui ponere, to lay
thynge to ones charge as an haynouſe or gre-
ale offence.
e in ſuſpicione ponatur ſtupri, that he be not
ought in ſuſpicion of deteſtable auoutrie.
ſtodias portis ponere, To ſet watche men to
pe the gates.
iem tecum libentius poſuerim q̄, &c. I had ra-
er wake or abyde one daye with you then. &c.
idem pignori ponere pro aliquo, To pledge
s fayth and trouth for one, to be ſurette or vn-
rtake for one.
uiorem fructum ponere in perpetuitate lau-
is, to eſteme more worthy that his renoume and
aiſe continewe for euer.
Qui ciuitatis incommodum in gloriam ſuam
onit, whiche eſteemeth the hurte and incommodi-
e of his countrey, to be glorie and prayſe to hym,
which turneth the hurte of the citee to his prayſe
nd glorie.
Non in gloria poſuerim, I would not compt or
eme it a glorie or honour.
Ponere inſidias contra aliquem, to lay waite for
ne to deceyue him, or to worke him diſpleaſure.
In pa. laude ponere, To geue euen as muche
raiſe, to prayſe or eſteme the one as muche as the
ther.
Ita in lege poſuere, they dyd this enacte, ordeine
and decree.
Id ego in lucris pono, that I take for aduaun-
age, or for a good turne more then I loked for.
Rem in medium ponam, I will open the mat-
er manifeſtly to you.
Ponere in media aliquid, to feare.
In minimis ſuas res ponere, to eſteme or reken
his owne matters nothyng.
Modum ponere, to keepe a meane.
Mortem in malis ponere, to reken death an yll
thynge.
Eſt hoc in more poſitum inſtitutoq; maiorum,
this is a thyng that was accuſtomed and ordeyned
of our forefathers.
Opus ponere, to make a warke, to builde.
Longam orationē ponere in re aliqua, to make
many wordes or a great long tale of any thyng.
Quam in oratione mea ponere, then to ſpeake
or write of it my ſelfe.
Pecuniam ponere, to lend out money to vſurie.
Principem ponere aliquem, to eſteme a man no-
ble and excellent aboue other.
Salus noſtra in vno te poſita eſt, our helthe and
ſafegarde conſiſteth in you onely.
Poſitus extra omnem ingenij aleam, that hath
not his like in all the worlde.
Se totum in re aliqua ponere, to geaue or applye
hym ſelfe wholely to a thyng.
Poſita in coniectura, thinges that one maye ſore-
ſeeture of.
Semina ponere humo, to ſowe ſeedes.
Omnes in fuga ſibi ſubſidium poſuerunt, they
all had none other hope to ſaue them ſelfe, but
onely by flyght.
Ponere ſummum bonum in virtute, to eſteme
the chiefe felicitie, bliſſe or goodneſſe, to bee in
vertue.
In culpa ſunt ac ſuſpicione ponendi, they are
to be ſuſpected and blamed.
Ponere tempus, ſtudium, ſumptum, operam,
diem, curam, diligentiam in re aliqua, to beſ-
towe, to employe, to ſpende.
Verbum diuitis in quo homine ponimus? to
whom doe we geue the name of a riche man, or
what man doe we call riche?
Ponere verba alicuius in re aliqua, to cite or
alledge ones owne woordes in a matter.
Vitem ponere, to ſet or plant a vine.
Dum tunicam ponit, whyle he putteth of his
cote.
Barbam ponere, to be ſhaven, to leaue of his
bearde.
Conſilium ponere, id eſt, deſiſtere a conſilio.
Odium ponere, to lay aſyde grudge or malice.
Onus veteri poſitum eſt, he is deliuered.

Pons, ontis, m. g. a bridge.
Iungere ponte fluuium, to make a bridge ouer
a water.
Pons, is ſometyme vſed for the ladder in a
ſhyppe.

Pontia, an ile in the ſea called Liguſticum, on the
ſouth parte of Italie, wherein Pilatus was
borne, and therof was called Pontius Pilatus.

Ponticus, a poetes name.

Pónticus, a, um, of Pontus.
Pontica nux, a kynd of kyberdes, which came
from the countreye called Pontus in Aſia.
Pontica radix, that whiche we doe nowe call
Rheuponticum.

Ponticulus, li, m. g. a lyttle bridge.

Póntifex, tificis, maſcu. gene. an archebiſhop, a
prelate.

Pontificâlis, le, pontificall, belonging to an arch-
biſhop. alſo lordely, ſumptuous, coſtly.
Pontificâlis cœna, a ſumptuouſe and coſtlye
ſupper.

Pontificâtus, âtus, m. gen. the dignitee of a biſ-
ſhop, prelateſhip.

Pontificium, ij, neu. ge. the power or office of a
byſſhop.

Pontificius, a, um, of a biſſhop.

Pontificia, orum, n. gen the byſſhoppes bokes,
wherin thynges of religion were written.

Ponto, ónis, m. g. a whirrie bote, a ferie bote.

Pontus, ti, m. g. the ſonne of Nereus, of whom
the ſea Pontus is named.

Pontus, ti, f. g. is the ſea, whiche is betwene the
ſen called Mæotis, and the Ile Tenedos. it is
alſo a great countrey lyenge to the ſame ſea,
which cõteineth theſe royalmes, Colchis, Cap-
padocia,

padocia, Armenia, and other diuers countreys. it is sometyme put generally for the sea.

Popa, æ, m. g. he that hath beastes or other things for sacrifices to sell, or he that killeth the sacrifices at the aultar. by translation a glutton or foule eater.

Popana, fat ointmetes, after Calepine. but the place in Iuuenal, hath Poppeana.

Popanum, i, n. g. a broade, rounde, and thynne cake, which they vsed in sacrifice. it may be now taken generally for euery cake of bread.

Popellus, li, m. g. the little or poore people.

Popilij, the name of diuers Romaines, one of them slewe Cicero.

Popina, næ, f. ge. a tauerne or victualyng house, wher meate is eate out of due tyme, a cokes shop

Popinâlis, le, pertaynyng to riote or places of riotte.

Popinâtio, ônis, f. g. riote or gluttonie, or much resortinge to tiplyng houses.

Popino, nônis, m. g. a commune haunter of victaplyng houses.

Popinor, aris, ari, to eate out of due tyme, to be riotouse.

Poples, pôplitis, m. gen. the hamme of a mans legge behynde the knee.

Poppea, Neros seconde wyfe.

Poppeânus, a, um, of Poppea, or that Poppea was wont to vse.

Poppisma, pismatis, n. gen. the noise made with the mouth and handes in rydeing, or wanton daliance, a whistlynge with the mouthe, and strokeyng with the hande, as men vse to hansdle horses that be courageouse and fierse.

Poppismus, mi, m. gen. a sowne made with the two handes clapped together, a clappyng of the handes together.

Popizon, ontis, m. ge. one that whistleth to an horse, and stroketh him gentelly.

Populabilis, le, that may be destroyed or wasted.

Populabundus, a, um, wastynge the countrey, or he that goeth in forageyng or robbyng of countreys.

Pópulans, antis, wastyng, destroiyng.

Populâris, re, pertaynyng to the people, accepted or fauoured of the people, that deliteth & pleaseth the people, that fauoureth the part of the people. also it signifieth a familiar friende, a companion of the same towne or citee, a citizin, or as we vse to call countreyman. also one of the meane people, or comminaltie.

Nihil tam populare q̃ bonitas, nothyng more pleaseth the people then goodnesse or vertue.

Præstat diuitem esse ac popularem, quàm nobilem ac mendicum, it were better to be of the comminaltie and riche, then of the nobilitie and a beggar.

Popularia loca, places where the comminaltie doeth assemble, or places where the common people doe sit in a theater.

Populari nomine à nobis appellantur, in the common forme of speakyng they be called. ꝙ

Populare ingenium, holdyng with the libertie of the people.

Aura, and Fama popularis, the praise and commendation of the people.

Lex popularis, a lawe made by the people.

Ad vsum popularem, after the vse and facion of the common people.

Sacra popularia, solemnities kepte of all the comminaltie, and not of certain families only.

Popularis ciuis, a citizin that fauoureth the parte of the people.

Fieri popularem, to become a maintener and fauourer of the liberties of the common people.

Tentare popularium animos, to fele & proue the myndes of his subiectes.

Popularis meus, my companyon, of my estate, hauiour or condition.

Populares coniurationis, the companions or confederates of any conspiracie.

Popularis, id est, Assentator & leuis ciuis.

Popularia, id est, nugatoria, puerilia, boyes playes, childyshe games.

Populâritas, âtis, fœ. g. frendeshyp, by occasion that they be countrey men. also the fauour that one beareth to the common people, and fauour of the people towardes one.

Populâriter, homely, lyke the people, according to the maners of the people, with fauour & loue of the people, after the facion of the people.

Populâtim, of all the people, also euery one altogether.

Populifugia, was a day in the moneth of June, at the whiche daye by reasone of a rumour the people fled.

Populâtio, ônis, f. g. a wastyng of the countrey, a distroiyng, pyllyng, or robbyng of the countrey.

Populâtor, ôris, m. g. a robber, waster, destroyer, or spoyler of the countrey, a forager.

Populatrix, tricis, f. g. the femynine.

Populâtus, us, m. g. idem quod populatio.

Populâtus, a, um, wasted, distroied.

Populêtum, ti, neu. gene. the place where poplars growe.

Populeus, a, um, of a poplare tree.

Populifer, a, um, that beareth poplars.

Populnus, & Populneus, a, um, idem.

Populonia, a citee of Hetruria, called nowe Plumbinum.

Populonium, a promontorie of the Tuscians.

Pópulo, aui, are, to get the fauoure of the people.

Pópulo, aui, are, and Pópulor, aris, ari, to waste or destroy a countrey, to robbe, to spoile.

Populósus, a, um, full of people, populouse.

Pópulus, li, mas. g. people, properly it is all the states of the people, besydes the soueraigne gouernour. all bee it the Romaynes made a distinction betweene the senate and the people, writyng in theyr stãdardes and coyne, Senatus populusq; Romanus, the senate and the people of Rome.

Popu-

opulus, i, fœ. g. a tree called a poplar, whereof one is called white poplar, whose stemme is lodge, and playne, and the leaues alwaie shaking, greene within, and white on the backe. the other is called blacke poplar, which hath the backe rough, and fewer leaues then the white.

orca, æ, fœ. g. a sowe, a ridge of land betwene two forowes, a balke after Varro, thei called it also Porca, when it was in breadth .30. foote, in length .125. Porca is also a plot of herbs in a garden.

orcārius, a, um, of a swyne.

orcārius, rij, m. g. a swyne herde.

orcellus, li, m. g. a pigge.

orceo, ere, vsed of olde writers to prohibite.

orcetra, a ponge sowe or pelte.

orcia, a noble woman of Rome.

orcinārius, rij, m. g. he that selleth porcke, bacon, or other swynes flesche.

orcinus, a, um, of an hogge.

orcius, the surname of the elder Cato.

orculīno, ônis, f. g. bringing vp of swyne, fatting of swyne.

orculātor, ôris, m. g. a fatter of swyne.

orculētum, i, n. g. idem quod Porca, a plot in a garden, wherin be diuers beddes.

orculum, li, n. g. a thyng set in the parte of a vine presse called sucula.

orculus, li, m. ge. a pygge, a swyne, a shoote, a pothet.

orcus, i, m. g. an hogge.

Porcus lacteus, a sucking pygge.

Porcus troianus, an hogge rosted, with many other beastes and fowles in his bealy.

orgam, vsed of the auncient writers for Porrigam, I will deliuer or take to one.

ori, pores in the bodie, out of the which issueth sweatte.

orphyra, ræ, f. g. purple.

orphyriacus, a, um, of purple colour.

orphyrio, ônis, f. g. a byrde, which drinketh as though it dyd byte the water, he hath longe red legges and byll, some call it Pellicanus.

orphyrion, a gyantes name.

orphirione, an ile in Propontis.

orphyris, an ile in the goulfe Laconicum, called after Cythera.

orphiris, idis, f. g. a purple garment.

orphyritis, tis, m. g. a red marble.

orphyriticus, a, um, of red marble.

orphirius, a serpent that hath no teeth.

orphyrius, a notable philosopher, and enemie to christian religion.

oraceus, a, um, of leeke blades, like to leeke blades.

oraceus color, the colour of leeke blades.

orrecte, streyght out.

orrectio, ônis, f. g. a stretchyng out.

orrectus, a, um, extended in length or breadth, streytched out.

Porrectiore fronte loqui, to speake more merily and boldely, to speake with a merye cheere and countenaunce.

Porricio, pórricis, ricere, a worde vsed proper ly in sacrifice, for porrigere, to streitch or proffer vp.

Porriginosus, a, um, scurfie.

Pórrigo, porrexi, gere, to spreade out, to streitche out, to offer, to ouerthrow, to lay on long.

Herbā porrigere, to confesse to be vāquished.

Porrigere manum, to geue ayde or succours.

Dextram porrigere alicui, looke Dextra.

Sol porrigit horas .i. Producit.

Porrigere manum ad aliquid faciendum, to put out his hande to do a thyng.

Porrigere in longitudinem, to streitche out in lengthe.

Porrigere poculum, to proffer or reache one the cuppe.

Porrigo, iginis, f. g. scurfe in the heade, beards or browes, scales that fal from the head, beards or browes.

Porrima, the sister of Carmenta Euuanders mother.

Porro, an aduerbe, farely, certeinely, also longe before, far of, after, in time comyng, beyonde, forsothe, moreouer, hereafter, after this, from henceforth, afterwarde, notwithstandyng.

Si ire porro pergas, if ye go further, yf you cōtinue and goe on forwarde.

Vt quiescant porro moneo, finally I aduise theim to leaue or sytte styll, or I aduise theym, from hēceforth or hereafter to rele & be content.

Quid restat, nisi vt iam porro miser? what remaineth, but that in the ende I bee vndone, or become wretched and miserable.

Etiam ne est quid porro? is there any thynge elles? Quid deinde porro? what more followed after?

Porro, is sometyme a cōiunction, & is as much as Sed, sometyme it is a coniunction expletiue, to fyll vp onely the nombre of the sentence.

Porro autem, for Et vero, Et porro, and that more is, and more ouer, and furthermore.

Neq; porro for Neq; etiam.

Porro, for valde, as.

Et porro minima, for valde minima, and that more is, very small or littel.

Se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, that they beyng verye ponge, hearde olde men saye. &c.

Porro hortantis, as Perge porro, nam de isto magna dissentio est, go to, fare on I praie you, for of this matter. &c.

Porro, aduerbium temporis: as, Licurgus non porro ab Homeri temporibus fuit, not longe after, or from the tyme of Homere.

Porro aduerbium ordinis: as, vt quid velim porro intelligas, that you may know what I woulde haue you doo afterwarde.

Eunuchum porrō dixti velle te, than afterwarde, or more ouer thou saidest, thou woulde

deſt kynge haue an Eunuche.
Quod ad hanc rem opus eſt porro conſule, id eſt, in futurum, in reliquum, hereafter: or after ſome, afore hande.
Iace pater talos, vt porro nos iaceamus, that we may caſte afterwarde.
Porro for Tandem, as Ceſſatum eſt vſq; adhuc, nunc porro Eſchine expergiſcere, id eſt, tandem vel certe deinceps.
Porrus, i, m. g. & porrum, i, n. g. a leeke.
Porſena, the name of a kynge that beſieged Rome, to haue brought in Tarquinus.
Porta, æ, f. g. a gate.
Porta anguſta, a citee of Spaine called Torquemada.
Portendo, di, dere, to ſignifie before a thynge happeneth.
Portentiferus, a, um, that ſignifieth ſtraunge or monſtruouſe thynges compynge.
Portentificus, a, um, idem.
Portentoſus, a, um, monſtruouſe, ſignifiynge yll luche or aduenture to come.
Portentuoſus, a, um, idem.
Portentum, i, n. ge. a thyng monſtruouſe, or beraie ſeldome ſene, whiche maie ſignifie ſomewhat to come, a ſigne of ſome euyll chance or miſfortune to come, ſometyme a vaine phantaſie or inuention.
Portentum malum, id eſt Præmonſtratum.
Porthmeus, mei, m. g. a ferie man, one that conueigheth ouer in a ſhyp or bote.
Porthmis, midis, f. gene. a ferie bote, a whyrie bote, a littell ſhyp to paſſe ouer in.
Porticula, æ, f. g. a littell porche, or galleric to walke in.
Porticulus, li, m. g. a littell hauen.
Porticus, us, fœ. g. a porche, a walke, a galerie, or large place made to walke in, either for pleſure or for the rayne, philoſophers taught and diſputed in ſuche.
Portio, ônis, f. g. a portion, a parte.
Pro portione rerum, accordyng to the proportion, meaſure or quantitee of thynges.
Pro virili portione, as muche as laie in the.
Vocem habet portione maximam, it hath a verey bygge voice for ſo ſmall a beaſt or flie.
Cerebrum habent omnia animalia, quæ ſanguinem, ſed homo portione maximum, all beaſtes that haue bloude, haue alſo the braine, but man for his quantitee and bygnes, more than any other. Circa quod magna mortalium portio hæret, the moſt parte of men.
Portiſculus, li, m. g. the yplate of a ſhyp, whiche ruleth the mariners.
Portito, aui, are, to beare about with a man.
Portitor, ôris, m. ge. the cuſtomer of an hauen, alſo a porter that dooeth beare thynges that be bought, whither as the byer wyll haue hym, alſo he that beareth men from the hauen to the ſhyp, or from the ſhyp to the ſhore.
Portiúncula, æ, f. g. a littell portion.

Porto, aui, are, to beare, to bryngе, to carie, either on a beaſte, or his owne backe.
Ex toto portare, to beare all together, or quite and cleane fom the grounde.
Collo portare, to beare on his neche.
Pellago portare, to conueygh by water.
Auxilium portare, to ſuccour.
Bonum portare, to bryngе good tidynges.
Boni quid porto? what good tidynges dooe I bryngе?
Porto hoc iurgium ad vxorem, I wyll go chyde with my wyfe for this, or my wyfe ſhall be ſure to here of this.
Hic me credit aliquam ſibi fallaciam portare, this man thinketh that I come now with ſome craſte or wile to deceiue hym.
Omnia mea mecum porto, I beare all that is myne owne about me.
Neſcio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, this purgation or excuſe makyng imporeth, argueth, ſignifieth or proueth ſome offence or faute to be dooen, what ſo euer it be.
Portórium, ii, n. g. the fraite paied for paſſage or cariage of marchãdiſe, alſo cuſtome or tollage.
Pórtula, æ, f. g. a littell gate.
Portulaca, cæ, f. g. an herbe called purſelane.
Portunus, a god of the ſea, and hath cuſtion of the hauens.
Portuóſus, full of hauens.
Portus, us, m. g. an hauen, and by tranſlacion a place of refuge and ſuccour.
Res eſt in portu, the matter or thyng is ſauffe, the matter is out of daunger.
Ego in portu nauigo, I am out of daunger.
Aditus & os portꝰ, the entrãce into the hauen.
In portu impingere, to offende or dooe amiſſe, to erre at the verey begynnyng.
Portus & perfugium.
Portus fugæ erat in tuis caſtris, thy camp was a refuge or place of ſuccour for all the worlde to flee to.
In otij portum confugere, to geue hym ſelfe to lyue quietely without buſineſſe & trouble of the worlde.
Niſi me in philoſophiæ portum contuliſſem, except I had geuen & bent my ſelfe to the ſtudie of philoſophie, wherin I quiete my mynde.
Porus, a kynge of India, whom Alexander vanquiſhed.
Porus, the paſſage of the feede of man or beaſt: alſo the fundament.
Pos, was vſed either for Pons, or for Potens.
Poſca, æ, fœ. g. a kynde of ſauce or drynke made with vineger and water, or a kynde of wyne, mixed with water in the preſſe, ſmall wyne, houſeholde wyne.
Poſcinumius, a, um, that which requireth money.
Poſco, poposci, ſcere, to aſke, to requyre, to prouoke, to aſſay, alſo to deſpyſe, to claime.
Poſcunt pugnam, they offer to fyght or do battaile, they requyre battayle.

Poſ

Poscere maioribus poculis, To quaffe or drinke deepe one to an other.
Poscere aliquem clamore, to crie after one.
Vbi res poscit, where it is requisite.
Cum vsus poscit, whan neede is, whan it is expedient. Filiam tuam mihi vxorem posco, I require to haue your daughter to my wife.
Poscere ad rauim, to aske, crie or call for a thyng tyll one be hoarse.
Poscere & flagitare. Honorem deûm sibi poscere, to require to be honoured like a god.
Opem poscere, to desyre helpe or ayde.
Quæstionem poscere, to byd men aske what question they wyll of hym.
Poscere reum, to accuse one.
Veniam peccatis poscere, to desyre pardon for his offences.
Puerum aliquid poscere, to aske a thynge of a chylde.
Veniam deos poscere, to desyre pardon of the goddes.
Acrem in prælia poscere Turnum, to prouoke the valiant and fiers Turnus to fyght with him hande to hande.
Posidippus, a comicall poete.
Posidii, a towne of Syrie called cõmonly Pualo.
Posidonius, the name of a philosopher, and certaine other learned men.
Positio, a setting, a placeyng, the situation of a thyng: also an argument or theme to declaime on, a case amonge lawiers.
Positio vrbis, the situation of a citee.
Positiuus, a, um, positiue, that is of it selfe, and not derined of an other.
Positor, ôris, mas. gen. one that putteth or setteth in a place.
Positûra, æ, f. ge. a placeyng or situation, a putting, a pointeyng of sentences.
Syllaba longa est positura, the syllable is long by position.
Positus, a, um, put or set, laide aside, loke Pono.
Positus, us, m. gene. a settyng or puttyng, a placeyng, a situation.
Possessio, ônis, fœ. g. possession, the propertee or rightfull vse of a thyng, sometyme substaunce or goddes immouable possessed.
Possessio fiduciaria, a possession, whiche one graunteth to an other vppon condition, that he shall redeliuer the same possession, vpon certaine thynges perfourmed, or whan he were therto required, of hym which gaue possession, it myght haue bene called a possession in vse, whan feoffementes of trust were vsed in England. Cedere possessione, To leaue the possession of a thyng to an other.
Depellere, deturbare, exturbare, dimouere, deijcere, mouere, pellere aliquem possessione, or de possessione, to put one wrongefully from his lawfull possession.
Possessiuncula, læ, f. g. a small possession.
Possessiuus, a, um, possessiue, that is possessed.
Possessor, ôris, m. g. he that hath the possession, the owner, the possessoure.
Possessus, a, um, possessed.
Possibilis, le, possible, that maie bee brought to passe.
Possideo, pôssides, sêdi, dêre, to possesse, to haue in ones vse or possession.
Bona ex edicto possidere, whan one hath goddes geuen hym by iudgement or decree.
Bona publice possidere, id est, in manum regiam ponere, to confyscate or take goodes forfaited to the kynges vse.
Possidere palmam, to gette the price, to obteine victorie.
Breui tempore totum hominem totamq; eius præturam possederat, in a litell while, he had gotten into his handes, bothe the man and his office wholy, or he had in short space so gotten into the mans fauour, that he might order both hym and his office euen as he lusted.
Regnum possidere, to haue a kyngedome, to be a kynge.
Forum armatis cæteruis possidere, to bee in the common place with great routes or companies of harnesed men.
Possessum publice in bona alicuius mittere, to sende men to take ones goodes into the kynges handes, or to the vse of the people.
Possidere aliquid communiter cum aliquo, to possesse a thynge iopntly with an other.
Possum, tui, posse, to maie or can.
Non potuit, quin suo sermone aliquem familiarium participaueric, he couldc not forbeare, but with his talkynge he woulde nedes make some of his companions priue, or of his counsaile.
Huc fac ad me vt venias, si quid poteris, do what ye can to come hither to me, if it be possible, or if you can bring any thyng to passe, see that you come hither to me.
Potest plurimum apud Cæsarem, he maie do much, or is in good credence with Cesar.
Potin' es vt desinas? canst thou not let alone?
Incende hominem amãbo te quoad potest, on good felowshyp incense or prieke forwarde the man, as muche as is possible.
Assequi nullis litteris possum vt exprimam, I can not expresse in writyng.
Quid ad morsus serpentum possit, what vertue or strength it hath against the bityng or stingyng of serpentes.
Potest per se, he can of hym selfe.
Aliquid ad perniciem innocentis posse, that he can any thynge do or preuaile, to the confusion or vndoyng of an innocent person.
Si poterit fieri, if it maie be, if it be possible.
Fieri potest vt fallar, I maie be deceiued.
Non possum quin exclamem, I can not chose but crie out. Non potest, it is not possible.
Quam possum maxima voce, with as lowde a voyce as I can.

Quam possunt mollissime, as softly as they can possible. Quoad possem, and vt possum, as farre as I can, or as well as I can.

Vt potest in tanta hominum perfidia, as well as it wyll be. &c.

Tantum authoritate potuit, he was of so great auctoritee, or he might doo so muche with his auctoritee.

Poterat vtrunq; præclare, id est, vtrunq; fieri poterat.

Gratia & largitione plurimum potest apud Sequanos, he is in great auctoritee, or he can doe muche with the people Sequani, by meane of his liberalitee and great pleasures, that he hath shewed them.

Ingenio parum possum, my wit or inuention is but small.

Possunt oculi. potest caput, latera, pulmones possunt omnia, id est, Bene valent, they bee not sicke or diseased, they ake not, they be not pepned.

Post, afterwarde, after, after that, behynde.

Post diem quartũ quam ab vrbe discessimus, foure daies after we departed from the citee.

Post id locorum, for Postea. Post iudicia hæc constituta, id est, ex quo constituta sunt.

Post hominum memoriam, sens men were men, sens the worlde beganne, that euer man coulde remembre, that euer man hearde of.

Post homines natos, idem. Optimus longe post homines natos, the beste that euer man coulde remembre sens the worlde beganne.

Vinxerat post terga manus, he had bounde his handes behynde his backe.

Repente post tergum equitatus cernitur, id est, a tergo, at their backes.

Ne nostros post tergum adoriretur, that they might not set vpon our men at their backes.

Post, aduerbialiter, afterwarde.

Venit post insaniens, he came after stamping and staryng, lyke a madde man.

Post aliquanto, a litteli while after.

Post deinde, than afterward whã that is doen.

Póstea, afterwarde.

Quid tum postea, what than, what matter maketh that.

Postea aliquanto, a littell after.

Posteaquam, after that, whan that, as sone as.

Posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est, after that it was tolde me.

Postergátio, ónis, f. ge. a contemning or neglectyng, a castyng behynde.

Postergator, oris, m. ge. he that casteth a thyng behynde his backe, he that regardeth or esteemeth not a thing.

Postergo, aui, are, to leaue behynde, to caste backe, not to regarde, to regarde lesse, to esteeme lesse.

Pósteri, órum, m. g. plura. they that do succede vs in bloude, as soonnes, theyr childzen, and theyr succession.

Posterior, posterius, that cometh after, inferiour, later, slower, vyler.

Non posteriores feram, subauditur partes, I will not be the last, I will not be inferiour to any, I wyll not be the woyste.

Paulo ætate posterior, a littell ponger, not als thyng so ancient, some what after his time.

Omnia libertate posteriora ducere, to regarde nothyng, or passe vpon nothyng but liberte, to esteeme nothynge more than liberte, or so muche as liberte, or to sette more by liberte, than all other thynges.

Salus patriæ posterior illi suis commodis, he setteth lesse by the saufkegarde of his countrey, than his owne aduantage: or he esteemeth more his own profite, than the welth of his countrey.

Posteriorẽ ducere, for Posthabere, to esteme lesse, to set lesse by, not to regard so muche.

Posterius, an aduerbe, afterwarde, hereafter, in tyme to come, an other date.

Ne posterius in me culpam transferas, laie not afterwarde the faulte in me.

Si posterius fuisset, if he had ben in the tyme after. Sentiet posterius, he shall fele it or perceiue it in tyme to come, or an other date.

Posteritas, tátis, f. ge. the worlde to come, posteritee, men that shall come after vs.

Póstero, aui, are, to shewe it selfe inferiour or woyste then an other in any thyng.

Pósterus, a, um, that cometh after, that foloweth after. Postera dies, the nexte daie after.

Posteri pedes, the hynder fete.

Posterum tempus, the tyme to come.

In posterum differre, to defferre or delaie tyll an other time. In posterum prospicere, to prouide for the tyme to come.

Hæc in posterum gratiora erunt, these thynges will be more pleasant hereafter, or in time to come.

Postfero, postuli, postferre, to sette after or behynde, to set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.

Postfuit, it was lesse set by.

Postgeniti, posteritee, men that come after vs.

Posthabeo, pósthabes, habui, habere, to putte backe or set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.

Seria ludo posthabére, to set more by glaie and pastyme, than by serious matters.

Posthac, aduerbium, from hens forth, hereafter, after this.

Posthinc, afterwarde, whan this is doen.

Posthumia, a virgyne vestall.

Posthumus, i, the sonne of Aeneas, by Lauinia, called also Ilulus: also the name of diuers other men.

Pósthumus, mi, m. gen. a childe borne after the father is dead.

Pósthumus, a, um, folowyng, or to come.

Postica, æ, f. g. and Posticum, i, ne. g. a backe doze, a posterne gate.

Postico recedere, to steale awaie priuilie.

Posticulum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Posticum.

Po-

Postícus, a, um, that dwelleth on the backe syde of ones house. also all that is behynde vs.
Postica linea, a lyne that deuideth the fieldes from the east to the weast, and in diuision of landes, that which is towarde the east is called Antica, that is towarde the weast Postica. Iphewyse that parte of the fyrmamente that is from the son towarde the southe, is called Antica, that is towarde the northe Postica.
Postica fama, a mocke or scorne behynde one.
Dextram Anticam, Sinistram Posticam dicimus.
Postidea, in Plautus, for Post id, or Postea.
Postilena, æ, f. g. a crupper.
Postilla, for Postea, afterwarde.
Postis, tis, m. g. a poste.
Postliminium, ij, n. g. a lawe, by the whiche we receiue againe that which we lost in warres, or was aliened from vs by anye other vnlawfull meanes. Postliminio recipere, to recouer againe the possession of a thyng that was aliened from vs. Postliminio redire, is whan a man hapneth to go frō vs to our enemies, and after returneth againe: or whan anye thynge that we haue lost or ben put from, cometh into our handes agayne.
Postmeridiánus, a, um, that is done in the after noone.
Tempus postmeridianum, the after noone.
Postmitto, si, tere, to leaue behynde, to neglecte, to set littell by, to contemne.
Póstmodum, and Postmodo, afterwarde.
Postoinis, idis, f. g. a snaffle, or rather a barnacle set on the horse nose, to make hym gentyll and stande styll, or a brake, wherewith an horse mouthe is broken, and is made to beare his heade gently.
Postpono, pósui, ponere, to set behynde, to esteeme lesse, to omitte.
Postprincipium, the conclusion or ende of a thing, saied in the beginnyng or proheme.
Postquam, afterwarde, after, after that, whan that, assoone as. also sens that.
Postquam a me abiit, after he departed from me, or sens that he departed from me.
Nunquam postquam sum natus, neuer sens I was borne.
Hic annus sextus est, postquam huic rei operam damus, this is the sixte yere that I haue laboured and studied about this matter. or it is syxe yeres sens. &c.
Anno postquam primum consul fuerat, a yere after he had ben fyrst consull.
Vndecimo die postquam, &c. the. xi. daie after. &c.
Postquam poëta sensit scripturam, &c. for so muche as, or because that, after Donatus.
Postremissimus, olde writers vsed for Postrem⁹
Postremò, finally, last of all, after all this, at the last.
Postremum, superlatiuum aduerbium, the laste tyme, last of all, neuer after.
Si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, if you so door, you shall neuer see me alyue after this daie.
Postrémus, a, um, the last, the vilest, the basest.
Postremi homines, moste vngracious and naughty persons.
Non in postremis esse, not to be one of the worst, or vilest sorte.
Postridianus, non dicitur.
Postridie, the daie folowynge the daie before expressed, the nexte daie after.
Postridie eius diei, the next day after that.
Postridie nundinas, the nexte daie after the fayre or market
Postridie idus, the nexte daie after the ides.
Postridiequam tu es profectus, the nexte daie after ye wente foorthe.
Postriduo, plautus vsed for Postridie.
Postuenio, póstuenis, postuéni, to come after.
Postularia fúlgura, lightnynges that signifie religion of sacrifices and vowes to be neglected.
Postulátio, ônis, fœ. g. a requeste, a demaunde, a complaynte, a supplication made to a prince.
Postulationibus vacare, to dispatche suiters, to here complaintes.
Postulationibus respondere, idem.
Postulationes decretæ Ioui, supplications appoynted to Iupiter.
Postulationes, supplications or billes of complaynte.
Postulâtus, us, m. g. a requeste, a demaunde.
Postulatitius, a, um, that belongeth to requestes or demaundes.
Postulâtor, óris, m. g. he that requireth or demaundeth, a suiter, one that maketh a supplication or complaynte.
Postulâtum, ti, n. g. a request, a demaunde. sometyme an accusation, a complaynte.
Intolerabilia postulata referre, to shewe that one requireth thynges intollerable, or that ought not to be graunted in anye wyse.
Postulâtus, a, um, required, demanded, accused.
Póstulo, aui, are, to require, to demande a thing, whiche is due to the asker. also to accuse or sue one in the lawe, to complayne on one: sometyme to desyre, to wyll, to couet.
Abi intrò & vide quid postulent, go thy waie in, and see what they lacke, what they woulde haue, or what they call or aske for.
Res, locus, persona, tempus, causa, ratio postulat.
Per oppressionē hanc mihi eripere postulet, id est, velit, aut speret, that he shoulde couet or desyre to take hys away from me wrongefully by violence.
Familiariter postulare, to require a thynge of a man familiarly.
Quàm maximè abs te oro atq; postulo, I desyre and praie you with all my herte hertely.
Me præsentem aduocatū postulauerunt, they requi-

required me, there beynge present, to bee theyr attourney.

Fidem publicam postulare, to require a sauffe conducte.

Impietatis reum postulat, he accuseth hym of vnnaturalnesse towarde his parentes, or countrey.

Repetundarum postulauit, he accused hym of wrongefull retaynyng of mens goodes, or extorcion.

Qui postulabatur iniuriarum, whiche was accused of trespas.

Papinius de ambitu est postulatus, Papinius was accused of vnlaufull suite to opteine his office.

Postulare quæstionem, to desyre that the parties mought be strictly examined, properly by tortures or tourmentes.

Postulare reum, to accuse one.

Postulare ius, to make a reasonable requeste.

Postulat pro fratre Scipio, Scipio maketh intercession for his brother.

Postulatum est, they required.

Pótamus, a towne of Attica.

Potátio, ônis, f. g. a drinkyng.

Potamentum, ti, n. g idem.

Potâtor, óris, m. g. a great drinker, a drunkerd.

Potâtus, a, um, dronke.

Pote, for Potis.

Qua pote quisque, id est, quantum quisque potest.

Siue id non pote, siue pote, whether that bee possible or not, whether thou canste not doo it, or dooe it.

Potens, entis, adiectiuum, that can dooe muche, that hath great power, myghtie, puissaunte, able.

Potens, entis, partic. of possum, that can or may, that is able.

Potens maris, that is of great power on the sea, that hath dominion of the sea.

Potens corporis, able to rule his body, able to stande vpryght.

Imperij potens, that hath empyre or dominion.

Neq; pugnæ, neq; fugæ satis potentes, they coude neyther well fyght nor yet flee.

Regni potens, id est maturus regno, able or of age to take vpon hym the kyngedome.

Dum mei potens sum, while I am able to rule my selfe, whyle I am myne owne man.

Armis potens, puissaunt in armes.

Potentissimus odor, a very stronge sauour.

Potens, entis, substantiuum, a great man, a man of great power.

Poténtia, æ, f. g. power, puissaunce, habilitee, great rule, force, might, auctoritee, great might, rytheesse.

In magna potentia esse, to be in great auctoritee, to beare great rule.

Potentâtus, us, m. g. idem.

Potenter, myghtyly, puissantly, with great power, substancially.

Potentia, a cuttee in Italie called Sancta Maria de Lorreto.

Potentilla, læ, f. g. wylde tansie.

Poterium, terij, à græcis dicitur, quod nos poculum dicimus, a cuppe: also a certayne herbe full of pyckes, called of Galene Neuras, because it helpeth the sinewes: it is also named Phrynion, because it is of great vertue against todes.

Potessum, for possum.

Potesse, for posse.

Sed nihil potesse, but that they coulde doo nothinge.

Potestas, âtis, f. g. power, auctoritee, office, dominion, rule, also abilitee, faculte, leaue, counsaple and reason.

Potestatem sui facere, to suffer men to come to hym, or to speake with hym.

Potestatem gerere, to exercise an auctoritee or office.

An erit hæc optio & potestas tua, shall it bee at thy choyse. &c.

Præsertim cum tota potestas huius rei tua sit, specially seing all the matter resteth in the, or is in thy power to bryng to passe.

Quæ tum erat potestas, accordyng as it was liefull at that tyme, as it myght haue ben doen than.

Vix adipiscendi potestas modo fuit, vneth or with great peyne I myght come by it.

Potestas mittendi non fuit cius, I coude no sooner sende.

Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, quibus recte dem, non prætermittam. &c. whan or as often as I may haue sure men, to whom I may delyuer my letters, I wyll not forget to wryte to you.

Cum potestate proficisci in prouinciam, to go into the countrey appoynted hym, hauyng auctoritee to rule there.

Potestatē dare, to lent or suffre, to graut leaue.

Potestatem facere, idem.

In potestate alicuius esse, to be vnder an other mans rule or obedience, or to bee at his commaundement.

Peruenire in potestatē alicuius, to be brought in subiection, to come vnder ones handes or subiection.

Ponere in potestate alicuius, to put hym to his mercy.

Potestates, magistrates, rulers, men in auctoritee, noble men of a realme.

Eligendi potestatem dare, to geue the choise, to geue one leaue to choose.

Exisse de potestate iratos dicimus, id est, de consilio, de mente, de ratione, to bee beside theym selfe, not to bee able to rule theyr affections.

Magna ex parte tua potestas erat, it was chiefly by

in your handes, whether it shoulde bee or no.

Habere summam potestatem in aliquo loco, to bee chiefe ruler or gouernour in any place.

Habere potestatem alicuius, to haue one in subiection.

Habere aliquem in sua potestate, idem.

Vitæ necisq; potestatem habere in aliquem, to haue power of lyfe and death ouer one.

Patet late potestas eius, he is of great power, and dominion.

Permittere potestatem, to graunt libertee, to geue auctoritee.

Id oportet totum poni in potestate sapientis, that must be wholy put in the handes and power of a wyse man, or lefte and permitted wholy to his choyse, rule or ordering.

Reddere potestatem, to make that one may doo a thynge againe.

In suam potestatem redigere, to bryng vnder his subiection or obedience.

Cum potestate esse, looke Cum.

Seruandi mei summa potestas tibi datur, it lieth verye muche in your handes to saue my lyfe.

Potestas fuit liberius viuendi, he myghte lyue somewhat more at his libertee.

Priuare aliquem potestate faciendi aliquid, to make that one can not doe a thynge.

Sita est in eorum potestate nostra salus, our lyfe or saulfegarde is in theyr handes.

Potestas tibi fuit, you myght.

Quasi non ea potestas sit tua, id est quasi non possis.

Suscipere in potestatem, and Dimittere ex potestate, contrary.

Tradere potestatem alicui, to geue one auctoritee.

Simul ac potestas data erit, incontinente as soone as I can haue opportunitee and leysure: or as soone as I can conueniently.

Potesta, vsed of Plautus for Potestas.

Potestur, for Potest, he maie.

Potidea, a citee of Macedonie, called before Cassandria.

Poudius, a mans name.

Potina, a citee of Bœotia.

Potio, ônis, f. g. a drynke, a drynkynge, a potion.

Potiono, aui, are, to geue a medecine.

Potiônor, âris, ari, to haue a drynke or potion ministred to him. sometime to bee poysoned.

Potior, póteris, vel potiris, potitus sum, potiri, to haue in possession, to optayne, to wynne, to conquere, to atchieue, often tymes in the presente tense for Fruor, to take pleasure of a thyng. Potior gouerneth euer more the genitiue plurall of this nowne Res, whan it is set alone without an adiectiue, and signifieth to beare a rule, to haue in our subiection to, haue in our dominion, or to gouerne the empyre: as, Augusto rerum potito, when Augustus had ouer ruled the empyre. It is also ioygned with other genitiue cases, besydes Rerum: as, Postq̃ meus rex hostium potitus erat, after the kinge my maister had subdued, conquered or gotten the vpper hande of his ennemies. With other casuall woordes Potior wyll haue an ablatiue case, and signifieth to optayne or get a thynge by labour. Sometyme it hath an accusatiue: as, Fortiter malum qui potitur &c. he that suffreth and manfully endureth the sorow. &c. Hic potitur gaudia, he hath all the ioye and pleasure.

Sine labore patria potitur gaudia, without peyne or labour he hath all pleasures and commodities belongynge to a father, or that a father shulde haue.

Potiri vrbis, or vrbe, to wynne, or conquere the citee, or to be lorde of it.

Potiri voluptatum, to liue in pleasure.

Potiri rerum, to be kynge or maister of all.

Potiri regni, to wynne the countrey, to make hym selfe ruler of any countrey.

Potiri laborem, to endure peyne.

Qui bello potiti sunt, whiche haue wonne it at the swoordes poynete.

Potiri hostium, to conquere his enemies. sometyme to be taken prisoner of his ennemies.

Pitius sum victoria, I had atchieued and wonne the victorye.

Miseriam omnem capio, hic potitur gaudia, I endure all the peyne and trouble, and he hath all the ioye and pleasure.

Voto potiri, to optayne a desyre, to haue atchieued.

Potior, & hoc potius, better.

Potior sit, qui prior ad dandum est, leat hym be in better condition, or haue more aduauntage, that fyrste geueth.

Iudicabit nulla ad legendum his esse potiora, he shall iudge none more woorthy to bee redde, then they.

Nihil mihi potius fuit, q̃ vt Masinissam conuenirem, there was nothynge, that I more longed for, than to meete with Masinissa, the fyrst thynge that I dyd, I went to see Masinissa, I desyred nothynge more than to see Masinissa.

Potissimus, a, um, the best of all other, the chiefe or the principall.

Potissimum opus, id est, præcipuum, the best of all other, the moste singular.

Quod est potissimum, that is the specialt and chiefe thyng of all.

Potis, & hoc pote, able, good.

Si tibi placere potis est, if it may please you.

Potis sum, I maie.

Nec ferri potis est, neyther can any man abyde his vnreasonable facion.

Potissimum, or Potissimè, most specially, chiefely, principally,

Nec-

Nescio quid expediam potissimum, I can not tell what is best to doo fyrst.
Ex consularibus te creauit potissimum, he cre ated you before all other of the senatours, as a person most meete.
Potiua, a citee in Bœotia, not farre from Thebes.
Potius, rather.
Potitij, was an auncient familie or kinrede amõge the olde latines, whom Hercules called to his banket, after he had slaine Cacus: & they were afterwarde constituted the pryestes of Hercules. reade Fenestella.
Potitius, Hercules pryeste.
Pótito, pótitas, aui, are, tovse to dzynke, to dzynke often.
Poto, aui, are, to dzynke: also to geue dzynke to one.
Potare totos dies, to sit all day dzynkynge, to be dzunken.
Potatum dare, to geue dzynke to one.
Potor, ôris, m. g. a dzunken knaue.
Potórius, a, um, that belongeth to dzinkyng.
Ampulla potoria, a dzynkyng glasse.
Potorium, rij, n. g. a cuppe.
Potulentus, a, um, any thing that may be dzunke. also halfe dzunke.
Potus, a, um, that whiche hath dzunke, and that whiche is dzunke.
Potus, us, m. g. dzynke: sometyme dzinkyng.

PRacticus, a, um, actiue, practike, that consisteth in woorkyng or doyng.
Præcius, a citee of Ponte.
Præ, a prepositiõ, seruing to the ablatiue case, signifieth before, in regarde, or in comparison, for: and is verye eloquentlye vsed, importynge a certayne respecte and comparison to an other thynge.
Præ amore, for loue, by reason of loue.
Modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præ vt dudum fuit, he is more sokte or gentle of woordes, than he was wonte to bee, or than he was late: or he is more sobre in his woordes than he was while ere.
Præ se ferre, to make semblaunt, to shewe by his countenance and visage his affection and phantasie in a thynge. also to confesse and acknowlage.
Sanus si sim, præ te medicum mihi expetam, if I be wel aduised, I wyll looke to haue a better physicion than thou arte.
Nihil hercle hoc quidem præ vt alia dicam, this is nothyng in regarde of that that I wyll tell the.
Præ formidine, for great feare that he had.
Præ gaudio, for ioye.
Præ manu, & præ manibus, before hande.
Præ se armentum agens, dzyuynge the hierde of beastes before hym.
I præ, sequar, go before, I wyll folow.
Sed præ nobis beatus, but in respecte or comparison of vs, euen in heauen, or more happye and fortunate than we.
Ego illum contempsi præ me, I thoughte my selfe muche better, and muche more honest man than he.
Qui omnia sibi post putarit esse præ meo commodo, whiche regarded or set by nothynge so muche, as my commoditee and profite.
Præ tuis facultatibus maxima putrentur, id est, si cum tuis facultatibus conferantur.
Præ his, quæ à te, &c. in comparison of those thynges, whiche. &c.
Non possum præ lachrymis, I can not for weepyng.
Fiduciam præ se ferat orator, leat an oratour shewe in his countenaunce a sure confidence and trust that he hath in his matter.
Res omnes relictas habeo, præ quod tu velis, I late aside all thynges, to do that you wolde haue me doo.
Vide, q̃ iniquus sis præ studio, see how vnreasonable ye are for affection.
Sed hoc etiam pulchrum, præ q̃ vbi sumptus petunt, but euen this is a tolye or goodly thing, in comparisõ of whan they requyre cost, charge, or expence of money.
Parua res est voluptatum in vita, præ quam quod molestum est, there is smalle pleasure in this life, in comparison of trouble and cares that be in the same.
Parum etiam, præ vt futurum est, Prædicas, thou saiest or speakest euen verye litell, or in a maner nothyng, in comparison of that shall be in deede.
Præacûtus, a, um, very sharpe.
Præaltus, a, um, verye deepe, verye hyghe.
Præbeo, bui, bêre, to geue, to shewe.
Præbere aurem, to hearken.
Præbere aures conuitijs, to suffre patiently rebukes.
Seruices præbere, to offer his head to be stryken of.
Præbet errorem, it geueth occasion of errour.
Præbere indignationem, to be cause of indignation.
Iusta præbere, to kepe tache, to geue that is due.
Non possum satis narrare, quos ludos præbueris intus, I can not well tell, howe many mockes thou hast gotten amonge them, or how they laughe at the within in the house: or I can not well expresse, what sporte and laughynge we haue had at the within.
Os præbere, to take blowes, or suffer to bee bobbed.
Os præbêre ad malè audiendum, to suffer one to speake ill to his face, to be in presence when he is yll spoken of,

Sue-

renuum hominem præbuit, He played the man, he shewed hym selfe valiaunt, or dydde vaiauntly.

e æquum prebere, to be indifferent, to doe iuice without rigour.

e æquabilem præbere, to be alwaie of one sorte, kepe alwaie one faction.

e attentum auditorem præbere, to be a diligent heerer.

Quoquomodo se in ea quæstione præbebat. &c. howe so euer he behaued hym selfe in that matter. &c.

e credulum præbere, to geue hastie credence, to beleue a thyng quickely.

e docilem præbere, to be easily taught.

e alicui facilem præbere, to graunt gentilly to anes desyre.

e facilem præbere in hominibus audiendis, admittendisque, to bee wilyng and gentyll to heare men, and to be spoken with all.

Gladi speciem præbet, it is lyke in faction to a swoorde.

Erroris speciem præbere, to geue occasion of errour.

Speciem triumpho præbere, to sette foorth the triumphe to the best shewe.

Tyrannum præbere, to behaue hym lyke a tyrranne, to plaie the tyranne.

Vim glutini præbet, it is as good as glewe, or it is of the same sorte that glewe is.

Baculorum visum senectuti præbet, it serueth olde men in the steede of a staffe.

Præbere de manu cibum, to feede, to put meate in anes mouthe with his hande.

Pro pontibus præbere accessum possunt, men maie entre or go in vpon them euen as it were vpon bridges.

Præbere auxilium, to ayde.

Præbere curam, to make solicitous and careful.

Peccandi locum præbet, it geueth occasion to offende or doe amisse.

Iusiurandum præbuit, he swoze to hym.

Metum præbere, to cause to feare.

Lumen præbere dicitur fenestra, to geue light.

Operam præbere reipublicæ, to helpe or serue the common weale.

Miraculum præbere, to make men woonder.

Vt modeste orationem præbuit, howe modestly or temperately he spake.

Duriorem se præbere, to shewe hym selfe rigorous and harde.

Nimium se exorabilem præbere, to bee to soone intreated, to shewe hym selfe to gentill.

Præbere somnum, to make a nopse.

Præbere lætum spectaculum, To set foorth a ioyous and pleasaunt sight.

Sponsalia alicui præbere, to affiance or betrouth, to make a solemne feaste at one s betrouthyng.

Terga præbere, to renne awaye.

Se facilem præbere dicitur res aliqua, To be easy.

Præbenda, ôrum, neu. gen. plur. all thinges necessarie prouided for magistrates, or ambassadours comynge into any countrete: after some it is woodde and satre onely: and they whose office is to make the saied prouision, are called Párochi, or Copiarij.

Præbia, ôrum, n. g. plur. thynges geuen to sicke men, medicines.

Præbitere, to passe by or passe fourthe in iourney. somtyme Petire, to lese, to cast awaye.

Præbitor, ôris, ma. gene. a geuer, an almoner, a purseberer.

Præbitus, a, um, geuen.

Præcaluus, a, um, balde before.

Præcantátio, ônis, fœm. g. a synging before, a charming, an inchauntyng.

Præcantrix, tricis, fœ. ge. an inchantresse, a sorceresse.

Præcânus, a, um, that hath a hore head before he be aged.

Præcârus, a, um, very deere.

Præcaueo, præ'caues, cáui, uêre, to prouide that a thynge happen not, to beware or take hede before hande.

Vt ab insidijs præcaueret, that he shoulde take hede, that he fell not in an ambushement ere he were ware, to take hede of deceites, to beware that no treason be wrought.

Præcáutus, a, um, forseen, well takenhede of.

Sed præcauto opus est, but we muste take good hede.

Præcautor, ôris, m. g. he that taketh good heede, he that prouideth for a thyng aforehande.

Præcédo, cessi, dere, to go before, by translation, to be more excellent, to passe, to excell.

Præcedere autoritate, sapore, suauitate & similibus.

Præ'celer, céleris, re, very swyfte, exceedynge swifte, very sodaine or quicke.

Præcélero, aui, are, to renne before.

Præcello, lui, lere, to excell, to passe.

Præcellere alicui, pro imperare & dominari, to be master or ruler.

Præcellens, entis, om. gen. excellyng, passyng, muche better then other.

Præsélsus, a, um, very hygh.

Præcentio, ônis, f. g. that is songen or plaied at the beginnyng of a song or balade, voluntarie.

Præcentor, tôris, m. ge. he that first syngeth: it may be taken for the chaunter in a quire.

Præceps, cipitis, om. g. headlong, very sodayne, very hasty, exceedyng swyfte, without consideration, on head, very rashe.

Præceps homo, he that is to hasty in his busynesse, and doeth thynges vnaduisedly.

Præceps ingenio in iram, hotte or hasty, greatly inclined to anger.

Præceps in auaritiam & crudelitatem animus, the mynde greatly inclined to couetousnesse and cruelties.

Quoiure, quáque iniuria, præcipitem me in pistri-

pistrinum dabit, be it ryght, be it wrong, he wyll thruste me hedlonge into the mill house to grinde.

Præcipitem dare, to thrust one out headlong.

Præcipitem abire, to come to misery, to come to extreme powerte and needynesse.

Agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ ciuium Romanorum, quos securi percussit, the cruell punyshyng of the Romains, whom he hath beheaded, causeth hym to fall so hastely, or bryngeth hym headlong to confusion, ruine, or mischiefe.

Præcipitem ferri, to renne down, or fall down from a high place, to renne headlong or with great violence.

Præceps in occasum sol, the sunne goynge downe.

In præcipiti esse, to be in great danger.

Præcipitem trahere, to pull hym downe from a high place, or astate, to pull downe with it violentiy.

In præceps, for Deorsum, downwarde with a great fall or discent, also sodeinlye, hastily.

Bis pater in præceps tantum, it is twise or two tymes so deepe.

Præceps animi, rashe and hasty in doyng a thyng, he that doeth a thyng without consideration and aduisement.

Præceps senectus, olde age almoste at the pitches dyrnke.

In præcipiti est ægrotus, the sicke man is in great perill and daunger.

Præcipiti iam die, when it was toward night, when the sonne wente downewarde.

Præcipites fossæ, deepe diches.

Præceps periculum est, the danger is very perillous.

Præceps in terram datus, fallyng down headslong to the grounde.

Deiicere præcipitem, to caste downe hedlong.

Fertur præceps in hostem, he renneth against his ennemies with great violence.

Præceps amentia ferebare, thou waste in suche a furie or madnesse, that thou passidst not what thou didst.

In præcipitem locum se committere, to venture hym selfe in a very daungerous place to fall in.

Præceptio, ônis, f. g. idem quod Præceptum.

Præceptor, ôris, m. gen. a maister, a teacher, an instructour.

Præceptrix, the feminine.

Præceptum, ti, n. gen. a precept, a rule geuen, a commandement, an admonition, a good lesson or instruction.

Præcepta virtutis, good lessons of vertue.

Præcepta medicorum, the counsailes of physitions.

Monita & præcepta.

Dare præcepta, to geue instructions.

Facessere alicuius præcepta, for facere.

Præceptus, a, um, taken vp before, taught before.

Præcepto, aui, are, to geue commaundement or charge often.

Præcerpo, cerpsi, cerpere, to take, to gather or pluche before an other.

Non præcerpo fructum officij tui, I doe not preuent you, and take from you the benefite or your duetie and office.

Præcertatio, ônis, f. g. a contendyng before.

Præcidaneus, a, um, that whiche is fyrst kylled, that is cutte before.

Præcidanea porca, a swyne whiche the paynims dyd sacrifice, before they dyd cut downe their corne.

Præcido, cidi, dĕre, to note or marke a thyng, as a carpenter dooeth tymber or bourdes with a strike or chalke line, before he saweth it of, or to cut a lyttell before, as drapers doe in sellyng their clothe, after they haue measured it, to cut out the residue: by translation to tell or shewe precisely, what matter one will speake of or against, to strike, to cut or choppe of, to deale, to denie stiffely, to take awaye cleane.

Plane sine vlla exceptione præcidit, truely he stiffely denyed it without exception.

Præcidere spem, to put out of all hope.

Præcidere causam belli, to preuent and take awaye cleane the occasion of warre.

Dubitationem præcidere, to take awaye all doubte.

Præcinctus, a, um, compassed or gyrded in before.

Præcingo, cinxi, cingere, to gyrde about, to enclose or include in before.

Præcino, cinui, nere, to begynne the songe, to synge before or fyrst, also to tell a thyng before it happeneth.

Præcipio, præcipis, cēpi, cipere, to preuent or take first, to take before an other, to geue commaundement or charge, to instructe, to teache, to geue instruction or counsayle, to shewe how, to aduertise, to commaunde, to forsee, to conceyue in the mynde before.

Præcipere animo, and animis, To conceyue before in the mynde.

Præcipere cogitatione futura, to forsee in his mynde and imagination, what wyll come or chaunce hereafter.

Spe iam præcipit hostem, he imagineth in his mynde all redy, that his enemie is come.

Hic artem nandi præcipit, this man teacheth to swymme, or sheweth the facion howe to swymme.

Si lac præceperit æstus, If the heate of the sonne dooeth dryue vp the milke afore hande.

Præcipiunt medici, the physitions doe counsaile, enioygne, or charge.

Præcipitur, the impersonall.

Præcipitans, antis, tastyng or fallyng downe headlong.

Amnis præcipitans, a riuer that renneth down

violently from any high place.
Præcipitamẽ republica, when the common weale decaied or fell in ruine.
Præcipitántia, æ, f. g. tumblynge or fallynge downe from any high place.
Præcipitátio, ónis, fœ. g. a caſtyng downe headlong. alſo ouermuche raſhenelle, and vnaduiſedneſſe in doyng a thyng.
Præcipitátus, a, um, decaied, fallen in ruine, caſt downe from high places.
Præcipitata ætas, olde age, when it draweth nere his ende.
Præcipitanter, headlong, vnaduiſedly, without conſideration, raſhely.
Præcipitium, tij, neu. ge. a downe right place or ſtepe, daungerous to bee gone on, a ſtepe downe pitche or fall.
Præcipito, aui, are, to caſte, hurle, bryngе, or throwe downe headlonge: ſometyme to fall downe headlong, to renne downe violently, to drawe toward the ende, to do vnaduiſedly and raſhely, to dooe to haſtily.
Præcipitare palmitem, flagellum, & huiuſmodi, id eſt, deorſum flectere, to bow downewarde.
Quæ pars palmitis præcipitata eſt, fructu indiuitur, that parte of the vine branche, that hangeth or is bowed downewarde, beareth muche fruite.
Exaltiſsimo dignitatis gradu præcipitati, to be brought or caſt downe, from high auctoritee and dignitee.
Præcipitare ad mortem, id eſt, præcipitem agere, to bryng to death ſodainely.
In inſidias præcipitatus, brought into the handes of his ennemies ere he was ware, or falſyng into the ambuſhement ere he was ware.
Præcipitat hyems, id eſt, vergit ad finem, winter draweth towarde the ende.
Præcipitat Nilus, the ryuer Nilus falleth ſtepe downe with great ſwifteneſſe and violence.
Præcipitare moras, id eſt, feſtinanter abijcere, to caſt away all delate, to make haſt.
Præcipitare ſe in flumen, to leape downe in to the ryuer.
Priſcoſq; referre labores præcipitat, id eſt, feſtinat.
Præcipue, chiefely, ſpecially, principally.
Præcipue ſum ab illo adiutus, I was holpe of hym chiefely, or more than of any other.
Præcipuus, a, um, chiefe, ſpeciall, principall, ſoueraine, ſingular. alſo peculiar, proper, particular, not common to other.
Commune & præcipuum, contrarie, proper or peculiar to one, and common to other.
Negas præcipuum mihi incommodum impendére, you ſaye, that I ſhall haue no peculiar incõmoditee or diſpleaſure: or that I ſhall haue no hurte, but that other ſhall haue it as well as I.
Præcipua remedia, ſoueraine and excellente medecines.
Idem ius cum cæteris, & præcipuũ, contrary.
Contra morſus præcipuũ remedium, a very holſome or ſingular remedy agaynſt byteynges.
Præcíſe, precíſely, determinately, cuttedly, ſhortly, harcely, with to muche breuitee.
Præciſe dicere, to ſpeake a thyng bꝛekely, ſo that ſomewat is to be vnderſtande.
Præciſe negare, to denie ſtiffely.
Præciſum, harde, intractable, cutted, very ſhort.
Qui præciſis concluſionibus obſcuri, Saluſtium atq; Thucididem ſuperant, they whiche be ſo obſcure in theyr ſhort and cutted ſentences, that they paſſe both Saluſt and Thucidides.
Præciſus, a, um, cutte of, cutte ſhorte, taken away cleane.
Præciſa narracio, a briefe narration.
Præciſo omni verborum ornatu, taking away all garniſhyng of wordes cleane.
Præciſum, ſi, a parte of the intraples.
Præciſus, one abuſed contrary to nature.
Præciſio, ónis, fœ. ge. a breuitee in writynge or ſpeakynge, whan ſomewhat is lefte to bee vnderſtande.
Præclamatóres, criers, that wente before Jupiters prieſte, named Flamen Dialis, callyng to men, that they ſhoulde ceaſſe from theyr workes: becauſe it was not lefull for him to ſee any man worke.
Præclâmo, aui, are, to crie before.
Præclarè, very excellently, very nobly, very well.
Præclarè nobiſcum actum erit, it ſhall bee ryght well with vs, or we ſhall bee ryght well delte withall.
Dicitur præclare à ſapientibus, it is wonderfully well ſaied of the wyſe men.
Præclare dantur, they be very good to be geuen in medicine.
Præclarè medetur, it healeth or cureth excellently well: it is very medicinable or holſome.
Præclare facere, to do ryght nobly, to doe very well.
Præclare geſſit ſuum negotium, he atchieued his matter right honourably: or he did right well.
Præclare memini, I remembre as well as can bee: or I remembre ryght well.
Præclare, is oftentymes vſed in approuynge, allowynge or conſentynge, as one ſhulde ſaye, wonderfully well done or ſaied of you. alſo in mockage, ſoplily well ſaied.
Præclârus, a, um, very clere & bryght, alſo very noble: ſometyme very excellent, right good.
Optima & præclara præda, a ryche and wonderful good bootie.
O præclaram defenſionem, o goodly defence or excuſe.
Præclara indole iuuenis, a ponge man of excellent towardeneſſe.
Præclâuum, ui, n. g. a part of a ſenatours garment, called Latus clauus.

Præ-

Præcludo, clusi, cludere, to shutte or stoppe vp, that one can not entre or passe.

Iter præcludere, to stoppe ones iourney, that he can not passe.

Præclusus, a, um, shutte, stopped before, that one can not passe.

Præco, cônis, m. g. a commoner crier, a publisher of thynges, he that in poretsale nombreth the goodes, that are to be solde, and setteth the price on them: it may be vsed for a preacher.

Præco feralis, the bell man, whiche in some town goeth about, declarynge who is late dead.

Sub præcone subijcere, to cõmitte to the crier, to be published and solde.

Per præconem vendere aliquid, to sell a thing by the common crier or officer.

Voci præconis bona ciuium subijcere, To cause the citezins goodes to be solde by the crier or common officer.

Præco virtutum alicuius, he that with all his endeuour publisheth or setteth forth a mans vertue and nobleneſſe.

Præcognitus, a, um, knowen before.

Præcognosco, noui, noscere, to knowe before, seldome vsed.

Præcolo, cólui, cólere, to trymme, to decke before, to prepare.

Præcompósitus, a, um, factioned before, prepared.

Præconceptus, a, um, conceyued or taken in before.

Præcónium, nij, n. ge. a solemne crie, the criers office, publisshynge of a thyng to be solde. sometyme it signifieth prayse, glorie, renowme.

Facere præconium, to be a common crier, to make cries, to publisshe proclamations, or other thynges, to doo the criers office in common sale of thynges.

Tibi præconium deferam, I wyll make you crier or publisher of the mattier, or I wyll geue you the charge to sell it.

Tribuere alicui præconium, To geue one the office to praise or laude.

Præconsúmo, consumpsi, sumere, to consume, waaste, or spende before. sometyme to consume onely.

Præcontrecto, aui, are, to handle before, sometyme to view or consyder before.

Præcoquo, coxi, cóquere, to make rype before. to sethe or boyle.

Præcoquor, queris, qui, to be soone rype.

Præcoquus, a, um, idem quod præcox.

Præcórdia, órum, n. ge. plu. the shynne, whiche diuideth the ouer parte of the body from the nether. it is also taken for the place vnder the ribbes: sometyme all the numbles, as the herte, the splene, the lunges, the liuer, the intrailes.

Aperit præcordia, he telleth the secretes of his herte.

Præcorrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to corrupt before.

Præcox, cócis, or after some, cóquis, om. ge. soone rype, or tymely ripe, ripe before the tyme.

Præcoquem maturitatem contrahere, to waxe ryppe before the tyme.

Odi pueros præcoci sapientia, soone ripe, soone rotten: a prouerbe noting to muche wit in a child for his age.

Præcox ingenium, a wit to wise for his age.

Præcox fuga, a flyeng before one hath needs.

Præcráſſus, a, um, very grosse, very thycke.

Præcurro, curri, currere, to renne before, to ouerrenne, to go before quickely, to go before as a signe or token before any thynge that followeth. also to preuent, to passe, to excell.

Parere vno te præcurri exemplo, suffre one example to be mencioned before you.

Appetitus ne præcurrant rationem, lette not the sensuall appetites renne before reason, or ouerrenne reason.

Quarum maturitas præcurrat hyemem, whiche be rype before wynter.

Horum vtérque Isocratem ætate præcurrit, bothe these were before Isocrates tyme.

Vita præcurrere aliquem, to lyue a better life, to haue a more happy life.

Præcurrere alicui, to ouerrenne, to preuent, to passe.

Qui mihi studio præcurritis, whiche be more ardent and desirous then I.

Præcurrere aduentum alicuius in aliquem locum, to preuent ones comyng to any place, to come thither before hym.

Vobis illum tanto minorem præcurrere, vix honestum est, it is scant for your honestie, that he beyng so muche yonger, shoulde passe or excell you.

Præcurſio, ônis, f. g. and Præcursus, us, m. ge. a rennyng before. sometyme a cause or matter that goeth before.

Præcursor, ôris, m. g. one that renneth or goeth before, afore messanger, a fore rider or goer.

Præda, æ, f. g. a praie, a thyng gotten or taken in the warres, a bootie.

Accingere se Prædæ, to prepare them selues diligently to take their praie or bootie.

Prædæ esse, to be a praie or bootie.

Prædabundus, a, um, goyng on forragyng in the tyme of warre, that robbeth or spoyleth.

Prædaceus, a, um, of or belongyng to a praie or bootie.

Prædamno, aui, are, to condemne or geue iudgement on one before.

Prædamnata spe dimicandi, id est, præscisa.

Prædátio, ônis, f. g. a robbyng, a forragyng, a stealyng awaie of meate.

Prædatitius, a, um, of a praie or bootie.

Pecunia prædatitia, or Prædacea, money that the booty is solde for.

Prædátor, ôris, masc gene. a seker for a praie, a robber, one that goeth about to gette a bootie or praie,

Præ-

Prædatrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.
Prædatórius, a, um, that belongeth to robbyng or ſpoylyng.
Naues prædatoriæ, pirates ſhippes, that robbe and roue on the ſea.
Prædelaſſo, aui, are, to make wery or feynt before, to breake, to weaken afore.
Incurſus prædelaſſat aquarum, it breaketh the courſe or violence of the water.
Prædenſatus, a, um, made very thycke.
Prædenſus, a, um, very thycke.
Prædes, vide Præs.
Prædeſtinatio, ônis, f. g. predeſtination.
Prædeſtino, aui, are, to purpoſe before, to predeſtinate, to ordeyne or appointe before what ſhall come of one.
Prædiator, ôris, m ge a man of lawe expert in cauſes reall, or matters concernyng landes.
Prædiatórius, a, um, pertenyng to landes.
Prædiatus, a, um, that hath good landes or manours.
Prædicabilis, le, to be tolde or ſpoken of afore.
Prædicatio, ônis, f. g. a publyſhyng or open declaration, a common talke, or an open talke.
Prædicator, ôris, maſ. gen. a teller or publiſher afore.
Prædicatus, a, um, publiſhed or tolde afore.
Prædico, aui, are, to publiſhe, to tell a thynge openly, to tell afore, to make good report, to talke, to tell out, to praiſe.
Prædicas nouis, thou telleſte to them that knowe it alredy.
Siquidem hæc vera prædicat, if it be true that this woman ſaieth.
Prædicat præco, dum aliquid promulgat.
Taceam, an prædicem? ſhuld I tell it, or hold my peace and ſaie nothyng?
Prædico, dixi, dicere, to tell before.
Hoc primum tibi prædico, I tell the this firſt and formoſte.
Prædictio, ônis, f. gen. a prophecie in tellyng of thinges to come.
Prædictum, ti, neu. gene. a prophecie, a thynge tolde before.
Prædicta cœnæ hora, an houre appoynted to go to ſupper.
Prædicto, abſolutly for Cum prædictum eſſet.
Prædiolum, li, n. g. a lyttell manour.
Prædiſco, didici, diſcere, to vnderſtand before, to lerne or cunne before.
Prædítus, a, um, that hath adourned.
Prædítus mœrore, repleniſhed with heauineſſe, heaup or ſadde.
Prædítus lachrymis, waſhed with teares, or full of teares, wepyng, or that weepeth.
Prædítus authoritate, in authoritee.
Prædítus ſpe optima, that hath a very good hope.
Prædítus ſum humanitate, virtute, diuitiis, dignitate, viribus, id eſt, habeo.
Quid faceret illa ætate prædítus? What ſhulde he dwe beyng of that age?
Amentia prædítus, madde, beſyde hym ſelfe, in a furie, out of his wyttes.
Senſibus prædítus, that hath ſenſe or feelyng.
Audacia prædítus, preſumptuous, wild, hardy.
Summo ingenio prædítus, that hath an excellent good witte.
Paruis opibus ac facultatibus prædítus, poore and of ſmall ſubſtance.
Prædítus crudelitate, cruell.
Prædítus leuitate, lyght, vnconſtant.
Prædiues, diuitis, om. gene. very ryche, very abundant.
Prædiuinatio, ônis, f. g. a diuination or geſſyng of thynges to come.
Prædiuino, aui, are, to diuine a thyng before it chaunce.
Prædiuinus, a, um, very diuine and godly.
Prædium, dij, n. gene. a manoure, a place in the countrey haupng ground about it, a ferme.
Optimo iure prædia, fermes or manours, which be clearely diſcharged from all taſkes, cuſtomes, quitrentes, and other paymentes.
Prædia bona, ſame Præs.
Prædomo, domui, are, to tame or quiete before, to mitigate or aſſwage before.
Prædonulus, li, m. g. a lyttell robber.
Prædo, ônis, m. g. a robber, a ſpoyler, a pillar, a theefe, he that entreth on a mannes goodes or heritage, haupng no laufull clayme or title to it.
Prædor, âris, ari, to robbe a countrey, or to take praies.
Prædûco, duxi, ducere, to leade before.
Præducere foſſam homini obſeſſo, to caſte a ditche about one that is beſieged.
Vallum præducere, to make a trenche.
Prædulcis, ce, very ſweete, very pleaſant.
Prædûro, aui, are, to make very harde.
Prædûrus, a, um, very harde.
Prædura ætas, and tenera, contrarie.
Præeo, iui, ire, to go before. ſometyme to reade, ſpeake, or ſaye before.
Præi verbis quod vis, tell me before what you wolde haue me ſaye or doo.
Præire verba, to ſpeake or pronounce certain wordes, that an other muſte ſaye after.
Præire obſecrationem, to pronounce or ſaye before, a prayer, or petition, that an other muſt ſaye after.
Præire voce, to ſpeake before, to tell what one ſhulde ſaye.
Præire de ſcripto, to reade vpon a paper, that one muſt ſaye and pronounce after hym.
Præire iuramentũ, to miniſtre or geue an oth.
Præire alicui de re aliqua, to tell before what one ſhulde doe in any thyng.
Præeunt diſcipulis præceptores, they rede before or tell them before, what they ſhould doe in euery thyng.
Præiens, præeuntis, goyng before.
Præeunte natura, nature hir ſelfe leadyng or goyng

goynge bekoze vs.

Præfácilis, le, very easy.

Præfacio, præfacis, fēci, facere, to set moze by, after Calepine: the place of Quintilian hath nowe Præstare.

Præfāris, vel re, fatus sum, fari, to speake oz saye bekoze.

Præfari honorem, to speake woozdes of reuerence bekoze.

Præfari honorem auribus, to saie, saynge your reuerence.

Præfari diuos, to praie to god bekoze one enterprise any thyng.

Præfari veniam, to aske licence afoze.

Præfari pacem, to shew that he cometh in pensible wise.

Præfari carmen, to speake oz pronounce woꝛdes bekoze, that other muste saie after.

Præfari aliquem in scribendo opere, to speake reuerendely of a man in the begynnyng of his boke oz woꝛke that he maketh.

Præfatio, ónis, f. g. a preface, a thyng spoken oz writen bekoze.

Præfectúra, ræ, f. ge. a capitayne shyp, a lieutenantshyp, an auctozitee oz rule.

Præfecturæ, maie be called shireffwykes: among the Romaines it signified the prouinces, where the saied officers had iurisdiction.

Præfectórius, a, um, that belongeth to a capitain oz lieutenant.

Præfectorius vir, he that hath bene great maister of the emperours palaice.

Præfectus, ti, m. g a ruler, a capitayne, a lieutenant, an officer appointed to doe a thyng, oz that hath the ouerspght and charge of a thyng.

Præfectus moribus, he that hath the charge to see ill maners reformed and amended.

Præfectus annonæ, he that hath the charge to prouide corne and vitaple.

Præfectus prætorio, was with the emperour the principall officer in his courte: as nowe in Fraunce the great maister, and was capitayne of the souldiours called Prætoriani, whiche were as a garde about the emperours palaice and person.

Præfectus vrbis, was a great officer in Rome, to whom it belonged, to see that the high waies to the cities were well mainteined, that the waters were kepte cleane, that the chanell of the riuer of Tiberis were scoured and kepte from shelues, also to deliuer grain out of the common grainers, and diuide it among the people. he was also called Præfectus latinarum, as Gellius writeth.

Præfecti prouinciarum, lieutenantes and deputies of prouinces: it may be taken among vs foꝛ suche as haue lyke iurisdiction, as the chamberlayn of Northwales, and the high stewarde of Southwales were wont to haue, that is to saye, peculiar authoꝛitee to determine matters within the compasse of their office.

Præfecti ærarii, were they, which had the charge of kepyng the common treasure.

Præfectus fíci, was he, whiche kepte the emperours treasure.

Præfectus scriniorum, was a lyke officer, as the maister of the rolles is now, and was also called Præfectus libellorum, in the which office was Papinianus the great lawier, in the tyme of Seuerus the emperour.

Præfero, prætuli, ferre, to beare bekoze, to esteeme moze, to pzeferre. sometyme foꝛ Præ se ferre.

Præfert cautas manus, he gropeth with his hãdes bekoze hym, as men doe in the darke.

Præferre facem alicui, to carie a toꝛche before one.

Præferre alicui facem ad libidinem, to aide oz conducte.

Præfertur opinio, id est, iactatur.

Qui meæ menti lumina prætulistis, whiche haue inspired me.

Salutem reipublicæ suis cõmodis præferre, to esteme the saferede of the common wealthe moze then their owne pzofites.

Glans Syriaca præfertur bonitate olei, it is more esteemed foꝛ the good oyle that cometh of it.

Multi prætulerunt carere pœmatibus, many haue thought it better to lacke the woozdes of pokes.

Qui saplentiæ studium habitu corporis præferunt, id est, præ se ferunt, which shewe themselues to be philosophiers by their apparaile oz facion and state of their body and countinance.

Vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert, thy vysage oz countinance sheweth some great euell what so euer it be.

Præfericulum, li, n. g. a great bason, which was caried bekoze hym that did sacrifice.

Præférox, rõcis, om. g. very fierce oz hasty.

Præferrãtus, a, um, that is pointed oz shodde with iron, as a speare oz other like.

Pilum præferratum, a pestill, that hath iron at the one ende.

Præferratus, is sometyme vsed foꝛ bounde in chaynes.

Præféruidus, a, um, very hotte.

Præfestinãtim, and Præfestinẽ, to hastily, with to muche haaste.

Præfestinãtus, a, um, done to hastily, oz to soone.

Præfestino, aui, are, to make to muche haaste, to make haaste bekoze the tyme.

Præfica, cæ, f. gen. a woman, whiche is hyred to lament at the buryng of men oz women, and to praise their actes.

Præficio, præficis, fēci, ficere, to put in auctoꝛitee, oz to geue rule, to ordeyne one a capitayne, rular, lieutenant, oz deputie, to make ouerseer oz chiefe doꝛer.

Cheriam ei rei præfecimus, we made Cheria capitayne, ouerseer, oz doer of the matter: and

haugng

hauyng respect to that place of Terence, we
made Cheria our stewarde and maister or prou-
uider of the feaste.
Imperatorem alicui bello præficere, To ap-
point one to be chiefe capitaine in any warre.
præfido, fidi, fidere, to truste very muche, to
haue a great confidence, to put to muche trust
in a thynge.
præfigo, fixi, figere, to fasten or stycke before,
to shut vp.
Capistris ora præfigere, to mouslll, to tie vp
the mouthes.
præfixus, a, um, fastened or set on the fore parte
of a thynge.
Præfixa ferra iaculo, dartes that be headed.
Præfixa ferra cornua, hornes typped with
iron.
præfinio, præfinis, niui, nire, to determine be-
fore, to assigne or appoint what and how muche
shall be done.
Præfinire diem, to appointe a date.
præfinito, the aduerbe, accordyng as it was ap-
pointed.
Præfinito loqui, to speake at the tyme appoin-
ted: or to speake no more then an other dooeth
bydde hym.
præfinitus, a, um, appointed afore, determined.
præflóreo, flóres, florui, florére, to blossome
before the tyme.
præflóro, aui, are, to take the firste floure, also
to take summe parte of the profite or fruite be-
fore an other.
præfluo, fluxi, ere, to flowe or renne before a
place.
præfóco, aui, are, to strangle or choke.
præfódio, præfodis, fódi, fódere, to digge, to
digge depe, to digge before.
Præfodere portas, to digge before the gates.
præfœcundus, a, um, verie fruitefull or plenti-
full, ranche.
Præfor, non dicimus, lohe Præfari.
præformido, aui, are, to be aferde ere the stroke
come.
præformo, aui, are, to make, facion, or fourme
a thyng before, to shewe the facion of a thynge
to one before.
præfracte, obstinately, stubburnely.
præfractus, a, um, harde or vnflexible, that wyll
rather breake then bowe, stubburne, obstinate.
also that whiche was before broken.
præfrigidus, a, um, verie colde.
præfringo, fregi, gere, to breake, to breake ope,
to breake in pieces, to breake before.
præfúlcio, fulsi, cire, to forteffie, to make strong,
to fence, to stay or vnderset.
præfulgeo, fulsi, gére, to shine much, to shine to
muche, to be to bright.
præfulguro, aui, are, to lighten before, to make
a glisteryng before.
præfurnium, nij, neu. ge. the mouth of an ouen
or fornaise.

prægélidus, a, um, exceedyng colde.
prægérmino, aui, are, to bud before the tyme.
prægestio, stire, to reioyce, to leape for ioye, to
haue a very great desire or appetite.
prægigno, nui, gignere, to begyn, to bryng in
firste, to beget before.
Nolebam ex me morem prægigni malum, I
wold not that an yll custome should be brought
vp by me, or I woulde not be the first authour
of an yll custome.
Prægnans, antis, om. g. a woman with childe,
it is the same of any beast, great with childe, or
with ponge.
Prægnans sus, a sowe with farrowe.
Canis prægnans, a bitche with whelpe.
Prægnans arbor, a tree haupng good sap or
iuice, before it bud or blossome.
Prægnátio, ónis, f. g. a beyng great with childe
or with ponge.
Prægrandis, de, very great, exceedyng great.
Prægrauátio, onis, f. g. a great grieke.
Prægrauis, ue, very grenouse or heaup.
Prægrauo, aui, are, to make verie heaup, to
make more heaup, or to poise downe one syde
more then an other.
Corpus prægrauat animum vitiis, the bodie
burtheneth or lodeth the mynde with vices.
Quum prægrauaret multitudo, seeyng that
the multitude of his ennemies was greatter
then his.
Prægrédior, gressus, gredi, to go or come be-
fore. sometyme for Prætergredi, to passe by,
also to preuent, to passe, to excell.
Non solum nuntios sed etiam famam aduen-
tus sui prægressus, not onely preuentyng and
comyng before the messengers, but. &c.
Vt grægressi hominis vestigia occupent, for
Prætergressi.
Qui tantum alios prægressus est, whiche so
farre passed and excelled other.
Prægredi gregi, to go before the flocke.
Prægressio, onis, f g. a goyng before.
Prægressus, a, um, that preuented or wente be-
fore.
Prægustátor, óris, m. ge. that taketh the sape or
taste before, a taster.
Prægusto, aui, are, to take a taste, to assaye be-
fore.
Prægutij, people of Italie, called commonly
Abruzi.
Præiaceo, præiaces, iacui, ére, to lye before.
Præiácio, cui, ere, to caste before.
Præiudicátio, ónis, f. g. a geuyng of a iudgemẽt
or sentence before, the conceyuyng of a iudge-
ment before the tyme, afore iudgement.
Præiudicátus, a, um, iudged or condemned by a
former iudgement.
Præiudicium, ij, n. ge. a thynge, whiche beynge
ones decided and determined, maketh a rule or
example to men that do folowe, to discusse sem-
blably in a lyke matter, as those whiche we

do call ruled mattiers or cases in the law, whi the be as examples to iudges. also a sentence geue before the iudg met either with or against one, as if two did contende for anie office, and the magistrate (because the controuersie wyl cõtinew longe) doeth appoint the one to ministre the office in the meane tyme, wherby he semeth to geue a iudgement before, for hym whom he fauoureth it is also taken for hurte or losse.

Præiúdico, aui, are, to iudge before the tyme, sometyme to iu. ge by example of an other like mattier before iudged or decided, to conceiue an ill opinion or iudgement of a thyng or person, before he knoweth the cause.

Præiudicare alicui, To hurte or hynder ones cause.

Præiurátio, ônis, f. ge. the othe that is taken by hym that first sweareth.

Præiurátor, óris, m. gene. he that first taketh an othe, as the foreman of a iurie, or the first witnesse, or any other, after whom other men doe sweare, accordyng to the othe geuen vnto hym.

Præiuro, aui, are, to sweare before other.

Præiuuo, iuui, are, to helpe before.

Prælábor, beris, bi, to fall first, to slide before.

Prælambo, lambi, lambere, to liche or lap before, to taste before.

Prælego, legi, gere, to rede to, as a maister doeth in expownynge to the childzene. also sometyme to gather before the tyme, sometyme to passe by.

Prælectio, ônis, f. g. a lecture, a redyng to other.

Prælector, óris, m. g. a reader to other.

Campaniam prælegebat, he passed by Campania.

Prælián̄ris, re, pertaynyng to battaile.

Prælián̄tor, ôris, m. g. a warriour.

Prælibo, aui, are, to taste or sape before.

Prælicenter, verp wantonly, verp licentiously, with to muche liberte.

Prælíganeum vinum, a prælígando, whiche I suppose to be so called, either because it is first tunned or put into vesselles, or else because it is put into a sache, whiche is faste knit afore. but it is so named rather of Prælegendo, because it is made of grapes either rype before theyr tyme, or else gathered before other.

Prælígo, aui, are, to binde afore or in the inside.

Prælior, aris, ari, to fight in battaile, by translation to contende or striue in wordes.

Prælium, li, n. gene. a battaile, also the fight in battaile, sometyme (by translation) the acte of generation.

Aduersum prælium, an ouerthrowe or discomfiture.

Dubium prælium, an vncertaine battaile, wherin one can not tel whiche hath the better.

Conserere prælia, to ioigne battaile, to fight.

Secundum prælium facere, to fyght prosperously, to put his ennemies to the worse.

Dirimere prælium, to ende the fight or battaile.

Detrectare prælium, to refuse to fight.

Prælongo, aui, are, to make verie longe.

Prælongus, a, um, verp longe.

Præloquor, eris, præloqui, to speake or tell before.

Præluceo, prælúces, luxi, cêre, to beare light before one, as a torche or candle, also to geue more light then an other, to geue a great light before.

Prælucere aliis virtute, to shine in vertue before other.

Prælucere maioribus suis virtute, To make his auncetours renowmed and famouse by vertue.

Prælúcidus, a, um, verp bright, that geueth a great light.

Prælúdium, ij, neu. g. a proheme, or that which musitians and minstrelles plaie at the beginnyng er they come to the longe, which they purpose to plaie, a voluntarie, the men of Kente call it a floryshe. sometyme it is taken for a preamble, or entraunce to a mattier, and as we would saye, signes and prefores: it maie also be called a preparatiue.

Prælúdo, si, dere, to plaie before, in musicall instrumentes to plaie a voluntarie, as the weapons, to florysshe.

Prælúsio, ônis, idem quod Præludium.

Prælum, li, n. g. a presse.

Prælumbo, aui, are, to breake ones loynes.

Præluo, lui, ere, to purge or washe cleane afore, to flowe or renne before.

Præclustris, stre, verp famouse and notable, verie high, in the sight of all men.

Præmando, aui, are, to sende before, to geue charge before.

Præmature, to sone, or before the iuste tyme.

Præmature vita careo, I die afore my tyme.

Præmatûrus, a, um, not yet rype, also rype before the tyme, also out of season, that cometh to sone.

Præmaturus fructus, fruite that is ripe before the tyme or before other.

Præmatura mors, vntymely death, death before naturall tyme.

Præmatura hyems, a parly wynter.

Præmaturum & serum, contrary.

Præmatura denuntiatio, a denownсyng before the tyme or season.

Præmedicâtus, a, um, that hath medicines preseruatiue before hande.

Præmeditátio, ônis, f. g. a meditation, musyng or thynkyng on thynges before they come or chaunce.

Præméditor, âris, ari, to aduise before a man do the thynge, to muse and thinke on a thinge before hande.

Præmercor, âris, ari, to bye afore hand, to forestall markettes, or to bye a thynge out of ones hande that chepeneth it.

Præmensus, a, um, measured before, or passed ouer before.

Lucis præmensæ tempora, the parte or tyme of ones lyfe that he hath passed or lyued.

Præmessum, si, neu. g. a sacrifice or offeryng to Ceres, of the eares of corne that were first reaped.

Præmeto, messui, métere, to reape fyrste or before.

Præmiator, ôris, mas. g. a theefe that stealeth by nyght, as we mought saye, whiche committeth burglarie. also a rewarder.

Præmigro, aui, are, to go before.

Præmior, aris, ari, to geue rewardes. sometyme for Lucrari.

Præmiosus, a, um, riche of money.

Præmissio, ônis, f. g. a sendyng afore.

Præmissus, a, um, sent before.

Præmitto, misi, tere, to sende afore.

Præmium, ij, n. g. a rewarde gyuen to hym that hath done any notable and laudable thyng, a recompence. sometyme it is taken for money, also wages that one hath for goyng a iourney.

Digna præmia ferre, to be worthyly rewarded.

Legis præmio licet, id est, legis beneficio.

Sine præmio sum, I am without money.

Præmóderor, aris, ari, to plate before on an instrumente.

Præmodum, an aduerbe, aboue measure, beyonde all measure. sometyme for Admodum, verie muche.

Præmolestia, æ, fœm. gene. feare of a thynge to come.

Præmollio, liui, lire, to make soft or tender before.

Præmólior, liris, ri, to make all prouision afore hande for a thynge that can be, to prepare, to goe aboute to make a thyng redie before.

Præmollis, le, verie tender or delycate.

Præmollitus, a, um, made verie soft or tender, made verie fauourable or gentyll.

Præmóneo, præmónes, ui, ere, to forewarne, to gene one warnyng before the thyng come, to tell or aduise one beforehande.

Præmonitio, ônis, f. g. a warning or aduertisement before hande.

Præmonitus, a, um, warned or tolde before the thyng came or chaunced.

Præmónitus, us, mas. g. a warnynge or aduisement geuen before hande.

Præmonstrâtor, ôris, m. g. he that telleth a thing before that it happeneth, he that goeth before a man to guide hym and shew hym the waie, and as who shoulde saie, to leade him by the hande, a leader or pointer of the way. Hic adiutor meus, & monitor, & præmonstrator, this myne helper and counsailour, and leader or pointer of the waie.

Præmonstro, aui, are, to shewe or tell before, to teache, to go before one and shew him the way.

Præmordeo, præmordes, di, or morsi, dêre, to byte or rebuke before.

Præmórior, riris, or móreris, ri, to die ere the tyme come.

Premóritur visus, auditus, incessus, whan the sight, hearyng, or goynge fayle before the time.

Præmunio, præmûnis, iui, ire, to prepare to fortifie a place, before that the ennemies come.

Prænarro, aui, are, to tell before.

Præ'nato, aui, are, to swimme afore, sometyme for Præterfluere, to passe or flowe by.

Prænáuigo, aui, are, to saile or rowe by, to passe by in a shyppe.

Prænauigatio, ônis, f. g. a sailyng before or by a place.

Præneste, a citee in Italie.

Prænestini, people of Preneste.

Prænestinus, a, um, of Preneste.

Præ'nimis, to farre, to muche.

Præniteo, præ'nites, nitui, têre, to bee verie bryght and clere, to shyne bright.

Prænómen, inis, n. g. the first name, as Marcus, Quintus, Lucius, & as we haue now the name of baptisme.

Prænosco, nôui, noscere, to knowe afore.

Prænotio, ônis, f. g. the knowyng of a thynge before.

Prænoto, aui, are, to make annotacions or inscriptions.

Prænubilis, le, verye cloudie and darke.

Prænuntio, aui, are, to shewe afore.

Prænuntius, a, um, that fyrste bringeth tidinges, that goeth before and bringeth tidynges, that sheweth a thyng to come.

Præoccido, occidi, occidere, to go downe before, as one sterre before an other.

Præoccupátio, ônis, f. g. a figure in Rhetorike, whan we wyll saie that we will not tell a thing, and yet therby couertly we wil declare the matter or make it suspecte.

Præoccupo, aui, are, to take or possesse a thing by preuencion, to preuent, to take before an other.

Præoccupare partes alterius, to take vpō hym to do that an other man shulde do before hym.

Præoccupauit ferre legem, he preuented hym in publishyng and makyng the lawe.

Præoccupare hominem, to bynde a man to hym, or to wynne his fauour before an other, by some benefite or pleasure.

Præopto, aui, are, rather to desyre, to wyshe rather, to desyre greatly.

Præoptare mortem, to chose rather to die.

Prærordinátio, ônis, f. g. the first ordinaunce.

Prærordinâtor, ôris, m. g. he that made the fyrste ordinaunce.

Prærórdino, aui, are, to ordeyne afore.

Præpando, pâdi, pandere, to open before, sometime for Prætendere, to spreade or set abrode.

Præparátio, ônis, f. g. a preparation.

Præparato, an aduerbe or ablatiue case set aduerbially, with preparation or prouision.

Præparâtus, us, m. g. a prouision or preparation before hande.

Præparâtus, a, um, prouided, prepared or made redie before.

Præparcus, a, um, verye scarse or nigarde, a great sparer.

Præparo, aui, are, to prepare, to make redie, to make prouision for thynges necessarie before hande.

Præparare hyemi cibos, to prepare meate against winter.

Animos præparare ad aliquid, to make the mynde apt or ready to a thyng.

Præpedimentum, ti, n. g. a leat before.

Præpedio, præ'pedis, diui, ire, to tie or bynde ones legges, & by translation to let, to let much.

Præpeditus, a, um, leat.

Aut gaudio sumus præpediti nimio, aut ægritudine, we be letted, that is to saie bynded, that we can not see or iudge, by reason of to muche ioyfulnesse, or els of sorowfulnesse and disquiet of the mynde.

Præpendeo, pendi, ère, to hange or be hanged before.

Præpendo, pendi, ere, semeth to be vsed of Cæsar in the thirde conugation, and actiuely, to hange before.

Præpendet mento tibi barba, thou haste a bearde growyng on thy chinne.

Præpes, præ'petis, om. g. swifte, lyght in flight.

Præpetes aues, the byrdes whiche shewed themselues first to the diuinours called Augures, wherby they supposed to knowe what shoulde ensue.

Præpeto, tiui, tere, to beginne first, to go first.

Præpilâtus, a, um, headed with pyron, as a iauelyne or darte, also sharpe aboue, lyke the head of a dart, though it haue no pyron, as the hoznes of a lopster, wherwith he swimmeth.

Præpinguis, gue, om. g. verye fatte.

Præpéllco, lui, lere, to excede other, to bee of greatter power, auctozitee or richesse thã other.

Præpóndero, aui, are, to ponder or examine before, to popse or weigh more, to bee of greatter price or value, to bee more worthy, to bee more esteemed, sometyme for Anteferre, to preferre or take for the better.

Præpono, sui, ere, to put or set before, also to preferre, to esteeme, to geue one the charge of a thinge, to make one ouerseer or doer of a matter, to make ruler, to set more by.

Se ire præpositum tibi apud me, that he shulde be preferred before you, or more esteemed with me than you

Præponere aliquem negotio, to geue one the ouersight or charge, or doyng of a thyng.

Bello præponi, to be made chiefe capitayne of the warre.

Nunquam præponens se alijs, neuer esteming hym selfe more than other, or aboue other.

Luctum præposui sopori & quieti, I dyd set more by, or dyd more esteeme my gayne or auauntage, than slepe and rest.

Præporto, aui, are, to carie or beare before.

Præpositio, ônis, f. g. a setting or putting before.

Præpósitum, i, n. g. that is set or preferred before other.

Præpósitus, a, um, set or aduaunced aboue other, set in auctozitee.

Præpósitus, ti, m. g. he that is in auctozitie, or chiefe in any office.

Præpossum, præ'potes, potui, posse, to be more able than other, to be of greatter power than other.

Præpostere, backeward, ouerthwartely, arliersie, contrary to all good order.

Præpostere fieri, to be doen against al good order, as whan the seruaunt commaundeth his mayster, the people their rulers, or a foole a wyse man.

Præpósterus, a, um, ouerthwarte, out of order, cleane contrary to all good facion and order.

Also for Contrarius or Aduersus, against.

Præposteri homines, they that do that thynge last, that they shoulde haue doen first.

Præpostera consilia, counsayle cleane contrarie to the purpose.

Obsequium præposterum, id est, importunum & exitiosum.

Præpotens, entis, om. gene. verye puissaunte or myghty, of great power, also verye riche.

Præpropere, to hastily.

Præpróperus, a, um, very quicke or hasty, to hastie, rashe.

Præproperum ingenium, a rashe witte.

Præpútium, ij, n. g. the skinne that coueryth the head of a mannes pryuy membre.

Præradio, aui, are, to shyne or cast bright beames afore.

Prærâdo, rasi, radere, to shaue or scrape.

Præráncidus, a, ũ, very vnsauoury, verye rãnish, that hath a verye stinkyng sauour, lyke thinges renewed and rotten, by trãslation, very vnpleasant, out of vse.

Præräpidus, a, um, very swifte.

Præreptus, a, um, taken or caught away before.

Præreptus immatura morte, dead before his tyme.

Præripio, præ'ripis, pui, ere, to preuent, to catch awaye before an other, to take frõ an other, to haue it hym selfe.

Iter præripere, id est, præoccupare, to goe afore.

Præripere hostiũ consilia, to spie out and preuent their ennemies intentes and purposes.

Coniugem præripere, to marie the woman that an other shoulde haue maried.

Præripuit tibi ne esses primus, he tooke this praise frõ you, that ye shulde not be the chiefest or most excellent.

Præripere, to take to his owne vse, Eripere, to take from an other that he can not vse hym selfe,

ſelfe, as Eripuit illi vitam.

Præródo, ſi, ere, to gnawe, to gnawe or eate bes
rate muche, to gnawe all about, to gnawe the
vtter parte of a thyng.

Prærogatiua, æ, ſ. ge. and ſometyme Prærogatiuum, a prerogatiue, where one is preferred afore an other, auctorite or preheminence, alſo preiudice or fauour ſhewed more to one than to an other.

Prærogatiuus, a, um, that is demaunded or aſked his ſentence before an other, that whoſe voyce or conſent is of more auctorite and effect than other, that hath prerogatiue or preheminence above other.

Prærogatiua tribus, The tribe that geueth voyce firſt.

Prærogatiua beneficia, benefites afore employed.

Prærogo, aui, are, to aſke a mans ſentence, opinion or voyce before other, to paie or geue before hande, to paie money before his date.

Prærumpo, rúpi, rumpere, to breake a ſunder, to breake in pieces.

Prærupta, is ſometyme taken for rockes.

Prærupté, ſtyue without any bendyng.

Prærupтus, a, um, all to broken, it is ſometyme taken, where an hyll is broken by the ſide and harde to go on.

Prærupta loca, places broken here and there that no man maie paſſe.

Præs, prædis, m. gen. a ſuretee, which beyng aſked of the magiſtrate, vndertaketh for any cõmon receyuour, or one that hath the diſpenſation of the treaſure of a prince or communalte, and is bounde to make full ſatisfaction, what ſo euer ſhall befall. it is alſo a ſubſtantiall man, bound for any perſone before a iudge, that he (miſtruſtyng his cauſe) ſhall not impeyre the thynge that he hath in his hande, for the whiche the ſuite is, alſo he that is ſuretee for one in a money mattier.

Bona prædia, the gooddes of hym that is ſuretee for any common receyuour, whiche be ſolde, if the perſon (for whom he is bound) fall in arrerage.

Prædes, is ſometyme vſed, for Bona prædia.

Præſagio, præſágis, giui, ire, to diuine or tell what ſhall happen, to perceyue or haue a geſſe before what wyll folowe, to perceyue a thyng that is towarde before it come.

Præſagibat animus, fuſtra me ire, cum exirem domo, whan I went out of my houſe, my herte gaue me, that I ſhoulde go in vaine.

Neſcio quid profecto mihi animus præſagit mali, in good faithe my hert geueth me, that ſome ill ſhall happen, I wot not what, or I can not tell howe my mynde geueth me that all is not well: or I can not tell howe my hert grudgeth againſt ſome yll to come.

Dicimus præſagit animus & præſagio animo, myne herte or my mynde geueth me.

Præſágior, îris, iri, the Deponent, is reade in Plautus.

Præſagitio, ónis, fœm g. a diuination, geſſyng, feelynge, or perceyuyng of any thynge that is towarde.

Præſágium, ij, n. g. a perceyuyng of a thyng before it happeth. ſometyme a coniecture.

Præſágus, a, um, that diuineth or perceyueth thynges that be towardes before they come.

Præſanátus, a, um, healed or cured before.

Præſánaſco, ſcere, to be made hole before.

Præſcáteo, præſcates, ſcátui, ſcatére, to be full and replenished with any thyng, to haue great plentie of any thyng.

Præſciéntia, æ, f. g. an vnderſtandyng and perfect knowlage of all that ſhall happen.

Præſcindo.

Præſcio, ſciui, ſcire, to knowe afore.

Nonne oportuit præſciſſe me? had it not ben mete that I ſhulde haue knowen it before?

Præſciſco, ſciſcere, to knowe before.

Præſcium, i, n. g. a thyng knowen before. Plinius often tymes vſeth Præſcia, for that the Greeches call Prognoſtica.

Præſcius, a, um, that knoweth perfectly thinges ere they happen, hauyng afore knowlage.

Præſcríbo, pſi, bere, to wryte firſt or before, ſometyme for inſcribere, to wryte vpon in the beginnyng, to intitle, to note: alſo to aſſigne, to appoynte, to determine, to limitte, to preſcribe, to ſhewe howe or what to put: ſometyme for Prædicere, to tell afore: alſo to laie before.

Præſcribere & imperare.

Finem præſcribere, to appoynte or lymitte an ende, to ſet a tyme whan thynges ſhall ceaſſe.

Vt lege præſcribitur, as the lawe ordeineth or appointeth, as it is determined in the lawe.

Præſcribere quæ ſunt gerenda, To ſhewe or geue aduertiſement what is to be dwen.

Iura ciuitatibus præſcribere, to make and ordeyne lawes for cities.

Præſcriptum erat, it was determined or appopneted.

Præſcribere, is vſed in the lawe ciuile for Excipere, or Exceptionem ſummotoriam obijcere agenti.

At idem tibi præſcribo, but euen I warne the before.

Præſcriptio, ônis, ſ. ge. a rule, a lawe, an ordenance, a fourme, a limpityng, appoynetyng, or determinyng, ſometyme for Prætextus, a pretence or colour.

Præſcriptio, Exceptio, Tranſlatio, idem ſignificant in re forenſi.

Vt honeſta præſcriptione rem turpiſſimam tegeret, that he myght cloke or hyde a verie diſhoneſte or ſhamefull mattier, vnder ſome honeſt colour or pretence.

Præſcriptum, i, n. g. a precept, a forme, a determinate rule or faction, in the lawe an exception or refuſall excludynge the action.

Præſeco, ſécui, âre, to cut before, ſometyme to cut in ſunder, to cut of.

Præſegmen, ſegminis, neu. gen. a ſuperfluouſe part of the bodie cutte awaie, the parynge of ones naile.

Præſens, entis, om. gene. preſent, ſpedie, redie, prompte, wyllyng, alſo fauourable, ſure, effectuall, bothe in the good part and in the ill, proſpitable, good, verate holſome, verie pernicious and deadely.

Præſens animus, a ſtronge or good courage, a bolde ſpirite, an herte that ſhynketh not, a redie wit, that is not to ſeeke what to dwe or ſaie.

☞ Præſentia colamus, let vs make muche of that we haue, for ſeldome commeth the better.

Fac animo hæc præſenti dicas, ſee that thou ſpeake this with a bolde ſpirite, or that thy wyttes bee thyne owne, and that thyne herte fayle the not whan thou ſhalt ſpeake it.

Deum præſentem habet, he hath god fauourable vnto hym, & redie to aide and helpe hym.

Mihi tua domus te præſente abſente pateat, let thy dwze bee open to me whether thou be at home or no. Or leat me be welcom to thy houſe, whether thou bee there or abzoade.

Præſens deus, god geueth to vs incontinent that that we demaunde.

Præſens medicina, a medicine that cureth ſwythwith, a ſouereine medicine, a redie medicine that wyll eaſe one out of hande.

In præſens, in præſenti, in præſentia, & ſometyme in præſentiarum, at this preſent.

Mors præſens, id eſt, parata & in promptu.

Adſum præſens præſenti tibi, I am here preſent before your face.

Præſente hoc nolebam dicere, I wolde not ſpeake it in this mans preſence.

Præſente nobis, for Præſentibus.

Nec nobis præſente aliquis, niſi ſeruus Affricanus adeſt, neither any man, but the ſeruaunt that came out of Affrike was preſent, whyle I was there.

Apud forum præſente teſtibus, mihi vendidit, he ſolde it me openly in the ſtrete before wytneſſe. In theſe examples is an imitacion of ſpeakyng in the olde tyme, and the figure called Archaiſmus.

Non quia ades præſens dico, I ſaye it not becauſe you be preſent, or I ſaye it not to flatter you before your face.

Præſenti argento, vel pecunia, mercari vel vendere, to by or ſell for redie money.

Pecuniam præſentem ſoluit mulieri, he paied money out of hande to the woman.

Præſens quandoq; dicitur, non quod nunc ſit, ſed quod fiebat tempore illo, tunc præſente.

Viuus & præſens, a maner of ſpeakyng, vſed to expreſſe more plainly the preſens of a thyng or perſon.

Cætera præſenti ſermoni reſeruentur, leat the other thynges be reſerued, vntyll we mete and talke together preſently.

Præſentius remedium, a more ſpedy remedy.

In rem præſentem venire, to come to or vpon the place, for which the controuerſie or contraction is, to make a viewe of the place or grounde as whan the iudge appoynteth, or the parties agree, that the grounde or lande be conſidered howe it lieth.

Præſenſus, a, um, perceyued before it come.

Præſentáneus, a, um, ſpeedie, redie, effectuouſe.

Præſentaneum argentum, money to be paied out of hande.

Præſentaneum remedium, a ſhorte and ſpedie remedie.

Præſentárius, a, um, redie, ſpedie.

Præſentarium argentum, redie money.

Præſéntia, æ, f. g. preſence.

Præſentia animi, valiauntneſſe of mynde.

Præſentio, ônis, f. g. a perceyuyng or kelyng of a thyng that is towarde before it come.

Præſentio, ſi, tîre, to ſmell or ſent before, to feele or perceyue before, to haue perceyueraunce of a thyng before hande, to doubt of a thyng.

Præſentiſco, ſcere, idem quod præſentio.

Præſentiſſimus, a, um, the beſt, the ſureſte.

Præſentiſſimum venenum, the greateſt and moſt feruent poiſon: alſo ſtronge.

Præſentiſſimum remedium, the moſt ſpedie or ſure remedie.

Præſentiſſimum periculum, a great daunger that is ſure to folowe.

Præſento, aui, are, to haue redie, to preſente, ſometyme to repreſent, to reſemble.

Præſépe, is, n. g. & præſépes, pis, f. g. a ſtable, a ſtall, a ſhepehouſe, ſometime a bzothel houſe.

Præſepélio, ſépîlis, liui, lire, to burie before.

Præſépio, præſépis, pîui, pire, to hedge afore a thyng, to hedge or encloſe about, to enuirone, to compaſſe.

Præſépium, ii, neut. gene. a racke, a cracke or a maunger alſo the herbe Auricúlis.

Præſero, ſeui, ſérere, to ſowe before.

Præſertim, ſpecially, chiefely.

Præſeruátio, ônis, f. g. a preſeruacion.

Præſéruio, uiui, ire, to doo ſeruice to one, to helpe or ſerue one.

Præſéruo, aui, are, to preſerue, to keepe from daunger.

Præſes, præſidis, com. g. he that hath auctozitee in a prouince next vnder the kyng, a lieutenant, or vicerop, that hath the tuicion or protection of any thyng or countrey, a prouoſte ſometyme it ſignifieth a defendour, one that helpeth or apdeth: alſo ſure, ſaſe.

Præſes locus, a ſure place.

Præſideo, præſídes, ſédi, ére, to be in more auctozitee, or of a more dignitee: alſo to haue auctozitee or rule to aide and ſuccour them that nede, ſpoken bothe of god and man, to haue the tuicion of any thyng, prouince, or people.

In proximum exercitum præſidebat, he was

capte

capitayne, or had the gouernaunce of the armie that was nexte theym.
Omnes dij, qui huic vrbi præsident, all the goddes that haue tuicion of this citee.
Sociorum manus litora præsidebat, the companie of our confederates and felowes kepte the sea banckes.
Præsideratio, onis, f. g. tempest, whiche cometh at the beginnynge of winter, sooner than it is loked for, or is accustomed to happen.
Præsidero, aui, are, where tempest cometh verye soone, and before the tyme accustomed.
Præsidiarius, a, um, that is ordeined to be ayde to an other thyng.
Præsidiarij, in vines be litell branches, that be nourisshed to mayntayne the vine.
Præsidium, dij, n. g. a garrison of men with a capitayne set by the chiefe capitayne to defende a fortresse, sometyme it is taken generally for all manner ayde or defence, a place of refuge or succour: also a fortification of a thyng, a forte: sometyme onely a campe.
Gerere præsidium, to aide, to succour.
Quibus in præsidijs fuerit quære, aske him in whose campe he was.
Confirmare præsidijs aliquam prouinciam, to set a garrison in a prouince.
Decedere de præsidio & statione vitæ iniussu imperatoris, to murther or kyll hym selfe before his tyme appointed of god.
Vrbs nudata præsidio, a citee hauyng no defence or garrison at all.
Præsidio meo atq; hospitis, by my good helpe and this straungers.
Perfugium & præsidium salutis, a place of refuge and succour to saue one in, in tyme of aduersitee.
Præsidium esse alicui, to succour or helpe one, to be an ayde or comforte to one.
Ibi tuæ stultitiæ semper erit præsidium, there shall be alwaies a place of refuge or succour for thy foolishenes.
Præsignifico, aui, are, to signifie or notifie before, to shewe before.
Præsignis, ne, verye excellent, that passeth or excelleth other.
Præsigno, aui, are, to note or marke before, to signe or seale first or before.
Præsilio, præsilij, lui, lire, to leape before, to sterte out.
Præ lætitia lachrymæ præsiliunt mihi, for ioy I braste out in weepynge, or the teares trickle downe my cheeres.
Præsisto, stiti, tere, to stande or be set before.
Præspargo, sparsi, spargere, to strawe or scatter before
Præspeculor, aris, ari, to looke afore.
Præspicio, spexi, ere, to see afore.
Præstabilis le, excellent: also that may be doen or performed.
Præstabilius, better,

Præstans, antis, om. ge. excellent, verye good, that passeth, excelleth or is better than other.
Præstans animi, he that hath a valiaunt courage, or that hath a noble herte.
Præstans virtute homo, a man of excellente vertue.
Literis doctrinaq; præstans, a man excellently learned or of great knowlage.
Nihil præstantius, there is nothyng more excellent.
Præstantia, æ, f. g. excellencie.
Animi præstantia, excellencie or nobleneſſe of courage.
Præstega, æ, f. g. a place open before and couered behynde lyke a porche, where men dooe sit for recreation after their businesse.
Præster, steris, m. g. a venemous serpēt of whom he that is stricken, dieth for thirst, lobe Preſter.
Præsterno, straui, ere, to lay abroade before: also to prepare, to make redie.
Præstes, præstitis, m. g. of the auncient writers called a prelate.
Præstigiator, oris, m. ge. a iuglar, he that with legierdemayne deceiueth and deludeth men.
Præstigiatrix, icis, the feminine.
Præstigiæ, arum, f. g. plu. thynges that do seeme to be that they be not, deceites, inchantmentes, delusions, legerdemaine, conueyghaunces that iuglars dooe vse.
Præstigium, ij, n. g. is read in some printes for a delusion, a iuglyng cast, an inchauntment.
Præstino, aui, are, to bie, in bying to holde a thynge.
Præstituo, stui, ere, to determyne before, to prescribe or appoynt before what shalbe doen.
Præstituere diem, to appoynct or set a daie.
Tempus præstituere, to prescribe a tyme.
Præsto, stiti, are, to be better than an other thing wherwith it is compared, to excelle: also to vndertake for an other, to warrant, to take vpon hym to make good al the losse or harme that cometh of a thynge, sometyme to graunt: also to doe, to be beneficial, to bee ware, to eschew, to feare, to doe or performe, to gene, to exhibite, to represent or shew, to lende, to assigne or appoint to doe a thynge, to trie, to proue.
Plura mihi præstitit quam parentes, id est, fecit, he hath doen more for me, or bene more beneficiall to me, than my father and mother.
Præstare alicui beneuolentiam, to shew his fauour, good will, or herty loue towarde a man.
Diligentiā præstare alicui, to behaue him selfe lyke a sure friende, to shewe hym selfe diligente towarde one or in his businesse.
Debitum honorem patri præstare, to doe due honour to his father.
Mare tutum præstitit, he scoured the sea, and made that men might haue safe passage.
Principem præstare, to behaue ones selfe like a prince or ruler, to dooe the office of a kynge or gouernour.

Queſtum præſtare, to bee vantageable, to bryng gayne or profyte.
Præſtare operam in re militari, to helpe or ſerue in the warres.
Reuerentiam præſtare, to reuerence & feare.
Sapientiam & grauitatem præſtare, to liue wiſely, and ſagely, to behaue hym ſelfe in his ſpeche with great wyſedome and grauitee.
Se incolumem præſtare, to recouer his helth againe.
Præſtare ſe acerrimum propugnatorem, to defende and maintaine a thyng very earneſtly.
Silentium præſtare, to be ſtill.
Præſta te eum qui mihi. &c. ſhewe thy ſelfe to be the ſame man that I. &c.
Vicem alicuius rei præſtare. &c. to be or ſerue in the place or ſtede. &c.
Præſtare, plus ſignificat quàm dare.
Ego illum ante ædes præſtabo, I wil bryng him hither before the doore.
Præſtare aliquem alicui negotio, id eſt, Præficere, to make one ruler or ouer ſeer of any buſineſſe.
Quamcunque ei fidem dederis, præſtabo, what ſo euer thou ſhalt promyſe hym, I wyll be agreable, and performe it or make it good.
Quod ab homine nõ potuit præſtari, id eſt, cauteri, prohiberi, that a man could not beware of or eſchewe.
De me præſtare poſſum, as for my parte, I can vndertake and warrant it.
Præſtare rem publicam, to ſaue, mainteine, and kepe the cõmon weale from all harme and daunger.
Homini homo quid præſtat, how much one man is better than an other.
Totidem annis mihi ætate præſtabat, he was ſo many yeres elder than I.
Præſtat ingenio alius alium, one excelleth an other in wit: or ſome one man hath a better witte than an other.
Hac re maximè beſtijs præſtant, for this thynge eſpecially, they excell beaſtes, or bee better than beaſtes.
Is periculum iudicij præſtare debet, qui ſe nexu obligauit, he (that is the ſeller) which bound him ſelfe ſolemnely before witneſſe, to ſtande to the warrantiſe, ought to ſaue the byer harmeleſſe, and defende hym in the iudgement.
Præſtare damna aut vitia, to make good.
Horum non modo facta, ſed etiam dicta omnia præſtanda nobis ſunt, we muſte anſwere for, or ſatiſfie and make good, or we muſt take vpon vs what ſo euer they offende eyther in worde or dede.
Emptori damnum præſtare, to recompence the byer for all his loſſes & domages, to ſaue the byer harmeleſſe.
Emptorem indemnem præſtare, idem.
Præſtare culpam, to take the charge or domage vpon hym.
Iſtam enim culpam quàm vereris, ego præſtabo, for the blame whiche thou feareſt, I wyll take vpon me.
Nihil eſt ſapientis præſtare, niſi culpam, a wyſe man is not bounde to vndertake or make anſwere for any thynge, but that cometh thorough his owne defaute, and not that happeneth by fortune or otherwyſe.
Præſtare fidem, to be faithfull.
Præſtare fidem publicam, whan the conſull or other great officer performeth that whiche he promiſed.
Præſtare nihil debeo, no man ought to laie that to me, I am not bounde to make anſwere for that, or to warrant that.
Meſſalam Cæſari præſtabo, I wyll vndertake that Meſſala ſhalbe Cæſars friende.
Præſtare officium, to doe his dutie.
Præſtare iuſiurandum, to take a ſolemne oth.
Præſtat, præſtabat, præſtitit, præſtare, it is better.
Præſtat furi hic ſuſpendi, q̃ apud inferos ardere, it were better for a theefe to be hãged here, than to lie in the fyre of hell, or than to burne in hell.
Præſtò, an aduerbe, after Dipontinus, after of thee a noune vndeclined, and ſignifieth, redy at hande.
Me dixeram, præſto fore apud Veneris phanum, I tolde the that thou ſhouldeſt fynde me at the temple of Venus.
Ibi mihi præſto fuit Lucillius cum literis, id eſt, occurrit, there Lucilius met me, or came to me with letters.
Hero vt omnibus locis præſto ſim, that I may be redie at hande to my maiſter in euery place.
Domi præſto eſſe apud me aiunt, they ſay that he is all redy at home at my houſe.
Præſto adeſt, for Præſto eſt.
Amicis præſto fuiſti, thou didſt defende and helpe thy frendes.
Ad horam octauam præſto eſt, he appeareth there, at. viii. of the cloche.
Præſto eſt ad nutum, he is redie at a becke.
Præſto ſis, helpe me.
Præſto eſſe, to appeare as men doe in places of iudgement: alſo to be ready to helpe.
Præſtõlor, ãris, ari, to tarie, to be at hande or redie to doe ſeruice, to abyde for.
Quem præſtolare hic ante hoſtium? whom doe ye tary for here before the doore?
Præſtringo, xi, gere, to bynde faſt, to ſhutte, to daſell the eies, to touche quyckely or ſlightly, to haue, to greue ſomewhat.
Præſtringere oculos, to daſell the ſyght, to caſte a miſte before ones eies, to deceiue or deſude one with legierdemaine.
Præſtringere aciem ingenij, to deceiue, to deſude.
Præſtringere aciem ferri, to dull, to tourne the edge.
Præſtringitur eboris nitor, the bryghteneſſe of ſyuorie

more is defaced or made darke.
Præstructus, a, um, furnished or buildid before, also doon of purpose, or for the nonce.
Præstruo, struxi, ere, to ordeine first, to builde, sometyme for obstruere to stop vp. Præstruere viam, to make waye before: prouerbially, to geue an occasion of any thynge.
Præsudo, aui, are, to sweate or labour before, to exercise hym selfe before.
Præsul, præsulis, a prelate, it signifieth hym that leadeth the daunce.
Præsulatus, us, m. g. the dignitee of a prelate.
Præsulsus, a, ũ, very salte, that was salte before.
Præsulto, aui, are, to leape or daunce before.
Præsultor, ôris, m. g. he that leadeth a daunce.
Præsum, præes, præfui, esse, to be afore or aboue an other, to bee of more dignitee, to be in auctoritee, to haue the charge or rule, to haue the chiefe doynge in any thynge.
Præesse negotio, to be chiefe in the businesse.
Exercitui præesse, to be chiefe capitayne of the armie.
Populo magistratus præsunt, the magistrates haue the rule of the people, or haue auctoritee ouer the people.
Prouinciæ præesse, to be lieutenant or chiefe gouernour of any prouince.
Nauibus & classi præesse, to bee admirall or chiefe capitaine of the armie by sea.
Præesse questioni dicitur iudex, to decide or sit in examination of any matter.
Reipublicæ præesse, to haue the rule or gouernance of the common weale.
Præsúmo, psi, mere, to take first, or preuente.
Præsumere animo, to coniecte, to perceiue a thing before it chaunce.
Spe præsumite bellum, hope and looke surely for warre afore hande
Supplicium in aliquem præsumere, to punish one before.
Præsúmptio, ônis, a takyng or receiuinge before, it is also that whiche is called preoccupation, whan we declare fyrst what our aduersary will saie, or what is the iudges opinion, and against that we doo argue to dissolue it with reason.
Præsumptus, a, um, taken or conceiued before.
Præsumpta opinio, a suspicion, an opinion that one hath conceiued.
Præsuo, præsui, ere, to sowe afore.
Præsurgo, gere, to rise afore or firste.
Præ'tego, texi, gere, to hyde or couer chiefely.
Prætendo, tendi, dere, to laie for a thynge ere it come, to drawe, set, or hange a courteine or other thynge before, to couer, to hyde with anye thyng, to lay for ones selfe or against an other, also to beare or carie afore. also to shew or pretende, to allege, to set a thyng about for an enclosure.
Prætendere auribus, to stop the eares.
Prætendere retia, to set or lay nettes.
Prætendere sepem, to make an hedge about.
Ignorantia prætendi non potest, ignorãce can not be alleged or laied for an excuse, or they can not excuse theym selfe by ignorance.
Vultum & tristitiam pessimis moribus prætendebant, they cloked their naughtie facions with grauitee and sadnesse of countenaunce.
Prætendebat se id metu facere, he shewed, that he dyd it for feare.
Prætendere manu, to carie or beare before in ones hande.
Præ'tener, ténera, um, verye tender or softe.
Prætentátus, us, m. g. assayinge or prouyng before, a groppyng or felynge of the waie, as ons goeth in the darke or blindefylde.
Prætento, aui, are, to tempte, to assaie afore, to feele or grope with ones hande, feete or other thyng before hym.
Ad prætentandum iter, to grope or feele the way before hym.
Prætentat pollice chordas, he assayeth or prouyeth the strynges of the harpe or lute.
Vires prætentare, to proue his strength before, to assaie what he is able to doo.
Prætentus, a, um, set, drawen or hanged before or hyde a thyng.
Præténuis, e, verye small, thinne or slender.
Præ'tepeo, præ'tepes, tépui, ere, to bee luke warme or halfe colde.
Præter, except, also beyde, ouer and aboue, before, contrarie or against.
Præter oculos, before the eies.
Præter morem, against the custome or facion.
Præter spem, vnloked for.
Præter opinionẽ, otherwise than I thought.
Præter cætera, more than the other.
Præter æquum, agaynst reason.
Præter, for Vltra, as,
Multa erant præter hæc, there wer many thynges mo than these, or beyides these.
Præter ætatem stultus es, it is not mete or conuenient for one of thy age to be so verye a foole.
Videre mihi præter ætatem tuam facere, me thynketh ye do otherwise than is cõuenient for your age.
Erat forma præter cæteras honesta ac liberali, she was of beautie and fauour more comly and goodly than the other, or than the moste part be.
Præter consuetudinem, cõtrarie to your wont and custome.
Præter hæc, is often readde in Plautus for Post hæc.
Fortasse iniquior erat præter eius libidinem, contrarie to his appetite or phantasie.
Præter modum, aboue measure, beyonde all measure, without measure, out of course.
Omnia mihi eueniunt præter sententiam, otherwyse than I woulde haue had it.
Vt præter spem euenit: howe muche otherwise hath it chaunced, than I thought or loked for?
Præter suorum ora, before the face of his men.

Præ-

Præteragere, to dryue further or beyonde.
Præterbito, aui, are, to go by, to passe by.
Præterdúco, duxi, ere, to leade aforе, to leade forthe.
Prætérea, moreouer, furthermore, beside, nonelis.
Mihi credis, præterea nemini, thou beleuest me and none elis. also it signifieth afterwarde.
Et quisquam numen Iunonis adoret præterea, id est, Postea.
Præterea, includeth sometyme a pronoune either of the singular or plurall noumbre.
Si duo præterea tales Idea tulisset terra viros, id est, Præter eum Aeneam.
Præterea quidē de consularibus nemini. &c. id est, præter eos.
Prætereo, præteris, iui, or ii, ire, to go ouer or passe, to passe by or got beyonde, to go past, to make no mention of, to shippe ouer, to leaue out a thinge, that shulde bee spoken of, to passe ouer, also to excell.
Hunc non ausim præterire, quin. &c. I dare not passe by this man, but that. &c.
Prætern imprudens villam, I was gone past my house in the countrey, ere I was ware.
Præterire malum, id est, effugere, vitare, to escape, to eschewe.
Et quod pene præterii, and that I had almost let passe and forgotten to speake of.
Non queo silentio præterire, I can not chose but speake of it.
Præterire non potui, quin scriberem ad te, I coulde not forbeare, but that I muste needes write vnto you.
Præterijt me hæc res, I had forgotten this matter.
Et hoc te præterijt, non id solum spectari solere? and doest thou not knowe, that not onely that thyng is to be considered?
Non me præterit, I know well enoughe.
Hos nobilitate Mago præterijt, Mago was the beste borne of them all, or was of a greatter bloude then any of them.
Prætérequito, aui, are, to ryde by or paste.
Prætérferor, to be caried beyonde, to be gone paste.
Prætérfluo, fluxi, ere, is of the water, to renne by a place, to flowe by, and by translation, to slippe or passe by.
Prætersluere sinet, he leat it slyp or passe by, he regarded it not, he neglected it.
Prætergrédior, deris, gredi, to passe by, to go beyonde.
Præteriens, entis, passyng by, goyng beyonde.
Prætéritus, a, um, passed, that is gone past.
Præteriti, deade, departed, deceassed: also they which in synge for an office dyd suffer repulse or were put backe.
Prætérlabor, láberis, labi, to renne or flowe by.
Prætermeo, aui, are, to go by.
Prætermíssio, ónis, forgettyng or leauyng out of a thyng.

Prætermitto, misi, ere, to leaue vntouched, to forget, to leaue out, to passe ouer a thynge, to synge a thynge vndoone or vnspoken, not to speake.
Prætermittitur, quod ignorantia, obliuione, aut negligentia præteritur: omittitur, quod de industria relinquitur.
Prætermittere silentio, to let passe, and not to speake of.
Nihil prætermisi in te exornando, I dyd leaue passe nothing, wherwith I might adourne and set forthe your honour.
Pœnam prætermittere, to pardone and to forgeue.
Præternauigátio, ónis, fœ. ge. a sailyng or passyng by.
Prætérnauigo, aui, are, to sayle or passe by or beyonde.
Prætéro, triui, térere, to chawe the meate with the fore teethe.
Prætérpropter, for an other cause than that is mencioned.
Prætérpropter vitam vivitur, hoc est propter aliam causam vivitur, quam vt viuatur.
Prætérquam, but onely, otherwise than, more ouer, beside, it requireth alwaye the case that it had before it.
Prætérq̄ quod, but saying that, also ouer and beside that.
Nemo id dixerit prætérq̄ Cicero, saynge, or excepte Cicero, or but onely Cicero.
Nulli id placuit, prætérquam Cæsari, saynge onely Cæsar.
Verbum mihi vnum, prætérq̄ quod te rogo, fac sis caue, but that that I aske the, or more than that I demaunde of the.
Prætérq̄ tui curandum quod erat, saying that I coulde not haue your companie, also ouer and beside that. &c.
Nullo remedio, prætérq̄ si confestim partes contactæ amputentur, with no remedie, except onely that the partes. &c.
Prætérq̄ semper aliàs, tum vero minimum &c. id est quum semper aliàs.
Prætérq̄ capiti, etiam stomacho prodest, it is good not onely for the heade, but also for the stomache: or ouer & beside that it is holsome for the head, it is also good for the stomache.
Prætérrado, rasi, radere, idem quod Rado.
Prætérueho, uexi, vehere, to carie through, to carie or conueigh ouer or beyonde.
Prætéruehere aliquid silentio, to leaue a thyng vnspoken of.
Vt tuto præterucherentur orā Italiæ, that they myghte passe sauflely by the sea coaste of Italy.
Prætéruehere, sometyme for Præteruchi.
Quod ludæam præteruehens, apud Hierosolymam. &c. id est, præteruēctus.
Scopulos præteruēcta videtur oratio mea, me seemeth, that I haue now passed and spoken of the moste harde and difficulte matters.

Præ-

Prætereúntio, ónis, f. ge. a conueyghyng or cas
rying further or beyonde.

Prætéruerto, uerti, uertere, to put one thing be
fore an other, to preuente, to speake before.

Si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni præter-
uertendum putes, if ye haue any thyng, which
ye thynke ought to be spoken before that ye
will speake of this matter.

Prætéruolo, aui, are, to passe through quickely,
to passe by or beyonde quickely.

Prætexo, texui, ere, to make or ordeyne kynst, to
couer or hyde, to speake colourably, to colour,
to cloke, to pretende. also to border, to couer
the borders, edges, brymes or skyrtes.

Prætexere autores, quos sequamur, to recite
them by name and in order.

Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, with this name
he doeth hide or cloke the faute.

Vt non prætexat cupiditatem triumphi, but
that he muste laie this for his excuse: or make
this pretence or colour, that he woulde fayne
haue triumphe.

Prætexere retia, to make or knitte nettes.

Quibus Danubij ora prætexitur, whiche lie or
inhabite vpon the borders of Danubie.

Prætexta, tæ, f. g. a longe robe or gowne, garded
about with purple silke, that noble mens chil
dren vsed to weare, vnto the age of. xvii. yeres,
and therefore they were called Prætextati, but
they had also about their neckes, a litteil round
iewell of golde, facioned lyke an herte, wherein
was inclosed some thyng of great vertue. Præ-
texta, was also the robe of astate, whiche the
kyng of Romaynes, or the other chiefe officers
did weare, whan they sate in their maiestie, and
was wonte to bee burned with them that died
in the tyme of their office: neither might any
iudge geue sentence on any man, till he had put
of that robe. it was also a cote, that capitaynes
did weare in their triumphe: and whereby Des
natours were knowen from them of the order
of gentyllmen.

Prætexta comœdia, an enterlude, wherein are
personages of high dignitee, as princes and
great rulars.

Prætexta toga, idem quod Prætexta.

Prætextas docere, supple comœdias.

Prætextâtus, a, um, that weareth the robe or gar
ment called Prætexta.

Prætextati anni, youthe.

Prætextata ætas, idem.

Prætextati mores, honest condicions.

Prætextatus sermo, communication without
rebaudrie: or after some, filthy and vncleane
woordes or communication.

Prætextus, a, um, bordered, that hath the edges
embroudered or garded.

Prætextum, ti, n. g. a pretence or colour.

Prætextus, us, m. g. idem.

Prætiamitatores, officers, whiche wente before
the prelates, called flamines, proclayming
openly, that all men shoulde ceasse of theyr
worke, because it was not lefull to those prela
tes to beholde any man woorkyng.

Prætimeo, præ timui, ere, to be sore afe
rde, to feare greatly.

Prætingo, gere, to touche afore.

Prætóndeo, tondi, dere, to shere, clippe, or
rounde before.

Prætor, óris, m. ge. in the olde tyme was euery
officer, which had the rule of any armie. Asco-
nius. Afterwarde he had iuridicall authoritee,
beyng as it were the chiefe iudge, and had other
iudges sittyng vnder hym, whereof the full
numbre in the citee of Rome, was. lxxv. Cic.
in Pisonem. But Asconius, vpon the oration
Pro Milone, saieth: that the iudges appoin-
cted, were. lxxi. & after that, as well the plain-
tife as the defendant had eche of them drawen
out. v. there remayned but. lxi.

Prætoriânus, a, um, of or belongyng to the Pre
tore, or that waiteth or attendeth on the Pre
tore.

Prætoriani milites, a bande or companie of
souldiours, that alwaie kept the citee of Rome:
and their Campe was called Castra prætoria.

Prætórium, rij, neu. gene. the hous or pauillion
of him that was Pretor. it is also a princes pa-
laice or manour, and a great and sumptuous
hous builded in the countreye: it is sometyme
the place, where iudgementes are geuen: some
tyme the counsayle, whereunto Pretors are as
sembled.

Dimittere prætorium, to dissolue the couns
sayle of the Pretors.

Prætórius, a, um, belongynge to the office of
Pretor.

Prætorius vir, that hath bene Pretor.

Prætoria cohors, a companie or band of soul-
diours, that alwaie attended vpon the Pretor
or Capitayne.

Nauis prætoria, the capitayne or admirall
shippe.

Prætoria porta, the gate, by the which the Pre
tor ledde foorth his armie.

Prætorium ius, law made by the Pretor.

Prætoritius a, um, for Prætorius.

Prætortus, a, um, very crooked.

Prætrépidans, antis, om. g. sore afeerde.

Prætrunco, aui, are, idem quod Trunco, to
cutte of.

Prætúmidus, a, um, greatly swollen, or puf-
fed vp.

Prætûra, ræ, f. ge. the dignitie and ministracion
of hym that is Pretor.

Prætutium, a towne in Italie.

Præualeo, præ uales, ualui, lere, to preuayle, to
be better or of more value, to be more woorthe.

Præualesco, lescere, idem.

Præ ualet, the impersonall.

Præualidè, mightely, strongely.

Præualidus, a, um, very strong or mighty. some-
tyme

tyme very great, of great power.

Præuaricátio, ônis, f. gen. a collusion: also it is wher one toucheth a thyng lightly, which ought to be inculked with a more playne declaration, or els repeted, as mahynge muche to the purpose. also the corruptyng of the accuser by the persone arrayned.

Præuáricor, aris, ari, to swarue from truthe, to go out of the ryght waie, to leaue vnsaied that, whiche shoulde be spoken, and more ernestly declared, as effectuall to the purpose, to touche a thyng shortly in speakyng, to worke by collusion, in suffryng his aduersarie to obteyne to hurt an other persone, to make semblance to do a thyng, and do cleane contrary.

Præuaricari accusatori, id est, præuaricando subseruire, to pleade by collusion with the accuser.

Præuaricátor, ônis, m. gen. he that leaueth the right waie, or speaketh not that, whiche ought to be spoken: also he that in speakyng for hym selfe, aideth the cause of his aduersarie, or doeth any thing by collusion: an attourney, that maketh pretence to defende a man, and betrayeth his cause to his aduersarie: an accuser corrupted with money by the person accused.

Præ´ueho, uexi, uehere, to bryng fyrste, to carie before, to leade before.

Præuello, uulsi, uellere, to pull or plucke afore.

Præuélo, aui, are, to couer or hide afore.

Præuélox, lócis om. g. very swyfte.

Præuénio, præ´uenis, uéni, uenire, to come before or preuent.

Præuentus, a, um, preuented.

Præuersus, a, um, that whiche is doone or sped first or before any other.

Præuersum fulgur, lightnynge, whiche is not knowen, whether it be by date or by nyght.

Præuerto, uerti, uertere, and Præuertor, the deponent, to set more by, or to care more for. also to go before. also to be turned swythe or putte out, to geue more diligence to one thynge then to an other: to doe a thyng first and before an other, that shoulde haue bene done after, to ouergo, to ouerrenne or flee.

Cursu pedum præuertere ventos, to be more swyfte of foote then the wynde.

Fuga præuertere metum suppliciorum, To renne awaie before for feare of punishement.

Nec me vxorem præuortisse dicant, præ republ. and let them not saie, that I set more by my wyfe, then by the weale publike.

Neq; præripio pulpamentum, neq; præuorto poculum, neither doe I snatche away thy meate, nor take the cuppe before the.

Inde illico præuertor domum, from thens I went home afore.

Foreis enim clausit, ne præuorteretur foras, he hath shutte fast the doze, lest he shulde be put swythe of dores.

Præuorti hoc certũ est rebus aliis omnibus, surely this shall be done before any other thing.

Si quid dictum est per iocum, non æquum est, id te serio præuortier, if any thynge be spoken in game, it is not reason to turne it to ernestе.

Præuerti pigritiæ, to be take or let with slouth.

Caue pigritiæ præuortier, beware that thou be not taken or lette with slouthe.

Præuertere aliquem præ republica, to set more by one then by the weale publike.

Præuerti rebus omnibus, to be more sette by than any other thyng, or to bee first doen.

Mandatis rebus præuerti volo, I will firste doe these thinges, which I am commaunded.

Nec aliam rem præuerti censebat, nor he wolde that any thyng shoulde be doone before that: or his mynde was, that nothyng shuld be done before that.

Præuertere animum alicuius, to obteine ones fauour before an other man.

Illuc præuertamur, let vs first speake therof, ere we come to the matter, or let vs turne to this parte firste.

Iusiurandi religionem amori præuertere, to esteme the othe more then the loue.

Vt bellum præuerti sinerent, that they wolde suffre any thyng to be done before the warre.

Cæsar huic rei præuertendum ratus, Cesar thinkynge it beste that this matter were preuented.

Præuideo, præ´uides, uidi, uidére, to see before.

Præuincio, uinxi, uincire, to bynde before.

Præuitio, aui, are, to corrupt before.

Præ´uius, a, um, that goeth before, or leadeth the waie.

Præumbro, aui, are, to shadowe, to make obscure or darke.

Præ´uolo, præ´uolas, aui, are, to flee before.

Præustus, a, um, burned at the fore ende.

Præûro, ussi, ûrere, to burne firste, or to burne muche, to burne the fore parte or pointe of a thynge.

Pragma, prágmatis, n. gen. in greke, is in latine negotiatio, an acte or businesse. also an exercise of marchandise.

Pragmáticum, ci, neu. gene. any thyng done or wrought in the common weale.

Pragmáticus, ci, m. gen. a practiser in the lawe, one that was wont to stande by orators in pleadynge, to instructe them in termes and poynctes of the lawe.

Pragmatica sanctio, a determination of practisians of the lawe.

Prandeo, prandi, & pransus sum, prandére, to dine.

Prandiculum, li, n. g. a litteli diner or breckfast.

Prandiolum, li, n. g. a litteli diner.

Prandium, dij, n. g. a diner.

Pránsito, aui, are, to dine or eate often.

Prasion, called also Marrhubium, the herbe marrubium or horehound.

Pransor,

Pransor, ôris, m. g. he that is at diner, or he that is bodden to diner.
Pransórius, a, um, of or perteinyng to diner.
Pransus, a, um, that hath dined.
Pransi, were taken not onely for them that had dined, but also for them that lacked nothynge.
Prasii, people of Indie.
Prasinus, a, um, greene lyke leekes.
Prasion, called also Marrhubium, the herbe named horehounde.
Prasius, a greene stone.
Prassoides, a stone of the colour of leekes.
Prassocurides, littel greene wormes, which eate leeke blades, colewortes, and letuse.
Praisium, an herbe called horehounde, reade Marrubium.
Praténsis se, of the medowes.
Praténse fœnum, medow hey.
Prátulum, li, n. g. a littell medow.
Pratum, ti, n. g. a medow.
Prauè, shrewedly, naughtily, vnhappily, ouerthwartly.
Prauefacta, offences, naughty deedes.
Prauitas, âtis, f. g. shrewdnesse, vnhappinesse, ouerthwartnesse, crookednesse.
Membrorum vel corporis prauitas, when any parte of the body is awry, crooked, or out of facion.
Prauitatem oris alicuius imitari, to counterfaite the ill facion of a mannes mouthe in pronunciacion.
Prauus, a, um, crooked, shrewed, euell, naught.
Prauus homo, is taken of Seneca, for præfractus, stubbourne, obstinate.
Rectum & prauum, contrarie.
Praxaspes, a noble man of Persia.
Praxis, praxeos, f. g. action.
Praxiteles, an excellent caruer in stone.
Praxitelius, a, um, the adiectiue.
Precárius, a, um, that whiche by prayer, instance, and petition is graunted to one to vse, occupie or inioy, so longe as it doeth please the partie, that doeth lende it, and no longer.
Homo precarij est spiritus, the lyfe of man doeth cõtinue at the pleasure of nature or destenie.
Mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario fac tradas, see that thou get it me either by strength of handes, or els by prinie conueighance and stelthe, or els of lone for a littell whyle, and then to bee restored agayne.
Precario, the ablatiue case vsed aduerbially, by desire at an other mans will.
Mori præstat, q̃ precario imperator esse, better it is to die, then to be a kynge or capitaine at the pleasure of other men, and no longer.
Quasi precario regnari cœpit, he beganne to reygne at the will and pleasure of the people, and so longe as they wolde permit, and no longer.
Precário cõcedere, to lende or graunte a thing till one shall require it agayne.
Precario petere vel rogare, to desire to haue a thynge so longe as pleaseth the owner, and then to make surrender or deliuerie of it ageine.
Precátio, ônis, a desyryng, a prayyng.
Precátor, ôris, m. ge. one that intreateth or maketh intercession for an other, a spokesman, a petitioner, an intercessour.
Precis, ci, cem, ce, a prayer.
Nihil est preci loci relictum, prayyng may haue no place, or it is past intreatyng.
Omnibus precibus aliquid petere, looke peto.
Addere precibus lachrymas, to beseche or pray with teares.
Adduci precibus, to bee perswaded, to be induced.
Cedere precibus alicuius, to be ouercome with ones intreaty.
Dimittere se in preces humiles, to make humble intreatie.
Erubescere preces, whan one is ashamed to make intreatie.
Despuere preces alicuius, to contemne ones prayyng or intreatyng.
Fatigare aliquem prece, to ouercome and wery one with continuall prayer.
Te oro nunc per precem, now I dor intreate you.
Cum magna prece scribere, to make great intreatie to one in a letter.
Precor, âris, ari, to praie, to intreate.
Vultu precari, to make signe and token with countinance, that it woulde haue a thing.
Mortem precari, to desyre death, to wisshe for death.
Bene, or bona precari alicui, to wisshe well to one, to desire god to sende one good fortune.
Male, and mala alicui precari, to curse, to desyre god to sende one a mischiefe.
Precari ab aliquo, passiuely.
Prehendo, prehendi, dere, or prendo per syncopen, to take.
Et manum prehendi, & osculum detuli tibi, I toke you by the hand, & also gaue you a busse.
Prehendo hominem solum, I gette the man alone to common and talke with hym.
Prehenso, vel prenso, aui, are, to solicite or labour men to geue their voyces to some man.
Prelum, li, n. g. a presse.
Premo, pressi, premere, to presse, to presse downe, to treade downe, sometyme to vere, to greeue, to be vrgent or instant vpon, to dygge, to prease on, to streigne, to thrust, to destroye, to be contrary or agaynste, to thrust downe, to constreigne, to restreigne, to weigh downe, to pursue them that flee, to reprehend and blame in woordes, to shutte or close.
Premere dolorē, to hyde heauinesse or sorowe.
Premit alto corde dolorem, he hydde his sorowe in the secrete parte of his herte.
Pressis oculos, ac vulnera laui, I closed his eies

eies, and washed his woundes.

Premere, to cut away.

Et ruris opaci falce premes vmbram, and with a sieth thou shalte cutte away the shadowe of the darke fieldes.

Veluti qui sentibus anguē pressit humi nitens, like as he which thrusting his foote to the ground, treadeth downe the snake, that lieth in the brembles

Premere testimonio, to convicte a man by witnesse.

Arcte premere, to presse or streigne downe harde.

Premere, was vsed for Prohibere, and of Cato for vitiare.

Præcipue autem presserunt eum, qui videri artis eorum imitatores volebant, they chiefely rated hym, or spake moste vehemently agaynste hym, whiche. &c.

Nihil magis pressi, q̄ quod. & c. I was not more vrgent or instant in any poynte, then. &c.

Fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuuentus, id est, insequeretur.

Pressa est insignis gloria facti, the authour or doer was not knowen.

Premere aliquid in annum nonū, to kepe a thing the space of .ix. yeres, before it come abrode.

Aere alieno premi, to bee overcharged with debte.

Facta premūt annos, the deedes or actes be more or greatter, or weigh them downe.

Angustus premi, to be in a streicte, to be kepte harde or shorte.

Tantum cortices Arabicæ glandis premunt, they doe onely bruise and presse out the iuice. &c.

Crimen eleuare & premere, contrary.

Doloribus premi, to be greued with sorow or peyne.

Faucibus premi, to be so harde layed vnto in reasonyng, that he can escape no waie.

Imperio ventos premere, to kepe vnder and restraine the wyndes, to kepe in subiection.

Locus, qui ictu hostium premebatur, ỹ place which was moste fiercly assauted of the enemies.

Premi inopia, to be in great povertee.

Premi odio, to be in great hatred & displeasure of men.

Pressit iras, he refrayned his anger.

Mammam premere, to suche.

Necessitas te tanta premebat, thou waste in so great necessitie.

Vrbem obsidione premebat, he besieged the cyttee very streictly.

Oppugnatione premere, to assaute vehemently and fiersely.

Odium premere, to hyde ones displeasure or grudge

Onere premi, to be overcharged or loded.

Propositum premere, id est, non desistere ab incepto,

Vestigia premere, pro consistere, to stoppe sodaynly. also to folowe immediately.

Vocem premere, to hold ones peace, to kepe silence.

Fata me premunt, fate or destenie is agaynst me. Inuitam pressit ab ædibus, he thrust hir out of the house agaynst hir will.

Canitiem galea premimus, I cover my hore head with a basenet.

Premi bello, to be combred or overlaied with warre.

Hoc vno vitio maxime premi videntur, among many other thynges, me thynketh this one faute doeth most charge or burden them.

Prepon, of the latines called Decorum.

Prendo, looke Prehendo.

Prensare, looke Prehensare.

Presa porca, a swine, whiche was offered in sacrifice to Ceres, in satisfaction for a whole householde: for as muche as a parte of that sacrifice was made in the presence of the corpse, whiche than was to be buried.

Présbyter, byteri, m. gen. an auncient or father in peres or dignitee, an elder. it is vsed for a preste.

Pressatus, a, um, oppressed, charged, troden downe, squised.

Presse, in kewr woordes, brickely.

Presso, aui, are, to presse or thruste together, to squise.

Pressare vbera, to milke.

Parce pressare, id est, vide ne premas.

Pressorius, a, um, any thynge that belongeth to pressynge.

Pressus, a, um, subtile, compacte, heauy, pressed. sometyme ỹ hath a marke printed or coyned on.

Pressus & Redundans, contrarie.

Presso gradu incedere, to go a rounde and stes by pase.

Pressus homo in explicanda re aliqua, short, compendious, nothyng superfluous.

Ore presso obmutuit, he helde his tungue and spake neuer a woorde.

Verba pressa, shorte, compacte.

Pressūra, æ, f. g. a pressyng.

Pressus, us, m. g. pressyng.

Prester, prestēris, m. ge. a venemous woorme, called also Dipsas. also a kind of whirle wind.

Pretiosè, pretiously, richely.

Pretiósior, pretiosius, more precious or deere.

Pretiósus, a, um, precious, dere, of great estimacion, sumptuous.

Emptor pretiosus, he that geueth much for a thynge.

Prétium, tij, n. g. the price or value. also the reswarde. sometyme perill or daungier.

Pretio emptas meo, bought with my peryll or daungier.

Pretium ob stultitiam fero, I am well rewarded for my folye, I am serued lyke a foole.

Hominē maximi pretij te iudicaui, I thought the a man worthy to bee muche set by or esteemed.

med.

Parui pretij homo eſt, he is a man that is but litteli woꝛthe, oꝛ littell to be ſet by, oꝛ eſteemed.

Pretium facere alicui rei, id eſt, imponere, to ſet oꝛ make a pꝛice.

Proſtare pretio, to lie abꝛode to be ſolde.

Corticis ad medicamenta pretium eſt, The rynde oꝛ barke is muche wooꝛthe oꝛ eſteemed in phiſike.

Iacent pretia prædiorum, fermes be littell ſet by, oꝛ compted littell wooꝛthe.

Niſi pretium foret noſcere. &c. except it were a matter woꝛthy the mentionyng to know. ꝛc.

Pretium operæ, loke Operæ pretium.

Priapeion, viola purpurea. Dioſc.

Pri, of olde tyme was vſed foꝛ Præ.

Priamides, the ſonne oꝛ nephew of Priamus.

Priamus, the noble kynge of Troie, whoſe hiſtoꝛie is notably knowen.

Priapiſmus, mi, m. ge. a ſickeneſſe, wherein the priuie membꝛe of a man alwaie ſtandeth, without haupng any appetite to lecherie.

Priapus, an idole, vnto whom the papynms committed theiꝛ gardeins to kepe. alſo a citie of Helleſpont.

Pridem, late, ſometyme long agone.

Non ita pridem, not long befoꝛe that tyme.

Pridiânus, a, um, that whiche is done the daye befoꝛe.

Pridiani cibi, meates dꝛeſſed the daie befoꝛe.

Pridie, on the daie befoꝛe.

Vſq; ad pridie calendas, vntill the daie befoꝛe the calendes.

Pridie eius diei venit, he came the daie befoꝛe.

Prienæ, a citie of Ionia.

Primæuus, a, um, the elder.

Primânus, ni, m. g. the tꝛibune that aſſigned tꝛibute to the fiꝛſte legion.

Primârius, a, um, chiefe.

Primarius lapis, the ſtone that is fiꝛſte laied in the foundation.

Primarius vir, the chiefe man in the citee.

Adoleſcẽs primarius, an excellent pong man.

Primas, ãtis, m. gen. chiefe in authoꝛitee among the people.

Primæ, the chiefe pꝛeyſes, loke Primus, a, um.

Cui primæ ſine controuerſia deferebantur, to whom without controuerſie the chiefe laude and pꝛaiſe was geuen.

Primâtus, us, m. g. the chiefe authoꝛitee.

Primatum dare alicui rei, to eſteeme a thynge moꝛe then any other.

Primétium, tij, neu. gene. ſacꝛifice of the eares of coꝛne, whiche were fiꝛſt gathered after they were reaped.

Primicérius, rij, maſc. ge. a pꝛinces chiefe ſecꝛetarie. alſo the chiefe of any other authoꝛitie oꝛ dignitee.

Primigénius, a, um, that cometh naturally of it ſelfe, and is vnmixte, that hath not the beginnyng of an other,

Primigénia, the title of the eldeſt childe in inheꝛitance.

Primigenus, a, um, fiꝛſt boꝛne oꝛ gꝛowen.

Primipara, æ, f. g. ſhe that hath hiꝛ fiꝛſt child.

Primipes, he that in battaile fighteth fiꝛſt with a ſwoꝛde, and after changeyng his foꝛme of fightyng, vſeth a tauelyn oꝛ darte.

Primipilâris, ris, is he that fighteth neꝛte to the ſtandarde. it is moſt pꝛopꝛely the capitain of a companie in the foꝛewarde.

Primipilus, li, m. g. a capitayne of a companie in the foꝛewarde oꝛ vantgarde, whiche had vnder hym. 400 ſouldiours.

Primiter, & primitus, fiꝛſte.

Primitiæ, ârum, fœm. ge. plu. the fiꝛſt fꝛuites, whiche be offeꝛed to god.

Primitius, a, um, the fiꝛſt oꝛ foꝛmoſte.

Primitiuus, a, um, that whiche hath none other beginnyng.

Primò, an aduerbe, ſignifieth fiꝛſte, at the fiꝛſte ſyght.

Primodum, foꝛ Primo.

Primogénia verba, wooꝛdes, whiche be not deꝛiued fꝛom any other.

Primogénitus, a, um, fiꝛſte begotten, although none be gotten after.

Primórdium, dij, n. g. the fiꝛſt beginnyng.

Primoris, gen. fin. plur. Primores, morum, the fiꝛſte, the chiefe.

Primores viri aut fœminæ, noble men oꝛ women, oꝛ gentilmen oꝛ gentilwomen.

Digitulis primoribus, with the fingers toppes oꝛ endes.

Labris primoribus, with the foꝛe paꝛte of the lippes.

Primoribus labris guſtare, to touch a thynge ſcantly, to ſmatteꝛ of a thing, and not to know it ſubſtantially oꝛ peꝛfectly, to haue a ſuperficiall knowlage.

Primulus, the diminutiue of Primus.

Primulum, fooꝛthwith, fiꝛſte.

Primum, an aduerbe, whiche ſignifieth fiꝛſte, eꝛ euer, at the beginnynge, fiꝛſte and foꝛmoſt, foꝛ the fiꝛſte pointe.

Vt primum, as ſone as.

Vt primum illam vidi, nunq; vidi poſtea, I neuer ſawe hiꝛ but ones: oꝛ I neuer ſawe hiꝛ ſens I ſaw hiꝛ fiꝛſte.

Primus, a, um, fiꝛſte, beſte, the chiefe, the moſte excellent and pꝛincipall.

Primo quoque tempore, at the fiꝛſte tyme, as ſone as any occaſion, tyme, oꝛ opoꝛtunitee ſhall be geuen.

Prima quaq; occaſione, at the fiꝛſte occaſion that ſhall happen.

Primas tenere, vel ferre, to haue the pꝛehemiſnence, to be chiefe, to holde the better paꝛt, to haue the ſoueꝛaintie, to beaꝛe the bell.

Primas dare, to eſteeme aboue other, to geue the ſoueꝛaintee.

Primam mammam dedit hæc, this woman gaue

gaue hym firſt ſuche.

Hoc ego vel primum puto, this do I thynke e= uen principall and chiefe of all.

Primam dices ſcio, ſi uideris, I know well thou wilte ſaie, there is none to be compared to hir, if thou didſt ones ſee hir.

Sum apud te primus, you loue me beſte of all men: or no man is in ſo great fauour, truſte or credite with you as I am.

Qui eſſe primos ſe omnium rerum volunt, whiche wolde haue preheminence aboue all o= ther: or whiche deſire to be higheſt of all and be moſte had in honour: or that wolde rule the roſte, or bee the ryng leaders in all thyng.

Primo mane, prima luce, primo diluculo, in the dawnyng or ſpryng of the day, pearly in the morning.

Prima fronte, primo aſpectu, prima ſpecie, at the firſt ſight.

Laus prima illis eſt, they are moſt eſteemed, preyſed or ſet by.

Prima, in the plurall nombre, for Principia, the beginnyng.

Si prima ſatis proſpera fuiſſent, if he had had good proſperitee, or good ſucceſſe at the begin= nyng.

Primo acceſſu, incontinente at his firſte com= myng.

Aeſtas prima incæperat, ſummer was newe begunne.

Labris primis guſtare, idē quod primoribus.

Quæ tu putaris prima, that you haue thought chiefe, beſt, and principall.

Primis tenebris, id eſt, cœpta nocte, in the be= ginnyng of the night, in the euenyng.

Veſpera prima, by and by as ſoone as the e= uenyng came.

A primo, for Ab initio.

A primo homo inſanibat, at the beginnyng the man was verey fierſe, woode, or ſtarke madde.

In primis, chiefely, ſpecially.

Primula veris, ſome ſuppoſe it to be daiſes. Ru= ellius ſuppoſeth it to bee a kynde of Verbaſ= cum.

Princeps, cipis, com. g. a prince or princeſſe, a gouernour, a chiefe head or rular, he or ſhe that hath the ſoueraintie or dominion, a noble man or woman, a chiefe man in a citee or countrey. alſo the firſte or chiefe.

Princeps prælium inibat, id eſt, primus, he firſte beganne the battaile.

Poſtremus and Princeps, contrary.

Princeps eſſe ad pericula, to be the firſt or for= moſte in al perils and daungerous aduentures.

Princeps, is ſometyme the order among the ca= pitaynes, or leaders in the vawarde, or rather amonge the moſte experte and ſtrongeſt ſouldi= ours, called of the romaines Principes.

Octauum principem duxit, id eſt, octauum ordinem inter principes.

Princeps legis agrariæ, id eſt, author, the chiefe doer, or firſt beginner.

Princeps ſermonis ordiendi fuit, he was the firſte begynner of this communication or reaſ= ſonynge.

Princeps, is vſed adiectiuely.

Principem locum inter grammaticos tenuit, he was chiefe or principall amonge the gram= marians.

Dies imperij princeps, the firſte date of his empire or reigne.

Princeps menſis, Januarie.

Principem habuimus Panſam, we had Panſa our chiefe fauourer and helper.

Principalis, le, principall. alſo perteinynge to a prince, that belongeth to the firſte or chiefe.

Principaliter, principally, lyke a prince, as it be= cometh a prince.

Principatus, us, maſ. ge. the ſouerainte or lorde ſhip, dominion, the principalme or ſeignorie.

Dare principatum alicui rei, to eſteeme a thyng more than any other, to geue the pryce and prize to any thyng.

Ferre principatum alicuius belli, to be ſoue= raine capitaine of any warre.

Vtquiſque ætate antecellit, ita ſententiæ prin cipatum tenet, euery man accordyng to his age pronounceth his ſentence, or ſaieth his opinis on.

Principatu Claudij, in the tyme while Claudi= us was emperour.

Principatum dare homini, to preyſe a man a= boue all other. alſo to attribute to hym the ſo= uerainte or dominion.

Tenere principatum alicuius rei, to bee the principall or chiefe doer in any matter.

Penes ipſum eſt principatus, he hath the chiefe parte.

Principio, an aduerbe, firſte, or at the begyn nyng, firſt and formoſte.

Principio atque, id eſt, quum Primum, vel ſtatim poſtquam.

Principia, ôrum, n. g. plu. the place in a campe, where as are pight the pauilions of the head ca= pitains: but the more proper ſignification there of is, that it is the ſeconde warde in battaile, where in olde tyme were the princes and noble men, or the chiefe and principall ſouldiours. Alſo it was taken for the order or rate of no= ble men, or of the moſte experte and principall ſouldiours, whoſe bande is alſo called Prin= ceps.

Eſſe poſt principia, to ſtande in the rate be= hynde the chiefe and principall ſouldiours out of danger.

Principium, pij, neu. ge. the beginnynge, an en= trance, a proheme, the fountayne, the well ſpryng, the chiefe originall of any thyng.

Bene habent tibi principia, thou haſt good for= tune or ſucceſſe at the beginnynge.

Prior, prius, the firſte, the formoſte.

Prio=

Prior tempora, the olde tyme.
Priore libro, id est, præcedente.
Priores nostri, id est, maiores.
Prisce, aduerbium, after the maner of olde tyme, or of tyme paste.
Priscianus, a notable grammarian.
Priscus, the name of diuers men.
Priscus, a, um, auncient or of the olde tyme.
Pristinus, a, um, that is certayne yeres monethes or dayes passed, within the tyme that we may remembre also lyeste.
Pristina nostra benevolentia, our olde frendshyp and herte loue.
Pristis, is, f. g. a fysshe of wonderfull length and slender, wayth cutteth the wawes as the swyms myth: of the fysshe. ſſe whereof a longe galie is called Pristis.
Priuatim, & priuatè, priuely, a parte, priuately, particularly, peculiarly.
Priuatim & publice, contrary.
De his priuatim condidit volumen, he made a particular boke of these matters: or he wrote of these matters aparte and by them selues.
Priuatio, ônis, f. g. the taking awaie of any thing.
Priuatus, he that is in none authoritee or dignitee.
Priuatus, a, um, that is properly a mans owne, that whiche pertaynyth to one man or fewe. also particular. sometyme it signifieth depriued, that hath any thyng taken from hym.
Priuatum & commune, contrarie.
Priuatæ feriæ, priuate holy dayes obserued perticularly of any familie.
Vita priuata, a priuate life, out of authoritee or office.
Res quæ ipsius erant priuatæ, whiche appertayned to hym onely.
Priuato consilio, of his own proper counsaile.
Priuatum odium, particular hatred towarde any man.
Luminе priuatus, blynde.
Priuatus stipendio, that hath his wages taken from hym, put out of wages.
Priuernum, a towne in Campania.
Priuignus, ni, m gen. or Priuigna, næ, fœ. ge. the childe by an other husbande, or an other wife, which is dead, sonne or daughter in lawe to the husband or wife.
Priuilegium, gij, n gen. a lawe concernyng priuate persons. also a priuate or speciall lawe, a priuilege. also a preheminence or prerogatiue aboue other.
Priuilegiatus, a, um, that hath a priuilege or licence graunted.
Priuo, aui, are, to take awaie, to depriue.
Priuare communi luce, to kyll, to putte to deathe.
Priuare oculis, to put out ones eies, to make hym blynde.
Aegritudo me somno priuat, my sickenesse will not let me slepe, or maketh me that I can not slepe.
Prius, an aduerbe, signifieth before, more excellent.
Nihil prius, there is nothynge better or more excellent.
Prius tua opinione hic adero, I will be here sooner then ye thynke for.
Prius ortu solis, before the sonne risynge.
Priusq̃, before that.
Priuus, a, um, priuate, singular. euery mans owne or proper, also for Singulus, euery one by hym selfe.
Vt priuos lapides secum ferrent, that euery one shulde beare a stone with hym.
Pro, for, before, because, also in, in the stede or place, as, as it were, also after or accordyng.
Pro rostris, at the barre or place of pleadyng.
Pro tribunali, in the place of iudgement, before the iudge.
Pro Platonis sententia, accordyng to the sentence of Plato.
Pro opere, in the woorke.
Pro merito, accordyng to his deserueng.
Pro curia, before the court.
Pro virili, to my power.
Pro comperto, for a surette.
Pro explorato, idem.
Pro indiuiso, without diuision.
Pro nihilo ducere, to set naught by.
Pro ridiculo putare aliquem, to laugh at one and make hym a foole, to repute one as a laughyng stocke.
Nemo satis pro merito gratiam regi refert, no man doeth requite the king accordyng to his merites.
Pro opibus nostris, according to our power.
Pro mea consuetudine, accordynge to my custome.
Pro spe nihil contigit, nothyng happened accordyng as men hoped: or it happened nothyng, as we hoped that it wolde.
Pro virili parte, to my power, or his power.
Pro rata parte, accordynge to his rate or portion.
Consilium pro tempore & pro re capere, to take counsayle accordyng as the tyme and matter requireth.
Pro horum temporum perturbatione, consyderyng the troublous state of this tyme.
Pro mea autoritate videor posse, me thinketh that I may doe it by myne office or authoritie that I am in.
Pro re nata, accordyng to this present case, or as the present case requireth.
Pro meo iure dico, I tell you frankely.
Pro meo iure, by myne authoritee.
Pro suo iure agere omnia, To doe all thynges at his owne pleasure, or by his owne authoritee.
Pro cætera tua diligentia admones me, accordyng to the diligence that you haue vsed afore

tyme, or as you haue ben diligent afore tyme alwaie, so you are now to warne me, or put me in mynde. &c.

Excubare pro templis, to watch in the temple or churche.

Laudari pro concione, preyſed before all the people, or at a great aſſembly.

Pro ſuggeſtu, in the pulpitte.

Pro æde Iouis, before the temple of Iupiter.

Pro ſe quiſq; euery man to his power.

Pro teſtimonio dicere, to beare witneſſe.

Maior quàm pro numero hominum æditur pugna, the battaile was greater then one woulde haue thought ſhoulde haue ben of that numbre of perſones.

Pro eo ac debui grauiter moleſtè tuli, I toke it greuouſely euen as I had cauſe, or as my duetie and parte was.

Gerere ſe pro ciue, to vſe hym ſelfe as he were a citezin.

Pro derelicto aliquid habere, to forſake a thing, to eſteeme it nothyng.

Vnus Cato mihi eſt pro centum millibus, onely Cato is to me as it were a hundred thouſande.

Verbum pro verbo reddere, to tranſlate worde for worde.

Pro mea parte adiuui, I dyd helpe hym as muche as I coulde.

Pro ignoto aſpernari, to contemne a man as it were one that he neuer knewe before.

Amaui pro meo, I loued him as it had ben myne owne ſonne.

Pro certo eſt, it is for certayne, it is for a ſurete.

Pro delitiis crudelitas illi fuit, he toke pleaſure or delited in his cruelties.

Pro damnato eſſe, to be as a perſon condemned.

Pro parente colere, to haue in as great reuerence as though he were his father.

Pro rupto fœdus habebant, they reputed the league to be broken.

Pro opinione vulgi, after the opinion of the cõmon people.

Hæc pro amore mutuo ſcripſi, theſe thinges I haue writen for the mutuall loue that is betwene vs.

Duo talenta pro re noſtra decreui eſſe ſatis, I haue determined, that one. C. li is enough for one of my ſubſtance.

Pro meo iure imperitabam, I did commaunde you on the vertue of mine authorite.

Non neceſſe habeo, omnia pro meo iure agere, I neede not to doo all thynges ſo rigorouſly and extremely, as I maie do them.

Satis pro imperio quiſquis es, imperiouſely ſpoken who ſo euer thou be.

Pro agricola, for the plough mans profite.

Si modo id pro me erat, if ſo bee that made for my parte, or were profitable for me.

Pro eo acſi confeſſum ſit, euen as though it were confeſſed.

Pro eo eſt acſi adhibitus non eſſet, it is euen as though he had not ben taken for any of the.

Pro aliquo ſtare, to defende one, to ſpeake in his parte.

Prô, an interiection of indignation, and is aſſigned ſometyme to an accuſatiue, ſometyme to a vocatiue.

Prô ſancte Iupiter, O bleſſed Iupiter.

Prô deum atque hominum fidem, O the faith of god and man.

Proædifico, aui, are, to build farther.

Proædificatum, that is builded further then a mannes owne grounde vpon the hynges high waye.

Proagogium, gĩj, n. ge. aduoutrie, hoordome, baudes craft.

Proaſtia, pleaſant places in the countrey, which a man hepeth rather for pleaſure then profite.

Proauthor, ôris, m. gene. the chiefe author or beginner.

Proâuus, ui, m. g. a great grandefather.

Proâuia, æ, f. g. a great grand dame.

Probabilis, le, probable. alſo that is to be alowed or liked.

Probabiliter, probably.

Illa cur eueniant, quis probabiliter dixerit, how thoſe thynges maie come to paſſe, who can tell any reaſonable cauſe.

Probabilitas, âtis, f. g. an apparance of trouth, probabilitee.

Probatica piſcina, a ponde, where sheepe were waſhed when they ſhoulde be ſacrificed.

Probátio, ônis, f. g. a proufe.

Probatio futura eſt tua, it is thy parte to ſee the thyng done, and to allow it.

Probâtor, ôris, m. g. a prouer.

Probâtus, a, um, proued, tried, allowed.

Probe, honeſtely, well, wiſely, ioyned with a noune adiective, it ſignifieth Valde.

Probe appotus, that hath well drunke.

Curaſti probe, thou haſt handled the matter well: or thou haſt ben diligent in the matter.

Habeo pro illa re illum quod monearn probe, I knowe what to tell hym in his eare for that well enough.

Percutere probe, to ſtrike harde.

Probe, it is well done or ſaied of the.

Probe memini, I remembre very well.

Probiſſimus, the ſuperlatiue.

Prôbitas, âtis, f. g. honeſtie, goodneſſe.

Prôbiter, vſed of olde writers for Probe.

Problema, blematis, n. ge. a ſentence propoſed, haunge a demaande thereto annexed.

Prôbo, aui, are, to proue, to praiſe, to approue, to allaie, to ſhewe by reaſon or exãple that a thyng is good, to perſwade one, to approue a thynge as good, honeſt, and ſtandyng with reaſon.

Probare ſe, to declare him ſelfe an honeſt man.

Tuo ex ingenio alienos mores probas, thou eſteemeſt other men to be lyke the, or to be aſſoryng to thy conditions.

Non

Non vereor, ne hoc officium meum iudici non probem, I feare not, but that I am able to perſwade the iudge, that this friendely ſeruice of myne is honeſt and good.

Mihi neutiq̃ p̃bari potuit, I coulde not bee perſwaded to thynke that it was honeſt.

Laudare, & probare.

Probare aliquid in aliquo, to allowe or approue a thynge in one.

Quæ non probantur in vulgus, whiche the common people dooe not approue or allowe.

Probare diligentiã ſuam in re aliqua, to ſhew in any mattier that he is diligent.

Facile vt pro eunucho probes, that ye may eaſily feigne and make men beleeue that you are an eunuche.

Nemini probatur, none dooeth praiſe or allow it.

Amicos probato, proue and aſſay thy frendes.

Probare cauſam ſuã alicui, to proue his cauſe good before one.

Proboſcis, boſcidis, f. g. a longe ſnoute, as an Oliphant or ſwyne hath.

Probro, aui, are, to reproche or rebuke.

Probroſus, a, um, reprocheſull.

Probrum, bri, n. g. a reproche full acte. as horedome, aduoutrie, villanie. Alſo a reproche or rebuke, an vnfamie, diſhoneſtie.

Epiſtolæ plenæ probrorum, letters full of reprocheſull wordes.

Probra ingerere, intendere, iacere, iactare, dicere alicui, or in aliquem, to ſpeake reprocheſull woordes or raple againſt one.

Inſimulare probri mulierem, to accuſe a woman of aduoutrie.

Magno tibi probro futurum eſt, it wyll bee great reproche or diſhonour to you.

Probus, a, um, good, honeſte.

Probus Berittus, a grammarian.

Proca, cæ, f. g. a faune, a ponge doe.

Procacitas, ãtis, f. g. malepertenelle, or wantonneſſe in aſkynge or craupng, ſaucineſſe.

Procaciter, malapertely, wantonly, without ſhame, without grace, ſaucily.

Procamption, idem quod Abrotonum. Dioſc.

Procapis, a progenie, which cometh of one head.

Procax, ãcis, om. g. malaperte in aſkynge or deſpring, ſhameleſſe, wanton in craupnge, alway craupng, yll tounged.

Procalo, aui, are, to call one to.

Procedo, ceſſi, cedere, to goe or walke forth, to procede, to proſpere, to goe out of the houſe wt a great pompe or ſolemne companie or trayne.

Procede tu huc, come thou hyther.

Procedere obuiam, to goe to meete with one.

Procedite in medium, goe forthe.

Procedere in philoſophia, to profite in philoſophie.

Proceſſit ætate, he became or waxed olde.

Proceſſit eo inſolentiæ, he waxed ſo arrogãt and proude.

Eo ira proceſſit, the anger ſo encreaſed, or they waxed ſo angrie.

Totidem dies procedent emptori, the byer ſhall haue ſo many dates profite.

Nihil procedit, the thynge goeth nothyng forwarde, or proſpereth nothyng.

Aliquantum viæ proceſſero, I ſhall be ſomewhat forwarde on my way or iourney.

Obuiam morti procedere, whan death approcheth to proue our ſelues and ſhewe that we be willyng to die.

In multum vini proceſſerat, he had dronke ſomewhat to muche.

In pedes procedere naſcentem, to be borne into the worlde with the feete forwarde.

Proceſſit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, he ſomewhat proſpred in the ſtudie of vertue.

In virtute procedere, to increaſe in vertue.

Ad opes procedere, to ware riche.

Longe honoribus proceſſiſſet, he had come to hygher auctoritee or dignitee. &c.

Cum ea voluntate proceſſit, he came forth hauyng this will or entent.

Proceſſit e caſtris, he departed out of the campe.

Procedere ad opus, to go about his buſines or worke.

In publicum procedere, to come abroade to ſhewe hym ſelfe.

Procedunt in ſublime vites, vines growe vp a great heyght.

Vſq; ad adoleſcentiam meam proceſſit ætate, he liued vntill the time that I was a yong man, or he was alyue when I was a yong man.

Num quid ad forum proceſſit hodie noui? was there any newes to date abroade.

Tempus proceſſit, the tyme paſſed on.

Procedit lepide ex ſententia, it proſpereth or goeth forwarde pleaſantly euen as we wolde haue it. Primo parum proceſſit, it went ſlowly forwarde at the firſt.

Procedens, entis, procedynge, that procedeth or goeth forth. Die procedente, the date paſſyng on. Tempore procedente, in proceſſe of tyme.

Proceſleumaticus, a foote in meeter, conſiſtyng of foure ſhort ſyllables.

Procella, læ, f. g. a great tempeſt of wynde, ſpecially on the ſea, and by tranſlation, a trouble or ruffelyng in a common weale.

Procello, procelli, lere, to ſtrike, to turne vpſet downe.

Procellôſus, a, um, ſtormie, tempeſtious.

Próceres, prócerum, plurali. nu. the heades or endes of the beames in buildyng, that lie without the wall: and by tranſlation the head men of a towne, gouernours, rulers.

Próceres gulæ, deinty mouthed felowes, that ſet all theyr delite on delycate feedyng.

Procerem, is read in Iuuenall.

Procęre, an aduerbe, whiche ſignifieth longe or of lengthe.

Procéritas, âtis, f. g. lengthe, talneſſe, heyght.
Proceritus, a, um, incenſed or prouoked with an yll ſpirite, madde or woode.
Proceriti lapides, vengeable.
Procérus, a, um, longe, tall, high.
Proceriſsimus, in Plinie.
Procet, for prouocet, leat hym prouoke, let hym appeale.
Proceſſus, us, m. g. proceſſe or ſucceſſe.
Habere proceſſum in literis, to haue profited well in learnyng.
Proceſtrium, ſtrĳ, n. g. an open place or galerie to goo from one chambre to an other: alſo the ouermoſte parte of the walles within the imbatilmentes, where men maie go: ſome doe call it a trenche before the campe, in the defence therof from artillary.
Procheton, the herbe Tuſsilago.
Prochirus, ri, maſ. g a clerke, ſcribe, or notarie, that hath a quicke hande.
Prochyta, tæ, or Prochyte, tes, an ile in the ſea, in the goulfe or rode of Puteolis, a citee in Campania. alſo a certayne veſſell.
Procidentia, æ, f. g. whan any thyng falleth out of his place.
Procidentia ani, whan the bumme of the fundament appereth out.
Prócido, cidi, dere, to fall downe proſtrate.
Ad pedes alicuius procidere, to fall downe at ones feete.
Prociduus, a, um, that falleth downe or out of his place.
Procieo, ciui, ciêre, to prouoke or call from farre of, to deſire, to aſke.
Procilius, a grammarion.
Procinctus, us, m. ge. the prouiſion before that any thynge is doen. alſo the ſtate of an armie, whan they be readie to geue battaile.
In procinctu facere, to doe a thynge readilie and promptly.
In procinctu ſtare, to be in a readineſſe.
In procinctu habere, to haue in a readineſſe.
Procinctus, a, um, redy, prepared, in a readines.
Procincta claſsis, a nauie of shippes prepared ready to fyght.
Procingo, xi, gere, to prepare, to make ready.
Procio, ciui, cire, to breake of, to make vayne and of none effecte.
Prócito, aui, are, to prouoke.
Prócitus, a, um, made voide and of none effecte.
Proclamátor, óris, m. g. a crier.
Proclâmo, aui, are, to crie out, to proclayme.
Proclinátio, ônis, f. g. a declinynge or bendynge downewarde.
Proclino, aui, are, idem quod Inclino.
Procliuis, ue, redy to fall, inclined. alſo redy or eaſy to be doen. Ingenium procliue, a nature inclined or bent to a thyng.
Procliue dictu eſt, it is an eaſie thyng to ſay.
Procliuiores alĳ ad alios morbos ſunt, ſome are more inclined or ſubiect to certaine diſeaſes than other be.
Id faciam in procliui quod eſt, I wyll do that that is eaſy to be doen: or that may ſone be wrought.
Procliuitas, âtis, f. g. inclination or diſpoſition to any thyng, facilitee.
Procliuiter, eaſily, redily.
Proclus, a noble philoſophier of Platos ſecte.
Proco, aui, are, to deſyre, to demaunde. and therfore wooers be called Proci. to aſke mainperneſly. alſo to dalie with wanton langage, to eie or beholde a woman wantonly.
Procœton, onis, m. g. a porche or entree before one come into a chambre.
Procomion, broth made of new barley.
Proconneſus, an yle in Propontis.
Proconſul, lis, m. g. he that was ſent with an extraordinarie power of Conſull into a prouince of the Romaines.
Proconſulâris, re, perteining to the Proconſull.
Proconſulâtus, us, m. g. the dignitee of hym that was in the conſullies ſtede.
Procopius, a learned man borne in Cæſaria, alſo a tyran of Conſtantinople, that rebelled againſt Valerius the emperour.
Procraſtinátio, ônis, f. g. a delaie, a dilyng of from daie to daie.
Procráſtino, aui, are, to prolonge the tyme, to deferre, to make delaie, to dyne of from daie to daie.
Procreátio, ônis, f. g. an ingendrynge or begetynge of childzen.
Procreátor, óris, m. g. one that ingendreth or begetteth.
Procreatrix, tricis, f. g. a mother, a damme.
Procreâtus, a, um, begotten, ingendred.
Prócreo, aui, are, to beget childzen, to ingendre.
Procreare alicui periculũ, to put one in daunger, to bring one in perill, to procure ones deſtruction.
Procreſco, creui, creſcere, to growe vp.
Procris, the daughter of Iphis, and wife of Cephalus.
Procúbitor, óris, m. g. he that keepeth watche and warde without the campe.
Prócubo, aui, are, to watche.
Procûdo, cudi, dere, to ſtrike or beate a thing to make it leſſe or thinner.
Procudere dolos, to inuent deceites and gyles.
Procudere linguam, to frame or facion the tongue to ſpeake.
Procul, an aduerbe, farre of, from farre.
Cuius vox auribus ſonat procul? Whoſe voice doe I here a farre of?
Procul errant, they are farre out of the way, they be greatly deceiued.
A me culpam hanc eſſe procul, that I am not thyng giltee in this mattier.
Quis tam procul à literis? quin. &c. who is ſo vtterly vnlearned, but that. &c.
De procul, a farre of.
Procul, is ſometime a prepoſition, and ſeruyth

eyther

either to an accusatiue, or an ablatiue case.
Nec procul cæde aberant, They were almost slaine.
Procul muro, farre of from the wall.
Procul dubio, surely, without doubt, without question.
Illud procul vero est, that is farre from the matche, or verie false.
Procul vrbem, farre from the citee.
Procul muros, farre from the walles.
Proculco, aui, are, to treade downe, to go vpon.
Proculcio, ere, to extende, to prompte.
Proculeius, a gentelman of Rome, verie familiar with Augustus.
Proculunt, olde writers vsed for Promittunt, they promyse.
Prôculus, li, m. g. he that is borne whan his father is farre out of the countrey: or after some, whan his father is verie olde.
Procumbo, cúbui, cúmbere, to lie flatte or prostrate, to come narowe together. sometyme to bende downe towarde the ground, as the toppes of some herbes doe.
Procumbere genibus, ad genua, & ad pedes, to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.
Tecta super habitantes procumbunt, the houses fall downe vpon them that dwell in them.
Procuratio, ônis, fœ. g ministration of thinges concernyng an other man. also purgeyng or pleasyng of god by sacrifice.
Negotij publici procuratio, the charge, ministration, and dooyng of a matter concernyng the common weale.
Procurator, ôris, m. g. a proctour, or factour, a solicitour.
Procuratrix, tricis, the feminine
Procuratorius, a, um, pertaynyng to a proctour, factour, or solicitour.
Procuro, aui, are, to doe or solicite an other mans businesse, to haue the charge of an other mans businesse. also to purge by sacrifice, to vse the diligentlie, to helpe, succeyne or succour. sometyme for Curare, to take heede of a thynge.
Procurare prouinciam, to gouerne and rule the countrey.
Procurare prodigia, To vse certaine ceremonies and sacrifice, to the entent that thynges monstrouse should not take anye ill effecte.
Corpora procurare, to cherisshe and refreshe their bodies.
Procurare arbores, To housbande and keepe trees, that they maie growe and prosperе.
Procurrens, entis, rennyng out, extendyng out in length.
Procurro, curri, currere, to ren forth or beyonde.
Procurrere in vias, to ren forth into ỹ stretes.
Procursátio, ônis, a rennynge out to shirmisshe or fyght.
Procursio, ônis fœ. g. a rennyng out. also a digression, a course.
Procurso, aui, are, to ren out often to shirmisshe or fyght, to renne out vpon the enemies.
Procursus, us, masc. ge. a course or rennyng out of souldioures to shirmisshe or fyght with their ennemies.
Procuruus, a, um, verie croked.
Procursatores, foyerpders in battaile.
Procus, i, m g a wower to haue a woman in maryage, but most properly where there be.ii. whiche woweth euery one for hym selfe.
Proci Penelopes, a name geuen to them whiche in wanton pastymes dooe consume bothe their owne goodes and also others, whom they haunt vnto.
Procustes, a notable robber of Attica, slayne by Hercules.
Procyon, a sterre called the dogge sterre, whiche appeareth in the canicular daies.
Prodeambulo, aui, are, to walke forth, to walke abroade.
Prodeo, iui, vel, dij, ire, to goe forth or out of an house, to come before one.
Prodire in aciem, to set them selfe in arate of battaile and marche forth to fight with their enemies.
Prodire obuiam, to go against one, or to goe to mete one whiche is comyng
Prodire in publicum, to goe or come abrode to be sene, to goe abrode in the stretes.
Ad me prodeunt, they come forth a doores to me. Extra modum prodire, to passe measure.
In conspectum alicuius prodire, to come in ones syght.
Proditur, the impersonall.
Prodico, dixi, dicere, to speake more, to prate.
Quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum deliras, omnes ineptias, si prodixerint, whereforе we will set forth all these mens pleasures and phantasies, if they will prate anye more.
Prodictátor, ôris, m g he that extraordinarily is ordeined dictatour, for some sodein necessitee or perill.
Prodicus, a rhetorician, Theramenes maister, also a sophister.
Prodigialiter, monstrously, out of all course.
Prodigiosè, monstrously, straungely, contrary to all naturall course.
Prodigè, excessyuely, outragiously, prodigally, wastfully.
Prodigiális, le, that which pertayneth to the procuryng of strange tokens or signes.
Prodigiátor, ôris, m. gene he that by straunge signes or tokens telleth before what shall afterwarde happen.
Prodigiósus, a, um, that whiche maketh strange signes or tokens. also that is monstrouse or contrary to the common course of nature.
Prodigiosa pretia, vnreasonable prices.
Prodigitas, átis, and Prodigentia, æ, f. ge. prodigalitee, immoderate spendynge.
Prodigium, ij, neu. gen. a thyng seldome seene, whiche signifieth that some thyng shall happen

verie good or ill. As blasyng sterres, fyres or
fygures in the firmament, thynges mõstruouse
or against nature.

Prodigio simile, a monstruouse thyng, a wons
derfull mattier.

Pródigo, dégi, digere, to lasche out money in
vaine, or in thinges not necessarie, to consume
or spende riotouslie, also to drive farre of.

Cum matribus in pabulum prodigunt, they
drive theim forth with their dammes to pasture
or feedyng.

Pródigus, a, um, prodigall, wastfull, an outra
gious spender, riotous, sometyme it is vsed
for liberall.

Prodigæ hostiæ, sacrifices that be consumed.

Animæ prodigus, he ꝑ passeth not for his life.

Prodimentum, ti, n. g. a treason or betrayng.

Prodinunt, vsed of Ennius, to issue or come
forth.

Proditio, ônis, treason, discryng, bewrayng.

Próditor, ôris, m. gen. a traitour, one that be
wrayeth.

Próditus, a, um, betraied, bewraied, discried,
detected, also vttered, declared.

Dies prodita, id est, ædita.

Prodius, further in.

Prodo, didi, dere, to put of or drive of or from,
to cast farre of, to shewe, to disclose, to appea
che, to accuse, to bewraie, to vtter, to discrie, to
betraie, also to name, to deceyue, to forsake
one in his neede, to leaue without succour or
helpe, to prolonge, to deferre, to delaie, to yelde
geue or rendre vp into ones handes, to write,
to put in writyng.

Tibi nos prodimus ac confitemur cistellam
habere, thus we saie and confesse vnto you, that
we haue the casket.

Prodere conscios, to appeche, discrie, and be
wraie his felowes.

Prodere dogma, to disclose the secretes.

Prodidisti & te, & illam miseram & gnatum,
thou hast deceiued and betraied thy selfe, and
also the poore woman and thy sonne.

Antequam arcem proderent hostibus, before
that they had rendered vp the castell to their
ennemies.

Prodere posteris, to leue to the memorie of
theim that come after vs.

Prodere patriam, to betraie his own countrey.

Prodere exemplum, to punyshe men to the
example of other. also to shewe and geue an ex
ample to other.

Prodere fidem, to falsifie his faithe, to doe cõ
trarie to his alegiance, or his solemne promise.

Prodere legem, to frustrate the entent of the
lawe, as whan one taketh vpon him to accuse a
misdoer, and doeth not pursue it.

Prodere officium, to do countrarie to his duti
tee, or not to doe his duitee.

Prodere gloriam & laudem posteris, to leaue
after him example of praise and renoume.

Prodere vitam, to put his life in ieopardie.

Prodere interregem, to name hym that shal
occupie the roume of a kynge or ruler vntyll a
other be chosen.

Prodidit memoria, it is written.

Vt quidam poëtæ prodiderunt, as some poë
tes haue written.

Vt aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies, that he
will at the least wise prolonge or delaie the mar
riage, for two or three daies.

Ad memoriam posteritatemq; prodendam,
id est, propagandam.

Caput & salutem alicuius prodere, for mony
to betraie one and put his life in ieopardy.

Prodere imitationem exempli, To shewe or
geue an example for other to folowe.

Prodere memoriam alicuius facti, to cause a
acte to be remembred.

Prodas primum pecuniam omnem, q̃ abs te
amittas filium, depart rather with all the mo
ney that thou hast. &c.

Prodere literis, monumentis, & prodere
memoriæ, to put in writyng.

Fama prodidit, it was a saiyng or rumour.

Pródromus, i, m. ge. he that renneth before as
a lackey, or he that bryngeth tidinges of ones
comynge.

Prodromi, be also sterres in heauen, which
doe rise in the northe east. viii. daies before the
canicular daies.

Ficus prodromi, figges that bee ripe before
the other.

Produco, duxi, cere, to prolonge, to drawe in
lengthe, to stretche out, to bryng forthe, to cõ
sume or spende, to set forth to hyre, or to bryng
forthe to be solde, to folowe.

Conuiuium ad multam noctem vario sermo
ne producimus, with talkynge of diuers mat
tiers, we prolonged the supper, vntyll it was
late in the nyght.

Paulatim hunc diem producam, I will pass
forth this daie by litle and litell.

Vt huic malo aliquam producam moram,
that I maie finde some meane to deferre or de
laie this mischiefe.

Noctem producere vino, to passe the nyght in
drynkyng and quaffyng.

Pelles dentibus producere, to drawe or stret
che out shynnes with ones teeth.

Vitam producere, to prolonge the lyfe.

Quos ante ædes huc produci iussi, whiche I
cõmanded to be brought hither before the doze.

Authorem vel testem producere, To cite or
bryng forth an authour or witnesse.

Producere aliquem, to drive of one with wor
des and promises. also for Promouere, to pro
mote or aduaunce one.

Falsa spe producis, thou leadest or feedest me
forth with a vaine hope, thou bringest me in a
fooles paradise.

Producere aliquem ad aliquid, pro inducere.

Pro-

Producere filios, to bringe foorth children.
Filiam producere, id est, Prostituere, to bee bawde to ones owne daughter.
Producere scelus, to commit a naughtie act.
Producte, an aduerbe, signifieth longe.
Producte dicitur, it is pronounced longe.
Productilis, le, that whiche is made out at length with beatyng.
Productio, ônis, f. g. the makynge of a thynge longe.
Productus, a, um, made longe, or set out at length, also brought or put out.
Flagellum vitis productissimum, a veraie longe shoote or branche of a vine
Præus, a kynge of Argyues, the son of Abas.
Profanatio, ônis, fœ. g. the makynge of a thynge profane that was halowed, prophanation.
Profanatus, a, um, suspended, vnhalowed, prophaned.
Profanatum templum, the churche suspended, where any horrible crime is therin committed.
Profano, aui, are, to conuerte thynges beyng halowed, to a temporall vse.
Profanum facere, idem.
Profanus, a, ũ, that whiche is not halowed, temporall, a man vnlearned, and that doeth hate learned men, a lay man, also vngodly, wicked, not consecrated or geuen to God: also that whiche is ioygned or annexed to the temple.
Profâris, vel profâre, fatur, fari, to prophecie, to pronounce, to speake abroade, to tell thynges to come.
Profatus, tus, a pronouncyng or speakyng.
Profectio, ônis, f. g. a passage or settynge foorth towarde, a viage, a departynge from the place where a man is, a goyng foorth.
Profectitius, a, um, an adiectiue.
Dos profectitia, dower that a woman hath besydes hir owne parentes.
Profecto, in very dede, forsoth, truly, doubtles.
Profectus, us, m. ge. profite that one taketh in or of any thyng.
Profectum facere, to profite or goe forwarde, properly in study or learnyng.
Profero, tuli, ferre, to bringe foorthe, to shewe foorthe, to take out, to pronounce, to speake, to tell abroade, to disclose, to vtter, to carie, to beare foorth, to allege, to laie for hym selfe, to recite, to recken, to deferre, to delate, to drawe in length, to enlarge, to dilate, or make greater, to prolonge, to laie to ones charge, to lay against one.
Proferre dolum, to put a deceite in experience.
Proferre gradum, to aduaunce hym selfe and goe forwarde.
Proferre audaciam, id est, ostendere.
Beneficium in aliquem proferre, to doe a benefite or pleasure for one.
In solem proferre, to bringe foorthe into the sonne.
Gradum proferre, to make speede.

Rem proferre palam, vtter the mattier plainly.
Custodire & proferre, contrarie.
Aliquid foras proferre, to tel a thyng abroade out of the house.
In lucem proferre, to set abroade to the knowledge of men.
Proferre se, to vtter them selues.
Proferre fines imperij, to dilate or extende the bounder of ones realme or dominion.
Imperium proferre, idem.
Aliquot dies profer, deferre or prolonge the matter a daie or two.
Proferre beatam vitam vsq; ad rogum, to bee happie or fortunate euen to his dienge daie, to continue in felicitee and wealthe, euen to the houre of his death.
Linguam proferre, to put out his tongue.
Proferre digitum, to holde out his finger.
Proferre gaudium oculis, to shewe by his eies that he is reposed and glad.
In conspectum proferre, to bringe foorth before men.
Quum lineam protulisset longissimam, whan he had made or drawen a verie longe line.
Legem qua fecerit proferat, leat hym alleage or shewe the lawe whereby he wyll doe it.
Professio, ônis, f. g. an open cõfession, an open readyng or lecture.
Professor, ôris, m. g. a reader in open schooles.
Professorius, a, um, that belongeth to open profession or readyng.
Professus, a, um, manifest, confessed.
Professi dies, woorke daies.
Profestum vulgus, the common people.
Proficio, prôficis, feci, ere, to profite, to proceede, to goe forwarde in a thyng. to doe good, preuaile or helpe muche in a thynge, also to bee holesome or medicinable.
Sed adhuc nihil profecit, but hitherto he hath nothynge profited or preuailed, or he hath doen no good in the mattier.
Adeps plurimum proficit, the fate helpeth muche, or is veraie holesome or medicinable.
Proficiscor, cisceris, ciscî, to goe foorthe, to come foorth or from, to departe, to begynne, to haue his beginnyng of any thyng.
Proficiscor Romam, I goe to Rome.
Proficiscor Roma, I come or retourne from Rome.
Quo profectus sum ibo, id est, quo cœperam, I wyll goe forthe and continue on my iourney as I beganne.
Profecta est illinc grandiuscula, she departed thens beyng of a good stature or age.
Proficisci ad somnum, to goe to sleepe.
In exilium proficisci, to goe in banishment.
Naui profectus est, he went in a shyppe.
Proficisci obuiam, to go to meete with one.
Proficisci ad reliqua, id est pergere, to tell on the residue that is behynde.
Ex humeris proficisci volunt omnia, they will

hane all thinges to procede or haue their begin-
nyng of noumbres.

Omnia a me in te profecta sunt quæ ad tuum commodum pertinerent, I haue doen al thinges for you, that I thought to be for your commodite and profite.

Proficiscitur a meis consiliis tua laus, it is my counsayle that you haue gotten so great praise, or that you are come to so great honour and renoume.

Ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus. &c. our loue towardes you haupng this beginnynge. &c.

Quæcunq; a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur, what thinges so euer I do to the aduancement of your honour, or what so euer honorable benefites and pleasures I do for you.

Profindo, prófidi, ere, to cleaue.

Profiteor, éris, eri, to promise openlye, to tell frankely or boldely, also to tell or declare how muche a man hath of money, cattell, corne, or any other thynge, as men dor to visitours or other officers, also to speake or auaunt, to take vpon one, to confesse a thyng openly and freely. Also to discouer or confesse a thyng, also to reade a lesson openly.

Profiteri quod non possis implere, to profesle or take vpon the, that thou canst not performe.

Profiteri operam suam, to promyse his ayde helpe or seruice in a thyng.

Qui se sapientem profiteretur, which sayde or made his auaunt openly, that he was a wyse mã.

Hoc me profiteor suscepisse, I graunt or confesse to you, that I haue taken this vpon me.

Studia sua profiteri, to declare openly how they be affectioned or mynded.

Profiteri æs alienum, to confesse his debte, to confesse how muche he oweth, or what debte he is in.

Profiteri nomen, to tell his name and be enrolled.

Profiteri indicium, to appeache, accuse or bewraie hym selfe and his companions.

Profiteri se medicum, to take vpon hym to be a phisicion, to practise phisicke.

Profiãtus, us, m. g. a blowyng or blastyng.

Profligãtor, ôris, m. g. a naughtie packe, a riotous person.

Profligãtus, a, um, ouerthrowen, driuen away, put to flight, destroyed, sometyme it signifieth finished, brought to a poynt.

Profligati homines, men that haue wasted their substaunce in folie, very naughtie packes, very lewde persons.

Profligata ad perniciem, id est, redacta.

Quæstio profligata est, the question is dissolued.

Profligo, aui, are, to ouerthrowe, to dryue away, to bryng to destruction, to put to flight, also to dispatche or bryng to an ende.

Rem publicam profligare, to bryng the common weale almost to vtter confusion.

Profligauerat bellum, he had almost finished the warre and brought it past the worst.

Profligo, is, ere, to striue muche.

Profio, aui, are, to blowe, to blowe downe, to breath or puffe out.

Prófluens, us, m. g. a riuer.

Prófluens, entis, om. g. flowynge or rennynge pleasauntly lyke a ryuer.

Profluenter, aboundantly.

Profluéntia, æ, f. g. a flowynge or aboundance.

Profluo, xi, ere, to renne downe, to renne out of a thyng, to renne from farre.

Profluuium, ij, n. g. a flixe or lasche.

Profluuium mulierum, womens naturall purgation.

Profluuium narium, the pose.

Prófluus, a, um, that that floweth.

Profluus amnis, a riuer that floweth or renneth away.

Próforem, res, ret, fore, to profite.

Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ prófore credam, that whiche hath doen harme will I folowe, & eschewe will I those thynges, which I beleue will profite me.

Profugio, profugis, fugi, fugere, to flee farre, to flee or renne awaie as muche as one can.

Gnatus eius profugit inopia, his sonne ranne awaie, and hath forsaken the countrey for pouertye.

Profugere ex tempestatum periculis, to escape out of perille or daunger of any troublous tyme.

Profugium, ij, n. g. a place whereunto a man fleeth for succour, also a thynge whereunto one resorteth for succour, a place of refuge or helpe.

Profugus, i, m. g. he that goeth or is driuen farre out of his owne countrey.

Profúnditas, ãtis, f. g. deepenesse.

Profundo, fúdi, ere, to poure out largely, to spende exceedyngly, to spende out of measure.

Profundere palmites, is of a vine whan it sendeth out a great numbre of braunches.

Profundere clamorem, to crie out as lowde as one maie.

Profundere se in aliquem, to doe to one al the pleasure that lieth in his power.

Profundere vires animi atq; ingenii, to employe all his power & wit in bringynge a thynge to passe.

Profundere vitam vel sanguinem pro patria, to spende his lyfe in defence of his country.

Ignes profundere, id est, eminere.

Laborem profundere, to spende or waste his labour in vaine.

Profundere lachrymas, to wepe much and bitterly.

Odiũ inclusum profũdere, to vtter the grudge and hatred that hath lyne longe hyd in mennes stomaches.

Profundus, a, um, depe, sometyme hyth.

Cælum

Cælum profundum, the hygh heauen.
Profunda altitudo, excedyng great height.
Nox profunda, mydnyght, late in the nyght.
Summum & profundum, contrarie, the top and the bottome.
Profundum, is sometyme taken for the sea.
Profundi pater, Neptune.
Profunda auaritia, insaciable couetousnesse.
Profunda cupido imperij, insaciable and immoderate desyre of empyre and dominion.
Profunda libido, insaciable lecherie.
Profusè, in great aboundaunce.
Profusus, a, um, excedyng lyberall, verie aboundaunt, verie muche, verie sumptuous; also lyng downe flatte, prostrate.
Profusæ epulæ, excessiue banketyng.
Profusus sui, a riotous and superfluous spender of his owne substaunce, a waster.
Profusæ lachrymæ, teares plentifully renning downe.
Profusa hilaritas, dissolute or inordinate ioie or myrthe.
Progener, géneri, m. ge. the housebande of my daughters daughter, or sonnes daughter, sometyme the soone in lawes daughter.
Progemmo, aui, are, to burgen.
Progeneratio, onis, f. g. an engendryng.
Progénero, aui, are, to engendre or bringe forth issue.
Progenies, ei, fœ. gen. a progenie or succesſe in bloude, offspringe.
Progenitor, óris, m. g. a graundefather.
Progermino, aui, are, to branche out aboundantly.
Prógero, gessi, ere, to cast or put out, to carie foorthe.
Progigno, genui, nere, to get a childe.
Prognare, openly.
Prognáriter, hardily, boldely.
Prognosis, the fore ende of the tongue.
Prognati, childzen.
Prognátus, a, um, borne.
Prognigeon, lowe Pronigeon.
Prognipion, pij, n. g. the furneys or place where the fyre is made in the hote house.
Prognosis, sis, f. g. prescience or knowlage afore that a thyng happeth.
Prognósticon, a pronostication, a signe or token of a thyng to come.
Progrédiens, entis, goyng foorthe, procedynge.
Progrédior, gressus sum, progredi, to go forth or before, by translation, to procede further in a matter, and to take more in it.
Progredi obuiam, to goe foorthe to mete with one.
Sed progrediamur longius, but let vs proceede in this matter and speake further of it.
Tridui viam progressi, rursus reuerterunt, after they had gone forwarde .iii. daies iourney, they returned againe.
Quicquid progredior in vastiorem altitudinem inuehor, the further that I goe in or forwarde .&c.
Digitum progredi non possunt, they can not goe forwarde one fingers breadth.
Eo progressus est quo non audeo dicere, he became so naughtie and lewde in diuers thynges, as I dare not expresse.
Progréssio, ônis, f. g. a proceding or going forewarde.
Progressus, a, um, that hath passed or gone forewarde.
Progressus, us, m. g. a marchyng foorth, or passyng foorth, a proceedyng or goynge forwarde.
Facere progressū in studijs, to profite in learnynge.
Habere progressum, idem.
Progymnasma, násmatis, n. g. an assaie or profe in exercise.
Proh, looke Pro.
Prohedri, certayne magistrates, to whom all other arose and gaue place to sitte.
Prohibeo, prohibes, bui, ére, to prohibite, to forbid, to let, to kepe vnder, to kepe shorte, to kepe in.
Prohibete a vobis vim meam, take heede that I dooe not you displeasure.
Prohibete aditum matris a filij sanguine, leat or suffer not ye the mother to sea hir soonne.
Prohibere potione per triduum, to keepe one three daies without drinke.
Prohibere itinere, to stop him of his waie.
Prohibet facere tua præsentia, thy beynge here letteth me to dooe it.
Dum magister prohibebat, whilst his maister kepte hym vnder, or letted hym that he couldo not haue his will in thynges.
Dij prohibeant, god forbyd.
Lachrymæ prohibent loqui, he can not speake for weppyng.
Se non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, that they with great prince are scant able to defende the towne from the assaulte and violence of ennemies.
Prohiberi aqua, commeatu. &c. to be kepte from water, forrage .et.
Aditū prohibere, to let that one can not enter.
Agricultura hrohiberi, to bee kept from tilyng of the grounde.
Dolorem dentium prohibet, it maketh that the teeth shal not ake, or that one shall not haue the toeth ache.
Prohibere domo, to kepe one that he can not enter into his house.
Prohibere iniuriam, to withstand or leat iniurie or wronge.
Prohibere prædones ab insula, not to suffer robbers to enter.
A periculo rempublicam prohibere, to saue or kepe the common weale from daunger.
Sepultura aliquem prohibere, not to suffer one to be buried.

Voce

Voce prohibere aliquem, to let or forbide one to speake. Prohibessis, vsed of olde writers for Prohibueris.

Prohibitórius, a, um, prohibitory, that pertaineth to forbidding.

Proiecta, órum, neu. g. plu. the ouer partes of a hous, which do leane outward from the nether partes, as they be nowe in some townes towardes the streetes, some men call them garrettes, they be any kynde of buildinges iutting or standyng out from the parte of the house, as standyng wyndowes or suche like.

Proiéctio, ônis, f. g. a castyng foorthe.

Proiectitius, a, um, a chylde that is cast foorthe and nourisshed of a straunger.

Proiecto, aui, are, to cast out often.

Proiectare aliquem probris, to rebuke one.

Proiectúra, æ, fœ. ge. a penthouse to conueighe raine from a wall, also the coppyng or water table of a walle, the iuttinge or leanyng out that is in pillars and other buildyng.

Proiectus, us, m. g. the castynge out of a thynge, the iuttyng or leanyng out in buildyng.

Proiectus, a, um, throwen out afarre, cast forth, stretched out, lyyng downe alonge, lyynge prostrate, also vyle, contemned, of litteli value.

Proiecta audatia, foole hardinesse.

Proiectus puer, a chylde which is laied abroade in the streete, no man knowynge who is the father or mother.

Proiectus ad audendum, fole hardie.

Brachium proiectum, the arme cast or stretched foorthe.

Vinea humi proiecta, a vyne lyynge on the grounde.

Ad libidinem gens proiectissima, most enclined, geuen, and prone.

Proiicio, próiicis, iéci, ere, to throwe or cast, to set forthe, to leane, to extende or holde out a thyng at length.

Proiicit ampullas & sesquipedalia verba, he speaketh proude and loftie woordes.

Diem proiecit, he died.

Lachrymas proiicere, id est, effundere.

Ne me proiiciam, that I shulde not despeire and cast away all hope.

Se ad pedes proiicere, to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.

Se ex vibe proiicere, id est, subtrahere, to conueyghe or get hym selfe out of the citee in all haste.

Se in forum proiecit, he went in great haste to the common place.

In muliebres fletus se proiicere, to make a weppng and wailyng lyke women.

Et patriam virtutem proiecissent, and had lost and forgotten the valiantnesse of their fore fathers or auncestours.

Proin, therfore.

Próinde, therfore, wherfore, sometyme for Perinde, euen as, lyke as. Perinde expiscare quasi non nosces, thou dooest so enquire, as though thou didst not knowe it.

Prolábor, beris, bi, to slide or slippe foorthe, to fall.

Prolabi timore, to fall downe for feare.

Prolabi longius, to wander farre of, to speake somewhat more of a matter than is conuenient.

Prolabi in misericordiá, to become mercifull.

Prolabi cupiditate, to bee abused by his couetousenesse.

Prolabi ex equo, to fall from his horse.

Prolapsio, ônis, f. g. a fallyng or slipping downe.

Prolápsus, a, um, slidden or fallen downe.

Prolapsa huc libido, his wilfulnesse is come to this.

Prolatátio, ônis, f. g. a delating, also a deferring or prolongyng.

Prolatátus, a, um, prolonged, deferred, dyuen of for a tyme.

Prolátio, ônis, f. g. an extendynge foorthe, also pronouncing or pronũciacion, sometyme bymsgyng foorthe or shewyng of a thyng, also delayyng or deferryng of a matter.

Prolâto, aui, are, to deferre or put of till a longer tyme.

Dies prolatare, to deferre or prolonge from daie to daie.

Diem ex die prolatare, idem.

Prolâtus, a, um, set foorth, brought foorth, pronounced, spoken, also sowen abroade.

Prolatus est de te rumor, there is a rumour spreade or sowen abroade of the.

Prolectábilis, le, that whiche ticleth or pleasauntlie moueth one.

Prolecto, aui, are, to prouoke pleasauntly, to entice.

Prolepsis, is, f. g. a figure in speakyng, where we doe preuente to dissolue by reason, that whiche we thynke to be in the opinion of our aduersarie or of the iudge.

Proles, is, f. g. issue or fruite of a mans bodie, also of a beaste.

Proletarij, among the Romaines were they which for pouertee were not able to go to the warres, and therfore were neuer chosẽ but at great nede and for lacke of other, & had they rostes borne of the common treasure: they were called Proletarij, because they dyd onely helpe the citee with increase of children, where as they were not able with they substance.

Proletárius, a, um, belongynge to children: also of the people called Proletarij, & by translation, vyle, that the cõmon sorte of people do vse.

Prolibo, aui, are, to taste or doe sacrifice afore.

Prolicio, prólicis, prolexi, prolicere, to induce or drawe.

Eius amor cupidã hue me per tenebras prolicit, the loue of him hath drawen me hither in the darke, beynge destroused of his companie.

Prolixé, liberally, aboundauntlye, plentifully, sumptuously, at length.

Pro-

Prolixè promittere, to promyse largely and liberally.

Accipit hominem nemo prolixius, no man in the worlde more sumptuously, more abundantly and plentifully.

Prolixus, a, um, longe, large, sometyme superfluous, free, liberall, sumptuous, bountifull.

Accipit hominem nemo melius, nemo prolixius, he entertaineth a man, none in the worlde better nor more sumptuously.

Prolixus animus, a liberall free and honeste herte.

Prolixior in Pompeium, id est, propensior.

Prolixa oratio, a long and a superfluouse oration.

Prolixitas, âtis, f. g. & Prolixitudo, inis, length, largenesse, liberalitee.

Prológium, ij, n. g. the first speche, or first entrie into communication.

Prologus, i, m. g. a prologue, or he that entreth or plaieth the prologue.

Prolongo, aui, are, to prolongue, to deferre, to make longe.

Proloquium, ij, n. ge. the beginnyng of an oration or sentence, a perfecte sentence, wherin nothyng lacketh.

Próloquor, queris, qui, to speake at length, to tell a long tale. also to speake before, to speake that whiche we thinke, to declare our opinion, to utter our minde.

Prolúbium, bij, n. g. a delite, a pleasure, a desire, an appetite.

Prolúdium, ij, neu. gen. a flourisshe, a voluntarie, a preamble, an entrance or beginnyng of any mattier.

Prolúdo, si, dere, to flourisshe as musicians doe afore they come to the principall mattier, and as fence men do with the swoorde or two hand staffe, to proue or assaie what one can doe ere he come to the thyng.

Prolugeo, xi, gere, to mourne longer than hath ben accustomed.

Próluo, prólui, ere, to washe muche or longe, to drowne, or surrounde.

Prolútus, a, um, washed muche.

Prolúuies, ei, f. ge. the filthe or ordure whiche is washed of from any thyng.

Prolúuium, ij, n. gen. idem, also prodigalitee, unmesurable spendyng and consumynge ones goodes.

Prolyte, they whiche haue studied the lawe fiue yeres.

Promellere, to promote or set forth a suite in the lawe.

Promercâlis, le, any thyng that is set to sale, after a man hath stored him selfe of it sufficiently for hym and his household, specially that is solde by retaile.

Promercales vestes, garmentes that be solde after a little wearing, either because the colour faileth, or elles that he hath more then he needeth.

Promercalia, are suche thinges as are bought at a vauntage, to the intent to be solde afterwarde at an higher price.

Promercale aurum, golde that a man selleth or putteth away, besides that he kepeth for his owne vse.

Promercor, câris, ari, to bye thinges good chepe, to the intent to sell them againe dere, to bye at the first hande to sell agayne at retaile.

Promereo, prómeres, ui, ere, and Promereor, reris, reri, the deponente, to deserue, to doe pleasure or seruice to one, to doe well & deserue thankes, also to bynde one by his actes to doe for hym: also to helpe, to profite.

Promereri de aliquo, to dooe a man a good tourne.

Prómerens, entis, om. gen. he that doeth pleasure or seruice.

Promerenti optimè hoccine pretii redditur? shall he that hath done you very good seruice or pleasure, haue this reward for his labour?

Prométitam, ti, neu. ge. desert, pleasure or seruice done.

Promeneruat, olde writers vsed for Monet, he exhorteth or warneth.

Prométheus, the sonne of Iapetus, first inuented makyng of images, wherefore the paynyms supposed that he made men, and feigned that he went vp into heuen, and ther dyd steale fyre to make his image haue lyfe, wherewith Iupiter being wrath, caused hym to be bounden on the hill called Caucasus, and an egle standing by him eatyng his herte: by the whiche is signified, that he was studious and a great astronomer.

Promico, aui, are, to extend, sette or caste out at lengthe.

Prominentia, the extendyng, puttyng, or hangyng of a thing out or ouer other.

Promineo, prómines, nui, nere, to appeare or standeout further then other, or aboue and before other.

Prominere à cæteris acie, to stande further out then the other ranche or companie.

Promiscam, olde writers did vse for Promiscue.

Promiscue, one with an other mixte, confusely.

Promiscuus, a, um, confused, mingled one with an other.

Promiscuam operam dare, one to doe for an other, to healpe one an other.

Promiscua connubia, when states or degrees are mingled together by mariage, with out ordre or consideration.

Diuina atq; humana promiscua habere, To make no difference betwene worldely thynges and godly mattiers.

Promisse, longe, in length.

Promissio, ônis, f. g. a promise.

Promissor, ôris, m. g. he that promiseth.

Promissum, i, n. g. a promise.

Absoluere, complere, conficere promissum, to do that one hath promised.
Stare promissis, to kepe his promise.
Promissus, a, um, promised, also long, hangyng downe, growyng downe, growyng long.
Promissa barba, a longe beарde.
Promitto, misi, mittere, to promise, to let growe in length, also to threaten.
Promittere ad cœnam, to make a promise to go or come to supper.
Ad fratrem promiserat, he had promised to go to his brothers.
Ego tibi mea fide promitto, I promise the on my faithe and trouthe.
Promittere vadimonium, To promise to appeare at a daye appointed.
Promittere barbam, to let the beарde growe longe.
Nec vlla arbor auidius se promittit, groweth higher and broder.
Promo, prompsi, mere, to speake out, to tell that one knoweth or thinketh, to take out of a coffer or other like thyng.
Promere vinum, to drawe wyne.
Promere consilia, to shewe or declare his purposes.
Promonstra, monstrous and strange thynges.
Promontorium, ij, n. gen. a mountayne or high place of a lande or countrey, whiche lieth as it were an elbowe into the sea warde.
Promouco, prómoues, ui, uere, to go or moue forwarde, to aduaunce or profitte, to enlarge, sometyme to go backe, sometyme to prolonge, to deferre.
Promouere nuptias, to prolong the mariage.
Præsens quando pro nouco pirum, sepage that I preuaile or profite litteli with my pres seuce.
Pro nótus, a, um, moued forwarde, also promoted, aduanced, sette forthe.
Promptárius, a, um, idem quod promptuarius.
Promptaria cella, a cellar or spēce, out of whis the any thyng is taken Plautus vseth it for a prison, frō whence men be brought to be whipped or hanged.
Promptirium, rij, neu. gen. idem quod promptuarium.
Prompte, promptly, redily.
Promptior, more prompte or redy.
Promptissime, verp redily, forthwith, by & by.
Promptitúdo, dinis, f. g. promptnesse.
Prompto, aui, are, to byng often forth, to take out often.
Promptuárius, a, um, that, from whence any thyng is brought or taken.
Promptuárium, rij, n. g. a cellar, a storehouse, a spence.
Promptum, ti, n. g. a thyng that is taken out or set abrode.
Promptus, a, um, prompte, in a redinesse, redy to do a thing without taryng, also redy, easy.
Promptum ingenium, a redy witte.
Res est in promptu, the thynge is redy. also the thyng is manifest and playne.
Manu promptus, an hardy and valiant man that will strike and fight quickely.
Promptus ingenio, quicke spirited, or hauyng a lucky witte.
Nec promptum est dicere, it is not easy to tell.
Quum illa pateant, ang in promptu sint omnibus, where as these thynges be manifeste and apparant to all men.
In promptu ponere, to sette open that they maie bee seen.
Haud promptum est, that is rare and harde to be founde.
Promptus lingua, that hath a good tongue or vtterance, that is eloquent and well spoken.
In promptu habere, to haue at hande and in a redinesse.
Qui tot annos ingenium, laborem, fidem suã populo Romano promptum exposuit inque præbuerit, which so many yeres spare hath ben so prompte and redy to helpe the people of Rome with his witte, labour, and truste dealyng.
Prompta & aperta, occulta & recognita, contrarie.
Promuleo nauis agitur, the shippe is drawen with a boate.
Promulgâtus, a, um, published.
Promulgâtor, ôris, ma gen. & Promulgatrix, tricis, fœm. g. he or she that doeth publishe a thynge.
Promulgo, aui, are, to publishe.
Promulgátio, ônis, f. g. a publication.
Promullis, idis, f. gen. meede made with water and hony.
Promurâle, lis, n. gen. a counterмure, one wall without an other.
Promuscis, múscidis, f. ge. the hande or snoute of an elephant.
Promus, mi, m. g. he that hath the keeping of the store house or the larder. it is vsed commonly for a butler.
Pronecto, nexui, or nexi, nectere, to knitte.
Pronepos, pôtis, m g, a nephews sonne.
Proneptis, tis, f. g. a neces daughter.
Pronis, olde writers vsed for Prona, prostrate or on the grounde.
Pronômen, minis, n g. a pronowne.
Pronuba, be, f. fœm gen. she that bringeth home the bride to the bride groomes house, and was chiefe maker of the mariage on the womans parte.
Pronubo, nupsi, bere, to haue a rule in weddinges or ioynyng of couples.
Prónubus, he that leadeth the bride home to his houlbandes house, and hath the furnishyng of the hous duryng the tyme of solemnisation. also he that doeth celebrate the solemnitie in mariage: it male be nowe taken for the priest, whiche doeth ministre the solemne wordes of

matrimony.

Pronuntiátio, ônis, f. g. a pronunciation or vtterance of speche.

Pronuntiátor, óris, m. g. a writer or reporter, that reciteth a tale or historie.

Pronuntiátum, ti, n. g. a proposition conteinyng any sentence true or false.

Pronuntiátus, us, m. g. idem quod Pronuntiatio.

Pronuntiátus, a, um, pronounced.

Pronuntio, aui, are, to pronoũce, to saie by hert, to declare openly, to make expresse mencion of any faute that is in a thynge, whiche we purpose to sell, to tell precisely and expressely, to proclaime by a trumpet, to promesse openly & plainely, to name as men doe officers at an election, to iudge, to geue sentence, to saie.

Pronuntiare per præconem, to make a thynge to be openly cryed.

Pronuntiare prælium in posterum diem, to pronounce or declare the battaple to bee the next daie folowynge.

Pronuntiare militi præmia, to make open promisse, that he wyll rewarde the souldioure.

Pronuntiat eos prætores, he nameth or declareth them to be pretoys.

Non cuiuslibet est pronuntiare, it is not euery mannes parte to iudge or to saie precisely.

Pronuper, very late.

Pronurus, rus, f. g. the wyfe of my sonnes sonne, or daughters soonne.

Pronus, a, um, ready, inclined, stowpyng downe, prone, easy, nigh at hande.

Pronus ad meridiem locus, a place lyeng towarde the southe.

Supinus & Pronus, contrarie.

Volo de ponte mittere pronum, id est, præcipitem.

Pronum ad honores iter, a redie and easy way to promocion and dignitee.

Pronus petit maria, id est, liquori vicina.

Pronior huic rei, for in hanc rem.

Pronior Dolobellæ, more inclined to fauour Dolobella.

Proniores paci, more willynge to haue peace.

Ad fidem pronius est, it is more veritable, it is more credible or soner beleued.

Prónitas, âtis, f. g. proneneſſe, inclination to good or euell.

Proœmium, mij, n. ge. a proheme or beginnyng of a mattier.

Proœmior, aris, ari, to beginne an oracion.

Propagátio, ônis, f. g. a spreadyng a settynge or plãtyng of many yonge vines, enlargeyng, increasyng.

Propages, a longe rewe.

Propâgo, aui, are, to cut downe an olde vine, that manie newe maie be set thereof, to spreade as a tree doeth on the toppe, to make to spread, to sende farre of, to extende, to delate, to prolonge,

Posteritati propagantur, they be continued or reserued euen to the memorie of them that come after vs.

Arbitria propagare, whē the arbiter pronounceth, that the mattier muste be decided by an other arbiter or vmpire.

Imperium in annum propagare, id est, prorogare.

Laudem hominis ad sempiternam memoriam propagauit, it got the man immortal praise, laude or renowne, that neuer shall bee forgotten.

Propagare vitam, to prolonge and leade swyth the lyfe.

Propagâtor, oris, m. g. one that enlargeth, multiplieth or increaseth.

Propagâtus, a, um, spred, enlarged, increased.

Própago, priore correpta, a stocke, whereof a man is descended.

Propâgo, ginis, or Propáges, gis, f. g. an olde vine cut downe, that many yonge mate be sette thereof.

Própalam, openly, clerely, in the syght of all men.

Própalo, aui, are, to tell abrode, to growe in lengthe, after Calepine: but the place of Columella hath propagare, and better.

Propatruus, trui, m. g. my great grandefathers brother.

Propatulus, a, um, wyde open.

in propatulo, openly in the sight of men.

Prope, a preposition seruynge to an accusatiue case, or an ablatiue with a preposition, nygh, nere to, by.

Prope, an aduerbe, nere at hande, nigh, almoste, in a maner.

Prope est, it is nere hande. also it lacketh but littell, the tyme is almost come.

Prope adest cum alieno more uiuendum est mihi, the tyme is almost come that I must liue as other men will haue me.

Prope intueri, to beholde a thyng harde by.

Prope est vt omnes sint, id est, parum abest.

Prope iam vt pro vxore haberet, so that he vsed hir in maner as his wyfe.

Annos prope quinquaginta, almoste fifty yeres.

Tam prope à muris habemus hostem, we haue our ennemies so nere the walles.

Prope dicam, I maie in a maner saie, or I maie almoste saie.

Prope est factum. &c. it came almost to passe, or there lacked but littell but that. &c.

Propecto, pexui, pexi, or Pectiui, propectere, to kembe streight downe, to kembe out alonge.

Propediem, nowe euery daie, shortely, ere it bee longe, within these fewe daies.

Propello, propuli, pellere, to driue or put away farre of.

Pecus propellere pastum, to driue foorthe the cattaile to pasture or grasse.

Peri-

Periculum vitæ mihi propellere potes, thou maiest deliuer me from daunger of my lyfe.

Propémodum, almoste, in a maner,

Egomet habeo propémodum quam volo, I my selfe haue in maner founde hir that I wyll haue.

Propémodum habeo iam tibi fidem, I dare almoste truste the or beleue the nowe.

Propendeo, di, dére, to hange downe heauier on the lore parte, to incline more fauourably to the one, and leane more to his parte, then to the other.

Propendére in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, when a mannes affection inclineth more to one than to an other.

Nec dependes, nec propendes, quin malus & nequam sis, thou arte a very ryght naughty packe, and an vnthryfty knaue.

Propendens, entis, hangyng downe.

Propensé, fauourably, with good wyll, with harte and myndc, redily.

Propensio, ónis, f. g. inclination of the mynde.

Propensus, a, um, greatly inclined, very ready and prone.

Propenso animo facere, to doe it with a good wyll.

Propensior in neutram partem, indifferent.

Propensa munera, id est, multa & magna.

Ad ignoscendum propensus, of nature inclined to forgeue and pardone.

Ad similitudinem veritatis propensior, more inclinyng to the truthe, more lyke to the truthe.

Natura propensi ad liberalitatē sumus, we be o nature prone and inclined to liberalitee.

Propenso animo aliquid facere, to doe a thing with a ready mynde and fauourable affection.

Propensus ad bene merendum, ready and inclined to doe pleasure.

In eum voluntas nostra propensior, our affection or fauour inclineth more to hym.

Propere, quickely, hastily, with speede.

Eloquere propere celeriter, tell on quickely and make no tarying.

Próperans, antis, makyng speede or haste.

Properans venit, he cometh in hast.

Properantes aquæ, waters that renne verey swiftely, and with a full streame.

Properantim, properanter, & properiter, quickely, hastily, speedyly.

Properántia, æ, & properatio, onis, f. g. haste, speede makyng.

Properato, an aduerbe.

Properato opus est, it is neede or expedient to make haste, or to hyghe a pase.

Properâtus, a, um, hastened, done with speede.

Próperus, a, um, quicke, hasty, swifte, spedie.

Properũ video ancillam uenientem, I see the wenche comyng hither apace, or makyng great haste hitherwarde.

Iræ properus, quickely angry.

Própero, aui, are, to goe quickely or hastily, to

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saie or doe any thynge quickely, to make hast to make speede, to goe apace, to hyghe quickely

Properare aliquid, to make haste or speede doyng a thyng.

Ni deditionem properassent, excepte they had made speede and yelded them quickely.

Ni voluntariam mortem properauisset, if he had not killed him selfe before his tyme.

Properare in Cyprum, to make haste to goe to to Lipzesse.

✠ Qui nimium properat, serius absoluit, the more haste the lesse speede: perly vp and neuer the nere.

Propertius, a poete borne in Mewania, a towne in Vmbria.

Propexus, a, um, kemed downe longe.

Prophanus, looke Profanus.

Propetro, aui, are, to cõmaunde that a thyng be doone.

Prophasis, an excuse.

Prophéta, tæ, or prophetes, tæ, m. g. a prophete, he that telleth thynges whiche shall happen.

Prophétis, tidis, and prophetissa, æ, f. g. a woman prophete, a prophetesse, she that telleth thynges to come.

Prophétia, æ, f. g. a prophesie.

Prophéto, aui, are, to prophesie, to synge praises to god. Sometyme it signifieth to preache or interprete.

Propilo, aui, are, to make sharpe before.

Propina, a place by the cõmon baynes, where after bainyng men take theyr refection.

Propinátio, ônis, f. g. a drinkyng to one.

Propino, aui, are, to drynke to an other man, to quaffe, to bryngc to, sometyme to geue, to profre.

Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, god spede with all myne herte.

Propinator, ôris, m. g. a cupbearer, he that drinketh or beginneth to one.

Propinquus, a, um, a neyghbour, of kinne, of alliance, also harde by, nere hande.

Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitiæ pono, whiche I thinke to be one of the chefe causes of amitee and freendeshippe.

Ex meo propinquo rure, of my pece of ground, that I haue here by without the cittee.

Stipendũ spem propinquam facere, to make men hope they shall receiue theyr wages shortly.

In propinquo sunt castra, our campe is hereby or not farre hence.

Propinquitas, âtis, fœ. g. affinitee, alyaunce, neighbourhoode.

Propinque, nigh, harde by.

Propinguior, quius, nerer.

Propinquo, aui, are, to approche, to come nigh.

Própior, propius, nere.

Gradu sanguinis propior, nere hym, or nere of bloude.

Vel (quod propius vero est) &c. or (that is more

more lyke to be true, or more consonant to the truthe) &c.

Propius fidem est, it is more credible.

Propius nihil factum est, quam vt occideretur, he was in very great daunger to be slayne: or the least thynge in the worlde more he had ben slayne.

Propitiabilis, le, that whiche is some turned with supplication or prayer. also that is mete to doe sacrifice with, or inclined to desyres.

Propitiátio, ônis, f. g. sacrifice to appease or pacifie gods displeasure.

Propitiatórium, rii, n. gen. the place where god was pleased with sacrifice downe to hym, a table set on the arke of the olde testament.

Propitio, aui, are, to reconcile and appeale god with sacrifice, to please.

Propitiare solicitudinem animi, to appeale the care or sorowe of mynde.

Propitius, content, not displeased or angry.

Propiti, peasible men, or men soone appeased or satisfied.

Propius, neerer, or nerre.

Propólitice, ces, fœ. g. the crafte to make moulds, in the whiche any thing is cast or fourmed.

Propnigeon, gei, n. gen. the place in a baine or hotte house, in the whiche fire inclosed, sendeth forth heate, the mouthe of a fournais or ouen.

Propitior, áris, ari, idem quod propitio, to appease, or to make mercifull or fauourable.

Própula, læ, masc. gen. he that selleth any thyng at retaple, specially victaple, a hukster, a regratoure.

Propolis, lis, fœm. ge. a suburbes of a towne. it is also that whiche bees doe make at the entrie of the hiue, whereby colde & other annoyaunce is defended.

Propoma, a drynke made with honny and wine.

Propôno, posui, ponere, to purpose, to be aduised, to promise a price or rewarde for any notable acte, to set out to the shewe. also to publishe or set abrode to the people.

Animo or animis proponere, to conceiue, consyder, or imagin in the mynde.

Bona ciuium sibi ad prædam proponere, To determine with hym selfe, that the goodes of the citezins be as a botte or pray vnto him.

In exemplum aliquid proponere, To take a thyng for an example to folowe.

Finem sibi proponere, to appointe how farre they will trauaile in a matter.

Lex in publicum proponitur, the lawe is published abrode to the people.

Minas proponere, to threten, to menace.

Magna sibi proponunt, they imagine with theselfe to come to great honour and dignitie: or purpose with them selfes to enterprise great matters.

Venale aliquid proponere, to set a thynge as abrode to be solde.

Qui voluntatem ei Senatus proponunt, which maie declare and open to hym the mynde of the Senate.

Vtilitatem rei publicæ sibi proponere debent, they ought to haue respecte to the commodite of the weale publike, or to consyder & regarde, what shall be good and profitable for the commen weale.

Propósitum est mihi, myne intente or purpose is.

Proponit sua in illis merita, he reheneth vp the good turnes or frendly pleasures that he had done for them.

Proponere mortem acerbam, to menace cruell deathe, to threten that he will put one to cruell deathe.

Proponere impunitatem, To promise or publishe, that men shall escape without punishement what so euer they doe, to geue men licence to doe what they will without punishement.

Proponere ante oculos periculum vitæ, To consyder in the mynde diligently, what danger of the life they are in.

Proponere spem, to geue men an hope, to put men in hope.

Premium proponere, To promise a rewarde for ones labour.

Rem in medium proponere, To open and declare the matter playnely, that men maie perceyue it.

Propœtides, the daughters of Amathunta.

Propontis, a sea betweene Grece and Asie.

Proportio, ônis, f. g. a proporcion, measure.

Propotto, further more, more ouer.

Propositio, ônis, fœm. gene. a matter purposed to be disputed or reasoned. it is also that, whereby we shewe generally, whereof we will speake.

Propósitum, ti, n. ge. a purpose, an intent.

Aberrare a proposito, to go from the purpose, to make digression from the purpose.

Propositus, a, um, set abroade or before mennes eies.

Proprætor, tôris. m. g. he that was sent extraordinarily as pretor into any countrey.

Proprie, properly, particularly.

Et proprie, for Et maxime.

Proprietárius, a, um, whereunto the propertee of a thyng belongeth.

Proprietas, atis, f. g. propertee.

Proprietas terræ, the nature and propertee of the grounde.

Proprium, idem quod proprie.

Próprius, a, um, proper or particular, sometyme it signifieth perpetuall.

Voluptates deorum propriæ sunt, The pleasures of the goddes be perpetuall.

Culpa mea propria, by myne owne defaute.

Nec sunt vllo in proprio periculo, they be not in any priuate daunger, but that other men be in it as well as they.

Proprium est eius, it is imputed to hym, or

apd

appertayneth to hym.
Proprium oratorum, the thing that oratours ought chiefely to obserue.
Perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, it might haue ben perpetuall & cõtinued for euer.
Propter, for also nigh: and is sometyme an aduerbe, sometyme a prepositiõ.
Ibi angiportum propter est, there is a lane harde by.
Hic propter hũc assiste, stãde here hard by him.
Hæc turba propter te facta est, this busines or trouble hath chaunced for your sake, or your cause, or for loue of you.
Propterea, therefore, for that cause.
Propterea quòd, because that.
Proptosis, sis, fœm. gen. a disease, where the eies meued with inflammation, bowe fall out of their places.
Propúdium, dij, n. gen. shame, dishonestie. also the most abhominable vse of lecherie in an incõuenient fourme also the person that is naughtily abused.
Propudiósus, a, um, that is filthily abused in lechery.
Propugnátio, ônis, fœ. ge. a defendyng or fightyng for the maintenance of a thyng.
Propugnáculum, li, n. ge. a fortresse, a stronge holde, a bullwarke.
Propugnaculo esse, to defende other.
Propugnátor, ôris, masc. gene. a defendour, a maintepner, one that fightyth in the defence of a thyng.
Propugno, nai, are, to fight for, to fight valiantly, to defende.
Propugnare commoda patriæ, to defende or maintepne his countrey against enemies.
Propulsátio, ônis, f. ge. a puttyng awaie, a puttyng backe.
Propulsátor, ôris, m. g. that resisteth a thing, or driueth any thyng awaie.
Propulso, sai, are, to put of, to driue awaie, to repelle.
Propulsus, us, m. g. a putting or driuing backe.
Propylæum, læi, n. ge. a porche of a temple, pallace or great house.
Proquæstor, ôris, m. ge. he that extraordinarily is sent as Questor into any countrey.
Prora, ræ, f. g. the fore parte of a shippe.
Prora & puppis, proverbially, the whole summe and effecte of our purpose.
Prorépo, prorepsi, repere, to creepe further, to steale forth by litteli and litteli.
Prorétes, tæ, m. gene. he that hath the rule of the foreshippe or decke.
Proreus, dissyl. idem.
Proripio, proripis, pui, pere, longned with me or se, signifieth to withdrawe or depart, to get or conueigh hym selfe quickely out of a place or companie.
Domum se ex curia proripuit, he departed or withdrewe him self homeward from the courte.
Proripere aliquem, id est, rapere.
Prorito, aui, are, to prouoke, to moue, to stirre, to allure, to sterre vp.
Prorogátio, ônis, a prolongyng or delayng.
Prórogo, aui, are, to prolonge, to put of into a longer date, to prorogue, to deferre.
Ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, that our tyme be nothyng prolonged.
Imperium prorogare, to appointe one to be capitayne ouer an armie longer then his tyme prefixed before.
In hyemem prorogant moras, they deferre or prolonge it vntill winter.
Prorsus, or prorsum, vtterly, alwaie, in anywise, streight towarde a place, surely.
Prorsus, cum negatione, for Nullo modo.
Prorsus tacere non queo, I can in no wise holde my peace.
Nihil prorsus, nothyng at all.
Hanc prorsus illum non dat, he giueth not her to this man in any wise.
Sed prorsus omnibus, but vniuersally, or generally to all.
Simulato quasi eas prorsum in nauem, make as though thou woldest go streight waie to take shippyng.
Nullo modo prorsus, in no wise in the world.
Cursari rursum prorsum, that they renne forwarde and backwarde.
Prorsus, a nowar. Prorsi, limitters in boundyng of landes directed in to the east.
Prorumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake forth, to sende forth with violence, to leape or go out of a place with violence, to braste out.
Prorumpere in hostes, To rushe forthe violently into the middes of his enemies.
Illa pestis prorumperet, that pestilent or mischieuous naughtinesse will ones burst forth.
Atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem, it casteth or sendeth out violently a foule blacke smoke, euen to the skye.
Proruptus, a, um, broken, burst. also flowyng or rennyng with great violence.
Prorupta audacia, foule hardinesse, rashe boldenesse.
Próruo, prórui, ruere, to driue downe, or beate downe, to caste downe violently.
A fundamentis prorunt, they ouerthowe and cast it downe euen to the grounde.
Foras simul omnes prorumuntur, they rushed out at the dore all togethier in a cluster.
Prórutus, a, um, caste downe, ouerthowen.
Prosa, a certain goddesse among the Romains.
Prosa, sæ, f. g. that whiche is not meeter.
Prosáicus, a, um, of prose.
Prosápia, æ, f. g. a progenie, a discent of blood, a petigree, a generation.
Proscénium, nn, n. ge. the place before the stage holde, out of the whiche the players come.
Proscindo, próscidi, scindere, to cut out or vnder, to infame, to rebuke shamefully.

Proscin-

Proſcindere terram, to eare the grounde, nameli when it is firſte broken vp.
Proſciſſio, ónis, fœm. gen. the firſte earyng of the grounde.
Proſciſſum, ſi, neu. gen. the earthe firſt broken vp or tilled.
Proſciſſus, a, um, eared or cutte vp.
Proſcribo, ſcripſi, ſcribere, to ſell openly, to proclayme any thing to be ſolde, to baniſhe, to condemne: properly to cauſe by ordinaunce to be proclaymed, that who ſo euer findeth one, he maie leſully ſlea hym, and haue a rewarde for his labour.
Proſcribere vænale, to proclaime a thyng to be ſolde.
Proſcribere domum, or ædes, to write on the dore, that the houſe is to be ſolde or let.
Proſcriptio, ónis, fœm. gen. that maner of condemnation, when it is ordeyned, that who ſo euer fyndeth one, he maie lawfully ſlea hym, and haue a rewarde for his labour. alſo an attrynder.
Proſcriptor, óris, m. gen. he that proſcribeth or baniſheth men.
Proſcriptúrio, ſcripturis, riui, rire, to imagin a proſcription, to haue a deſyre to proſcribe and baniſhe men.
Proſcriptus, a, um, he that is proſcribed or baniſhed, ſo that any man maie lyll hym lawfully.
Próſeco, ſecui, are, to cutte aſunder.
Proſecta, bowelles cutte in ſacrifice.
Próſeda, æ, f. g. a ſtrumpet or common harlot.
Proſédamum, ſédami, neu. g. a diſeaſe, whiche happeneth to rammes, gotes and other beaſtes, whiche is vnapteneſſe to generation though to muche labour.
Proſelenus, a, um, before the moone.
Proſeleni, the Archadians, whiche were ſuppoſed to be before the moone.
Proſélitus, ti, m. ge. a ſtranger borne, conuerted to our fourme of lyuyng.
Proſémino, aui, are, to ſow forth.
Proſequium, an affection.
Próſequor, proſéqueris, próſequi, to folowe after, to purſue.
Proſequor amore, I loue.
Proſequor odio, I hate.
Proſequor honore, I honour.
Proſequor verbis, I chaufe him with wordes.
Proſequor officiis, I ſhew to hym great kindneſſe, I dwe hym many pleaſures.
Proſequi præmio, to rewarde.
Proſequi dicto improbum verbum alicuius, To rebuke one ſharpely for ſpeakyng diſhoneſtely.
Próſequi vſq; ad aliquem locum, to conducte or go with one to any place.
Próſequi decedentem domum, to go with one or hepe hym companie.
Proſequi aliquem lachrymis, to wepe at ones departyng.
Proſequi aliquem cum donis, to geue one preſentes and giftes at his departyng.
Proſequi funus, vel exequias funeris alicuius, To go with the coſte to buryng, to be at ones interement.
Altius proſequi, to ſpeake further and more deeper of a thyng.
Ne plures proſequar, that I maie let paſſe other and not ſpeake of them.
Proſequi aliquem, to ſhewe the mynde or affection that he hath towarde one.
Proſequi laudibus, to praiſe.
Lachrymis proſequi mortuos, to wepe or lament for them that be deade.
Proſequi laudes alicuius ad cantum, to ſynge the preyſes or commendations of a man.
Libello poſequi memoriam alicuius, To make reuerende mention of a man in wrytyng of a boke.
Memoria proſequi, to gunne by herte.
Proſequi mentionem alicuius cum honore ſummo, to make honorable mencion of a man, to ſpeake honorably of one.
Proſequi odore, to folow by the trace.
Proſequi ſtylo, to write.
Proſequi aliquem ſuffragio, to helpe one with his voyce.
Improbum factum dicto proſequutus eſt, he ſpake as knauiſhely as he hadde doone naughtily.
Proſerpo, ſerpſi, pere, to creepe or ſlyde forth like a ſerpente.
Proſérpina, the wyfe of Pluto, daughter to Iupiter and Ceres: ſhe is taken ſometyme for the moone.
Proſerpinaca, cæ, f. ge. an herbe called alſo Polygonon, rede there.
Proſeuche, a prayer to god. alſo a beggyng.
Proſeucha, chæ, f. g. a begger, or rather the place where beggers ſtande to begge.
Prosferari, to be obteined.
Proſicium, cij, n. g. that whiche is cutte of from any thyng, and caſte awaie.
Proſilio, próſilis, proſiliui, or ſilij, lire, to leape forth.
In altitudinem proſilire dicuntur frutices, to growe vp in height.
Quidnam properans proſilit? Wherefore cometh he forth ſhyppyng and leapyng.
Proſimuriũ, a place without the walles of Rome, where the biſſhops of the gentiles made their diuinations, or toke their ſignificatiõs of thinges to come.
Poſitum, olde writers vſed for Propoſitum, purpoſed.
Proſocer, ceri, m. gene. the father of my wyues father.
Proſódia, the crafte of accentyng.
Proſonomæia, the ſyneneſſe of one woorde or name to an other: as Locus, and Lucus, orator and aratoz.

Proſõpis, the clote leafe or great butte. It is alſo the name of an ilande in the mouthe of Nilus called Delta.

Proſopopœia, where as perſonages are ſuppoſed or feigned to ſpeake, as one man to an other, a man to a beaſte, one beaſte to an other. &c.

Proſpecte, aduiſedly.

Proſpectus, us, m. gene. a ſight farre of, a proſpecte.

Proſpecto, aui, are, to beholde, prayſe or farre of.

Proſper, ra, um, that geueth proſperites, ſometyme that receyueth proſperitee, proſperouſe.

Proſperus, a, um, is ſome tyme redde.

Proſpera valetudo, good helth.

Succeſſus proſperos dare, to make a thyng to haue a good ende.

Proſpera fortuna, proſperitee.

Proſpere, proſperouſly, euen as we wold haue it or wiſhe it.

Proſperitas, atis, fœm. g. proſperitee, good fortune, when thynges come to paſſe as we wolde haue them.

Proſpero, aui, are, to geue proſperitee, to make proſperous.

Proſpergo, ſperſi, ſpergere, to ſprincle abrode.

Proſpica, & proſpicus, he that beholdeth a thing farre of.

Proſpicientia, prouidence, circumſpection.

Proſpicies, for proſpice, beholde.

Proſpicienter, circumſpectely, aduiſedly, with good foreſight and conſideracion.

Proſpicio, ſpexi, ſpicere, to ſee farre, to foreſee, to prouide, to beware. alſo for Videre, to ſee, to loke or ſee vnto, to prouide or thynk for, to ſee and prouide a remedie agaynſt ill, that might els haue chaunced.

Parum oculi proſpiciunt, myne eies be not very clere of ſight, I dowe ſcant ſee from me.

Illa quæ futura ſunt proſpicere, to foreſee thinges that be to come.

Proſpicere animo, to conſyder in ones mynd.

Proſpicere in poſterum, To prouide for the tyme to come.

Proſpicere ſenectutem, To be almoſt an olde man.

Ego mihi proſpiciam, I will prouide for my ſelfe.

Tibi proſpexi & tuæ ſtultitiæ, I did it to help the and thy foliſhenelle.

Malo ego nos proſpicere, quàm hunc vlciſci accepta iniuria, I had rather we prouide for the mattier afore, then to be reuenged on hym after we haue receyued a ſhrewde turne.

Patriæ proſpicere, to loke and ſee to the ſauf garde of his countrey.

Proſpexi tempeſtatem futuram, I foreſaw the tempeſt to come.

Proſpectum nobis eſt, we be prouided for.

Ex caſtris proſpicere in vrbem, to ſee out of the campe into the citee.

Proſpicuus, a, um, goodly or fayre to ſee or beholde.

Proſpiro, aui, are, to breathe farre of.

Proſtacis, preheminence.

Proſtates, a capitayne that cometh to helpe in warres.

Proſterno, ſtraui, ſternere, to ouerthrowe, to vanquiſhe in battaile.

Proſtrauit ſe ad pedes lachrymans, he fell downe at his feete weepyng.

Proſtibula, læ, f. g. an harlotte, a ſtrompet.

Proſtibulum, li, n. ge. a common brothelhouſe, alſo a common harlotte.

Proſtituo, ſtitui, tuere, to ſet open to euery man that cometh.

Suam pudicitiam proſtituere, To abandone hir chaſtitee to any man that will compaſſe with hir.

Proſto, próſtiti, ſtare, to ſtande farre of, or afore, to ſtande farre out. alſo to ſtande to be ſolde or hyred.

Anguli proſtantes, corners ſtandyng farre oute.

Pretio proſtare, to ſtande redy to be ſolde, or hired for money of euery man that cometh.

Proſúbigo, ſubégi, gere, to digge deepe.

Pede proſúbigit terram, with his foote he digged harde into the grounde.

Proſum, fui, deſſe, to be profitable, to profite, to dowe good, to be holſome, to be of ſtrength and vertue agaynſt a diſeaſe, to aide, to helpe.

Mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam ciuitatis, it is a wonderfull thyng how muche good it did to maintein concorde in the citee.

Proſumia, æ, f. g. a litteil barke.

Proſupero, aui, are, to excede or haue more then enough.

Proſymna, a citee, in the whiche Juno is worſhipped.

Protagoras, a notable philoſophier of Grece.

Prótaſis, a propoſition.

Prote, an ile in the ſea Jonium.

Protectus, a, um, couered, defended.

Protecta, & Proiecta, partes of houſes made further forth than other.

Protectio, ónis, f. g. a defence.

Protector, óris, m. g a defendour.

Prótego, texi, tégere, to couer and defende, to ſaue from, alſo to make a rooffe or vpper floure in buildyng.

Protélo, aui, are, to deferre or tracte the tyme, to put out, to dryue or chace awaye, to put or thrſte of, to dryue backe againe, to keepe at the ſtaues ende, to vexe, to ſtrike, to trouble.

Protélum, li, n. ge. continuall fyght, longe ſute, continuation or prolongyng.

Protendo, tendi, téndere, to ſette forth or put forth, to ſtretche forthe. Alſo to deferre, to prolonge.

Digitus medius longiſsime protenditur, the middill finger is longer then any of the other.

Comitia

Comitia in Ianuarium protendimus, we prolonge or deferre the assembly of the people vnto Januarie.

Protentus, a, um, stretched out.

Protentus in octo pedes, viii. foote longe.

Prótenus, a great way hence, farre of, loohe Prótinus.

Protermino, aui, are, to encroche, to extende the boundes or limites.

Prótero, triui, tĕrere, to treade downe, to treade vnder foote.

Proterreo, terrui, terrêre, to make afeerde farre of.

Protéruia, æ, fœ. g. wantonnesse, arrogancie. it was also a sacrifice, wherein the maner was, that as muche as was lefte vneaten, shuld bee consumed with fyre, wherof came the prouerbe next folowyng. lohe Proteruus.

Proteruiam fecit, he hath consumed all that is lefte.

Protéruio, uiui, uire, to plaie the wanton, to be saucy, or malaperte.

Proterue, proudely, immoderately, shamefully, saucily, knappishely.

Quis est qui tam proterue foribus facit iniuriam? who is he that so sauclie rappeth at the doore?

Ecce autem tu quoq; proterue iracundus es, Lo and thou also arte shamefull angrie.

Protéruiter, idem quod proterue.

Protéruitas, ātis, fœ. g. pryde, folie, sauclnesse, malapertnesse.

Proterus, a, um, proude, fierce, arrogant, sauclie, malaperte, knappishe, knauishe.

Protesilâus, duke of the citee Phylax in Thessalie, wente with other to the siege of Troie. And whan there was aunswere geuen to the Troianes, that who so euer dyd fyrste take lande in the countrey of Troie, shoulde be slayne: Protesilâus, with a valyaunte courage, arryued before any other, and was slayne by Hector, whose wyfe wepte so much for him (and would neuer be comforted) that she dyed.

Protestátio, ônis, f. g. a protestation, an open declaryng of ones sentence and mynde.

Protestátor, ôris, m. g. he that manifestly declareth what is to be eschewed and not doen.

Protestor, āris, āri, to declare manifestly, what shoulde be eschewed and not doorn.

Proteus, the soonne of Oceanus and Tethys, called of the paynimes the god of the sea, whom Homere nameth to bee the herdeman of the fisshes called Phocæ, and also a prophete, notwithstandynge he wolde not geue aunswere, but being costreigned by Ulisses. He also tourned hym selfe into sundry fygures, Sometyme being lyke a flame of fire, sometime lyke a bull, an other tyme lyke a terrible serpente. Homerus Odyss. Vergilius Georgicorum quar. In veray deede he was kynge of Aegypte in the tyme of Priamus kynge of Troye. Of hym came this prouerbe, Proteo mutabilior, more thaungeable than Proteus, applied to hym that in his actes or woordes is vnstable.

Prothenor, one of the fiue capitaines of Bœotia, that came to Troye.

Prothesis, sis, f. gen. an addition of a letter, as Gnatus, for Natus.

Prothous, one of the Grecches that came to Troy.

Prothymata, ôrum, n. g. thynges doen or offered before sacrifice, as bournynge of incence and suche lyke.

Prothymia, æ, f. g. promptitude, also gentill entertetnement.

Prô dq; immortales, quot ego voluptates fero, quot risiones, quot iocos, quot suauia, salutationes, blãditias, prothymias? O loode god, how many pleasures haue I, what laughynges, what pastymes, what dallynges, daunsynges, dalyaunces and sweete entertaynementes?

Prothỹrum, thỹri, n. g. a porche at the vtter doore of an house.

Prothymus, a, um, prompte, readie.

Protina, for Protinus, forthwith.

Prôtinus, a farre of. Also forthwith without taryeng. Sometyme altogyther. Sometyme for Deinceps, than after, euer after, from thens forth, continually, by and by, at the veray beginnyng, euen fyrst of al, at the fyrst choppe, at the fyrste dasshe, at the same tyme.

Protinus q; detraxere vitibus, forthwith, incontinent, or by and by, as soone as they haue plucked them from the vynes.

Aliquæ febres protinus a calore incipiunt, by and by, at the beginnyng, fyrst of all.

Protinus aëri melius dona perfequar, than by and by after.

Lacu protinus stagnãte, id est, iugiter, continually.

Parui refert protinus libertus patrono cogatur dare, an per interpositam fideiussoris vel rei personam, immediately with his owne hande, or by the meane of an other person.

Mos erat &c. quem protinus vrbes coluere Albanæ, continually, euer after.

Qua protinus omne intremuit nemus, a farre of.

Quum protinus vtraq; tellus una foret, whan both the landes were all one.

Protion, the herbe called Veratrum nigrum.

Protipon opus, an image or fourme, wherof moldes be made. in the whiche thynges be cast of mettall or erthe.

Protocólium, i, n. g. that is first made or written, whiche requireth correction.

Protócomos, primus comans.

Protógenes, of the first kinred or familie. it was also the name of an excellent peincter.

Protogénia, the daughter of Deucalion and Pirrha.

Protógonus, the fyrst childe.

Protollo, tollere, to prolonge, to aduaunce, to put forwarde.

Protológia, æ, f. g. a preface.

Protomartyr, mártyris, com. g. the firste martyr or witnesse.

Protomédicus, the chiefe phisition about a prince.

Protomýsta, æ, m. g. the chiefe priest or deane.

Prótono, tónui, âre, to thundre or make a great noyse before, to speake with great anger and wrath verie fiercely.

Protonotárius, a protonotarie, chiefe scrybe or secretarie.

Protópages, & Protopagus, firste made or wrought, or late made.

Protoplastes, æ, m. gen. the first fourmer or maker.

Protoplastus, i, m. g. he that is first fourmed or made, Adam was so called.

Protos, the first.

Protótocos, she that first brought foorth, Eua was so called.

Protótomus, i, m. gen. the stalke that is first cutte.

Protótypus, i, the first example or paterne.

Protractus, a, um, prolonged, deferred, drawne out.

Prótraho, axi, ere, to deferre or prolõge, to draw foorth with violence.

Protrépticus, ci, m. g. a booke to enstructe one, a doctrinall.

Protrimenta, meate minced small.

Protropum, i, n. g. a certayne drynke, whiche is a iuice distillyng out of grapes before they be pressed.

Protrúdo, trûdis, trúsi, ere, to strike forwarde, to thrust forwarde, to thruste in ones lappe or bosome.

Protúrbo, aui, are, to thruste out by force, to thrust from one.

Prótypum, i, n. g. that is made for an exaumple or a paterne.

Prouectus, a, um, promoted, aduaunced foorth, caried.

Prouectus ad dignitatem, promoted or aduaunced to honour.

Prouectum ingenium, a longe proued witte.

Prouectus ætate, aged, ronne farre in peres.

Próueho, uexi, ere, to bringe or carie foorthe, also to promote, to aduaunce.

Vbi sumus prouecti in altum, whan we be entred a good way into the sea.

Prouehi equo, to ryde foorth on horsebacke.

Prouehor amore, id est, rapior, I am rauyshed with loue, and forced to speake more of the matter than I purposed.

Prouehi longius in scribendo, vel orando, to haue written or spoken more or further of a matter than one purposed, or than nede was.

Prouehi in altum, by trãslacion to haue entred into the middes and chiefe parte of the matter.

Prouehi in maledicta, to speake so farre, that he falleth to railyng and reprochefull woordes.

Sentio me lõgius prouectum q̃ proposita ratio postularet, I perceyue that I haue spoken further of this matter, than .&c.

Prouexit orationem meam vestra benignitas, your gentilnesse hath caused me to bee longer in this matter, or to speake further in this matter than my mynde was.

Prouehere vitam suam in periculum, to put his lyfe in daunger.

Prouehere aliquem ad dignitatem, to aduaunce one to honour and dignitee.

Vsq; ad extremum spiritum prouecta ætas prudentia, his wisedome cõtinued to the last houre of his death.

Prouenio, próuenis, uêni, ire, to come foorthe, also to grow or encrease, to be borne or brought foorth into the worlde, to happen or chaunce, to come to passe.

Nimis prouentum est nequiter, it hath chaunced verie vnhappilie.

Prouentus, us, m. ge. the increase and fruite of all thynges, as well good as euyll, reuenewes, perely profytes. also successe.

Prouerbium, ij, n. ge. a prouerbe, an olde layde sawe.

Prouide, circumspectely, wysely, diligently.

Próuidens, entis, prouident, wyse, he that seeth thynges before they come, and taketh heede of theym, foreseyng.

Prouidenter, prouidently, with great foresyght and wisedome.

Prouidéntia, æ, f. g. prouidence, foresyght. Sometyme it is vsed for god.

Prouideo, próuides, uidi, êre, to prouide, to foresee, to be ware, to se thinges before they come, and to eschewe theim. Also to purueighe for.

Putauit me plus prouidere quam ipsum sibi, he thought that I could forsee what was moste expedient for his profyte, better than he could hym selfe.

Publice prouidere, to prouyde for the comon profyte.

Prouidere rebus necessariis, to pruueyghe for thynges necessarie.

Prouidere in hyemem pabulum, to prouyde for forrage against wynter.

Prouisum hoc legibus, the lawe hath ordined this.

Próuidus, a, um, prouident, circumspecte, diligent, foreseyng.

Prouincia, æ, f. g. an out region or countrey, that the Romaines had subdued to theyr dominion, and helde the same, vnder theyr iurisdiction, by a liefe tenaunte, whiche was sente thither with commission and great charge to rule and gouerne the prouince. And therefore the verie office of rulyng in any countrey is called Prouincia, and by a metaphore all the burthen, labour or busines in any office or thyng to be wonne,

is likewyse called Prouincia.
Prouinciam suscipere, To take charge of a thynge.
Prouinciam cœpisti duram, thou hast taken a matter vpon the, harde to bringe about.
Huic nostro tradita est prouincia, the matter is commited to this felowe of myne.
Obtinere prouinciam, to haue the charge or gouernaunce of any prouynce.
Prouinciális. le. of or belongyng to a prouynce, or that dwelleth in a prouynce.
Prouinciátim, from countrey to countrey, or one countrey with an other.
Prouísio, ônis, f. g. a forecasting of a thyng, prouidyng, purueyghyng.
Prouíso, ísi, ere, to see or beholde, to goe to see, to come forth to see.
Prouísor, ôris, m. g. a forecaster, a purueyghor or prouyder for thynges before they come.
Prouísus, a, um, forecast, considered before.
Prouíuo, íxi, ere, to liue longer.
Prouocátio, ônis, fœ. g. a prouokyng, a chalengeyng, an appeale to an hygher courte.
Ex prouocatione dimicare, To fyght by chalenge.
Prouocátor, ôris, m. g. he that prouoketh one, he that appealeth, the appealant.
Prouocatórius, a, um, pertaynyng to prouoking, or chalengeyng.
Prouocátus, a, um, prouoked steered, chalenged.
Prouocátus ab hoste ad dimicandum, chalenged of his enemie to fyght.
Prouóco, aui, are, to call from a farre, to call forth, to steere, to taunte, to prouoke, to chalenge, to exhorte, also to appeale to an hygher iudge, to defie one in battaile.
De Cæsare transactum est, neq; iam prouocari in integrum potest, as touchyng Cesar, that is at a poynct, nor it can in any wyse be called againe, or that whiche is doone can not be vndoone.
Herus si domi est quin prouocas? if thy maister be at home, why dooest thou not call hym forth?
Prouocare ad pugnam, to defie, to chalenge to fyght with one.
Didicit homo naturam prouocare, id est, vincere.
Prouocare iniuriis, by doeynge iniurie or wronge, to prouoke or steere a man to dwe hym displeasure.
Ad populum prouocare, to appeale to the people.
Pamphilam cantatũ prouocemus, let vs praie Pamphila to synge: o, let vs call Pamphila to synge.
Próuolo, aui, are, to flee awaie or beyonde, to flee faste, and by translacion, to renne or ryde out a pace as one dyd flee.
Prouóluo, uolui, ere, to rolle or tumble a great stone or other like thing, somtyme to lye downe prostrate.
Prouoluere se ad genua, to fall downe prostrate at ones knees.
Prout, for Sicut, as, lyke as, euen as.
Prout cuique libido est, euen as euery mans pleasure or phantasie is.
Promulgo, aui, are, to promulgate.
Prox, of olde writers was taken for Proba vox, a good voyce or noyse.
Proxenéta, æ, m. g. a broker.
Proxi me, nerte.
Is quem proxime nominaui, he that I named last.
Proxime quum in patria fui, whan I was last in my countrey.
Proxime tanuam, nest to the gate.
Proxime morem Romanum, as nere the fashion of the Romaines as coulde be.
Quæ proxime accedunt ad verum, whiche are most lyke to be true.
Vt proxime vtriusque differentiam signem, that I make note the difference of them bothe as nerely as can be possible.
Proxime, first of all, Mox, then after, Tertio, thyrdly.
Proximi, for Proximo: die Proximi, the nexte daie.
Proximitas, átis, f. g nighnes, neighbourhood, the nyghest degree of kynred.
Proximior, more nere.
Próximo, aui, are, to approche or drawe neere, to be next.
Proximórium, rij, n. g. a place without ỹ walles toignyng to the cities, where bysshops dyd assemble in their conuocation.
Próximus, a, um, nerte.
Sedere proximum ad aliquem, to sit next vnto one.
His mensibus sex proximis, these six monethes last paste.
Proximo seculo, the next age after.
In proximum senatum, vntyll the next parliament or counsaile.
Proximus vicinus, the nerte neyghbour.
Proximus, the laste of all, Superior, the other before, Primus, the first of the three.
Optimum, the beste, Proximum, the nexte, Tertium, the thyrde.
Proximus ante me fuit, he was nert before me.
Proximus post Lisandrum, nexte after Lysander.
Laudem Planco proximam assequutus est, he was praised for the best next after Plancus.
Proximus sum egomet mihi, I must be best friende to my selfe, or I muste serue my selfe firste, Or, I loue you well, but I loue myne owne selfe better.
Proximus Pompeium sedebam, I sate nexte to Pompey.
Proximus optimis, he that is alwaie in company with the beste and most honest men.

Proximum vino guſtu, as lyke the taſte of wyne as can be.

Proxima ab Aegypto Campana eſt copia roſæ, excepte Egypt, no place in the worlde hath greatter plentie of roſes than Campaine hath.

Tibi amanti patriam amore nos proximi ſumus, nerte after your countrey, you loue vs moſte entierly.

Proximum, a ſubſtantiue.

Eamus ad me, ibi proximum eſt vbi mutes, goe we to my houſe, there is the nerte place where thou maieſt moſt conuenientlie change thy rayment.

In proximo, here harde by, not farre hence.

Prudens, entis, om. g wyſe, prudent, knowyng, experte.

Quæ prudens omitto, whiche I dwe wyllyng gly and of purpoſe let paſſe.

Prudens, ſciens, viuus, vidénſque pereo, I die beyng ware or wittyng and knowyng therof, beyng on lyue and ſeyng, Or I wilfully caſt awaie my ſelfe.

Ob ea ſe peti prudens, knowyng that he is purſued for them.

Prudens adminiſtrandi, expert, cunnyng and knowyng howe to gouerne

Prudens agricolationis vir, a man well expert in houſbandrie.

Prudens locorum, he that knoweth the waies, places and paſſages

Prudenter, wyſely, circumſpectly, prudently, expertly.

Prudéntia, æ, f. g. prudentie, wyſedome in deſcrynge and eſchewyng of thynges.

Prudentia iuris ciuilis, knowlage of the lawe ciuile.

Adhibere prudentiam, to vſe wyſedome in dooeyng a thyng.

Prugnum, olde writers vſed for Pronum, prone or ayte.

Pruina, æ, f. g. froſte.

Pruinóſus, a, um, froſtie, or that is in daunger to be hurte by froſte.

Pruna, æ, f. g. a burnyng cole.

Prunella, æ, f. g. an herbe called commonly Brunella, Burnette, after other ſelfe heale.

Prunéolum, or Prúnulum, a wylde ſloe.

Pruneolus, the tree that beareth wylde ſloes.

Prunétum, ti, n. ge. an ozcharde ſet with damaſcine trees and plumme trees.

Prunioli, ſmalle muſhrons.

Prunum, i, neu. g. a damaſyne, prune, plumme, ſloe or bullaſſe.

Pruna ſatiua, damaſcens.

Prunus, i, fœ. gene. a damaſyne tree or plumme tree.

Prurigo, riginis, fœm g idem quod pruritus, ytchyng with a delectacion, as in the ſcrapyng of lecherye.

Prúrio, riui, ire, to ytche, by tranſlacion, to haue an appetyte or deſyre to dwe a thyng.

Pruritus, us, m. g. ytchynge.

Pruſa, a citee in Greece at the foote of the mountaine Olympus.

Pruſenſes, the people of Pruſa.

Pruſias, a kynge of Bithynia, vnto whom Hannibal fledde after he was banyſhed from Carthage.

Prylis, Mercurius ſoonne.

Prymneſia, a citee of Maronia.

Prymnéſium, ii, n. g. a poſte or ſtake, wherunto the cabull of a ſhyp is tyed: After ſome, the cabull it ſelfe.

Prymno, a nymphe or mayden of the ſea, one of the daughters of Oceanus.

Prytanea, a counſaile aſſembled of great officers and iudges.

Prytaneum, the counſaile houſe in the caſtell of Athens.

Prytanis, the preſident or chiefe of the counſail.

P ANTE S.

PSallo, li, ere, to ſynge, alſo to plaie on the harpe or lute.

Pſalmódia, æ, f. g. a diuers or myxt ſonge.

Pſalmus, i, ma. gene. a ſonge, properly to god or of God.

Pſalténium, ii, neu. ge. an inſtrument like to an harpe, but more pleaſant and ſweter. alſo the pſalmes called the pſalter.

Pſaltes, tis, m. g. a ſyngyng man. Pſaltrius, idē.

Pſáltria, æ, f. g. a ſyngyng woman.

Pſamate, a fountaine in Thebes alſo a citee and a mountaine. Alſo the daughter of Crotopus, kynge of Argyues. an other was a nymphe, daughter of Nereus.

Pſammenitus, a kynge of Aegypt vanquiſhed by Cambiſes.

Pſammeticus, a kynge of Aegypte, in whoſe time 200008. Egyptians forſoke theyr countrey and went to the Aethiopes.

Pſammos, ſande.

Pſaphon, a mā of Libya, which affecting a diuine name, taught birdes to ſpeke thus: Pſaphon is a great god.

Pſecas, pſécadis, f. gen. a droppe or myſtyng lyke dewe. alſo a nymph, one of Dianas cōpanions.

Pſegma, ătis, neu. g. the ponder or duſt, whiche is blowne of from braſſe whan it is melted alſo golden ſande, or ponder of golde.

Pſellus, the name of an olde writer, which wrate of diete.

Pſenes, wormes in figges.

Pſephiſma, phiſmatis, n. g. a decree.

Pſephopecta, m. ge. an auditour or eſtter of accoumpte.

Pſeudo, faulſe or counterfaite, and euery other noune ioyned therwith is therby made faulſe or counterfaite, as Pſeudopropheta, a faulſe or counterfaite prophete.

Pſeudadelphus, i, m. ge. a counterfaite brother.

Pſeu-

Pseudangelus, li, m. g. a false messenger.
Pseudobunium, a certaine herbe.
Pseudocato, a counterfeite Cato.
Pseudographus, i, m. g. a counterfaite writer.
Pseudologus, a ipar, a false speaker.
Pseudolus, li, m. g. a fauise seruaunt.
Pseudonardus, di, spike.
Pseudo martyr, a fauise witnesse.
Pseudómenos, a ipar.
Pseudónymus, that hath a fauise and counterfaite name.
Pseudopaliurus, Staphisagria.
Pseudoprophéta, æ, m. g. a fauise prophete.
Pseudóthyrum, ri, n. g. a fauise or counterfaite posterne.
Pseudourbana ædificia, houses in the countrey trimmed somwhat ipke the citee.
Psilothrum, thri, n. g. an ointment to take awap heare. It is also a white wine.
Psimmythium, n. g. that which we doo call Ceruse or white leade.
Psitta, tæ, f. g. a fiſshe, whiche we call a plaice.
Psittacus, ci, m. g. a popiniape.
Psole, les, f. g. mentula.
Psophis, the daughter of Erix.
Psora, æ, f. g. a certaine scurfinesse.
Psora, æ, f. g. an herbe, whiche Ruellius doubteth, whether it be that, whiche we commonly call Scabiose, or it that hath a long leafe, and being broken in sunder, haue in the breakynge litteil threedes ipke to a copweb, & hath a faire blewe floure, it groweth commonly in ozie medowes.
Psoriosis, hardenesse of the coddes.
Psorothálmia, æ, f. g. a scurfinesse of the browes with an itche.
Psyche, idem quod Tripolium.
Psichium, a kynde of wyne.
Psychrola, læ, m. g. he that waſsheth in colde water.
Psycolútres, he that deliteth to bathe in colde water.
Psycomantium, ii, n. g. a place where Nicromancers doe call vp spirites.
Psycotrophum, i, n. g. an herbe called betaine.
Psychrophobi, they that be afraide to giue colde water in continuall feuers.
Psylli, people in Lybia, whose bodies are venyme to serpentes, and they also dooe cure the stingyng and popsonyng of serpentes, by sucknyng the place, whiche is venomed.
Psyllion, an herbe called also Pulicaris herba, in English flea woorte.
Psyllium, a citee of Buthynia, called commonly Picello.
Psyra, an yle not farre from Chius, whereof Homere writeth Odissea. ȝ. and a citee of the same name.
Psythia, a grape,

PTe, a syllable ioygned oftentymes to the ablatiue case: as Meapte, Tuapte, Suapte, mync owne, thync owne, his owne.
Ptelea, the elme tree.
Ptera, æ, fœ. g. the walles on bothe sydes of a temple.
Pteria, a citee in Cappadocia.
Ptermo, onis, a kibe or chilblayne.
Pteris, ris, f. g. ferne, or herbe osmunde or brake.
Pterómata, orum, n. g. great arches made ouer rooses ipke wynges.
Pterna, næ, f. g. the lowgher parte of the mast in a shyppe.
Pterotoros, a countrey by the mountaines Riphei.
Pterýgium, ii, n. g. a litteil shinne, which groweth from the corner of the eie, and couereth the syghte. it is also a grieke vnder the foreparte of the nayle, whan the flesshe goeth from the nayle with pepne: or after other, a swellynge of the flesshe ouer the nayle.
Pthia, a parte of Thessalie, where Achilles reigned.
Ptisana, æ, f. g. the water, wherin barley is sodden. also barley hulled or excoriate. also frumente made of barley.
Ptisanárium, ii, n. g. a morter, wherin barley is braied.
Procotróphium, phii, n. g. an hospitall for begsgars, a spitell house.
Ptolomeus, the name of diuers kynges of Iegypte.
Ptolomais, maidis, the name of a citee in Phœnicia, first called Acha.
Ptósis, ruine, also the cale of a nowne.
Ptyas, adis, fœ. g. an adder, haupnge the colour grene, drawyng towarde the colour of golde.
Ptynge, a rauenouse bryde, whiche taketh his praie by night, and sometyme fighteth with the egle so valiauntly, that in crabbynge together they fall bothe downe to the grounde, and are taken of sheepeherdes.
Ptysis, is spittel. it is also an exulceration or sore in the longes, with a consumption of all the bodie, and spittyng of bloudde.

PVbens, bentis, om. g. he that is betweene a ponge mā and a bope, of the age of xuii. peres.
Pubentes herbæ, id est, adultæ, growen bigge, almost ryppe.
Pubeo, bes, ui, ere, to beginne to haue a bearde beneeth, sometyme to spryngе as herbes dooe.
Púberes, puberum, Puberibus, m. g. plu. that be of age able to engendre.
Pubertas, ātis, fœ. ge. the ponge age of men and women, whan they beginne to be apte for generation. it is also the fyrste sompnge sooythe of heares about the pryuie membres.

Pubes, bis, fœ. g. a yonge mokie beardе, whiche ſpringeth in the nether parres of a man at foures teene yeere of age, of a woman at yonger yeres, wherfore a man or woman at thoſe yeres is called Pubes, ſometime youth, or a multitude of yonge men. alſo the priuie partes of the bodie. alſo beynge an adiectiue it ſignifieth full growen, almoſt rype.

Pubera ætas, youthe, whan one begynneth to ware a man.

Pubera folia, id eſt, adulta.

Pubeſco, ſcere, to begynne to ware a man, and haue a beardе, to growe as a childe dooeth to mans ſtate. it is alſo ſpoken of herbes & trees, to growe bigge, to ware rype.

Omnis largo pubeſcit vinea fœtu, id eſt, exuberat.

Publicânus, i, m. g. he that tobe in ferme of the people of Rome, the rentes and reuenewes due to the citee at a rent certaine.

Publicatio, ônis, f. g. a publiſhyng, a makyng of a thyng common, confiſcation.

Publicè, openly in the face of the worlde.

Sumptus publicè dati, his expences borne of the citee or towne.

Publicè redimere, to bye it of the common treaſure.

Publicè bona poſsidere, to haue goodes confiſcate or forfaited.

Publicè ad me venit, He came to me openly, that euery man might ſee hym.

Venire publicè, to come as ambaſſadour from a citee or common weale.

Publicè dicere, to make an oracion before the people.

Publicè propter duas cauſas nihil ſcripſi, for two cauſes I wrate not to the ſenate, and the people.

Publicè & priuatim oneri eſſe, to bee chargeable bothe to the common wealthe, and to his particular frendes.

Publicè ſocius, one that is alied or confederate with vs for ſome matter pertenyng to the common wealthe.

Publicius, idem quod publicè, by common counſaile or aduiſe.

Quæ prohibere publicitus intereſt, whiche ſhall bee expediente for the people or common weale to be forboden.

Hoſpicio publicitus accipi, to bee caſte in the common gayole.

Publicius, a, um, common.

Público, aui, are, to publiſche, to manifeſt, to make openly knowne, to cauſe to bee openly cried, to make common. Alſo idem quod Edere, to ſet abroade, as a man dooeth a booke or other thynge. Alſo to abandon in commune, as harlottes doe. Sometyme to confiſcate.

Se publicare, to ſhewe hym ſelfe openly, that the people maie ſee hym.

Publicola, a fauourer of the people, which name was geuen to Valerius, whiche was one of the firſt conſulles of Rome.

Públicus, a, um, common, but more properly pubblike, that is to ſaie, pertenyng to euery man of the people ioyntly and ſeuerally. Seeme true definicion thereof in my booke called the gouernour.

Publicum conſilium, the commune counſaile.

Carére publico, not to come abroade, or amonge the people.

Publica ſacra, ſacrifices doen in common for the people.

Publica fides, a ſauffe conducte, a generall licence.

Publicum omnium eſt, it is cõmon to all men.

Per publicum vectus, caried abroade through the ſtrete.

Publica via, the kinges high waie

Publica vectigalia, tolles, cuſtomes, belongyng to the common treaſure.

Publica verba, common woordes that all ſortes of men dooe vſe.

Nemo publicum aſpicere volebat, no man would come abroade into the ſtrete, or common place.

Publicum, is vſed ſometyme for the common treaſure or reuenewes.

Publipor, publiporis, Publius boye or ſeruant.

Publius, the name of a Romayne, as Marcus is.

Pucinum, a towne of Iſtria.

Pucinum vinum, wyne growyng nyghe to the gouffe of Venice, by the towne Pucinum.

Pudefácio, pudefacis, feci, facere, to make aſhamed.

Pudefio, fis, fieri, to be aſhamed.

Pudenda, the priuie membres.

Pudendagra, a diſeaſe about the priuie membres, it is vſed for the frenche pockes.

Pudendus, a, um, a thyng to be aſhamed of.

Pudens, entis, om. g. ſhamefaſt.

Animi pudentis ſignum eſt, it is a token of a ſhamefaſt mynde.

Pudenter, with ſhamefaſtneſſe, bafhefully, ſhamefaſtely.

Pudeo, dui, dere, to be aſhamed, and is moſt vſed in the thyrde perſone.

Pudet, pudebat, puduit, puditum eſt, to bee aſhamed.

Non te hæc pudent? arte thou not aſhamed of theſe thynges.

Pudet viuere, I am aſhamed to lyue.

Pudet dicere, I am aſhamed to tell.

Cuius nunc pudet me, whereof I am nowe aſhamed.

Tanq̃ puditurum eſſet extinctos, as though it would make them aſhamed that are dead.

Pudibundè, ſhamefaſtely.

Pudibundus, a, um, ſhamefaſte.

Dies pudibunda, id eſt, purpurea, a red mornyng.

Pudice, chaſtly, honeſtlie.

Pudicitia, æ, f. g. chastitee, cleanesse of liuynge, puritee.

Pudítum, ashamed.

Nonne esset puditum si hanc causam agerent scuére, had it not been a shame, if they had pursued that matter rigorously.

Pudicus, a, um, chaste, shamefast.

Pudor, ôris, m. g. a moderation that letteth the mynde to doo any thynge wantonly or dishonestly, shamefastnesse to late or doe any thynge dishonest. sometyme a naughtie and shamefull acte.

Ponere pudorem, to lese hir virginitee.

Incutere pudorem, to make ashamed.

Pudori esse, to make one ashamed of it.

Puella, æ, f. g. a wenche, a gyrle, a damsell.

Puellâris, re, thrydyshe, of gyrles, proppe to gyrles and wenches.

Puellâriter, lyke a wenche or gyrle, childyshely.

Puellasco, scere, to waxe yonge agayne, to bee maydenly, to waxe gyrlyshe.

Puéllula, æ, f. g. a litteli gyrle, a wenche.

Puellus, i, m. g. a litteli chylde, a babe.

Puer, eri, m. g. a childe, a boie, also a seruaunt.

A puero, a pueris, a puero paruulo, of a litteli babe, euer sence I was a chylde.

Puera, æ, f. g. a woman childe, a damsell, called in Cambridge shire a modder.

Pueraſco, rascere, to begynne his boies age, to waxe a boye after .vii. yeres of age.

Puerilis, le, of a chylde, childyshe or boyeshe.

Puerilitas, âtis, fœ. g. a childes act, chyldishnes, boyeshenesse, also for Puericia, childehoode.

Puériliter, childishely, lyke a boye.

Puericia, æ, f. g. childehoode.

Puérpera, æ, fœ. g. a woman that lieth in chylde bed, a woman late brought on bedde.

Puerpérium, ij, n. g. the tyme of a woman to trauaple of chylde, sometyme the chylde. also the byrthe.

Puérperus, a, um, that beareth children.

Puérulus, i, m. g. an infant.

Puerus, i, m. g. was vsed of olde writers, for Puer.

Pugil, púgilis, com. g. a champion.

Pugillâris, ris, m. g. & pugillare, or Pugillar, aris, n. g. plur. Pugillares, a paire of tables to wryte in.

Pugillâtio, ônis, f. g. the exercyse of champions, or them that fyght with theyr fystes.

Pugilâtus, us, m. g. fyghtyng with the fystes.

Pugilicè, valiauntly, strongely, myghtyly, lyke a champion.

Pugilatórius, a, um, that is stryken with the fyste.

Pugilatorius follis, a balle fylled onely with wynde, whiche is stryken with a mans fyste and not with the palme.

Pugio, ônis, m. g. a daggar.

Pugio plumbeus, by translation, a weake argument.

Pugiúnculus, li, m. g. a shorte daggar, a popnecdowe.

Pugillus, li, m. g. a litteli fyste.

Pugna, æ, f. g. battayle, fyght, contencion, strife, sometyme the acte of lecherie, also an assaut, a decree.

Dare pugnam, to geue the onsette.

Dabit hic aliquam pugnam denuo, this felow will cause some debate or strife agayne.

Pugnácitas, âtis, f. g. contencion, fyghtyng, despite or appetite to fyghte.

Pugnácter, valiauntly in battayle, with great force and courage, contentiously, obstinately, instantly, eagerly.

Pugnaculum, li, n. g. a place where men doe fyght.

Pugnans, antis, om. g. fyghtyng, strivyng, contendyng, beyng contrarie or against.

Pugnantes sententiæ, contrary sentences.

Pugnátor, ôris, m. g. a fyghter.

Pugnantor gallus gallinaceus, a fyghtynge cocke, a cocke of the game.

Pugnátior, & pugnacíssimus, more or moste fightyng.

Pugnátus, a, um, fought.

Pugnax, âcis, om. g. a great fyghter, warlyke, contentiouse.

Pugnicula, æ, f. g. a shrympe.

Pugno, aui, are, to fight, to repugne, to contende, to bee contrarie or agaynst, to strive, to dispute or reason contrarie, to labour or endeuour.

Cum senectute pugnare, to stryue agaynste age.

Pugnant de loco, they contende or strive for theyr place.

Ex equo pugnare, to fyght on horsebacke.

E muris pugnare, to fyght on the walles against them that assaute.

In hostem pugnare, to fyght against his enemie.

In frontem pugnare, to fyghte frunte to frunt.

Omnes pro Quintio pugnant, they all defend Quintius, or speake earnestly on his parte.

Cum eorum vita pugnat oratio, theyr wordes and lyfe agree not, or are contrarie one to an other.

Quæ tantum inter se pugnant, that bee so contrarie and repugnant one to an other

Illud video pugnare te, I se that you contende to haue this graunted you.

Non magnopere pugnare, id est, non valde laborare. Conuellere pugnat, he endeuoureth or laboureth to pulle them vp.

Pugnatur, the impersonall.

Hoc pugnatur, this they contende or labour to bryng to passe.

Pugnaueris, you shall doe a wonderfull great matter, spoken in mockage.

Pugnus, i, m. g. a fyste.

One-

Onerare pugnis, to geue one as many blowes with the fiſte, as he is able to beare.
Impingere pugnum, to geue one a blowe.
Pugnum altas facio, make them an handeful bygh.
Pulchellus, a fayre litteli one.
Pulchellus puer, a fayre litteli boye.
Pulcher, chra, chrum, fayre, beautifull, gaie, goodly to ſee, well fauoured, ſtronge, tall.
Mors pulchra, a glorpouſe death.
Pulcherrimè, moſt beautifully.
Pulcherrimus, a, um, fayreſt.
Pulchrâlis, le, fayre.
Pulchrè, an aduerbe ſignifieth faire, goodly, gaye ly, toldy, freſſhely, beautifully, wel fauouredly, ſometyme valiauntly. alſo wiſely. ſometyme it is put for Valde.
pulchrè ſuades, thou counſaileſte me veray wyſely.
Pulchre locare operam, to beſtowe his labour well.
Pulchrè notus, veray well knowne.
Pulchre valet Carinus, Carinus is in veray good healthe.
Ac dum accubabam, Ꝯ videbar mihi pulchrè eſſe ſobrius: and whyle Ꝯ ſate at the table Ꝯ thought my ſelfe to be veray ſobre.
Pulchritas, atis, f. g. beautie, fayreneſſe, gaienes.
Pulchreſco, ſcere, to be fayre or ware faire.
Pulchritudo, inis, f. g. beautie, featneſſe of perſonage.
Pulegium, ij, n. g. an herbe, wherof there is male and female, the male hath purple flowres, the female white. It is taken for common penyroyall. But Hermolaus Barbarus doubteth, whether Pulegium bee penyroyall, or a kynde of Calamint. Manardus writeth that there is no differēce betwene our Pulegium, and the other, hauyng in it the ſame qualities. Theophraſtus and Plinius do write, that the braunches therof hanged vp in a larder in the depe of wynter, doe bryngе forth flowres, whiche alſo nowe mought be eaſily proued. alſo beyng drunke with Wellicrate, it purgeth melancolye exceedyngly. Pulegium, is ſometyme vſed for pleaſauntneſſe or ſweteneſſe of wordes.
Puleium, ij, n. g. idem quod pulegium.
Pulex, pulicis, m. g. a flea.
Pulex araneus, a certayne ſpyder.
Pulicaria, the herbe called Pſilion.
Pulicinus, a, um, of a flea.
Pulicôſus, a, um, full of fleas.
Pullârius, ij, m. g. a keper, nouriſher or breeder of chickens. alſo he that by the feedyng of chickens would diuine what ſhoulde come.
Pullaſter, i, m. g. a ponge cockerell.
Pullaſtra, æ, f. g. a ponge pullet.
Pullitio, onis, f. g. hatching or bryngyng vp of chickens.
Pullâtus, a, um, clad in mournyng apparayle. ſometyme a man in poore apparayle, ſometyme rude, vnlearned.
Circulus pullatus, a companie of vnlearned perſons.
Pulleſco, ſcere, to ſpryngе or burgen.
Pullicenus, ni, m. g. a newe hatched chicken.
Pulligo, iginis, browne or naturall colour.
Pullinus, a, um, of a colte or ponge chicken.
Dentes pullini, coltes teeth, that be firſt caſt.
Pullities, ei, f. g. a bryngyng forth or hatchyng of chickes. alſo the keping of coltes. ſometyme the chickens or coltes them ſelues.
Pullulaſco, laſcere, to burgen.
Pullulo, aui, are, to ſpryngе, to come vp ponge.
Pullulus, a diminutiue of Pullus.
Pullus, li, m. g. the ponge of euery thyng. alſo a colte or fole, alſo a chicken.
Pulli ranarum, ponge frogges.
Equinus pullus, a ponge colte.
Pulli apum, ponge bees.
Pulli arborum, ponge ſpringes or ſhootes of trees.
Pullus, a, um, ruſſet, ſometyme blacke, but eyther pulle colour, betwene ruſſet and blacke.
Veſtis pulla, a mournyng garment.
Pulmentâris, re, belongyng to pottage.
Pulmentârium, ij, n. g. pottage made with fleſh or fyſſhe, as kocrede gruell or colyſe.
Pulmentum, ti, n. g gruell, pottage.
Pulmo, onis, m. g. the longes or lyghtes.
Pulmonâria, æ, f g. an herbe called longe worte. or after other broade moſſe. or after ſome haſel ragge.
Pulmonarius, a, um, that is diſeaſed in the lōges.
Pulmonia, be certayne apples, whiche be called in ſome place an hundred chilpynges.
Pulpa, æ, fœ. g. the woddy of all trees that may bee diuided by ſtringes. it is alſo taken for Carnoſitee or fleſhye partes. ſometyme for the ſofte matter that is incloſed in an harde ſhell, as Pulpa caſſiæ fiſtulæ, for the inner part thereof called alſo Medulla.
Pulpamentum, i, n. g. a delicate diſhe, or meate.
Pulpitum, i, n. g. an hauite place or pulpyte.
Puls, pultis, f. g. a meate made of meale, water, honie, cheeſe, and egges, it may bee taken for pottage, it is lyke that whiche is nowe called whitepot.
Pulſâtilis, le, that beateth or knocketh.
Pulſatiles venæ, the pulſes of a mā or woman.
Pulſâtio, onis, f g. a beatyng ſtrikyng, or knockyng, the ſtrikyng of the ſtringes, or playyng on an inſtrumente.
Pulſator, oris, m ge one that ſtriketh or knocketh, one that playeth on an inſtrument, as an harpe or lute.
Pulſâtus, a, um, ſtriken as an harpe or other inſtrumente is, whiche hath ſtringes, knocked, beaten.
Pulſim, as a thyng were ſtriken.
Pulſo, aui, are, to beate, to ſtrike, to hurte, to playe on an harpe or other lyke inſtrumente.

Pulſare hoſtium, to knocke at the dore.
Pulſare lyram, to plaie vpon an harpe.
Pulſula, æ, f. g. a litteil puſhe, wheale, or bliſter on a mans fyngcr.
Pulſus, us, m. ge beatyng, ſtrykyng, thumping, alſo the wreſt of the arme, where to the hande ioyneth. but it is more properly the ſtroke that the arteres or beatyng beines do make, wherebye the ſtrength or debilitie of the ſickeneſſe is knowne in touchyng them.
Pultárius, ij, m. gen. a pottage diſhe or a veſſell wherein the meate called Puls, was ſodden or made.
Pulticula, æ, f. g. a litteil pottage.
Pultiphagus, a, um, a greate eater or deuourer of potage.
Pulto, aui, are, to beate at a dore, to knocke.
Puluero, aui, are, to diſſolue into duſte, to laie ouer with duſte, to be duſtie.
Pulueréſco, ſcere, to be turned into pouder or duſte.
Pulueréus, a, um, of duſte, duſtie, full of duſt.
Pulueriátio, ônis, fœm. g. a laiyng of fine earth about vynes, alſo a diſſolueyng into duſte, an harrowyng, a breakyng of clodddes.
Pulueruléntus, a, um, full of duſte.
Puluíllus, i, m g. a pyllowe or couſchen.
Puluínar, áris, n g. a bolſtar of a bed, alſo a bed that was wonte to be made in temples, as it were for the gods. it is taken ſometyme for a temple. alſo a tabernacle, wherein an image ſtandethe.
Puluinárium, ij, neu. g. a bedde made to the honour of Iuno, or any other god or goddeſſe in theyr temples.
Puluinátus, a, um, ſofte as a pyllowe, in facion lyke a pyllowe or couſhyn.
Puluinulus, li, m. ge. a diminutiue of Puluinus, a litte bed in a gardeyne.
Puluínus, i, m. ge. a pyllowe: ſometyme a fether bedde. alſo a couſhyn, alſo a bed of herbes in a gardeine, ſometyme a place made in a gardeine lyke a bed, where one lyeth for his recreation and pleaſure. alſo grauell or ſande harde lyke ſtone. alſo an ingyne, wherewith chippes be brought into the docke.
Scorteus puluinus, a couſhin of lether.
Puluis, púlueris, com. ge. pouder, duſte. ſometyme the place where games be exercyſed.
In ſuo puluere currere, to write or ſpeake in a matter that he is well aquainted with, or hath ben well exercyſed in.
Citra puluerem contingere, when a thynge chaunceth to one eaſily without any labour or trauaile.
Puluer, vſed of olde writers for Puluis.
Puluis, is vſed of Catullus in the genitiue caſe for Puluéris.
Puluiſculus, li, m. g. or Puluiſculum, li, n. gen. fyne pouder or duſte.
Pumex, púmicis, m. ge. a pumeiſe to make parchement ſmoothe. alſo to take ſpottes or letters cleane out.
Leuior pumice, a nyſe and effeminate perſon.
☞ A pumice aquam querere, to ſeeke a thynge of a man that he hath not, to begge a byrch of a bare arſe man.
Pumex, is ſometyme vſed in the feminine gender.
Pumicátio, ônis, f. g. pumiſhyng or poliſhyng.
Pumicâtus, a, um, pumiſhed or poliſhed, made ſmooth or ſlyke with a pumeiſe.
Púmico, aui, are, to pumeiſe, to make ſmoothe with a pumeiſe.
Pumicôſus, and Pumiceus, a, um, dyrie, hollow, full of poores or holes lyke a pumeiſe.
Pumicoſus locus, a place where pumeiſes do growe.
Pumiceos oculos habeo, I haue eies as dyrie as a pumeiſe ſtone, I can not weepe.
Púmilis, le, little in ſtature.
Pumilio, ônis, & pumilius, lij, Púmilo, ônis, and Pumulus, li, m. g. a dwarfe or any thyng little in ſtature.
Punctim, ſoynyng.
Punctio, ônis, fœ. ge. a ſoynyng, a prickyng or ſtyngynge.
Punctiúncula, læ, fœ. gen. a little pryche with a nedle or pin.
Punctum, i, n. g. a pryche with a pyn or nedle.
Punctus, i, m. gen. or more often. Punctum, i, neu. ge. a poynct, a little pryche. alſo the leaſte portion of any thyng that can bee, ſometyme a mans voice, fauour, aſſent or conſent in election or iudgement. Alſo the principall poyncte or chiefe propoſition in an argument.
Punctus temporis, a moment, the leaſt part of time.
Omne tulit punctum, he had the fauour or voice of euerie man, or he was praiſed or commended of euerie man.
Quantum punctorum nobis detraxerit howe manie mennes voyces or fauours they withdrewe from vs, or hyndred vs of.
Punctus, a, um, pryched.
Punctus, us, m. g. prychyng.
Pungo, púpugi, púngere, to pryche, to ſoine, to ſtynge, by tranſlacion to ſolicite or make ſomewhat carefull, to vexe or diſquiete a little, to hurte, to greue, and as we ſaie, to nettle, to byte by the ſtomake.
Intellexi quid eum pupugiſſet, I perceiued what had greued or diſpleaſed hym.
Extrema pagella pupugit me, id eſt, offendit, læſit.
Vnum enim me pungit, for one thyng maketh me ſolicitouſe and carefull, or a little troubleth my mynde.
Punicânus, a, um, of Afrike or Carthage.
Punicanæ feneſtræ, ſuche wyndowes as they vſe in Carthage.
Puniceus, a, um, idem quod Punicus.

Pú-

Púnicus, a, um, of Afrike, or of Carthage.
Bellum punicum, the warre that the Romains had with the Carthaginences.
Punicum malum, a pomegranarde.
Punicus, aut Puniceus color, redde.
Punica fides, falsehoode, periurie, vntruth, breache of promise.
Púnio, ui, ire, to punishe, to chastise.
Punire capite, to beheade.
Púnior, iris, iri, the deponent, to punishe.
Punior, the passiue to be punished.
Punitio, ónis, f. g. a punyshement.
Punitor, óris, m. g. a punisher, a chastiser.
Pupa, æ, f. g. a ponge wenche, a gyrle, a modder. it is also a puppet like a girle.
Pupilla, æ, fœ. ge. the ball or apple of the eie, or rather the sight of the eie, that is the hole of the nether skin called Ragoides, in the whiche the vertue visible consisteth, and that parte of the eie representeth the image of any thyng lyke a glasse.
Pupillâris, re, of or belongyng to hym that is a warde by reason of none age.
Pupillaris ætas, the none age of hym that is in warde.
Pupillo, aui, are, to crie like a peeoche.
Pupillus, li, m. g. & Pupilla, æ, f. ge. a man or woman childe that is in warde, or within age, not able in peres to occupie his propre lande. also one that hath no father on lyue.
Puppis, is, fœm. g. the hinder parte of a ship, in poetes sometyme the whole ship. by translation the moste honorable estate and condition in the common weale.
Puppius, a poetes name.
Púpula, æ, idem quod pupilla.
Pupulus, li, m. gen. a diminutiue of Pupus, and Pupula, a diminutiue of Pupa.
Pupus, i, m. gene. a pong chylde, a babye, also a puppet or image like a childe.
Pure, purely.
Purgábilis, le, that maye be easily purged or clensed.
Purgamentum, i, purgamen, inis, n. g. fylthe, whiche commeth of any thyng that is clensed.
Purgátio, ónis, f. g. a purgacion or purgeyng, a clensyng, a scourgyng, an excuse.
Purgátus, a, um, clensed, purged, excused.
Purgo, áui, áre, to purge, to make cleane, to scoure. also to excuse.
Pisces purgare, to drawe and washe the fysshe.
Vngues purgare, to pare or make cleane the nailes.
Purgare se alicui, or Apud aliquem, de re aliqua, to excuse hym selfe.
Crimen purgare, to purge ones self of a thing that is laied to his charge.
Fastidium purgare, to put awaie the lothesomenesse of the stomake.
Purificátio, ónis, fœm. gen. a purifyng or clensyng.
Purifico, aui, are, to purifie, or make pure & cleane
Purimé, olde writers vsed for Purissime, most purely.
Púritas, átis, f. g. pureneſſe, cleanesse.
Púriter, purely, cleanely.
Puro, aui, are, to make pure.
Púrpura, æ, fœ. gen. a purple, whiche is a shell fysshe, whereof purple colour cometh: somtyme a garment of purple. also the dignitee of a magistrat or officer.
Purpurárius, a, um, pertaynyng to purple or loure.
Purpuraſco, scere, to be of purple colour, to ware of purple colour.
Purpurâtus, a, um, apparailed in purple.
Purpurati, be the noble men of a realme, called peeres.
Purpúreus, a, um, of purple colour. also faire, goodlie. sometyme for Cæruleus, colored lyke the sea. it is red in Horace for Purpurasus.
Purpuriſſo, aui, are, to peinct the vysage ruddie.
Purpuriſſum, si, n. ge. red peinctyng, wherwith harlottes do peinct their vysages.
Purrhicharius, loohe Pyrrhicharius.
Purulentus, a, um, full of matter or corruption.
Purulente, filthily, corruptly, lyke as it were full of matter.
Purus, a, um, cleane, pure, fine, without spot or filth, also voyde.
Aurum purum, gold fined.
Charta pura, cleane paper, wherein nothyng is written.
Hasta pura, a speare staffe without an heade, whiche was geuen for a prize to them that had vainquished in battaile.
Vasa pura, playne plate not grauen, chased or wrought vpon.
Toga pura, that is but of one colour.
Pus, puris. neu. gen. matter or corruption that cometh out of a wounde or sore.
Pura, is sometyme vsed in the plurall numbre.
Pusillánimis, me, faint herted, feeble courages.
Pusillanimitas, tátis, fœm. gen. faint courage, cowardise.
Pusillanimiter, cowardlye.
Pusillus, a, um, little, shorte, small.
Pusillum laxamenti, a little recreacion.
Pusilla epistola, a verie shorte letter or epistle.
Pusio, ónis, m. g. a little boye.
Pustula, æ, a pushe, a little wheale or blyster.
Pustulâtus, a, um, full of blysters, wheales, or pushes.
Pustulatum argentum, The moste pure and fyne syluer.
Púsula, æ, f. g. a blister or a pushe that riseth on breade when it is bakē. also the disease called Ignis sacer.
Pusulósus, a, um, that hath that disease.
Pusum, & pusam, olde writers vsed for Puerum & Puellam, a boye and a girle.

Putá-

Putámen, táminis, n. g. a shale of a nut, or pas
ryng of an apple or peare.
Putamina ouorum, egge shelles.
Putátio, ónis, f. g. a prunyng of trees, a cuttyng
of of superfluouse bowes.
Putator, óris, m. g. he that pruneth, picketh, or
dresseth trees, he that cutteth of the superflus
ouse bowes of trees, a cutter of a vine.
Putatórius, a, um, belongynge to cuttyng or pru
nyng of trees
Puteal, alis, n. g. the seate of a great officer, also
the couerynge of a well.
Puteâlis, le, & Puteânus, a, ũ, of a pitte or well.
Puteana aqua, well water.
Puteárius, ii, m. g. he that diggeth a pit or well.
Puteo, tui, ere, to stinke or haue an yll sauour.
Puteolanus, a, um, of Puteoli.
Puteoli, a citie in Campania.
Puteſco, pútui, ſcere, to waxe stinkyng or begyn
to haue an yll sauoure.
Puteus, tei, m. g. a well or pyt.
Puteum, tei, is sometyme vsed in the neutre gen
dre.
Putículi, órum, places where the common people
were buried.
Putidé, stinkyngly, with an yll sauoure, vnplea
santly.
Exprimere litteras putidé, to sowne or pro
nownce the cõsonantes for affectiõ to hardely,
or curiously.
Putidé dicere, to vse to curiouse and affectate
a style, with woordes not knowne or out of vse.
Putídulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Putidus, some
what to muche affectate, somewhat to curiouse,
somewhat vnpleasant to the eare.
Putíduli, be they that delyte not in theim selues.
Pútidus, a, um, stinkyng, vnsauourie, vnplea
sant, to muche affectate.
Putida oratio, an vnpleasant stile, to muche
affectate, full of strange woordes.
Pútius, a foole.
Puto, aui, are, to cut of or pluche a waie ỹ which
is superfluouse, properly from trees, to prune
trees, also to suppose, to consyder, to discusse,
to gather or comforte, to esteme, to iudge, to
thynke, to reken.
Putare rationem, to make an accompte, or to
take an accompte.
Rem ipſam putaſti, thou haste sayde trouth.
Rationem ſecum putare, to cõsyder and weigh
the mattier with hym selfe diligently.
Puta, in the imperatiue mode, is sometyme vs
sed aduerbially for ſcilicet, or verbi gratia,
and vt puta sykewyse.
Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitiæ puto,
whiche thynge I reckon as one of the three
partes of entier frendshyp and amitie.
Bene putas, your aduise is good.
Dum hæc puto, while I recounte these thin
ges with my selfe.
Putare in aliquo numero, to reken or repute

somewhat woorthe, to esteeme somewhat.
Rem ipſam putemus, let vs debate and con
sider the mattier it selfe how it is
Putare pro nihilo, to esteeme or reken nos
thing woorth, to set nothyng by.
Magni putare, to esteeme greatly.
Nunq̃ tanti putaſſem, I would neuer haue rec
kened it so muche woorthe, or accomted it so
great a mattier.
Dictum puta, presuppose the mattier to be spo
ken all redie.
Putor, óris, m. g. stinche, yll sauour.
Putrédo, trédinis, f. g. corruption, rottennes.
Putrefácio, putrefacis, feci, ere, to corrupte or
make rotten.
Putrefactus, a, um, corrupted or made rotten.
Putreo, trui, trére, to be rotten or corrupted, to
be resolued into stinkyng mattier.
Putreſco, ſcere, to putrifie, to waxe rotte or corr
rupte.
Pútridus, a, um, corrupte, rotten.
Putris, tre, corrupt, rotten.
Putus, a, um, pure, tried, fyned, purged.
Argentum purum putum, pure syluer, fyned
and tried out from all other mattier.
Purus putus ſycophanta eſt, he is a very starke
sycophant.
Purus putus eſt ipſus, it is the verape same, it
is euen he and none other.

PYchon, the measure from the elbowe to the
toppe of the knockles, whan the hande is
fast together.
Pycnocomon, a certaine herbe, holsome to leuse
the healy.
Pycnóſtylon, li, n. ge. a house or place builded,
where pyllars stande thicke together, a cloister
or ythe place to walke in.
Pycta, tæ, or Pyctes, tæ, m. g. a wrestlar with
a colar, a champion: Columella vseth it for a
fyghtyng cocke.
Pyctátium, tii, n. g. a table, wherin the names of
iudges were written.
Pygargus, gi, m. g. a beast lyke to a falowe deere,
a roe bucke. it is also a birde lyke to a hauke,
haupng a white taple: I suppose hym to be that
which we call an erne, and is a kinde of haukes
or egles.
Pygiſta, tæ, m. g. one that vseth buggery.
Pygmáchia, æ, f. g. a fightynge with furie battes
or clubbes.
Pygmachus, chi, m. g. a champion that vseth
that kinde of fight.
Pygmæi, people betwene Indie and Cathay,
whiche are but one cubite longe.
Pygmalion, lyke Pigmalion.
Pylæ, læ, f. g. a gate.
Pylades, the son of Strophius Orestes friende.
Pylæa, a place of Arcadie.

Pyles

Pylemines, a duke of the Paphlagonians, that came to Troie, and was slayne by Menelaus.
Pylene, a citee of Aetolia.
Pylos, an auncient citee of Achaia. Strabo writeth, that there were many citees called Pylus, and eche contended for Nestor.
Pylius, a, um, of Pylos or of Nestor.
Pympleides, looke Pimpleides.
Pynathes, milke crudded with sethyng.
Pyr, pyros, fyre.
Pyra, ræ, f. g. a bone fyre, wherin dead bodies were burned.
Pyracmon, one of the Cyclops.
Pyralis, lis, f. g. a flie, whiche cometh of the fire: and as lõge as he is therin, he liueth: and whan it is farre from it, he dieth incontinente. also a flie that fleeth into the leame of a candill.
Pyræchmes, a mannes name in Homer.
Pyrama, or rather Phyrama, a certayne roten.
Pyramon, breadde made of wheate.
Pyramidatus, a, um, made steeple wyse, brode beneth, and small and sharpe vpwarde.
Pyramis, rámidis, f. g. a great thyng of stone, or other mattier, which is brode and foure square benethe, and vpwardes is small and sharpe, as it were the flame of fire, a steple.
Pyramus, a ponge man, whiche slewe hym selfe for the loue of a maiden called Thisby. it is also a ruer in Cilicia.
Pyrander, a man of Athens.
Pyrátium, a kynde of spder called Pery.
Pyrausta, æ, f. g. a wourme liuynge in the fire, it is also a kinde of spyders, which hurteth honny combes. It is also the same that Pyralis is.
Pyreicus, a famouse caruer of small images.
Pyrene, a certayne fountayne. also the name of a maiden.
Pyren, rénis, f. g. the hernell of an olyue or other lyke: also a cherie stone.
Pyrenei montes, mountaynes, whiche doe diuide Fraunce from Spayne.
Pyreneus, trisyl. a kyng of Thrace.
Pyrethrum, thri, n. g. an herbe, called pelitorie.
Pyrethi, certayne inchauntours in Cappadocia.
Pyréthia septa, places inclosed, whiche had in the middell of them an aulter, on the whiche was kept fire continually bournyng.
Pyretus, a bournyng feuer.
Pyræus, looke Pireus.
Pyrgi, is thought to be an olde citee of Hetruria.
Pyrgitis, tis, f. g. the herbe called hartes tounge.
Pyrgitæ, sparowes.
Pyrgóbaris, a house builded lyke a towre.
Pyrgoteles, was a counynge grauer in stones.
Pyrgus, gi, m. g. in latine a towre. also a bore, out of the whiche men doe cast dyse, whan they playe. it is also a certayne companie of horsemen in battayle, conteinyng .40. souldiours.
Pyria, a citee of Lesbos.
Pyriasis, sis, f. g. a certayne plaister to asswage the bournyng of a feuer.

Pyrim, a littell hernell.
Pyrites, tis, m. g. euery stone, out of the whiche fyre may be striken. sometyme a mylle stone. also a stone lyke to brasse founde in Cypres.
Pyro, a nymph.
Pyróbola, læ, f. g. a smithes hammer, wherewith he beateth on hotte yron.
Pyróboli, orum, m. g. arrowes or dartes, which sende forth fyre, whan they be shot or caste, and doe burne the thynge that they doe touche.
Pyrobolárij, they whiche doe shoote such dartes.
Pyrocorax, âcis, a crowe with a redde byll, I suppose it to bee of the kynde that Cornishe choughes are.
Pyrodes, he that first streake fire out of a flint, also a stone of firy colour, or a flinte stone.
Pyromantia, æ, f. g. diuination by fire.
Pyrópus, pi, m. g. a kynde of Carbuncle.
Pyros, one of the horses of the Sunne.
Pyrois, pyroentis, idem.
Pyrpile, a certayne Iland, where fyre was first founde.
Pyrrha, the wyfe of Deucalió. also a citee of Caria. Erasmus saith, it is a citee of the yle of Lesbos.
Pyrrhia, a womans name in Horace.
Pyrrhica, cæ, vel Pyrriche, ches, f. g. a certayne foureme of daũsyng in harnesse. Tranquillus writeth, that the princes children of Asie and Bithynie daunced Pyrriche. Amonge the Lacedemonians, to men most warlyke, this was a peculiar daunce, whose children beganne to learne it from .v. yeres of age.
Pyrrhichistæ, they ꝑ exercise this kynde of daũce.
Pyrrhiachus, a, um, of that daunce.
Pyrrhicárius, rij, m. g. he that exerciseth the sayde daunce called Pyrrhica.
Pyrriadæ, was the auncient name of the people called Molossi.
Pyrrhichius, a foote i meeter of two short syllables
Pyrrho, a philosopher, which was first a painter.
Pyrrhocorax, racis, a birde, called of Aristotle coracirax, and is translated of Gaza Graculus, the descripti agreeth in all pointes to a cornish chough.
Pyrrhus, in latine Flauius, sine Rufus, he that hath a ruddy or fiery vilage: a kynge of Epire was so called, whiche made warre to the Romaines. also Neptolemus Achilles sonne was called Pyrrhus, a fierse and bolde ponge man, whiche slewe Priamus at the aultar, and Polyxena at his fathers graue.
Pyrum, ri, n. g. a peare.
Pyrus, ri, f. g. a peare tree.
Pythágoras, a man of excellent witte, borne in an yle called Samos, whiche countrey beyng subdewed by the tyran Polycrates, he forsoke, and wente into Aegypte and Babylonia, to learne mysticall sciences, and afterwarde came into Italie, where he continued the residue of his life. he was the fyrste that named hym

selfe

seike a philosophier: where before men of great learning were called wise men, and because he wolde eschewe the note of arrogancy, when one demaunded of hym what he was, he saied, Philosophus, whiche signifieth a louer of wisdome. he was in sharpnes of wit passyng all other, and found the subtile cõclusions and misteries of arithmetike, musike, and geometrie. Plato wondreth at his wisedome: his doctrine was diuine and compendiouse: the whiche he teachyng to other, enioygned them to kepe silence fiue yeres & here hym diligently, ere they demaunded of him any question. he neuer wold do sacrifice with any bloudde, he wold eate nothyng that had life, and liued in a meruailous abstinence, and continence, and was in such auctorite amonge his disciples, that whan in disputacion they mainteyned their opinion, if one demanded of them, why it shoulde be as they spake, they wolde answere onely, Ipse dixit, he saied so, meanyng Pythagoras: whiche answere was reputed as sufficiente, as if it had ben proued with an inuitable reason: so muche in estimacion was he for his approued trouth and incomparable learnyng. he was noted to be expert in magike: and therefore it is written of hym, that nyghe to the citee of Tarentum, he behilde an ore bityng the toppes of beanes there growyng, and treadyng downe with his feete: wherfore he bade the herde man to admonise his ore, that he shoulde abstayne frome grayne: the herde laughyng at hym saied, that he neuer lerned to speake as an ore: but thou (saied he) that seemest to haue experience thers in, take myne office vpon the. foorthwith Pythagoras went to the ore, and layng his mouth to his eare, whistered somethyng of his arte, a meruailous thyng, the ore, as if he had ben taught, lefte eatyng of the corne, nor neuer after touched any: but many yeres after mildely walked in the citee, and toke his meate onely of them that wolde geue it hym. Many like wonderfull thynges are written of hym, finally his disciples, for their wisedome and temperance were alwaies had in great estimacion. He was before the incarnation of Christe. 522. yeres.

Pythagóricus, he that was of the secte of Pythagoras.

Pythagorísta, tæ, m. g. he that counterfaiteth or imitateth the life of Pythagoras.

Pythagóreus, a, um, that foloweth the secte of Pythagoras.

Pytheum, was the place, in the whiche Apollo gaue answeres.

Pythias, a womans name.

Pythia, thiórum, n. gen. plu. plaies made in the honour of Apollo.

Pythius, one of the names of Apollo.

Pythius, a Lydian, dwellyng at a town in Phrygia called Celene, who had suche abundance of gold, that he receyued Xerxes kyng of Persia with all his whole armie, whiche was innumerable, and that with great magnificence: and offered more ouer, to geue treasure as well for prouision as also for wages, to haue had his sonne discharged of the warres: whiche Xerxes takyng displeasauntely, caused the yong man in his fathers sight to be cutte in sunder. this man gaue also to Darius, father to Xerxes, a plane tree of golde, and a vine of the same mettall: yet he takyng thought for his sonne, inclosed hym selfe in a sepulchre, which he let make, and there finished his life miserably, and in extreme sorowe.

Pytho, a citee in the countrey called Phocis, the people whereof were named Delphi.

Pythodorus, a famouse grauer.

Python, ônis, m. & fœ. g. a dragon, which was slayne by Apollo.

Pythonis oculus, idem quod Sticas.

Pythópolis, a citee in Asie in that parte whiche is called Mysia, an other of Caria.

Pytilissare. to go on tiptoe, stretchyng one hande forwarde, an other backewarde.

Pytisma, mătis, neu. g. a spirtynge out of small spittell.

Pyxacantha, and Pyxacanthos, a barbery tree.

Pyxicidula, idem quod Pyxidicula.

Pyxidicula, læ, f. g. a litteli boxe, properly whes in medicines are put.

Pyxis, pýxidis, f. g. a boxe.

Pyxidătus, a, um, made like a boxe.

Q ANTE V.

QVA, CVIVS, CVI, the nominatiue is not vsed, but in composition: as, Aliqua, Siqua.

Quam ad rem vis? for what thynge woulde ye haue it?

Quam rem agis? what we ye? or what goe ye about to doe.

Qua de causa? Qua gratia? Qua de re? wherefore: for what cause? for what intent?

Qua de re agitur, whereabout, or about which matter the controuersie is.

Qua impudentia est, as his impudencie or vnshamefastenesse is: or suche is his impudencie.

Qua ratione? how? by what meanes? by what reason?

Qua de re? whereabout? what to doe?

Quâ, an aduerbe of place, whiche waie, by what place.

Quâ, is somtyme put for Tum, partim, Iuxta,

Quâ dominus, qua aduocati fibilis consciſsi, nowe the maister, and then the aduocates, or both the maister and the aduocates, or as well the maister as the aduocates, were hissed at.

Qua

Qua de Buthrotijs, qua de Bruto, what for the citezins of Buthrotium, what for the affaires of Brutus: or partly for the citezins of Buthrotium, partly for the affaires of Brutus: or as well for the citezins of Buthrotium, as the affaires of Brutus.

Qua for Quatenus: as, Non qua filius alicuius, sed qua homo æstimatur, men haue not regard whose sonne he is, but that he is a man: or men doe not so muche regarde him in that he is any mannes sonne, as in that he is a man.

Qua facere id possis, by what meanes ye maie doe it.

Dic mihi, quâ sit iter, tell me whiche way our iourney lieth.

Licet illi vagari quâ velit, he maie wander whiche waie he liste.

Quâ cuiq; proximum est, euerie one the nexte waie that he can.

Omnia quâ visus erat, in all places that a man coude see: or all about as farre as one coude see.

Qua sacrum, qua prophanum, bothe holy and prophane: or as well holy as prophane.

Qua cibi, qua quietis immemor, forgettyng as well his meate, as his reste and slepe.

Quacunque, the ablatiue case of Quæcunq;.

Quacunq; matre genitus, of what mother so euer he was borne.

Quacunq;, an aduerbe.

Quacunque iter facit, whiche waie so euer he went, or by what place so euer he went.

Quadántenus, for vsque ad aliquam partem, somewhat.

Quadántenus rubens, beyng somwhat redde.

Quadi, people of Bœme, or Boemia, whiche did eate the flesshe of horses and woulues.

Quadra, æ, f. gen. a trencher, whereon meate is cutte. somtyme a loke of breade cutte square, or a pece of breade cutte square lyke a trenchour.

Quadragenárius, a, um, of forty peres olde.

Quadragéni, næ, na, forty.

Quadragena scuta, forty crownes.

Quadragésima, æ, fœ. g. lente. also the fortieth parte.

Quadragésimus, a, um, the fortieth.

Quadragies, sometyme signifieth forty tymes: but in computacion sometyme it signifieth but his owne numbre, and that beyng added to an other numbre, to multiplie it: as, Quadragies centena. xl. hundred: Quadragies millena. xl. thousande. but beyng set by it selfe, to signifie the quantitie of a thyng, it was multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Quadragies sestertiûm, forty hundred thousande pence. Like wise all other aduerbes of that forte, as Decies, duodecies, vicies, tricies, centies, tenne hundred thousande, twelue hundred thousand. &c. L. Portius supposeth, that in the olde tyme was some difference, as an M, or a title added to the word, whan it was multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Deciens, whiche mought be omitted in the defaulte of the writer or printer: & he putteth an example of Varro de Analogia, & an other of Pedianus, 2. act. in Verrem. This thulde I haue written before in the declaration of Decies, whiche maie be done at the nexte edition of this warke.

Quadraginta, forty.

Quadrángulum, li, n. ge. a figure hauing foure corners.

Quadrángulus, a, um, foure cornered.

Quadrans, antis, m. ge. the fourthe parte of As, that is thre ounces. also the forth parte of any number or measure, in coyne it is a braden peece, called also Triunx, in value the. x. parte of Sestertius. also a quarterne of a pounde. somtyme it signifieth by accorde in reckenyng, where the receyte and allowance be equall.

Quadrans operæ, the fourthe part of the daie in labour or warke.

Quadrans pedis, a quarter of a foote, three inches.

Quadrans vini, the forth parte of Sextarius, thre of the measures called Cyathi, that is, six ounces of wine, or after Physitions. 4. ounces and an haike.

Ex quadrante hæredem facere, To make one heire of the fowerth parte.

Vsura ex quadrante, three in the hundred: as, in a. 100. pound, thre pounde.

Quadrantalis, le, Plin. Crassitudine quadrantali, foure fyngers thicke.

Quadrantalis forma, foure square, or foure cornarde.

Quadrantal, talis, neu. ge. a measure, called also Amphora, and is in fourme a foote square as a dye, and conteyneth in hym. xlviii. measures called Sextarij, and. viii. of the measures called Congij.

Quadrantárius, a, um, of or belongyng to the coyne Quadrans. also vile.

Quadrantaria permutatio, an exchange or gessyng of a thyng for a farthyng.

Quadrantaria meretrix, a vile and common harlotte, that will be hired for a farthing.

Quadrárius, a, um, that is made of stone foure square.

Quadratárij, marblars, that make the marble square.

Quadratúra, æ, f. ge. a square.

Quadrátus, a bishop of Athens, disciple of the apostles, whiche had the gifte of prophesie.

Quadrátus, a, um, foure square.

Quadrata statura, a meane or competent stature, not to highe, nor to lowe.

Quadrati boues, great and stronge oxen.

Quadratum corpus, a body wel compacte and of good stature.

Quadricórnium, hauyng foure hornes.

Quadridens, entis, that hath foure teethe.

Quadriduânus, a, um, of foure daies continuaunce.

Qua-

Quadriennium, the ſpace of foure yeres.
Quadrifáriam, on foure partes, foure waies.
Quadrifidus, a, um, that is or may be clouen or ſlitte in foure partes.
Quadriforis, re, that hath foure dores or holes.
Quadrifórmis, me, that is of foure diuers fourmes or factions.
Quadrifórmiter, in a ſquare.
Quadriga, gæ, fœ. g. a carte drawen with foure horſes, ſometyme a carte horſe.
Nunq̃ indipiſcet quadrigis albis poſtea, he ſhall neuer after attayne it agayne, though he make all the haſte or ſpede poſſible.
Quadrigárius, rij, m. g. a carter, a chariot man.
Quadrigárius, a, um, of or belongyng to a chariot man.
Quadrigâtus, a, um, that hath the pryntc of a chariot on it.
Quadrigáti, certayne coynes, haupng in them the pryntc of a chariot with foure horſes.
Quadrigula, a diminutiue of Quadriga.
Quadrigéminus, a, um, foure double.
Quadriiugi, or Quadriiuges equi, foure horſes or beaſtes yoked together.
Quadriiugus, a, um, of or belongyng to chariotes with foure horſes.
Quadrilâterus, a, um, with foure ſydes.
Quadrilibris, bre, that which dweth weigh foure poundes.
Quadrilinguis, gue, he that ſpeaketh foure ſundrie languages.
Quadrimembris, bre, of foure partes.
Quadrimâtus, tus, m. g. the age of foure yeres.
Quadrimatum agere, to be foure yere olde.
Quadrimus, & quadrimulus, a, um, foure yeres olde.
Quadringenárius, a, um, that conteyneth foure tie men.
Quadringênus, quadrigênus, and quadricênus, a, um, foure hundred. Liuius. vectigal iuſſus pendere denarios quadringenos quinquagenos, he was commanded to paie for tribute or penſion. 450. grotes.
Quadringentêſimus, a, um, the foure hundreth.
Quadringentéſimus, idem.
Quadringenti, tæ, ta, foure hundred.
Quadringénties, foure hundred tymes.
Quadringéntuplus, a, um, foure hundred tymes ſo muche.
Quadrinóctium, tij, n. g. foure nightes ſpace.
Quadrinus, a, um, foure.
Quadripártior, tiri, to diuide in foure.
Quadripartito, an aduerbe, in. iiii. partes.
Quadripartitus, a, um, diuided in foure partes.
Quadrirêmis, mis, a ſhippe with foure rowes of ores, a galte that hath foure ores in euery ſeate.
Quadriſyllabus, of foure ſyllables.
Quadriuium, uij, neu. ge. where as foure waies doe meete, a ſtreete, where foure ſundrie waies meete.
Quadro, aui, are, to bryng in ſquare, to conſent or agree, to be feete, apte, and meete, to ſerue aptly in a place, to be iuſtely agreeyng.
Summa rationum quadrans dicitur, When the expences and receytes be equall and doos agree.
Quadrat ad opus præfatio, the pzeface ſeruyth aptly to the woꝛke.
In iſtam quadrant, thei agree right well to hir.
Quadrat in me dictum, the ſayng lighteth on me, or maie be well ſpoken of me.
Quadrum, dri, n. g. a figure of foure ſquare.
In quadrum ſententias redigere, To diſpoſe ſentences aptly and in good oꝛder and faſhion.
Quadrúpedans, antis, om. gene. that goeth on foure feete.
Quadrúpedo, aui, are, to go on foure feete.
Quadrupes, pedis, ſometyme an adiectiue, ſometyme a ſubſtantiue, that hath foure feete.
Quadrúpedē conſtringito, bynde hym hande and foote like a beaſte.
Quadruplâtor, ôris, m. g. was he that for accuſyng of other, had the fourth parte of the goodes of them that were condemned.
Quadruplatores beneficiorum ſuorum, they that geue ſmall giftes, to the intent to haue greatter.
Quadruplex, quadruplicis, om. ge. foure double, that is of foure factions or oꝛders.
Quadruplicátio, ônis, fœ. ge. the doublyng of a thyng foure tymes in reſtitution.
Quadruplicató, foure tymes double, or foure tymes ſo muche.
Quadrupliciter, foure maner of waies.
Quadrúplico, aui, are, to double foure tymes, or to make a thynge foure tymes as muche as it was.
Quadruplo, idem.
Quadruplor, âris, ári, to appeache a man to haue parte of his goodes. alſo to be condemned to paie foure tymes double.
Quadruplus, a, um, foure tymes double, foure tymes as muche.
Quadruplo maior, foure tymes greatter.
Dare iudicium in quadruplum, to condemne to paie foure tymes ſo muche.
Quadruſsis, ſis, m. g. foure pounde weight.
Quadrubs, a citee, vnto the whiche doe come or are bꝛought all the people, beyng lefte in foure citees, by the whiche name the citee of Athenes was called of Actius the poete.
Quadrus, a, um, ſquare.
Quæ, cuius, cui, fœm. g. the whiche woman, or other female kynde.
Quæ (malum) eſt iſta impudentia? what (a miſchiefe) impudence is this?
Quæ tua eſt facilitas, ſo eaſy ye are to pleaſe, or ſuche is your gentilneſſe.
Quæ gerantur accipies ex Pollione, You ſhall here of Pollio, or Pollio ſhall tell you what thynges bee doone, or what matters be in hande.

Quæcunque, all that, what so euer, loke Quicunque.

Quædam, loke Quidam.

Quærceus, a, um, and Quærcicus, ca, cum, of oke.

Quærcerus, a, um, colde with a shakyng as in a feuer.

Quercus, cus, f. g. an oke.

Quæritabundus, studious or diligent in sekyng.

Quærneus, and Quernus, a, um, of an oke.

Quæ'rito, aui, are, to seeke, serche, or inquere diligently.

Lana ac tela victum quæritans, gettyng hir lyuyng with spinnyng and cardyng.

Quæro, quæsiui, quæ're, to demaunde, to aske to gette, to serche, to examine, to desire to haue, to seeke for, to go about, to labour or trauaile to gette, to make examination and inquerie, to dispute.

Quærere liberos, to gette children.

Liberorum quærēdorum causa ei credo vxor data est, I suppose he had a wife geuen hym to the intent to gette or haue children.

Quærere locum iniuriæ, to go about to doo harme.

Quærere sitim, to prouoke thirste.

E monte aliquo in alium transilire quærentes, id est, volentes, contendentes.

Quærere aliquem, To examine one by tourmentes.

De pecuniis repetundis quærere, to geue information agaynst one, of extorcion or bribery.

Quærere rem tormentis, vel per tormenta, to examine a man by manacles or other lyke tourmentes to make hym confesse the acte.

Facile victum quærere, To gette his liuynge easily.

Quæritur inter medicos, phisitions doe dispute. pē.

Qui fidem promisso huic quærūt, which seeke for the experience or proofe of the thyng.

Fugam quærere, to seeke meanes to flee.

Gloriam quærere, id est, captare.

Gratiam ad vulgum quæsierat, it gotte hym in fauour with the common people.

Inuidiam quærere ex re aliqua, to seke meanes to bryng one in hatred and enuie.

Latebram quærere periurio, to seeke a cloke or pretence to breake his othe or committe periurie.

Tu tibi laudem is quæsitum, thou goeste about to get thy selfe commendacion or praise.

Moram quærere supplicio, to seeke meanes to deferre or prolonge the punishement.

Liberi ad necem quærebantur, his children were sought for to be slayne, or meanes were sought to put his children to deathe.

Sermonem quærere, to seeke occasion of communication or talke.

Somnum quærere, to prouoke sleape.

Venenum quærere alicui, to go about to poyson one.

Malum hercle vobis quæritis, in faith you go about to purchase your selfe displeasure.

Quærere locum gratiæ apud aliquem, to go about or endeuoure to get ones fauour.

Quærere locum seditionis, To go about to reyse sedicion.

Quærere rem, to make enquirie or examination of a thyng.

Quæro de, ex, or abs te, I aske or demande of you.

Si verum quæris, yf ye woulde knowe the truethe.

Quid quæris amplius, what woulde ye haue more.

Quæsitio, ônis, fœ. g. an enquirie, an examination, a serche.

Quæ'sito, aui, are, to seeche, or serche often.

Quæ'sitor, ôris, m. g. a iustice or commissioner, to inquire of crimes, defautes or abuses against the lawe.

Quæsitus, us, m. g. a sekyng or sercheyng.

Quæ'situs, a, um, sought for, enquired. also gotten, obteined, demanded, asked.

Quæso, si, or siui, was vsed of olde writers to beseeche.

Quæso, quæsumus, to desyre, to praie.

Bona verba quæso, speake faire I praie you, or ye wyll not doe as you sale I trow, or geue vs faire language I beseeche you hertily.

A te maxime peto & quæso, I praie you and beseeche you hertily.

De te quæso etiam atq; etiam, I praie you or beseeche you as hertily or ernestly as I can.

Deum quæso vt sit superstes, I beseeche god sende it longe lyke.

Quæsticulus, li, m. g. a littell gayne.

Quæ'stio, ônis, f. g. a question, an askyng or enquiryng, a doubte, a controuersie. Also inquisition or examination by tourmentes, streyte handlyng to trie out the trueth of a matter.

Tibi ne quæstioni essemus, to the entent that thou shouldest not seeke or aske for vs.

Quæstionem afferre, to moue a question.

Polliceri in quæstionem seruos, To offer his seruauntes to be examined of the trouthe.

Decernere quæstionem, to awarde processe in criminall causes.

Postulare quæstionem fi, to requyre of one, that examination or inquisition ber made of a matter.

Philosophi in magna quæstione habent, it is a great doubte or controuersie amonge the philosophers.

Quæstionem adhibere, to minister tormentes.

Exercere quæstionem inter sicarios, to sytte in commission for the examination of murderers.

Quæstio tenet eum, qui in ius vocatus est, Whan one is accused and brought before a iudge.

Magna

Magna quæstio est, there is a great question, doubte or controuersie.

De omni re quæ in quæstionem vocaretur, whiche shoulde be reasoned or disputed of or called in controuersie.

Si quid habet quæstionis, if it be any thynge doubtfull, or vncertaine.

Habere quæstionem de aliqua re, to reasone and dispute of a mattier.

Quæres in quæstione versetur, which thynge is in controuersie or doubt.

Quæstionárius, an examinour.

Quæstiuncula, æ, f. g. a small or litell question.

Quæstor, ôris, m. ge. the treasourer of the comon treasourie, a treasourer of the warres, a lieutenãt to the chiefe capitaine in warres. Also a iustice by cõmission of oyer and terminer.

Quæstores paricidij, iustices assigned to enquire of treasone or murder, we may call the coroners by that name.

Quæstores vrbani, were as the chamberlaines of London be nowe.

Quæstores ærarij, officers of the receipt, as the chamberlaines and tellers be nowe.

Quæstor ærarij, a generall receyuer, but it seemeth to bee suche an officer, as the eschetour is nowe in Englande.

Quæstórium, rij, n. g. was such a place as the exchekier is: also the questours tent in the campe.

Quæstórius, rij, m. g. he that hadde ben in the office of questoure.

Quæstorius, a, um, perteinyng to receipt.

Quæstorius, a, um, that perteineth to the office of Quæstor.

Vir quæstorius, a man that hath been in that office.

Quæstuárius, a, um, that exercisseth a crafte to the intent to gayne therby.

Quæstuariæ artes, crafftes, wherby mẽ do gaine money.

Quæstuósus, a, um, of muche gaine, studious of great lucre.

Insula quæstuosa margaritis, an yle that gaineth muche by perles.

Cuius domus quæstuosissima est falsorum commentariorum, id est, abundans, whiche hath in his house, many faulse regesters, and gayneth verey muche therby.

Quæstuosus homo, one that gayneth or getteth profyte by euery thynge.

Res quæstuosa, a thyng wherof ryseth great profyte.

Quæstúra, æ, f. g. the office of Questour.

Quæstus, us, ꝫ in olde tyme quæsti, m. g. gaine, wynnyng, lucre. Also the waie, feate or crafte to wynne money.

Is quæstus nunc est multo vberrimus, that is the moste readie waie nowe to getre money enoughe.

Facere quæstum, to gayne.

Quæstui habere male loqui melioribus, to gayne or gette his ipuynge by speakyng yll of honeste men.

Quæstui habere rempublicam, to vse the comon weale to his owne profite and aduantage, to enryche hym selfe by the common weale.

Lingua primum cœpit esse in quæstu, he began firste to get his ipuyng by his tongue.

Qualibet, or Qualubet, where it lpeth the.

Qualibet transitum prabent, you may goe ouer theym in what place ye lpst, or where so euer ye wyll.

Qualis, le, what, or of what qualitee, of what fassion.

Quali pietate existimas eos esse, what naturall affection or fauour dooe you thynke that they haue?

Tale quale, suche as.

Qualis, sometyme for Qualiter.

Qualisqualis, idem quod Qualiscunq.

Qualiscunque, suche as it was.

Qualiscunq; est, what maner of man so euer he be.

Qualislibet, of what sorte or faciõ so euer ye wyll.

Qualiter, in the faction or forme, after the faction that.

Qualiter nunc est in castris gaudape, as they dooe nowe vse the thicke mantell or dagswayne in the campe in the tyme of warre.

Qualitercunque, how so euer, after what faction so euer.

Qualitas, âtis, for. ge. a qualitee, as foule, faire, wise, lowysh, stronge, weake, diligent, slow. &c.

Qualus, li, m. g. a basket, out of the whiche wine renneth, whan it is pressed. Also a basket or hamper, in the which women do put theyr spindles, theyr bottomes of threede, and such lyke thynges, A pannier made of osiars or twiggers. Some dooe write it with a double, L. it is also a trey that labourers carie mozter in to serue masons, tylars, or plaisterers.

Quam, than, howe, howe much, as, as much as. Sometyme after that. Sometyme before that.

Pridie quã occideretur, the daye before that he was slayne.

Quam bene, howe well.

Quam fortiter, howe valiauntely. Quam, in composition signifieth Valde, and therfore is ioigned with the superlatiue degree.

Quam pauciſsimi, as fewe as maie be.

Quam doctiſsimus, verey excellently learned.

Cum quo quam familiariſsime vixerat, with whom he lyued verey familiarly.

Duplo accepit quam perdiderit, he receiued double as muche as he lost.

Quàm, signifieth a wilshyng: as.

Quam vellem Menedemum inuitatum, howe fayne wolde I that Menedemus were boden.

Quinto die quam sustuleris, condire oportet hic, the fyfte daie after that ye haue taken them awaie. &c.

Quampridem non edisti? howe longe is it

lens thou eatest any meate?
Huc euasit, quam pridem pater mihi & mater mortui essent. &c. to this it came, howe longe it was agone that my father and mother died. ꝛc.
Tam te diligo, quam meipsum, I loue the as well as my selfe.
Salubrior quam dulcior, more holesome than pleasaunt.
Libentius quam verius, more gladly than truely.
Quam, for Quantum: as, Quam familiariter? how familiarly?
Homo non quam isti sunt glorioſus, a man not so glorious as these men be.
Quam potero adiuuabo senem, I wyll helpe the olde man as muche as I can.
Quam potui maximis itineribus, with as great iourneys, or makyng as muche speede on the way as I coulde possible.
Quam timeo, how greatly doe I feare.
Quam, for Tantum quantum, as,
Quam velit sit potens, let hym be of as great power as he wyll hym selfe.
Quam for Quanto, with the comparatiue degree, as,
Quam magis aspecto, the more that I lowe or beholde.
Tam fœlix esses quam formosissima vellem, I woulde thou were so happie, as thou arte veraie fayre and beautifull.
Intra biennium quam. &c. within two yere after that. ꝛc.
Triduo proximo quã sit genitus, the thyrd iuste daies after that he is borne.
Tam diu quam, so longe as.
Ea quam longa est nocte, all that nyghte longe.
Quam, for Plusquam, as,
Ferramenta duplicia quam numerus seruorum exigit, twise so many tooles as be sufficient for the seruauntes.
Maiorem quam pro flatu sonum edebat, it made a greatter noyse or sowne then was lykely for so small a blast or puffe.
Maiorem quam pro numero speciem gerens, makyng a greatter shewe than men would thynke for suche a noumbre.
Maius quam quantũ a nobis exprimetur, greatter then we wyll expresse or saie.
Nihil mirabilius quam quomodo mortem filij tulit, there is nothynge more meruailouse than to knowe or consider how patiently he toke the death of his soonne.
Hoc est altius quam vt nos. &c. this is higher than that we. ꝛc.
Nec vnquam iter ingressus quam vt secum, &c. id est, aliter quam vt, but that he. ꝛc.
Contra facis quam policitus es, thou dooest otherwyse than thou promisedste.
Multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, the losse or dammage is muche greatter than is lykely for suche a noumbre.
Quam minime multi, as fewe as can be.
Ad hos prouisam quam mox virginem accersant, I wyll go to these men to see whether they wyll goe quickely to call the mayden.
In quamlibet tenuas crustas, in as thinne shardes as you wyll your selfe.
Quam pene me perdidit ma proteruitas, how nere thy sawcinesse had vndoen me? how thy malapertnesse had almost caste me awaie.
Quam plurimam brasicam ederit, tam citissimum sanus erit, id est, quanto plus or quanto magis, the more cole wortes that he doth eate, the sooner he shall be whole.
Quamdudum, howe late sence, howe longe as gone, or how little while agone.
Quam mox, how quickely, how soone.
Quamobrem, wherfore, whie, for what cause, what to doe?
Quámlibet, all thoughe.
Quamplúres, howe many, verie many, a great sorte.
Quamplúrimus, a, um, verie muche.
Quampridem, longe before.
Quamprimum, verie shortely, or soone, as soone as can be possible.
Note that there is great difference betweene Quamprimum, and Quumprimum, for Quãprimum, signifieth by and by, Quumprimũ, as soone as.
Quándiu, as longe, durynge the tyme.
Tandiu, so longe, quandiu, as.
Quando, whan, sence that, for as muche as.
Quando gentium, whan.
Vt quimus quando vt volumus non licet, as we maie, sence we can not as we wyll.
Quandocunq, whan so euer, or what tyme so euer.
Quandóque, sometyme.
Quandóquidem, for as muche as, because.
Quandoquidem illarum nulla te nouit, because none of them all knoweth the.
Quanq̃, all be it, although.
Quamq̃ tamen, although, or notwithstandyng yet.
Quanti, for how muche, of what price or value.
Quantillum, how littell, an aduerbe.
Quantillus, a, um, how littell or small.
Quantisper, how longe.
Quantitas, ãtis, f. g. quantitee.
Quanto, howe muche.
Quanto magis, howe muche more.
Quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer that he is absent, the more I coueit or desyre to haue hym.
Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior, the greatter that your wysedome and discretion is by reason of your age.
Quanto formosior videre quam dudum, how muche fairer doost thou seeme to me than thou woost whyle ere.
Quantópere, howe greatly.

Quãs

Quantulum, as muche as, as littell as.
Quantulum visum est, as litle as pleaseth hym selfe.
Quantulus, a, um, howe littell, or how bygge.
Quantulus nobis videtur? howe bygge semeth it to vs?
Quantum, loke after quantus and his phrases.
Quantum imperaui, as muche as I bade you.
Quantum est adhibére hominem amicum vbi quid geras, Oh what a thynge it is, or howe muche it helpeth.
Quantum hunc audiui facere verborum, as farre as I coulde perceyue by the wordes that he spake.
Quantum ex ipsa re coniecturam facio, as farre as I can conject of the thyng selfe.
Quantum ex tuto poterat, as muche as he coulde, sauyng hym selfe harmeles, or out of daunger.
Quantum proximé coniectura potest, as nere as he can conjecte in the worlde.
Quantum ego illum vidi, as farre as I perceiued by that mans facion, contenaunce or behauour.
Quantum importunitatis habent, so importune or vnreasonable they be.
Comprehendi iube quantum potest, cõmand hym to be taken with all spede possible.
Quantum maximum potuit, as muche as he coulde.
Quantumuis, quantumlibet, what so euer, although.
Quantus, a, um, howe muche, which is referred, to nombre weyght or measure.
Quanti est, id est, Quam magnares est.
Quanti hominis in dicendo putas esse? howe eloquẽte should he be? Or howe great eloquẽte is it meete that he shulde haue thinke you?
Quantis animis ierit, with how great courage or stomake he went.
Parit oua quanta anseres, she leyeth as bigge egges as geese dowe.
Quanta maxima esse potest distantia, as great difference as maie bee possibly.
Quanta hæc mea paupertas est, as poore a man as I am, or as great powertee as I am nowe in, or not withstandyng the great powertee I am in.
Tantus, so great, Quantus, as. Quantum Rosmæ terrorem fecerat, tam lætam famam ad hostes tulerat, the feare that it caused at Rome was not so great, as the glad tidinges that were brought to the enemies therof, or the aduersaries were as ioyse and glad for that tidynges, as the Romains were sore aferde.
Quanti emi potest minimo, at as lowe a price as it can be bought, or for as littell as maie be possible.
A me argentum quanti est sumito, holde, retriue as muche money of me as it is worth.
Sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, but how so euer the price be, or bee the price neuer so great, it is well bought, or it is bought good cheape, that a man must needes haue.
Quanti est negotij? Ironicé, what a small mattier it is to doo?
Quanti est sapere? what a great mattier it is to haue perfect wisedome?
Quanti homo sit? howe muche the man is to be esteemed?
Vide quanti apud me sis, se what great store I set by you, or howe muche I esteeme you.
Quanti veheret interrogaui, I asked hym what I shoulde paie for the cariage.
Videtur esse quantumuis pretij, he semeth a right honeste man, Or he seemeth a substantiall honeste man, Or he appeareth to be as substantiall a man as can be.
Quantus homo in dicendo, Oh what a man he is in eloquence, Or howe eloquent a man he is.
Quanta mea sapientia est, as farre as my witte can perceiue, as farre as I thynke, as farre as my wisedome can extende.
Quantum, an aduerbe of tyme or quantitee, how muche, as to, as concernyng.
Quantum intelligo, as farre as I vnderstande.
Quantum suspicor, as farre as I suppose.
Quantum pro sicut, accordyng as.
Id de Imperatore romano, quantum euentu postea prædictũ patuit, Iudæi ad se trahentes, rebellarunt, the Iewes gatheryng of the Emperour, according as the thing, which was afore shewed appeared afterward, made rebellion.
Quantum potes, in all spede that thou maist, as muche as thou canst.
Quantuluscunq, howe littell so euer it be, howe littell so euer ye will.
Quãtuscunq, how muche or so many so euer it be.
Quantúslibet, as great as euer.
Quantus quantus, & Quantuscuis, idem.
Quantumcunque possum, as muche as euer I can.
Quantumcunque eo addideris, how muche so euer ye adde vnto it.
Quamuis, all be it, although.
Quamuis, for Valde.
Quamuis, for Quantumuis: as, Quamuis paruis Italiæ latebris contentus essem, I wolde haue ben content with any corner of Italie, had it bene neuer so littell, or howe little so euer it had bene.
Quapropter, wherfore.
Quaqua tangit, where or on what part so euer it toucheth.
Quaquauersus, & Quaquauersum, on euery side.
Quaqua, idem.
Quare, wherfore, why, forwhat cause.
Miror quid causæ sit, quare consilium mutaueris, I meruaile what cause there is, why ye haue chaunged your purpose.
Omnia feci quare Lepido resistere, id est, vt,

that I might resist, or to thentent to resist.
Quari, people of Narbon.
Quartadecimani, souldiours of the .xiiii. legion.
Quartana, a feuer quartaine.
Quartanārius, he that hath a feuer quartaine.
Quartānus, a, um, that belongeth to the fourth.
Quartani, souldiours of the fourth legion.
Quartārius, rii, masc. gen. a muletour, or keeper of mules, whiche taketh but the fourth parte of wages or gayne. Also the fourthe parte of the measure congius, and may be vsed for the fourth parte of our galon, a quarte. Also a quarter of a pounde.
Quarto, & Quartum, the fourthe tyme, all be it properly Quarto signifieth the fourth in ordre: as, Quarto Consul, he that had three in the office afore hym.
Quartum Consul, he that hath ben the fourth tyme Consull.
Quartus, a, um, the fourth.
Quartusdécimus, the foureteenthe.
Quartus pater, id est, Abauus.
Quasi, lyke as, as if it were, somtyme in a maner, almost, as who saieth, as thoughe.
Fuit olim quasi ego sum senex, there was once an olde man as I am nowe.
Ita vita est hominum, quasi quum ludas tesseris, the lyfe of man is euen as it were playing at dice.
Quasi adfuerim assimulabo, I wyll make semblaunce as thoughe I had been there.
Quasi de improuiso, as though thou haddest not seene hym before.
Quasi tu dicas me te velle circumducere, your woordes be so as thoughe you woulde saie that I. &c.
Quasi talenta ad quindecim, almost or about xv talentes.
Hora quasi septima, as though it were about vii. of the cloche.
Amas me quasi filium, thou louest me as if I were thy sonne.
Tu obiecis quod vxorem repudiauerim, quasi tu idem non feceris, Thou embraidest me that I haue forsaken my wyfe, as who saieth thou hast not doone so to.
Quasillus, li, masc. gene. or Quasillum, a litteli hammer.
Quassabundus, he that shaketh his heade.
Quassātus, a, um, shaken, brandysshed, bruised, squised, broken. Also afflicted, oppressed, sore hurt and appaired.
Altitudine casus quassatus, bruised or hurte with fallyng from so hyghe a place.
Quassso, aui, are, to shake muche or often, to brandysshe. Also to breake, to bruise.
Quassus, us, m g. a shakyng, a brandishyng.
Quassus, a, um, shaken, braste, bruised.
Quatefácio, téfacis, feci, ere, to make or cause to shake or moue, to expell with violence.
Quátenus, howe muche, how farre, to what ende, to the entent. Also for as muche. Also howe, howe muche, or as muche.
Quatenus dicturi sint, howe farre, or howe muche they wyll speake of a matter.
Quatenus tuto possent, as farre as they coulde without daunger.
In omnibus rebus videndum est quatenus, in all thynges that a man doeth, he ought to consyder howe to keepe a meane or measure, and not to doe more than he shoulde.
Confirmauit quatenus sibi matrimonia male cederent, permansurum, &c. he saied plaines lye, that for so much as he had yll fortune in marriage, that he woulde abyde. &c.
Quatenus intelligit, nihil putat prætermissum, as far as he can perceiue or vnderstand.
Quater, foure tymes. somtyme oftentymes.
Quaterdécies, foure tymes.
Quaterdéni, foure.
Quatergémini, foure children at one burdeine.
Quaternārius, a, um, that containeth foure, or that is foure fore euery waie.
Quaternarius numerus, the numbre of foure.
Quatérnio, ônis, a quapze: as, in the booke, a leafe beynge folded into foure partes, a tarte in dice playnge.
Quaterni, næ, na, plur. foure.
Quātrinus, a conjunction, which signifieth, for as muche, because, sometyme for vt, that.
Quatio, quassi, tere, to shake a thyng violently, to brandishe. also to vexe, to cast out.
Quatere aliquem foras, to cast out of the doores.
Quatriduum, dui, n. g. foure daies, the space of foure daies.
Quatriduò, aduerbium.
Quatriduo quo is occisus est, foure daies after that he was slaine.
Quatriduo ante, foure daies before.
Quatuor, or Quattuor, adiectiuum, indeclinabile. plur. numeri, foure.
Quatuórdecim, fourtene.
Quatuor decies, foure.
Quatuoruirātus, the dignitee or office of foure men ruling together.
Quádruplus, a, um, foure double.
Que, for &, signifieth and. also that is to saie. sometyme for Quoniam, sometyme for Etiam, sometyme for Sed.
Non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusq; nostri partim patria. &c. because or for as muche as our countrey claimeth &c.
Iudicium Paridis spretæque iniuria formæ, Hoc est, nempe iniuria, or, id est, iniuria spretæ formæ.
Quid refert vri virgis ferroq; necari, id est, an ferro necari.
Quearah, a measure of the iewes containyng .ii. ounces and .ii. drammes.
Queis, for Quibus.
Queiscum, for quibus cum, with whom.
Quemádmodum, like as, euen as, after the same fashion

faction that. Sometyme interrogatiue, for Quopacto, how, after what faction.
Quemnam ad modum, in what faction, or after what faction.
Excogitat quemadmodum comitia haberentur, id est, vt, how the assemble might be kepte.
Quemadmodum spero, as I trust.
Quentia, olde writers vsed for Potentia, puissaunce, power.
Queo, quis, quiui, quire, to mate.
Non quis, id est, Nequis, thou canst not.
Quitur, the passiue.
Quérceus, a, um, of an oke.
Quércicus, a, um, idem.
Quércerus, a, um, quiuering or shakynge for colde. sometyme it was taken for great and greuous, as Festus saieth.
Febris quercera, a colde feuer that causeth a man to shake.
Quercétum, or Querquétum, i, n. g. a grone of okes.
Querculânus, a, um, made of oke.
Quercus, us, and Querci, of olde writers, an oke. Quercus is also a place, wheare the Mitilenes slewe a great numbre of the Pyrenenses.
Querêla, æ, f. g. a complaint, moning, a bewailyng, whan one fyndeth hym selfe displeased or greeued.
Querela temporum, whan one complaineth of the yll estate of any tyme.
Habere querelam dicitur res, whan it dooeth not please all men in euery poincte, but that some fynde theym selues greued with it.
Queribundus, a, um, lamentable, that complaineth or maketh mone.
Querimónia, æ, fœ. g. a complaint, a mone making, a lamentable expressynge of a thyng that one is greued with.
Querimoniam habere de re aliqua, to complayne of a thynge.
Quotidiana querimonia populi, the daiely complaining of the people, fyndynge them selfes greued with any thyng.
Querimoniárius, a complainante.
Quernus, and Querneus, a, um, of an oke.
Querna folia, oken leaues.
Queror, reris, questus sum, queri, to lament or complaine, to bewayle, to make mone, to finde hym selfe greeued.
Questus est de auaritia nostrorum, he complained of, or founde hym selfe greeued with the couetousnes of our men.
Cum deo queri, to complaine or make his mone to god.
Lachrymans mecum est questus, he made his mone to me, and shewed hym selfe to bee greeued, euen with teares and weepyng.
Multa de mea sententia questus est Cæsari, he complayned to Cæsar, and founde hym selfe greued with many thynges concerning my sentence or opinion.
Quereris super hoc etiam, ye complayne and fynde your selfe greued with this also.
Meas queror fortunas, I lament or bewaile my fortune.
Apud populum questus est, he made his complaint and mone to the people.
Querquédula, æ, f. g. a water foule called a teale.
Quérquerus, a, um, idem quod Quercerus.
Quérulus, a, um, that whiche complaineth, or is full of complaintes. It is put sometyme of the portes for shrill or lowde in singyng.
Cicadæ querulæ, grassehoppers, whiche doe singe lowde, or with a shrill voice.
Quesirah, amonge the Iewes did signifie a tome. sometyme a lambe. sometyme a sheepe.
Questus, us, m. g. a complaint, a lamentation.
Qui, an aduerbe, how, by what meanes, wherefore, why, from whens, would to god.
Qui officio es? what is thine office?
Eruicite qui demur tibi, doe what ye can how or by what meanes thou maist haue hir.
Qui vocare? how arte thou called?
Dauo istuc dedam negotn. S. Non potest. P. Qui? S. Quia habet aliud magis ex sese, I will commit this mattier to Dauus. S. That may not be. P. whye? S. for he hath an other greatter mattier to doe for hym selfe.
Qui istæc tibi incidit suspicio? from whense, how or by what meanes came this suspicion?
Qui illum dij omnes perdiunt, I pray god that a vengeance light on hym.
Qui for Vt: as, Nam in prologis scribundis operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narret, sed qui maleuoli veteris poetæ maledictis respondeat, for he abuseth his labour in writyng of prologues, not that he myght shewe the argumente, but that he myght make answere to he euell reportes of the olde enuiouse poete.
Qui enim beatior Epicurus, quod in patria viuebat, quam Metrodorus, quod Athenis? Wherfore or how was Epicurus more happy that he dyd lyue in his countrey, than Metrodorus that lyued at Athenes?
Qui, an interrotiue, for Quis: as Qui locus? what place?
Qui, cuius, cui, the whiche.
Qui, for Nempe qui, or Vtpote qui: as, Maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommoditis me nauigassemus, id est, vtpote qui.
Literæ dantur mihi à te, quibus in extremis scriptum est, I receiued letters from you, in the later ende wherof it is written.
Qui, for Qualis: as, Nescis qui vir fiet, thou knowest not what a man he is.
Quibus in extremis, for Quorum in extremo. Si qui sunt, qui velint, qui pauci sunt, yf there be any y would, which in deede be but fewe.
Quibus in ipsis inest causa, cur diligantur, whiche haue in them selfe some cause, why they shoulde be loued.

Vt existimãtes me tam improuidum, qui ab excitata, id est, vt ab excitata . &c . that I woulde . &c .

Qui minus, for Cur non.

Quia, for because . Also it signifieth, that.

Sed tamen recordatione nostræ amicitiæ sic fruor, vt beate vixisse videar, quia cum Scipione vixerim, all bee it I take this pleasure in remembring our friendeship, that I may seeme to haue lyued moste fortunately, that I lyued in Scipios compañie. Also it signifieth for as muche.

Sed quia multis & magnis tempestatibus vos cognoui fortes fidosq; mihi: eo animus ausus est maximum atq; pulcherrimum facinus incipere, but for as muche as in many great stormes or daungers, I haue proued you to be valyaunt and faythfull vnto me: therefore myne herte is bolde to begynne an excellent and commendable enterpryse.

Quianam? wherfore?

Quiane, In deede.

Quias, atis, for Cuias, atis.

Quias, a, um, for Cuias, a, um.

Quicque, or Quidque, any thyng, euery thynge.

Quicquid, a substantiue, what so euer.

Quicquid est, all that is, what so euer it bee, what so euer come of it.

Quicquid pauxillum, neuer so little.

Quicum, for Cum quo.

Quicum loquitur filius? with whom doeth my soonne talke?

Quicunque, who so euer.

Quicunque, for Qualiscunque.

Quicunque in dicendo sumus. &c. suche as we be . &c .

Quicunque sal, any kynde of salte, what so euer it be.

Quodcunque militum contrahere poteris, all the souldiours that thou canst gather together what so euer they be.

Illa ipsa facultate quamcunque habes, with that same eloquence that you haue.

Quicq̃, any thyng.

Quid? What?

Quid causæ est? what is the cause?

Quid ætatis? how olde, of what age?

Quid animi? what mynde?

Quid animi est? what mynde is he of?

Quid captiuorum? howe many prysoners?

Tum captiuorum quid ducunt secum? than howe many prysoners doe they bryng with theym?

Quid id, sit hominis cui Lyco nomen siet? what man is he whose name maie be Lyco?

Quid mulieris vxorem habes? what maner of woman hast thou to thy wyfe?

Quid rei est? what is the mattier?

Ibo intro, vt quid huius rei sit sciam, I wyl go in, that I maie knowe what the mattier is, or that I maie knowe how this mattier wyll goe.

Quid rei est tibi cum illa? what hast thou to doe with hir?

Quid sententiæ sit, what thyne or his opinion is.

Quid istuc verbi est? What meanest thou thereby? or what meanestu thou by so saynge? also

Quid, is taken for Aliquid, somewhat. also Ob quid, for what, or wherfore.

Quid, senem quoad expectas vestrum? but now, how longe wyll you tarie for your maister? Note here, that, after the dately fourme of speakyng, Quid is rehersed, whan we passe from one mattier to an other.

Quid mecum est tibi? what haue I to doe with the?

Quid faceret aliud? what shoulde he doe els?

Quid eo? what to doe.

Propere curre ad Pamphilum. P. Quid eo? D. Dic me orare vt veniat, renne quickely to Pamphilus . P . what to doe? D . Saie that I praie him to come.

Quid verbis opus est? what neede many woordes?

Quid multa verba? idem.

Quid multis moror? what shall I longe tarye. Or why doe I make so manie woordes.

Quid mea refert? what care I? Also Quid signifieth wherin.

Quid enim indigens Affricanus mei? wherin had Scipio any nede of me?

Quid istic? Si certum est facere, facias: veram ne post conferas culpam in me, what woldest thou I shoulde doe? if thou be determined to doe it, goe to on goddes name: but afterwarde put not the faute in me.

Quid ni? why not, what els?

Quo ore appellabo patrem, tenes quid dicam? S. Quid ni, with what countenaũce shall I speake to my father? wottest thou what I wyll saie? S. wherfore shouldest thou not doe so? Also it signifieth yea.

Archidemidẽ nosti? P. Quid ni? knowest thou Archidemides? P. yea marie doe I, what elles? why shoulde I not knowe hym?

Quid agemus? what shall we doe?

Quid ita, for cur, wherfore, why so?

Quid quæris? what wylt thou more? what needeth any mo woordes?

Quid tum denique? Quid ergo? Quid ũ postea? Quid itaq; ? Quid interea? Quid demum? All these doe signifie, whereto speakest thou this? what than, or what meanest thou thereby?

Quid te futurum? what shall be doen with the? or what shall become of the?

Quid illi siet? what shall become of hym?

Quid tu hominis es? who art thou? or what a man art thou?

Quid gentium caret his morbis? what nacion or people in the worlde hath not these diseases?

Signi dic quid est, tell what marke it hath.

Quid aliud volui dicere? what is the other thing that

that I woulde haue saied?
Quid orationis, quot sūt partes, what sai you of an oracion? How many partes hath it?
Quid est quod lætus sis? what is the mattier that thou art so merp.
Quid est si non hoc contumelia est? what is a repzoche oz a rebuke if this be not?
Quid tantum properem? id est, quamobrem?
Quid est quamobrē? what is the cause why?
Quid pater, visit ne? what of my father? how doeth he? is he alyue.
Quid quod me etiam occidere vult? what saye pea to this mozeouer, that he wyll kyll me to?
Quid quod etiam ad dormientem veniunt? How of this, oz what thynke you of this, that they come also euen to one that is a sleape?
Quid sciam? why shoulde I knowe, oz what if that I shoulde knowe?
Quid si optaro? what will you say if I wisshe?
Quid si sic? what if it bee thus, is it well? oz howe wyll it be if I dooe this? Oz how thynke ye if it be thus?
Quid ita non? why not I pray you?
Quid nostra? what mattier maketh that to vs?
Quid offendi? wherin haue I displeased you?
Quid cum illis agas qui. &c. what shoulde a man meddle with such as. &c.
Quid dicam quantus amor. &c. what needeth me to speake oz tell howe great loue. &c.
Quid est factum? What is that that hath chaunced?
Quid respondeam nihil habeo, I haue nothyng in the worlde what to aunswere. where note, that Quid, contrarie to his nature is vsed for Quod, as it is often in latine authours.
Si quid his datum sit esculentum, id est, si quod, If any thyng be geuen them to eate, oz that is mans meate.
Quidam, quædam, quoddā, oz quiddam, some certayne person oz thyng.
Quidam one, any man. In the plurall numbre, it signifieth some.
Quidem, an aduerbe, affirmynge that whiche is spoken. Sometime it signifieth verily. Sometyme it hath no signification, but is onely a distinction of thynges: as,
Ego quidem scribo, tu vero legis, ille autem dormit, I dooe wryte, thou readest, and he sleapeth.
Fortius tu quidem. &c. Sed apertius. &c. in deede you dyd more valiauntly. &c.
Et vehementer quidem, yea and that vehemently.
Rogo te, & quidem valdè rogo, I desire you, and that with all myne herte I desyre you.
Quidnam? what? wherfore?
Quidnam ille commotus venit? what is the mattier that he cometh so chafed?
Rentso quidnam Chæria hic rerum gerat, I come to see what Cheria dooeth here.

Hic quidnam properans prosilit? what is the mattier, oz what meaneth this, that he commeth out so hastily skippynge and leappynge.
Quidque, euery thynge.
Vnde quidq; aut quanti emeris? of whome oz for how muche boughtest thou euery thynge.
Quidquid, idem quod Quicquid.
Quies, etis, s. g. rest, ease, sleape, quietnesse, ceasynge and vacation from labour, the ende of labour and trouble. Also caulme, fayre, and still whether. sometyme idlenesse. sometyme peace.
In quiete, & secundum quietem, in his sleape.
Quietes, id est cubilia, beastes dennes.
Quietem capere, to take his reste.
Tradere se quieti, to goe to take his reste oz sleape.
Quiesco, evi, scere, to take rest, to ceasse, to bee at quiete, to be voide of labour, care oz busines, to sleape.
Quiescat rem adduci ad interregnum, id est, Permittat, sinat.
Quiescas cætera, bee nothynge carefull for the other mattiers, leat them alone, care not for the rest.
Quiesci, the impersonall.
Quiescas, holde thy peasle, make no moze a dooe.
Quietalis, was the name of Pluto called god of hell,
Quietè, quietly.
Quiētus, a, um, quiete, peasible, in rest, styll.
Quietus esto, care not.
Numquam per eum quietus fui, I coulde neuer be at quiete for hym, he woulde neuer leat me alone, he was euer troublyng of me.
Sex ego te menses quietum reddam, I wyll make that thou shalte bee in quiete and reste this halfe yere.
Quilibet, cuiuslibet, cuilibet, who thou wylte, One whiche so euer thou wilte. Also it signifieth vile oz base in estimacion.
Quidlibet, what I thou oz he wyll.
Quolibet modo, in what maner so euer ye wil.
Quinātus, us, the space of fyue yeres.
Quin, but, but that, why not: sometyme truely, in deede.
Quin venis? why comest thou not?
Quin pergis? why goest thou not?
Quin dic quid est, goe to tell me what it is.
Quin for Etiam also.
Pudet me. S. Credo, neq; id iniuria, quin mihi molestum, I am ashamed. S. I beleue and not without a cause, and I am also sory therefore.
Quin taces, wylte thou not holde thy peace? and cast no moze doubt in the matter: oz holde thy peace and care not for it. Also it signifieth but yet, oz but for all that.
C. Peris. S. Quin tu animo bono es. C. I am vndoen. S. but for all that bee thou of good there. Also therfore.

Quin

Quin tu vno verbo dic quid eſt quod me ves lis, therfore tell me at one woorde, what thou wouldeſt haue me to doe. Alſo moreouer, or that more is.

Quin ipſe pridem tonſor vngues dempſerat, collegit omnia, abſtulit præſegmina, and that more is, the other day the barbour pared his nailes, he gathered the parynges together, and caried them awaie with him.

Quin, for Qui non, or quæ non.

Nullus eſt Epheſi, quin ſciat, there is not one in all Epheſus, whiche doeth not knowe it. or there is none in Epheſus but ꝑ he knoweth it.

Nunq̃ tam mane domum egredior, quin te &c. I neuer come foorthe ſo erly in the morning, but that ꝛc.

Quin, for Quod.

Non dubium quin vxorem nolit filius, there is no doubt of this, but that my ſoonne will not be maried, or but that my ſoonne will haue no wife.

Facere non poſſum quin ad te mittam, I can not chuſe, refreigne or forbeare, but that I muſt needes ſende vnto the.

Hercle quin tu recte dicis, in faieth you ſaye true, or your aduiſement is good in deede.

Quin ergo quod iuuat, quod charum eſtimat, id ſemper faciant, marie than, or why than, what ſo euer lyketh them, that whiche ſeemeth pleaſaunt vnto them, let them doe it as longe as it pleaſeth them.

Quin omitto me, but let me goe I ſaie.

Iube maneat. B. Abi. Si. Quin paratum eſt argentum, nay loe here the money is ready.

Quin etiam, ye further more, ye that more is.

Quinárius, a, um, that conteineth the numbre of fyue.

Quinarius lapis, a ſtone of fiue poũde weight.

Quinárius, ij, m. g. was amonge the olde Romaines theyr haulfe penie, conteinyng fyue of the peces of monei called aſſes, in value ꝛ poiſe halfe a groat ſterlyng.

Quincentum, of olde writers was vſed for Quingentum, fyue hundred.

Quincunx, quincuncis, of fyue ounces. Alſo the gayne of fyue in the hundred by exchaunge amonge marchauntes. It was alſo an ordre in ſettynge of trees in an orcheparde or gardeyne, verie exactely, that whiche waie ſo euer a man did loke, the trees ſtode directely one againſte an other, as in this order folowynge.

o o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o o

Quincuntiâlis, le, of fyue pnches.

Quincuplex, plicis, om. g. fyue double, or fiue folde.

Quindeceremis, a great galley with fiftene ores of rowers in one ſeate.

Quindécies, fiftene tymes.

Quindeſim, fiftene.

Quindecimuir, an officer of Rome.

Quindécuplex, fiftene double or folde.

Quindécuplus, a, um, fyftene tymes ſo muche.

Quindéni, næ, na, fyftene.

Quingenárius, a, um, adiectiue, weighyng fiue hundred poundes.

Quingéni, & quingenti, æ, a, fyue hundred.

Quingenteſimus, a, um, the fyue hundreth.

Quingentárius numerus, the numbre of fyue hundred.

Quingenties, fyue hundred tymes.

Quingéntuplus, a, um, fyue hundred tymes ſo muche.

Quinimo, but rather, but that more is.

Quinquagenárius, a, um, of fifte yere olde,

Quinquagintа, fyftie.

Quinquagênus, a, um, of fiftie.

Quinquageſimus, the fiftieth.

Quinquágies, fiftie tymes.

Quinquageſies, idem.

Quinquangulus, a, um, fyue cornerde.

Quinquatria, ôrum, a feaſt dedicated to Pallas, whiche dureth fyue daies.

Quinquâtrus, us, m. g. idem.

Quinquatrus dies, a feaſt ſo called, becauſe it was after the fyfte Idus of marche.

Quinque, fyue.

Quinquefolium, an herbe called cinke foyle, or fyue leaued graſſe.

Quinque libralis, le, of fyue pounde weight.

Quinquemeſtris, ſtre, of fyue monethes.

Quinquenâlis, le, that whiche happeneth or is done euery fyfte yere, or that continueth fyue yeres.

Quinquennis, ne, of fyue yeres, fiue yeres olde.

Quinquenninm, nii, n. g. the ſpace of fyue yeres.

Quinquepartior, tiris, tiri, to diuide in fyue partes.

Quinquepartito, in fyue partes.

Quinquepartitus, a, um, in fyue partes diuided.

Quinquéplico, aui, are, to double fyue tymes.

Quinquertium, the exercyſe of fyue ſondry crafts tes.

Quinquertiones, they whiche exercyſed fyue ſondrie crafftes, maiſtries, feates or games.

Quinqueremis, mis, ſ. g. a galley with fyue reſwes of ores, or that hath fyue ores in euery ſeate.

Quinqueuirâtus, us, m. g. an office or authoritee, wherin fyue men were aſſociate.

Quinqueuir, quinqueuiri, m. g. one that is in the ſayde authoritee.

Quinquies, fyue tymes.

Quinqueplicare magiſtratum, to prolonge an office fyue yere.

Quintânus, a, um, the fyfte.

Quintana porta, the chiefe gate in the campe, whiche was called Prætoria, where the market was wont to be kepte.

Quintia porta, & Quintia prata, was a gate and

mea

Quindecim viri, were officers of Rome, whiche toke theyr name of the number of them.
Quintianus, the name of a notable Rhetoritian.
Quintilis, the moneth of Julie.
Quintilius, a mans name, familiar with Virgile and Horace.
Quinquipor, oris, the boye or seruaunte of Quintus.
Quintius, and Quintus, the names of diuers Romaines.
Quintius, a, um, pertainyng to Quintius.
Quini, æ, plu. nu. fiue.
Quini denarij, fyue pens.
Quintum, an aduerbe, the fifte tyme.
Quintusdecimus, a, um, the fiftenthe.
Quipote, howe is it possible.
Quippe, surely, for as muche as, for because, sometyme yea truely.
Sol Demetrio magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito, in geometriaque perfecto, the sunne semed great to Demetrius, and no meruaile, for he was a great lerned man and perfect in geometrie.
Quippe quas. Plaut. Argenti minas se habere quinquaginta, quippe ego quas nudius tertius manibus numeraui, I sape that he had fifte poundes in money, that is to sape, that whiche I my selfe paied hym.
Quippe qui testificetur, for so muche as he dwelth witnesse.
Quippeni, why not.
Quirinālis, le, of or belongyng to Romulus.
Quirinalis collis, an hill at Rome, where the temple of Romulus was set.
Quirinalis porta, the gate next to that hyll.
Quirinalia, orum, dates in the whiche men dyd sacrifice vnto Romulus called Quirinus.
Quirinus, the surname of Romulus.
Quiris, quiritis, or Quirites, quiritis, or hic & hæc quiritis, a Romaine.
Quiritātio, ônis, s. ge. a cryng or callyng of the Romaines.
Quiritātus, us, a crie or shoute of the people of Rome.
Quiritatus infantium, a crie of the Romaynes children.
Quirites, was a name, whereby the Romains were called of theyr first kyng Romulus, called Quirinus, as it were Quirinus people.
Quirito, aui, are, and Quiritor, aris, ari, to crie out, to stirre vp the Romaines with a crie, to call for helpe of the Romaines. also to complaine.
Quirinare, to grunte or make a noise lyke a boare.
Quis, whor.
Quis me vult, who is that wolde haue me.
Quis, for Quæ: as, Quis ea est, quam vis ducere vxorem? what is she that thou wilt marie?
Quis est hominum? what man is there in the worlde?
Quis, for Qualis: as,
Quis videor? what maner of man doe ye thynke me to be?
Cui scribam video, I se to whom or to what maner of man I do write.
Quem ad finem, id est, Quousq.
Tum mihi nescio quis. &c. then one, I can not tell what he was. &c.
Quisnam, who.
Quisnam homo est? what man is that? or who is that?
Quispiam, some man, also a certayne person.
Quisputas, idem quod Quisnam.
Quisquam, an interrogatiue, as Est quisquam qui, &c. is there any man liuyng that. &c.
Quisquam, any man, it is sometyme vsed in the feminine gendre for any woman.
An quisquam gentium æque miser? is there any man liuyng in all the worlde so miserable or in so yll a case.
Quisque, euery man.
Doctissimus quisq, euerie well lerned man.
Decimus quisque, euerie tenthe.
Suo quisq tempore, euery man in his tyme.
Tertio quoq verbo, at euerie thyrde worde.
Quid quisq cuiq præstare oporteat, what euerie man ought to doe for other.
Quotus quisq, what one among many thousandes.
Sua cuiusque animantis natura est, euerie lyuyng creature hath his propre nature.
Suum quisque opus considerari volunt, euery man will haue his worke considered.
Huic pro se quisque nostrum, euery one of vs for his parte.
Quisquiliæ, ārum, plu. be those thynges, which in makyng cleane of a gardeine or orchard, be caried out, as stickes, leaues, and weedes: it is vsed of Cicero, for naughtie men, the refuse of all other, vile persons of no estimacion.
Quisquilium, lij, n. g. a littell braunche of a kinde of holy, which beareth grayne, wherwith scarlet and crymsyn colours be made.
Quisquis, in the genitiue case, cuiusculus, who so euer.
Quiuis, in the genitiue case cuiusuis, any man, any one of them.
Quiusuis temporibus, for Quibusuis.
Quo, the coniunction, wherfore, that: also for
Quod, or quoniam, because.
Quo tu minus scis erumnas meas, and I wyll tell the, because thou knowest not the troubles that I am in.
Te amo, quo magis quæ agis curæ sunt mihi, I loue the, and therefore I am the more carefull and solicitous what thou doest.
Quo minus minum est, si. &c. and therfore it is the lesse meruaile, if. &c.
Quo minus familiaris sum, hoc curiosior, &c. the lesse familiar that I am, the more curious. &c.
Quo minus animus à se ipse dissidens. &c.

how

how muche lesse the minde that agreeth not &c.
Quo plus potest, hoc prestantior, The more that he can doe, the better he is.
Quo quisque te maxime cognatione attingebat, is maxime putabatur. &c. euerye man as he was nerest to you in kynrede, so he was iudged moste. &c.
Non pol quo quenquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, eo feci, in good feithe I did it not because I more loued or fauoured any man.
Forma bona, memini videre, quo æquior sum Pamphilo, she is well fauoured, I remembre that I haue seene hir, wherefore I am the lesse displeased with Pamphilus.
Neque enim id feci, quo tibi molestus essem, nor I dyd it not, that I wold displease you. also quo signifieth to what purpose or vse.
Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur vti? for what pourpose shall good fortune serue, if I maie not haue commoditie by it: or if I maie not vse it?
Quo, the aduerbe, whither, also from whence.
Quo abis, whither goest thou?
Quo non. Perreptaui vsque omne oppidum, ad portam, ad lacum, quo non? I went all the towne about, to the gate, to the poole, there is no place but that I was in it. Also it signifieth from whence and where.
Illuc quæso redi, quo cœpisti, I beseche the turne backe againe, where thou beganste.
Quo gentium, whither.
Quoad, vntill, as longe, howe longe.
Quoad fieri potest, as faere as coude bee.
Quoad quenque peruenit, aut peruenerit ex præda, ex manubiis, ex auro coronario? how much of the praie or spoyle, garlandes or crownes of victours is comen, or shall come to any of your handes?
Quoad eius facere possum, as muche as I maie doo.
Senem quoad expectatis? howe long do you loke for the olde man your maister?
Tam diu autem velle debebis, quoad te, &c. and so long thou oughtest to be willyng, as. &c.
Quoad reliqua multitudo aduenerit, vntil the residewe of the company shall come.
Quoad vixit, as longe as he liued.
Quoad moriar, vntill I shall die.
Quoad tibi æquum & rectum videbitur, as faere as you shall thynke honeste and reasonable.
Quoadusque, vntill.
Quoaxare, to crope lyke a frogge.
Quocirca, wherefore, therfore.
Quocum, with whom.
Quocunque, with whom so euer.
Quocunque, an aduerbe, whither so euer, or whiche waie so euer.
Quod, that, wherin, whiche thyng.
Sed si quid sit, quod mea opera opus sit, aut tu plus vides quam ego, manebo, but if there be any thynge, wherein ye shall haue neede of my seruice, or that ye perceyue more then I doe, I will tarie. Also it is put for Quem.
Alienum hominē intromittit neminem, quod illa aut amicum, aut patronum nominet, she maie let in no man, whom she wyll call derlyng or maister.
Nube grauida candicante, quod vocant tempestatem albam, grando imminebit, when there dooeth appere a great clowde, that wareth white, whiche they call a white tempeste, ye shall haue haple mozzly after.
Tu velim, quod cum commodo valetudinis tuæ fiat, quam longissime poteris obuiam nobis properes, I wolde that ye as muche as maie be with the healthe of your persone, make speede to meete with vs as farre from home as ye can. Also it signifieth why.
Si ad vitulam spectes, nihil est quod pocula laudes, if thou consider the heifer well, there is no cause why thou shouldest praise so thy potter.
In viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, there is no cause why thou shuldest take thy iourney at this tyme. Also it signifieth wherefore.
Quod te per genium dextramque, deosque penates obsecro & obtestor, vitæ me redde priori, wherfore I beseche and praie the for thy good angels sake, and for the loue betwene the and me, and for the sainctes, whiche be thyne auoures, restore me estesones to my first life, or to the state that I was in erste.
Quod absque molestia fiat, so that it be no displeasure vnto you.
Quare pergratum mihi feceris, si eum in amicitiam receperis, atque eum (quod absque molestia fiat) si qua in re opus ei fuerit iuueris, wherefore ye shall doe me singular pleasure, if ye take hym into your fauour, and (so that it be no displeasure vnto you) when nede requireth, be good lorde or maister vnto hym.
Quod biremium, those galies that he had.
Quod proxime castrorum sincerum erat, &c. that parte of the campe, whiche. &c.
Quod róboris in iuuentute erat, amiserant, they had loste all their valiante and lustie yong men.
Quod me accusat nunc vir, &c. as concernynge that, or in that, whiche my housbande dooeth accuse me of. &c.
Vt quod ego ad te venio, intelligas, that ye maie perceiue what it is that I doe come to you for: or wherefore I doe come to you.
Quod, for Quæ pluraliter, Et quod nunc iute tecum iratus cogitas, and as concerninge those thynges, that you frettyng for anger thynke now with youe selfe.
Quod vtinam in mentem non incidisset, and I wold to god it had not come to my mynde.
Ego quoque vna perio, quod mihi est charius, id est, qui mihi sum charius.
Et ipse (quod commodo tuo fiat) cum eo colloquere, so that it be no leat or trouble to you, so

that

that you maie conueniently, easily, or without great businesse.

Quod commode facere possis, idem.

Quod bene vertat, whiche thyng I praie god maie come to good, or be brought to good passe.

Quod licet inter nos dicere, as I maye tell you betwene you and me.

Quod equidem sciam, as farre as I knowe.

Quod satis est, as muche as is sufficient.

Quum sis quod ego, where as thou art euen as I am.

Ornamẽtorũ quod superfuit, id est, quicquid.

Sine vxore, quod nunquam fere, without his wyfe, as he was neuer wonte almoste.

Quod superest, more ouer, but, and furthermore, to conclude.

Quod quidem in te fuit, as muche as late in the.

Vin facere quod ego gaudeam? & quod tuo viro. &c. id est, vt.

Quod, for Quodcunq.

Cupio illi dare quod vult, I wyll gladly geue hym what so euer he will haue.

Quod, a coniunction, because, for so muche as, as to that, as touchyng that, also but.

Quòd me viuere coegisti, because thou haste forced me to liue

Quòd quidam erant improbi, because, or for so muche as there were some lewed and wicked persones.

Quòdsi tibi res sit, but if thou hadst to doe.

Quòd ad me scribis, as concernyng or touchyng that ye write to me.

Quòd cum accidisset, vt alterum statim videremus, but whan it had chaunced. &c.

Quòd quia, for Sed quia, or verum quando.

Quod quia nullo modo sine amicitia. &c.

Id circo. &c. but because we can not. &c. therefore. &c.

Quòd quoniam nobis voluntas accidit, id est, quando vero nobis, or Cum vero nobis.

Non quod odio habeam, sed quo meliorem efficiam, not because I hate hym, but that I maie make hym better.

Tertius hic dies est quòd audiui, this is the thirde date sens I herde it.

Senatus consulta duo facta sunt odiosa, quòd in consulem facta putantur, Catone & Domitio postulante, two actes of counsayle were made verie displeasant, for as muche as they were supposed to be made against the consull at the desyre of Domitius and Cato.

Quodsi quiessem, nihil euenisset mali, but if I had leat it alone, there had none ill happened, or it had bene well enough.

Sane quòd tibi vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnus est, as to that that thou thinkest hym a man, surely he is a sturdy vacabunde knaue.

Quod quidem, no that.

Non nouisti me? P. quod quidem veniat in mentem, doest thou not know me? P. no that I remembre me.

Quodámmodo, somewhat, after a certayne faction.

Quamobrem vt hi, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodãmodo inferiores extollere, wherefore likewise as they, whiche ar superiour in state or degree, shoulde humble them selfes in frendeship, so they whiche are inferiour, shoulde somewhat in a certayne faction aduance and set theym selfes forwarde.

Quódpiam, for Quoddam.

Quodcunq, what so euer.

Quodcunq militum, for Quotcunq milites, Vos hortor, vt quodcunq militum contrahere poteritis, contrahatis, I aduise you that as many souldiours as ye can get, ye gather vnto you.

Quóminus, for vt non.

Si potuit fieri, vt ne pater per me stetisse credat, quóminus hæ fierent nuptiæ volo, if it may bee brought to passe, that my father maie beleue, that it is not in my faute that this mariage is not concluded, I am content.

Quominus in eundem portum peruenirent, that they coulde not come into the same hauen.

Quomodo, how, by what reason, in what maner or faction, by what meane.

Quómodo tibi res se habet? how is the matter with the.

Sed quomodo dissimulabat? but in what maner did he dissemble? or but how, or after what faction did he dissemble?

Primulo diluculo abiisti ad legiones, betyme in the morninge thou wentest to the armie. also it signifieth wherefore.

Illa quidem nullum sacrificabit. G. Quómodo? Quid igitur me volt? she wyll doe no sacrifice? G. wherefore? what thing woulde she than with me?

Quomodo, for Quoquomodo, how so euer.

Quómodo potuissem, te conuenissem, si, &c. how so euer I myght haue done it. &c.

Quomodo for vt, as, Quómodo nunc est pedem vbi ponat non habet? as the matter goeth now, he hath not a place to set his foote in.

Quomodocunq, how so euer.

Sed tamen quomodocunq, quanq vt sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, yet how so euer it be, though we bee poore folkes, we haue at home somewhat to eate.

Quomodólibet, idem.

Quomodonam, but how.

Quonam, an aduerbe, whither.

Eamus intro, sequere. S. Quo tute agis? C. Quonam nisi domum? let vs go in, folow me. S. whither wilte thou go? C. whither shoulde I goe but home to my house.

Quonam, the ablatiue of Quinam.

Quonam inquit modo? how or after what faction saieth he.

Quondam, sometyme, ones in tyme paste, or tyme to come.

Quondã tua dicere facta tẽpus erit, the tyme shalbe ones, whan thine actes shall be declared. also it is put in the tyme present.

Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, ye and in them that are vanquished, sometyme good courage encreasones imbraseth theyr stomaches. Sometyme it signifieth alwaye.

Vt quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis, lyke as in stubble or hoime, fire is alway great without any puissaunce.

Quoniam, for as muche as, because.

Quoniam quidem, for Quandoquidem.

Quoniam, sometyme for Postq̃.

Quopiam, any whyther.

Iturane Thais quopiam es? Thais, wilte thou go any whyther.

Quoquam, any whyther.

Quoque, also, lykewyse.

Quoquo, where so euer, towarde what parte so euer, whither so euer.

Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, to what parte of the worlde so euer she be conueighed from hence.

Quoquo, the ablatiue for Quocunq̃.

Quoquo tempore, at what tyme so euer.

Quoquo consilio fecit, by what counsayle so euer he did it.

Quoquomodo, how so euer, by what meane so euer, after what facion so euer, in any wyse, by all meanes and diligence.

Quæ mihi molesta est quoquomodo, id est, omnibus modis.

Quoquomodo ad iudicandum veni, come to the iudgement, in any wyse, by one meanes or an other.

Quoquomodo se res habeat, howe so euer the matter be.

Quoquomodo hominẽ inuestiges velim, by all the meanes that can be, with all diligence.

Quoquomodo potes, fac ad me venias, see that ꝙ come to me by one meanes or an other.

Quoquopacto, in any maner of wyse.

Tum si maxime fateatur, cum amet aliam, non est vtile hanc illi dari quapropter quoquopacto celato est opus, then if he vtterly confesse it, for as muche as he loueth an other, it were not conuenient, that he were maried to this woman: therefore in any maner of wyse this thynge must be kept secrete.

Quoquouersum, or quoquouersus, euery way, on euery parte, on euery syde.

Eius imperio classem quoquouersum dimittunt, by his commaundement they dispatched the naule in euery parte.

Rates duplices quoquouersum pedibus triginta è regione solis collocabat, he set shyppes double agaynst the sonne, thyrty feete euery waie.

Quorsum, or Quorsus apud Plinium, whither, towarde what place or thyng, to what intent or ende, to what purpose.

Quorsum istuc, to what purpose or place?

Nescio quorsum eam, I can not tell whither or towarde what place I shuld go.

Ego nesciebam quorsũ tu ires? thynkest thou that I dyd not knowe, to what ende, or for what intente thou spakest these woordes?

Quam timeo quorsum euadas? how greatly doe I feare to what ende your tale wyll come?

Tenes quorsum hæc tendant? doest thou perceyue for what intente I speake these woordes?

Quorsum hæc tandem? to what purpose speake you this?

Quot, howe many.

Quot homines, tot sententiæ, howe many men, so many diuers opinions.

Quot mensibus, id est, singulis mensibus.

Quotannis, yere by yere, euery yere.

Quotennis, of what age? how olde?

Quot annos natus, idem.

Quotẽnus, how many, to what numbre.

Quotidianus, a, um, a thyng that is or happeneth dayly, or daie by daie.

Quotidiani sumptus, daiely expences.

Quotidiana forma, a common beautie or facion euery daie seene.

Verba quotidiana, woordes vsed in daily communication or speche.

Quotidie, daiely, euery daie.

Quoties, how often tymes, as often tymes as.

Toties quoties, so often as euer, as many times as.

Quotiens, idem quod Quoties.

Quotiescunq̃, as often as.

Quotquot, as many as.

Quotuplex, how many foldes.

Quotuplus, a, um, how muche in measure or weight.

Quotus, a, um, of what numbre, how many.

Hora quota est? what is it a cloche?

Dic quotus es? tell of what order or place thou arte. also tell me how many ye bee.

Quotas ædes dixerit, id ego admodum incertus scio, how many howses he spake of, I am not well assertained, or I remembre not well.

Quota pars, how small a portion.

Quotuscunque, as many as euer.

Quotusquisque, how many, what one amonge a thousande.

Quouis, whither, or to what place ye wyll.

Quouis gentium, whither so euer ye wyll in the worlde.

Quousque, how longe, how farre.

Quousque tandem, how longe yet.

Qur & Quor, wherefore.

Quum, or qum, whan, in the whiche, where as, lohe for the phrases therof in Cum.

Quum primum, as soone as.

RABIA, olde writers vsed for Rabies.
Rabidé, furiously, madly, outragiously.
Rabere, to be furiouse or madde.
Rabidus, a, um, madde or woode, as a madde dogge, furiouse, in a rage, rageyng woode.
Rabidus dens, an ahyng tothe.
Rabies, ei, f. g. madnesse of a dogge. it is also applied to men, rage, furie, woodenesse.
Rabiosè, with a rage, furie, or madnesse.
Rabiosus, a, um, madde or verie angrie, woode angrie, in a rage, outragious, furious.
Rabiosulus, a, um, somewhat madde.
Rabirius, a gentilman of Rome. also a poete in Ouids tyme.
Rabo, onis, f. g. idem quod Arrabo,
Rabula, læ, m. ge. one whiche is hasty or wilfull in any cause, tangyng or full of woordes, an attourney or aduocate that defendeth ones cause with ouer many woordes.
Racemárius, rij, m. g. a twigge of a vine, of the whiche the grapes doe spryng.
Racemátio, ônis, f. ge. the gatherying of grapes, there the great clusters be gathered to make wyne, the glenyng of grapes.
Racemátus, a, um, that hath grapes.
Racemifer, ra, rum, that beareth clusters of grapes.
Racemósus, a, um, full of grapes or beries.
Racémus, mi, m. g. a grape, or a cluster of grapes or beries.
Racha, a reprochefull woorde of hebrew, whiche signifieth thrifteles, brayneles. finally it is a rebukefull woorde, signifiyng the extreme ire of a persone that speaketh it.
Radagasus, a kyng of the Gothes.
Radians, antis, shinyng bright, castyng beames of light.
Radiátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a castyng of beames of brightnesse.
Radiátus, a, um, that casteth beames of brightnesse and light.
Caput radiatum, a head that hath bright beames about it, as peincters were wont to peincte images.
Radicátus, a, um, rooted.
Radicitus, from the rote, or vp by the rote, quite and cleane, vtterly, wholly, so that nothyng be lefte.
Radicitus euellere, to pluche vp by the rote.
Radicesco, cescere, to take rote.
Radico, aui, are, to rote or take rote.
Radicósus, a, um, that hath a great rote, or many roters.
Radicula, læ, f. g. a litteli rote. also an herbe, the iuyce whereof is good to washe wouil. Ruellius saieth, that the apothecaries doe call it Saponaria: and some call it Herba fullonum, the Woozes doe name it Condisum.
Radio, aui, are, to sende forthe beames lyke the sonne.
Radior, aris, ari, to be made to cast beames of lightnesse.
Radiolus, li, m. ge. a littell olike that is longe.
Radius, dij, m. g. a beame of the sonne or other bright sterre: sometyme of the eies: also a robde or parde, that geometricians haue to describe lines. also a weauers shyttell, wherwith he throweth parne into the webbe. also the spoke of a wheele. also an instrument, wherwith measures be stricken. also longe olives or ople beanes. Radius is also a parte of the fysshe called Pastinaca, wherwith he doth fyght.
Radix, dicis, f. g. a rote.
Radices montis, the foote of an hill.
In radice palatij, at the foote or bottum of the palaice.
Habere radices altas, To haue taken deepe roote.
Agere radices, to take roote.
Rado, si, dere, to shaue or make smoothe, to cut or pull vp, to hurte, to rente, to offende, to fatigate, to scrape.
Aures delicatas radere, to offende or fatigate delicate eares.
Radit coruus terram, the crowe scrapeth the grounde.
Rádula, læ, f. ge. an instrument to shaue with, or to scrape olde pitche of barrels or other thynges, that new maie be laied on.
Radulánus, a, um, that which is scraped or shauen of from any thyng.
Ragades, a disease in the fundament.
Ragadia, æ, f. g. idem.
Rage, a towne and castell in Englande called Notingham.
Raia, æ, f. g. a fisshe called raie or sheate.
Ralla, læ, f. g. a thynne garment.
Rallum, li, neu. ge. the staffe, wherewith plough men in tillyng dooe put the earthe from theyr share.
Ramále, lis, neu. ge. a seared or dead bough, cut from the tree.
Ramentum, ti, neu. gen. a litteli pece cut of from golde, sylure, or any thyng.
Ramenta fluminum, litteli thynges in the gravell or sande of riuers.
Rameus, a, um, that is of a bough.
Ramex, rámicis, m. g. a hynde of rupture, when the bowels doe fall downe into a mannes cods des. also a rafte or barre, whiche goeth ouerthwarte a pale or gate.
Ramicósus, a, um, that is burstен.
Ramnetes, the thirde part of the people of Rome in Romulus tyme.
Raminenses, idem.
Ramnus, lege Rhamnus.
Ramósus, a, um, full of bowes, that hath many boowes.

Rá-

Rámulus, li, masc. gen. & Ramuſculus, a littell boughe.

Ramus, mi, m. ge. a bough. alſo the part of the rote of a tree growyng out like a bough.

Ramus montis, the arme or parte of an hill.

Rana, næ, f. g. a frogge. alſo a ſickenelle, whiche doeth annoye cattell.

✠ Rana Seriphia, is a prouerbe, applied to the, that can not ſpeake in tyme conuenient.

Ranceo, cere, to be mouldy or putrified.

Ranceus, idem quod Rancidus.

Rancidè, an aduerbe, ſtynkyngly.

Rancidus, a, um, rancid, mouldy, or putrified. alſo vnſauoury, or vnpleaſant.

Rancidulus, a, um, a littell mouldy or putrified, that hath ſomewhat a rotten ſauour.

Ranco, aui, are, to make a noyſe like a tigre.

Rancor, oris, m. ge. filthe, rottennelle of thynges that be mouldy and vnkewed: a rotten and ſtynkyng ſauour.

Randus, was taken in olde tyme for æs, braſſe.

Randuſcula porta, the braſen gate.

Rantum, in the olde tyme was a quarterne of a pounde.

Ranúnculus, li, m. ge. a littell frogge or froſche. alſo the herbe called Batrachion, take there.

Rapa, pæ, f. g. a plant and rote called rape.

Rapácia, rape leaues.

Rapácitas, atis, f. g. rauenie, extorcion.

Rapáciter, rauenouſly.

Rapax, âcis, om. g. rauenous, greedy, couetous, that vſeth extorcion and pilfyng.

Raphánicus, a, um, of radiſſhe.

Raphanitis, itis, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Raphanus, ni, m. gen. a plant and roote called radiſſhe.

Rapicium, cii, n. g. a rape leafe.

Rapidè, quickely, ſwyftly, with great violence.

Rapiditas, âtis, f. g. ſwyftenelle.

Rápidus, a, um, very ſwyfte, as a ſtreame of water.

Oratio rapida, id eſt, concitata.

Rapina, næ, fœ. g. robbery, rauine. alſo a place where rapes doe growe.

Rapinator, a robber.

Rapio, pui, pere, to take or pull by violence, haſte, or furie, to ſnatche, to take haſtily: alſo to rauiſſhe a woman, to bryngе one by violence before a iudge, or to priſon.

Sublimem hunc intrò rape, hoyſe me vp this felow on thy backe, and carie hym in.

Rapi ad cognitionem rerum, To be moued with a great deſyre to knowe thynges.

Rapi cupiditate, to be moued or ledde with the vnſaciate deſyre of any thyng.

Aliquem ad ſuam diſciplinam rapere, id eſt, attrahere, impellere.

In errorem rapi, to be brought in an errour, to be deceyued.

Rapere in inuidiam, to bryngе one in hatred and diſpleaſure.

Limis rapere, ſupple oculis, To ſpie or loke vpon, or reade a thyng with the eies a ſlew, or lurkyng aſyde.

Rapere in peiorem partẽ, to carpe, to blame, to ſynde faute with, to interpete a thyng ill.

Illuc ſe rapuit, he went thither with all ſpede, or in great haſte.

Rapere ad ſe, to draw or allure to it, to take to hym ſelfe.

Virgines ad ſtuprum rapere, to rauiſſhe maydens.

In fraudem aliquem rapere, To make one to doe a thing, that ſhall tourne to his diſpleaſure and hurte.

Huc rapies viam, thou ſhalt come hither.

Ad ſupplicium rapere, to take and leade away to be puniſhed.

Rapere aliquem in ius, to arreſte one, or cauſe hym to be arreſted to appere before iudges.

Rapſere, olde writers vſed for Rapere.

Rapſodia.

Rapo, raponis, m. g. for Raptor.

Raptim, haſtily, ſwiftely.

Raptim ſcribere, to write in haaſte.

Raptátus, a, um, taken, caried, or drawen away with great violence.

Rápтio, ônis, f. g. violent taking of a perſone.

Rápтito, aui, are, to take often violently.

Rapto, aui, are, to take or drawe violently.

Rаptor, ôris, ma. gen. a rauiſſher or violent taker, a robber.

Raptum, ti, n. g. a thyng taken or robbed away by violence.

Raptúra, æ, f. g idem quod Raptus.

Raptus, a, um, rauiſſhed, taken awaie ſodainly.

Raptus, us, m. gene. rauiſſhyng or deflouryng of a woman, or the violent takyng awaie of a thyng.

Rápulum, li, n. g. a littell rape roote.

Rapum, pi, n. g. a rape roote.

Rapúnculus, li, m. gene. a littell rote, whiche is eaten in ſaletes.

Raré, ſeldome, or not often. alſo thynne, not thycke.

Rarefácio, feci, facere, to make thyn or ſhlender.

Rarefio, fieri, to be made thynne or ſhlender.

Rarenter, ſeldome.

Rareſco, ſcere, to ware thynne or not thicke growen, to be or happen ſeldome, to ware fewer in numbre, to diminiſhe by litle & litle.

Raripilus, la, lum, thynne heared.

Rarior, rarius, more ſelde.

Rariſsimus, a, um, ſeldeſt.

Rariſsime, moſte ſelde.

Ráritas, tâtis, and Raritûdo, tûdinis, f. ge. ſeldomeneſſe.

Raritas arborum, thynne growth of trees, or when few trees grow in a place.

Raró, ſelde, rare, fewe tymes.

Raro, aui, are, to make ſcant or ſelde.

Rarus, a, um, ſelde or not oft, thynne, not thicke growen

growen or sette. also precious, excellent.
Rari, a sunder, here and there one, or a fewe.
Rara auis, a birde seldome seene: wherby is signified any thyng that seldome happeneth.
Rari capilli, thynne heare.
Rarus in potu, that drynketh seldome.
Cribrum rarum, a course or wyde sieue.
Turba rarissima, a very small company.
Rarum inuentu, harde and rathe to be found.
Rasamentum, ti, n. ge. shaupng or shedde, after Calepine: but the place of Columella hath now Ramenta.
Rasis, a kynde of rawe pitche.
Rásilis, le, that may be shauen or made smothe.
Rásito, aui, are, to shaue ofte.
Rasor, ôris, m. gene. a barbour or shauer. also a fidlar.
Rasorius, a, um, pertepnyng to shaupng.
Rasta, a douche mple.
Rastéllum, li, n. g. a littell rake.
Rastrum, stri, n. ge. Pluraliter hi rastri, & hæc rastra, a rake.
Rasúra, æ, f. g. a shaupng.
Ratariæ naues, lighters or woodde barges.
Ratare, olde writers vsed for Ratificare, to ratifie, to confirme.
Ratum habere, idem.
Rates, ratis, are pieces of tymber pynned togeather, whereon hay or other lyke thynge beyng laide, thei are drawen on riuers, as on the great streames of Germanie and Fraunce is nowe seene: but they be commonly vsed and taken for shippes, or the side beames of a shippe.
Ratiárius, rii, m. g. the maister of a shippe: or it semeth rather to be a lighter man, or he that occupieth a lighter or barge, to transporte and conueigh marchandises from place to place.
Ratiastum, Limogetis in Poito.
Ratifico, aui, are, to ratifie, confirme or approue.
Ratificátio, ônis, fœ. gen. a ratification or confirmation.
Ratio, ônis, f. g reason, counsaile, purpose, care, respecte, consyderacion, regarde, cause, the maner, the waie, the faction, the fourme, proporcion, the trade, the feate, the meane, also an accompte, a rekenyng.
Habenda est ratio rei familiaris, The affaires concernyng our houshold muste be consydered: or we muste haue a regarde to our houshold affaires.
Rationem habere cum aliquo, to haue to doe with one.
Neq; illud rationis habuisti, you had not that regarde or consyderacion with you.
Sine ratione officij, without haupng regard to his duetie.
A quo mea longissime ratio voluntasq; abhorrebat, the whiche was cleane contrarie to my fantasie or mynde.
Vestram nequeo mirari satis rationem, I can not meruaple enough at your doynges.
Mea est sic ratio, so is my fantasy, my counsaile or aduise is this.
Cum ratione aliquid inire, to go about a thynge aduisedly, & forseepng what maie folowe: to consyder and weigh a thyng before he begynne.
Nunquàm ita quisquam bene, subducta ratione ad vitam fuit, quin. &c. neuer man was so well aduised in his life: or neuer man tohe so good aduisement in his liuyng, but. &c.
Vt ego oculis rationem capio, as farre as I can deeerne or see.
Pro ratione fructuum, id est, pro quantitate, accordyng to the fruite or profite therof.
Rationibus inferre, To putte into his rekenyng.
Rationes Galliæ procurare, to minister the affaires pertepnyng to Gallia.
Multis rationibus prouisum, it is many maner of waies prouided for.
Vt rationem te dictare intelligo, after thine accompte.
Ratio constat, the mattier appereth or is shewed, the cause or reason is eudent.
Rationes referre, to yelde accompte.
Rationem dare, idem.
Rationem dictare, to accompte.
Ratio de integro inevnda est mihi, I muste be fayne to begynne my rekenyng or accompte all newe agayne: and by translacion, I must inuent a newe waie or meane to bryngе this mattier to passe.
Rationes putare, To summe ouer a boke of accompte.
Rationes conferre, to trie an accompte.
Rationibus referre, To regester that he hath receyued.
Rationem vitæ reposcere, to examine one howe he hath ledde his life.
Rationem conficere, to make a regestre of any thyng that is done.
Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti & expensi, their receptes and expenses agree.
Perfecti operis rationem computare, to caste or compte how muche the whole woorke or buildyng standeth hym in.
Morum prior ratio est, the more respecte must be had to the maners.
Rationem commodi ducere, to haue regard to his profite.
Habent rationem cum terra, they labour or occupie the grounde.
Rationem ostendam, qua ista fugiatis, I will shewe you a meane, waie, or facion. &c.
Dissimilitudo meæ rationis offendit hominẽ, The vnlikeneſſe of the waie, trade or facion, that I doe take in the mattier. &c.
Ad nostrorum temporum rationem, in compasrison of our tyme.
Posteaq̃ mea ratio mutata est, after that my purpose or aduisement was changed.
Propter rationem belli, because of the warre.

Quantum belli ratio postulabit, as muche as the state and condition of the warre shall require.

Ad rationem antiquæ religionis, accordyng to the rule. &c.

Alia ratione, otherwise, by any other meanes.

Ratione aliquid facere, to doe a thing for a cõsyderation or cause.

Ratio honesti, the nature of honestie.

Rationem dicere, to shew a reason or cause why.

Ratiocinátio, ônis, f. gen. reasonyng, debatyng of a matter.

Ratiocinâtor, ôris, m. g. a caster of an accõpte, an auditour, a disputer, a reasoner.

Ratiocinatiuus, a, um, belongyng to reasonyng or debatyng of the matter.

Ratiocinium, nij, neu. gen. reasonyng and disputyng.

Ratiócinor, aris, ari, to debate or reason together in argument, to accompte.

Rationábilis, le, reasonable, dooen with reason.

Rationâlis, le, that hath the vse of reason.

Rationárius, rij, m. ge. he that kepeth the booke of rekenyng, an auditour.

Rationárius, a, um, belongyng to a rekenyng or accoumpte.

Rationarius codex, a booke of accompte, a reckenyng booke. Also a booke belongyng to the counsaile of princes, wherin actes doen and to be doen, are writen, a Regestre.

Ratis, tis, f. g. idem quod Rates, tis.

Ratispona, a citee in Almayne called Wentzburgh.

Ratiúncula, læ, f. ge. a littell accompte or reckenyng, a small reason.

Ratumenna, the name of a certayne chariot man.

Ratus, a, um, stablyshed, confyrmed, supposed, also thynkyng, iudgeyng.

Pro rata, accordyng to his portion.

Dicta rata, promisses kepte.

Ratum habere aliquid, to approue, to confirme. Also to haue for a certaintee.

Ratum facere, to ratifie, to confyrme.

Ratum mihi est, I approue it, I allowe it.

Rato tempore, at a certayne tyme.

Ratæ preces, prayers or vowes that be heard.

Ratus, a participle, signifiyng supposyng.

Ratus sum, I supposed, I thought.

Raucæ, wourmes that be in the rootes of trees, and doe eate them.

Raucé, hoarsely.

Rauceo, cui, cère, to be hoarse.

Rauceſco, ſcere, to waxe hoarse.

Raucêdo, dinis, f. g. hoarsenesse.

Raucio, rausi, cire, to be hoarse.

Raucísonus, a, um, that maketh a hoarse noyse, that hath a hoarse voyce.

Ráucitas, âtis, f. g. hoarsenesse.

Raucus, a, um, hoarse.

Nisi ipse iam rumor raucus erit factus, except that rumour doo cease.

Sonare raucum quiddam, to sowne somewhat hoarsely.

Raudus, or Rodus, a thyng vnwrought and vnpolyshed. it was also taken for æs, brasse.

Rauduſcula, a brasen gate in Rome.

Rauduſculum li, n. g brasse.

Rauenna, a citee in Italie.

Rauennas, atis, om. gene. that dwelleth or is in Rauenna.

Rávidus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Ravidi oculi, eies of colour myxte with blacke and poulowe, somewhat blewysshe or poulowe.

Raviliæ, they that haue eies of colour myxte with blacke and poulowe.

Rauis, uis, f. g. hoarsenesse.

Ad rauim poscere, to require a thynge so importunately, that he is hoarse.

Rauiscellus, a, um, littell browne of colour.

Rauus, a, um, for obtusus: also Rauus color, a dull or sadde colour, myxte with blacke or poulowe, a darke poulowe.

Raua vox, a voyce that maie not bee well heard.

R ANTE E.

RE, a prepoſition vſed onely in compoſition, and ſignifieth ſometyme Rursum: as Reædifico, to builde againe: ſometyme Contra, or Aduersus: as Repugno. ſometyme Iterum atq; iterum: as, Reputo. alſo Inde: as, Remoueo. ſometyme Valde: as, Redundo. Sometyme it hath the ſame ſignification that the ſymple hath.

Reædifico, aui, are, to redifie, to buylde newe, to buylde agayne.

Readopto, aui, are, to chose by adoption agayn.

Realis actio, an action concernyng the gods.

Reapse, in the selfe or verye thyng, in deede.

Reate, tis, n. g. a citee in Italie.

Reátus, us, m. g. a faute or offence, the estate of a person arreygned.

Rebellátio, ônis, f. g. a rebellyng.

Rebellâtor, ôris, m. g. he that rebelleth, a rebell.

Rebellatrix, the feminine.

Rebello, aui, are, to rebell. also to ware sore as agayne, as woundes and diseases after they be once cured.

Rebéllio, ônis, fœ. g. and Rebellium, lij, n. g. a rebellion.

Rebellis, le, that rebelleth.

Rébito, aui, are, to retourne, to come agayne.

Atvnum hoc te quæso si huc rebitet Philocrate, vt eius mihi facias conueniendi copiã, but one thynge I praie the, if he returne from Philocrates, synde the meanes that I maie speake with hym.

Reboo, aui, are, to lowe agayne, to lowe or bellowe agayne.

Recalcitro, aui, are, to stryke with the heele, to kycke.

Recal-

Recalco, aui, are, to treade downe vnder the foote.

Recaleo, récales, lui, calére, to be hotte.

Recalesco, scere, to ware warme agayne.

Recalfácio, cálfacis, fêci, facere, to make warme agayne.

Recaluaster, tri, m. g. he that is balde before.

Recalueo, uere, to be balde agayne.

Recaluus, a, um, idem quod recaluaster.

Recandens, entis, om. g. shynyng verye whyte.

Recandeo, candui, êre, to be whyte.

Recandesco, scere, to ware very whyte.

Recano, cinui, cánere, to synge agayne.

Recantâtus, a, um, songe agayne, also put away with charmyng.

Recanto, aui, are, to charme awaye, to charme out a thyng, which was brought in by inchaũtment, as the witches (called wyse women) are wont to doe.

Recapitulátio, ônis, f. g. a summe or briefe rehersyng of thynges in chapiters.

Recédo, cessi, ere, to departe or goe awaie, to goe backe, to retyre, to recoyle, to goe from. Also to retourne, to goe agayne. Sometyme to be diminished, to be farre of.

Recedere a conditione, a persona, a statu, is to chaunge or aulter the condicion, person or state.

Quamq̃ ad nomen durus iam effecit vetustas, a peregrino enim recessit, although auncientnesse maketh that name now somewat harde and straunge to bee vsed, for it is altered from the olde signification.

Recedere ab armis, to reste from warre, to leaue of warre.

A causa alicuius paululũ recedere, to shrinke awaie, to giue backe.

Recedere ab vsitata consuetudine, to aulter from the accustomed facion.

Recedere ab oculis, to die.

Recedere a vita, idem.

Recedere ab officio, not to doe his dutie, not to doe that reason and honestee woulde.

Postq̃ recessit vita patrio corpore, after that your father was dead.

Recedere a sententijs alicuius, id est, illas taxare.

Romam recessit, he returned or went againe to Rome.

Recede de medio, get thy way hence.

Recessit venter, his bealy was aswaged, or wared lesse.

Fragmentum a fragmento recedit, one piece goeth from an other.

Etiam quæ procul recessere, euen those thinges whiche are farre of.

A vitio recedere, to eschewe or auoyde vice.

Recello, lui, cellere, to pluche backe or withdrawe.

Recens, entis, om. ge. newe, late, soone after, fresshe.

Recenti pede recurrere, to ren eftesones after that he hath rested hym, to make a fresh course.

Postq̃ thermopotasti guttur, recipere, & recenti pede recenti, after that thou hast warmed thy throte with good drynke, take thy herte to the and make a freshe course.

Recens & lassus, contrary.

Equi recentes, fresshe and lusty horses that are not weryd.

Pullus a partu recens, a colte lately foled.

Quum è prouincia recens esset, whan that he was lately retourned out of the prouince.

Qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, whiche was shortely after theyr tyme.

Exemplum recens, a late example.

Homines recentes, id est, nuper nati.

Literæ recentissimæ, letters verye lately written.

Re recenti, whan the matter was freshe and lately doen.

Recens maritus, a man lately maried, a bryde growme.

Recens nouus, all freshe and newe.

Recentes Roma venerunt, they came late from Rome.

Recens, aduerbium, newely, freshely, of late.

Recenseo, sui, sêre, to numbre or tell, to reken, to coumpte, sometyme to shewe.

Recensio, sui, sire, vsed of olde writers for Recenseo.

Recensitus, a, um, tolde or reckened.

Recensus, a, um, reckened, noumbred.

Recensus, us, m. g. and Recensio, onis, a tale or reckenyng.

Recenter, newely, freshly, lately.

Recento, aui, are, to renewe.

Recentor, aris, ari, to be renewed.

Receptáculum, li, n. g. the place, which receiueth thynges. also a place of sureter or comforte, a place of refuge.

Receptio, ônis, f. g. a retourne backe, drawyng or bringyng againe, a receiuyng or takynge in.

Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? why drawest thou my housbande eftesoones backe vnto thy house, why doest thou receyue myne housebande hyther into thyne house?

Receptitius, a, um, that whiche is reserued from other to ones owne vse and commoditee.

Receptitius seruus, a seruaunt that one kepeth for his owne vse, whan he departeth with other of his good.

Receptor, ôris, m. g. he that receiueth stolen goodes.

Receptrix, icis, the femynine.

Recepto, aui, are, to receiue often.

Receptum, i, n. g. a thynge that one hath taken vpon hym to doe.

Receptus, a, um, receyued or taken in, taken in custome or vse.

Recepti in ciuitatem, they whiche of straungers be made citezins.

Receptus, us, m. g. a place of sucrour, a retraite in battayle, a retiryng backe agayne.

Receptui canere, to blowe the retrayte, also it is a prouerbe, which signifieth to finish or ende the contention, to retyre backe agayne.

Recessim, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth goynge backe, with retiryng, with geuyng backe.

Recessus, us, m. g. goyng awaie or backe, retyryng, the secreatest or inmoste place or corner of any place or thynge.

Accessus & recessus lunæ, contrarie, the approcheing and departyng of the moone from vs.

Recessus in oculo, the hole or holowneſſe of the eye.

Recidipnum, or rather Rechedipnum, a garment vſed in olde tyme to ſuppe in.

Recidiuus, a, um, ekteſoones reſtored. ſometyme ekteſoones decaied or fallen.

Recido, recidi, ere, to fall ekteſoones, or to fall backewarde.

Recident in te hæ contumeliæ, theſe rebukes ſhall lyght on the.

Recidit ad paucos, it is come to a fewe perſõs, or it is come to the vſe of fewe men, or fewe men doe practiſe it.

Recidit in caſſum, it is come to nothynge.

Ne ſineret eo recidere, that he woulde not ſuffre it to come to that poynte.

Quorſum recidat reſponſum tuum, non magnopere laboro, I paſſe not greatly what ye anſwere, or it is all one to me whether ye anſwere yea or noe.

Ad luctum reciderunt ex lætitia, they be fallen out of gladneſſe into ſorowe and mournynge.

Ad nihilum recidere, to come to nothynge.

Recido, di, dere, to cut agayne, to cut behynde.

Recinctus, a, um, vngirde, lewſe, vnbuckeled, or vnlaced.

Veſtes indutæ recinctæ, hauyng hir clothes all lewſe about hir and vnlaced

Recingo, cinxi, gere, to vngyrde.

Recinian, they that dyd weare clokes called Recinia.

Recinium, ii, n. g. a ſquare garmente, whiche they that dyd weare them dyd caſt the one parte thereof ouer theyr ſhoulders at theyr backes, lyke frenche clokes.

Recino, cinui, ere, to ſynge agayne, to ſowne agayne

Recinus, i, m. g. idem quod Recinium.

Recipie, Cato vſeth for Recipiam.

Recipio, recipis, cepi, ere, to receyue or take, to admitte, to allowe, to calle agayne, to bryng to ſauegarde, to ſaue and deliuer out of daunger, to vndertake, to take vpon one, to promyſe. Alſo to reſerue to hym ſelfe, or to excepte a thynge in geuynge or bargaynyng, to reſerue to a mans owne vſe.

Recipere ſe, to retourne or come agayne.

Percunctatum ibo ad portum quoad recipiat ſe frater, I wyll goe and tarie at the hauen, vntyll my brother come agayne.

Recipere ſe ad cœnam, to come to ſupper.

Hic homo ad cœnam recipit ſe ad me, this man wyll come to me to ſupper.

Ignorantiam alicuius recipere, to admitte ones ignoraunce for an excuſe.

Recipere aliquem domũ ad ſe hoſpitio, to take one home and lodge hym in his houſe.

Recipe te ad me, come hither to me.

Recipere ſe ex opere, to retourne from his buſineſſe.

Recipere ſe domum, to retourne home.

Recipere in aures, to heare.

Non ædipol iſtæc tua dicta nunc in aures recipio, in good ſoothe, I doe not heare now what thou ſaieſt.

Recipere ſe in portum, to arryue at any hauen.

Recipere ſe in principem, to take on him agayne lyke a prince.

Recipere anhelitum, to fetche breathe or wynde.

Priusq; recipias anhelitum vno verbo eloquere, vbi ego ſum, or euer thou fetcheſte breathe, tell me at a woorde in what caſe I ſtande.

Recipe animum, take breathe.

Recipere, to recouer.

Cum quidem me audiente Salinatori (qui amiſſo oppido fugerat in arcem) gloriantí atq; dicenti, Mea opera, Quinte Fabi, Tarentum recepiſti. Certe inquit, ridens. Nam niſi tu amiſiſſes, ego nunq; recepiſſem, for in my hearyng to Salinator, whiche (the towne of Tarentum beynge loſt) fled into the caſtell, ſaying vnto hym: Thou haſt recouered Tarentum Quintus Fabius by my meanes. That is true (ſaied he) laughynge: for yf thou haddeſte not loſte it, I hadde not recouered it.

Pœnas ab aliquo recipere, to puniſſhe.

Ad frugem ſe recipere, to become thriftie and an honeſt man.

Ad ingenium ſuum ſe recipere, to retourne agayne to his olde maner of lyuynge.

Vt me recepi, as ſoone as I came to my ſelfe agayne.

Recipere ciuitate, to make one free of a citee.

Non recipit cunctationem hæc res, this matter can abyde no delaie.

Detrimentum recipere, to haue loſſe or damage.

Incrementum recipere, to encreaſe, to growe.

Recipere aliquem, to receiue one as a friende, into a citee, or into his houſe.

Recipere aliquem tecto, to geue one lodgeyng in his houſe.

Recipere aliquem menſa, to geue one meate and dryncke at his table.

Neminem dorſo aut in ſedem recepit equus, the horſe woulde not ſuffre any other to come on his backe, to leape into the ſaddle, or to ryde hym.

Recipere ciuitatem in fidem, to receiue a citee into his protection or tuicion.

Recl-

Recipere animos aut animam à pauore, To come to hym selfe agayne after a great feare.

Recipere se ad aliquem fuga, to flee to one for succour.

Se ad diem recipere, To come agayne at the date appoynted.

Recipi in cibum, to be taken and vsed for a meate, to be eaten commonly.

Recipi in tutum, to bee rescued and deliuered out of daunger.

Medio ex hoste recipi, to bee rescued and deliuered from the myddes of his enemies.

Quod semel recepisti, that I had once taken vpon me.

Ad me, or in me recipio, I vndertake it.

Receptum officium perfoluere, To doo the good turne or benefite that he had promysed or vndertaken.

Vt mihi coram recepisti, as you promysed in my presence, or whan I was with you.

In deditionem recipere, to take to mercie.

Nomen absentis recipere, to admitte the accusation of a person that is absente.

Onus aliquod recipere, to take a charge vpon hym.

Si recipieres te correcturum, if you wold promyse that you wouldo correcte it.

Austeritatem annis recipere, by longe continuaunce to waxe eger.

Seruum recipere, to keepe and reserue a seruaunte to ones owne vse.

Vsus recepit, vse hath approued and alowed it.

Reciprocátio, ônis, f. g. a goyng backe or retournyng to the place that he came fro.

Reciproco, aui, are, to turne backe, to repete, to goe backe, to returne or haue recourse thither from whence it came.

Reciprocornes, was taken of Laberius for rammes, for the tournynge backewarde, and eftesoones forwarde of the hornes.

Spiritus reciprocatur, quum rursum absorbetur.

Reciprocus, a, um, that whiche is repeted or eftesoones rehersed, that hath recourse or respecte thyther from whens it came.

Amnis reciprocus, a riuer that ebbeth and floweth.

Recisamentum, i, n. gen. a litell pice or gobbet cutte of from any thyng.

Recisio, ônis, f. g. a cuttyng of.

Recisus, a, um, newe cut, sometyme hylled.

Recitátio, ônis, f. gen. a recitynge alowde, readynge that other male heare.

Recitátor, ôris, m. g. he that reciteth or readeth a thynge.

Recito, aui, are, to reade alowd that other male heare & vnderstande, to recite or tell eftesoones, to recite by herte, to say without booke.

Recitare ex codice, to recite or reade a thynge on the booke.

Reclamátio, ônis, fœ. g. a cayne saing, a reclaimynge, a cryng contrary or agaynst.

Reclimito, aui, are, to repugne, to trie or bee agaynst often.

Reclámo, aui, are, to denie with a lowde voyce or crie, to cayne saie, to repugne.

Reclamo tibi pro reo, I saie agaynst the in those thinges that thou hast pronounced against the person arained.

Reclino, aui, are, to bende or incline to a thyng, to leane downe agaynst a thyng.

Recliuia, & Recliuium, is whan the thynne of the fynger is lewse from the naple.

Recliuis, ue, somewhat bendyng vpwarde.

Recludo, si, ere, to open.

Infernas reserat sedes, & regna recludat pallida, vndoe he the lockes of Infernall places, and leat hym sette wyde open the pale regions of death.

Reclúsus, a, um, opened. Iustinus putteth Reclusus, for Clausus shutte.

Recocta, secounde or courle cheese.

Recoctus, a, um, sodde agame. also well refyned.

Recógito, aui, are, to remembre, to thynke or consider in a mans mynde ernestly, or oftentymes.

Recognitio, ônis, f. g. a knowlagenge, a consydering, a tallyng to remembraunce.

Recognosco, nóui, scere, to recognise, to consyder, to recompte, to call to remembraunce, to know perfectly, to ouerlooke, to ouersee a thing to correct it, or to see in what case it is. also to reckon, to numbre, to remembre.

Quum te penitus recognoui, timere desino, whan I dooe once consyder in my mynde ernestly, or cal to my remembraunce what a manne are, I feare no more.

Decretum recognoscere, to ouersee a decree or ordinaunce, to the entent to amende it.

Supellectilem Dary & omnem pecuniam recognouit, he dyd ouersee and take a viewe of all thynge Darius goodes and treasure.

Recognoscere turmas equitum, to muster the horsemen, to se what numbre they be.

Recolligo, legi, ere, to assemble togeather. Also to reconcile, to appease, to renewe, to get vp again, to gather agayne.

Quod scribis etiam si cuius animus esset in te offensior, à me recolligi oportere, where thou writest, & more ouer if any man were displeased with the, he shuld be reconciled by my meanes.

Recolligere sensus, to gather his wittes home agayne.

Recolligere vires, to get vppe his strengthe agayne.

Recolligere se à longa valetudine, to recouer or get vp agayne after longe sickenesse.

Récolo, lui, ere, to tyll or dresse agayne, to refreshe or renewe the memorie of a thing, to meditate or cast in ones mynde, to repute, to repete, to call to remembraunce.

Aulum de⁹ recoluit, id eſt, reſtituit, renouauit.
Artes inter ſe recolere, id eſt, exercere.
Ingenia noſtra, nunc hac cogitatione, nunc illa recolunt⁹, our wyttes be refreſhed or renewed, now with one cogitacion, nowe with an other.
Intermiſſa recolere, To renewe thynges that haue been omytted or leat paſſe for a tyme.
Recommuniſcor, ſceris, recommíniſci, to remẽbre or call to remembraunce.
Recompôno, ſui, ere, to compoſe or ſette toges ther agayne.
Recompoſitus, a, um, compoſed or ſet together agayne.
Reconſiliátio, ônis, ſ. g. a reconcilynge, a peace makyng, a tone makyng.
Reconciliator, ôris, m. ge. a peace maker, a loue daie maker, a reconcilar.
Reconciliátus, a, um, reconciled.
Reconcilio, aui, are, to reconcile, to reſtoze vnto fauour, to make at one.
Reconciliare in libertatem, to ſet at lyberte.
Alienare & Reconciliare, contrarie.
Exiſtimationem recõciliare, to recouer or get again the good eſtimacion that men haue of vs.
Animos populi ſibi reconciliare, to wyn the hertes of the common people, to gette the ſelfes in fauour with the common people.
Reconciliare filium domum, to get ones ſon to come home agayne.
Reconcinno, aui, are, to newe make, to make mete again, properly a garment.
Recónditus, a, um, hydde, laied vp, ſecretely kepte, harde to be knowen.
Recondo, cóndidi, ere, to hyde, to laie vp.
Recondere gladium in vaginam, to put vp the ſwoorde agayne into the ſcaberde.
In aliquem locum ſe recondere, to hyde hym ſelfe in a place.
Reconduco, duxi, ere, to hyre agayne.
Reconflor, aris, ari, to be blowen vp agayne.
Recordátio, ônis, ſ. g. remembraunce.
Recordor, aris, ari, to remembre.
Recordor huius rei, & hanc rem, I remembre this thyng.
Recórrigo, rexi, igere, to amende agayne.
Récoquo, coxi, coquere, to boyle or ſethe eftes ſoones, to amende with ſtudie.
Recráſtino, aui, are, to delaie from daie to daie.
☞ Nil recraſtines, delay not thy matters, but ſpede the while the tyme ſerueth. whē the ſunne ſhyneth make hay.
Recreatio, ônis, a recreacion, a reſtoryng.
Récreo, aui, are, to recreate, to refreſche, to reſtore, to renewe to his olde ſtrength & nature.
Qui é morbo graui recreati ſunt, which were reſtored to theyr ſtrength agayne, after a greeuous ſyckenes.
Ex magno timore ſe recreare, to come to him ſelfe agayne after a great feare.

Recrementum, ti, neu. gene. that that groweth ſuperfluouſely on any thing, or that is cut of or pared awaie.
Récrepo, crépui, áre, to tyngle or ſowne agayn.
Recreſco, ſcere, to growe agayne.
Recrudeſco, ſcere, to waxe newe or freſhe, to waxe ſore agayne.
Recrudeſcit ſeditio, the ſedicion begynneth a freſhe agayne.
Recruduit pugna, the battaile began to be fierce or eyger agayne.
Recta, a ſupper where they ſate all in a rowe.
Rectángulus, li, m. ge. is where lines be ſo ioyned, that no parte is lõger or ſhorter ths other.
Rectè, an aduerbe ſignifiyng ſtreyght.
Cur non rectà inuorsas? why wentеſt thou not ſtreyght, or the ſtreyght waie in?
Rectè, well enoughe, well, rightfully, yea of good eyght, with good reaſon.
Quid tu igitur lachrymas? aut quid es tam triſtis? P. Rectè mater. S. Quid fuit tumulti? than wherfore dooſt thou mourne? Or why art thou ſo heauie? M. it is well enough mother. S. what was all this noyſe.
Rectè dicis, thou ſaieſt truely.
Rectè eſt, it is enough, or I haue enoughe.
Rectè parere, To bryngе foorth a childe of a right ſhape.
Tum quod dem ei rectè eſt, id eſt, ſatis, I haue alſo enoughe to geue hym.
Rectè facere alicui, to doe good to a man.
Rectè ferre, to take patiently.
Si ſapis, néqꝫ prætereà quas ipſe amor moleſtias habet, addas: & illas quas habet, rectè feras, if thou bee wyſe, adde no more griefe or trouble, than loue bryngeth with it ſelfe: and ſuche as it bryngeth ſuffer patiently.
Rectè, ſignifieth ſometyme nothyng, as Dorante ſaieth.
Rogo nunquid velit, rectè inquit, Abeo, I aſked whether he wolde any thing, or cõmande me any ſeruice, nothyng, ſaied he, than went I my waie. It ſignifieth alſo, yea ſtreyghte waie. S. Tu rus hinc abis? D. rectè, goeſt thou nowe into the countrey? D. yea ſtreyghte waie.
Rectè valet, he or ſhe is in good helth.
Rectè facitis, it is well doone of you, I thanke you.
Rectè, for In tuto, as,
Quibus rectè dem literas, to whom I maye geue letters ſafely, or without daunger.
Rectè admones, you put me well in mynde of it, your aduiſe is good.
Qui minus ego iſtic rectè eſſe poſſem? why maie not I be there without blame?
Apud matrem rectè eſt, all is well at my mos thers.
Rectè meminiſti, well remembred of you.
Non rectè dicere alicui, for Male.
Rectè olere, to ſmell well, to haue a good ſauoure,

Rectè

Recte oneratus, well laded.
Licebit rectius cornare, you may ſuppe better.
Rectio, ônis, ſ. g. a gouernyng.
Rector, ôris, m. g. a ruler, a gouernour.
Rectrix, tricis, the femmine.
Rectus, a, um, ſtreight, whiche is not croked, vpright, iuſte, ryght.
Rectum inteſtinum, the gut, from whence the odure paſſeth.
Recta coma, ſtreight heare.
Conſcientia recta, an vpright conſcience.
Recta tunica, a garment ſo made that it wyll ſtande ſtiffe vpryght.
Vt recta via rem narret ordine, that he wolde ſhewe the mattier plainely, as it was dooen, without diſſimulation.
Rectum, ti, n. g. ryght, ſtreightneſſe, honeſtee.
Curuo dignoſcere rectum, to know vertue from vice.
Iter non agit in rectum, he goeth not ſtreight foorthe.
Recúbitus, us, m. g. a lyng at reſte, a ſittyng at the table.
Récubo, bui, bare, to lie at reſt.
Recûdo, cudi, dere, to newe hammer or newe woorke, as it were on an anuelde: alſo it is taken for to make newe, or newe prynte.
Récula, læ, ſ. g. a litteli thynge, a ſmall mattier.
Recumbo, bui, bere, to ſit at a table, or at meles: ſometyme to leane on one, to leane as one leaneth on his elbowe.
Recumbebat mecũ vir egregius Fidius Rufinus, ſuper eum municeps ipſius, there ſate with me that woorſhipfull man Fidius Rufinus, and aboue hym his neighbour.
Recuperátio, ônis, ſ. g. was of olde writers ſaied, where there was a lawe made betwene the people of Rome and other nations and cities, wherin they accorded, that priuate thynges taken, ſhulde be redelyuered: whiche is nowe vſed in our leagues & entercourſe with ſtrãge countreies and princes, a recouerynge agayne of a thyng.
Recuperátor, ôris, m. g. a iudge aſſigned, or a commiſſioner for a priuate mattier.
Recuperatórius, a, um, belonging to the recouerynge of a mans goodes, or to the iudges called Recuperatores.
Recúpero, aui, are, to recouer, to get agayne.
Si interruptum ſomnum recuperare non poſſet, if he coulde not fall on ſleape againe whan he was once awaked.
Recupio, récupis, cupiui, cupere, to deſyre muche, to couet erneſtly.
Quin ita faciam, vt recupias facere ſumptum, & ſi ego vetem, and yet wyll I ſo handle it, that thou ſhalt muche deſyre to ſpede, although I woulde forbyd the.
Recûro, âui, are, to doe a thynge diligently, to take good heede of a thynge.
Recúrro, curri, rere, to renne agayne, to goe or come agayne quickely.
Ad initia recurrere luna dicitur, quando renouatur.
Recurſo, aui, are, to renne often backe or againe, to haue often recourſe to a thynge.
Recurſus, us, maſcu. gene. a rennynge backe, a recourſe.
Recuruâtus, a, um, made crooked, or made to bende backewarde.
Recurue, an aduerbe, ſignifiynge downewarde, bowed backewarde, crookedly.
Recuruitas, âtis, ſ. g. a bowynge backe.
Recúruo, aui, are, to bowe backe.
Recúruus, a, um, bowed backe or crooked.
Recuſabile, that whiche is worthy to be refuſed.
Recuſátio, ônis, ſ. g. a refuſall. Alſo defence, or excuſyng.
Recuſátor, óris, m. g. a refuſer.
Recuſo, aui, are, to refuſe. Alſo to defende, to reiecte a iudge, to repell an accuſation, to denie, to ſaie nate.
Non recuſo, quin. &c. I denie not, or I ſaie not nay, or I ſay not the contrary, but that &c.
Recuſſus, us, m. g. a ſtrykyng backe or againe.
Recuſſus, a, um, ſtriken or ſhaken agayne.
Recútitus, a, um, that is circumciſed. Alſo cut ſhorte ſometyme eruiterate.
Redabſoluo, ui, uere, to diſcharge or diſpatche.
Sequere hac, te redabſoluam, qua aduenisti gratia, folowe me thither, I wyll diſpatche the matter, for the whiche thou camſt hither.
Redactus, a, um, brought.
In id redactus ſum loci, I am in that caſe.
Redámbulo, aui, are, to returne or walke backe agayne.
Cura quam optime potes. Er. Bene ambula, & redambula, doe the beſt that thou canſt. Er. hence and come agayne quickely, or god ſende the well to goe and come, or god bee with the, and ſende the well agayne.
Rédamo, aui, are, to loue mutually, to loue one that loueth hym.
Redándruo, aui, are, to retourne. Alſo whan the chiefe prelate or biſhoppe made certayne geſtures in their ſolemne daunſinges, and the other company made the ſame againe, was called Redandruare.
Redardeſco, ſcere, to burne againe.
Redárguo, gui, guere, to reproue, to reprehende, to blame, to ſhewe by reaſon or argument, that it is not true that one hath ſaied.
Redáuſpico, aui, are, and Redauſpicor, aris, ari, to beginne agayne.
Redditio, ônis, ſ. g. a rendryng or geuyng agayne.
Rédditus, a, um, reſtored, yelded, deliuered.
Reddo, didi, dere, to rendre or yelde, to deliuer, to reſtore, to geue, to make, to recken, to reherſe, to reſemble.
Reddere certiorem, to aſſertaine, to certify, to geue knowlage.

Reddere rationem, to make accompte or reches nynge.
Flores reddit arbor, the tree bloſſometh.
Ego te commotum reddam, I wyll vexe euery vepne in thy herte.
Reddere, to put in other. Tempeſtas venit, confringit regulas imbricesque, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias ne vult, the tempeſt came and brake the tyles, and the eaues, where as the negligent owner wolde not put in other in theyr places.
Reddere dictum ac factum. Videre egiſſe iam neſcio quid cum ſene. S. De illo quod dudum? dictum ac factum reddidi, it ſeemeth thou haſte dooen late I wotte not what with the olde man. M. Meanest thou that, we ſpake of of late or the other daie? thou hadſt not ſo ſoone ſpoken, but it was dooen, or I haue diſpatched it with a woorde, or in the tournynge of an hande: I dyd no rather moue the mattier, or ſpeake of it, but it was dwen by and by: or after Eraſmus, I haue doen as muche as is poſſible, or as maie bee dooen in the mattier.
Reddidi impetratum, I brought it to paſſe, I obteyned it for hym.
Reddere operam, to requite a good tourne or an yll, to doe as muche for one agayne.
Reddere aliquem, to reſemble or be lyke to one.
Tu me reddidiſti probum virum, thou haſt made me an honeſt man.
Redde quæ reſtant, id eſt refer, recenſe.
Redde, for Renouere, to parbrake vp agayne.
Quæ ſuis locis reddam, whiche I wyll recite or reherſe in their places.
Clodius omnes Catilinas reddidit, id eſt, æquauit, repræſentauit.
Anhelitum reddere, to breathe out.
Animam reddere, idem. alſo to die.
Reddidiſti animum, thou haſt reuiued my ſpirites.
Reddere beneficium, to requite a good tourne or benefite.
Vini colorem reddit, it maketh a wyne colour, it reſembleth the colour of wyne.
Reddere colori, to make a thynge to come to his colour agayne.
Clamorem reddere, to crie.
Conciliatum reddere animum alicuius, to appeaſe or qualifie ones mynde.
Se ipſe conuiuio reddidit, he came agayne to the table.
Crepitum reddere, to breake wynde downeswarde.
Excrementa reddere, to auoide excrementes of nature.
Effigiem virtutis alicuius reddere, to reſemble ones vertue.
Depoſitum reddere, to deliuer that was lefte with vs to keepe.
Ferro reddere vitam, to be ſlayne.
Vxorem grauidam reddere, to get his wyfe with chylde.
Humorem and vrinam reddere, to make water.
Imaginem reddere, to repreſent the image of a thynge, as a glaſſe or mirrour dooeth.
Ius vel iudicium reddere populo, to miniſtre iuſtice and lawe to the people.
Latine reddere, to tranſlate into latine.
Reddere aliquem nomine, to haue the ſame name that an other hath.
Odorem reddere, to ſauour.
Onera ciborum reddere, to auoyde ordure.
Opera reddetur tibi, I wyll doe as muche for the agayne.
Operas reddere, to woorke the full taſke.
Paria reddere in vtramque partem, to make equall.
Promiſſa reddere, to doe that he promiſed.
Sententiæ ſuæ rationem reddidit, he ſhewed a cauſe or reaſon whye he was of that opinion.
Reſponſum reddere, to geue an aunſwere.
Sanguinem reddere, to voyde bloudde.
Sonum reddere, to make a ſowne or noyſe.
Spiritum reddere alicui, to put hym ſelfe in daūger, or to bee ſlayne or kylde for his ſake that ones ſaued his lyfe.
Tranſactum reddere, to diſpatche.
Reddere verbum pro verbo, to tranſlate woorde for woorde.
Piperis ſaporem reddit, it ſmacketh or taſteth lyke pepper.
Vitam reddere pro republica, to die for the ſafegarde of the countrey.
Reddere humanas voces, to ſpeake lyke a man.
Vicem reddam ſi reposces, I wyll do as much for the agayne if thou require me.
Vicē luniæ reddens, beyng or ſeruyng in ſtede of the moone.
Sine ſcripto reddere, to recite a thynge that he hath diuiſed by herte, and neuer wrote it.
Impendium reddet vsq; ad aſſem, he ſhall pay euery farthynge of his coſtes agayne.
Omnibus militibus nomina reddidit, he called all his ſouldiours by theyr names.
Vota reddere, to accompliſſhe theyr vowes.
Reddit ager, whan it yeldeth or bryngeth forth fruite.
Redditur quis cupientibus, as a ſeruaunt to his maiſter.
Reſtituitur cupiens, as a citezen to his countrey.
Et redditur & reſtituitur cupiēs cupientibus, as a father to his ſoonne.

Redemptio, ōnis, f. g. redemption, byyng, purchaſſyng, raunſompnge, takynge of a thynge in great, ſeruyng
Redemptio iudicij, the corruptyng of a iudgement with money.

Redēmptito, ąui, āre, to redeeme, bie agayne, or raunſome often.

Redempto, aui, are, to redeeme.

Redemptor, tôris, m. g. a redemer, a woꝛkeman, whiche taketh any woꝛke in great. Some-tyme it signifieth hym, whiche taketh rentes to ferme, a fermer, he that hireth a thynge.

Redemptores, they that hyre lande, oꝛ take ap-pyng in great oꝛ taske.

Redemptor pontis, he that hyreth the custome oꝛ toll taken at a bꝛidge.

Redemptor syluæ, a keeper of a wood oꝛ foꝛest, oꝛ he that hath hyred a wood, and setteth men to keepe it.

Redemptûra, æ, f. g. a hyꝛyng oꝛ fermyng of a thyng, the takyng of a lease.

Redemptus, a, um, redeemed, bought agayne, ransomed.

Redeo, dîui, dîi, dire, to retourne. Also foꝛ pro-uenire, to come oꝛ growe of a thynge.

Redeo rursum, I come backe agayne.

(Vt ad me redeam) that I maye come to my purpose agayne.

Redire pedibus, to retourne agayne on foote.

Sed illuc redi, quo cepisti, but come to the mat-tier agayne, where thou beganst, oꝛ turne to thy fyrst purpose agayne.

Redit ad te hæreditass, the heretage is fallen to the.

Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remem-bꝛe theym that be dead.

Redite in memoriam iudices, call to youꝛ re-membꝛaunce.

Vt in patrios redirent mores, that they wolde retourne againe to the facion and behauiour of theiꝛ foꝛefathers.

Nihil ad me redit ex his, no pꝛofite cometh to me by these thynges.

Menti singula redeunt, I remembꝛe euery thynge.

Ad ineptias redis, thou beginst to speake of tryfelyng and foolyssche tapynges agayne.

Adeo res redit, the mattier is come to that poynete.

Ad se, & ad mores suos redire, to come to his olde nature and facion agayne.

Redit ad te summa imperij, the soueraintee oꝛ imperiall auctoꝛitee is come oꝛ fallen to you.

Vt ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, that the senatoꝛs shoulde leaue of theiꝛ mournyng appaꝛayle, and vse theiꝛ accustomed raiment.

Vt alicubi cum decimo, alicui cum quintode-cimo redeat, id est, proueniat.

Redis ad ingenium, thou doest after thyne olde facion, oꝛ as thou aꝛt wonte to doe.

Sed paululum fine ad me vt redeam, but leat me take bꝛeathe a litteil, oꝛ suffꝛe me to come to my selfe agayne, oꝛ to gather my wittes to me agayne.

Tandem reprime iracundiam, atq; ad te redi, nowe leaue thy fume, and remembꝛe thy selfe.

Vt ad pauca redeam ac mittam illius ineptias, that I maie be shoꝛte, and passe ouer his folie.

Redi ad rem, goe to the purpose, oꝛ to the mat-tier.

Opera tua ad restim mihi quidem res rediit, by thy meanes I am bꝛought to the poinct to hange my selfe, oꝛ by thy meanes I am lyke to be hanged, oꝛ to be vtteꝛly vndoen.

Nam si illi pergam suppeditare sumptibus Menedême, mihi illæc vere ad rastros res re-dit, surely yf I should maintayne his expenses Menedemus, it wolde bꝛinge me to take coyne oꝛ grasse foꝛ my lyuynge: oꝛ it would surely bꝛinge me to the rake and spade: oꝛ as we saie, to digge and delue foꝛ my lyuinge: that is, it woulde vndooe me, and make me a veraie beg-gaꝛ in deede.

Redit res in eum locum, the thynge is come so to passe, the mattier is nowe come to that poincte.

In eum iam res reiit locum, vt sit necesse, the mattier is come so to passe, that there is no re-medy.

Redit mihi animus, my courage is come vnto me againe.

Redit animo, it cometh to my mynde.

Redire in concordiam, to be agreed.

Redire in gratiam, idem. also to be ecteesones in fauour.

Rediculi, a temple at Rome, without the gate called Capena, where Annibali beynge aferde retyred backe.

Redhibeo, rédhibes, hibui, bêre, to cause the sel-laꝛ to haue againe that, whiche he solde, to geue againe.

Redhibitio, ônis, f. g. restitution, deliuerynge oꝛ a thyng againe.

Redhibitôrius, a, um, an adiectiue.

Redhibitoria actio, an action sued againste one, that hath solde some thing that is naught, to cause hym to take it agayne, and to rendꝛe the money that was paied.

Redhibitum, restoꝛed.

Rédigo, dêgi, digere, to bꝛinge by foꝛce oꝛ cons-tynge. sometyme to restoꝛe. also to gather oꝛ heape together.

Redigere in ordinem, to compell men to liue accoꝛdynge to theiꝛ estate oꝛ pꝛofession.

Rem ex difficillima facilem redigere, id est, facilem reddere.

Bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, he selleth the goodes, and gathereth together the money.

Quæstum illum totum ad se redegit, he got to-gether all that gayne oꝛ lucre to his owne vse.

Eo redigis me, thou bꝛingest me in that case.

In ærarium redigere, to tourne into money, and bꝛyng it into the common tresoury.

Penes aliquem copiam frumenti redigere, to gather oꝛ heape together. &c.

Quo redactus sum, to what state I am bꝛought.

In deditionem huius imperij redegerunt, thei constreigned them to yelde, and to become sub-iects

tette to this empire of Rome.
Ego redigam vos in gratiam, I wyll bryngе you in fauour agayne, I wyll sette you at one, I wyll make you agreed.
In memoriam redigere, to cause to remembre.
Ad id te redigam miserianum, I wyll bryng the to suche wretchednesse and miserie.
Sum redactus ad hanc vsq; vnam tuniculam, I am brought to that case, that I haue no mo but this one poore cote.
In potestatem vel seruitũ redigere, to bringe in subiection or bondage.
In prouinciam redigere, to make it a prouince.
Republica in tranquillum redacta, the cõmon weale beyng brought to a quietnesse.
Capuam rediguntur, they were led or brought to Capua.
Hostes in castra redigunt, they droue their enemies backe to their Campe.
Redigi ad vltimam macriem, to become so leane as can be possible.
Redigere in peregrinitatem, to banisshe out of his countrey.

Redimiculum, li, n. g. the attyre, or ornamentes or apparayle of a womans head, as it were a veluet bonet, a frenche hood, or suche lyke.

Redimio, rédimis, miui, mire, to adourne, apparayle, or trimme, to crowne, to cõpas about,

Rédimo, démi, dimere, to redeme, to raunsome, to bie, to recouer, to recompence, to take in bargayne, to vndertake a thing a great, to hire.
Redimere, to take in charge.
Redimere sibi amicos, to purchase men to bee his friendes with money and gyftes.
Pacem redimere, to bye peace.
Redimas te captum quàm queas minimo, redeeme or raunsome thy selfe beinge taken prisoner, as good cheape as thou canst.
Vectigalia redimere, to take the reuenewes of the common weale to ferme.
Præteritum culpã redimere, to make amendes for the faute that is paste.
Redimere opus faciendum, to vndertake a woorke a great.

Redimitus, a, um, apparayled on the head, crowned, compassed about.

Redimitus, us, m. g. apparaylyng or trimminge of the head.

Redinunt, for Redeunt, they retourne or come agayne.

Redintiger, gra, grum, begunne a freshe, renewed.

Redintegrátio, ônis, f. g. a renewyng, a beginnyng afreshe.

Redintegro, áui, âre, to begynne eftesoones, to renewe or refreshe.
Bellum redintegrare, to renewe the warre agayne, to beginne the warre afreshe.
Memoriam redintegrare, to renewe the memorie of any thynge.
Redintegrato animo, with courage reuiued, with a freshe courage, takyng herte of grasse or courage afreshe.
Vires redintegrare, to refreshe and recreate him selfe, and gather his strength agayne.

Reditio, ônis, a returnyng againe.

Reditur, is returned.

Rédito, aui, are, to returne by and by.

Réditus, us, m. g. a returne, a comynge againe, also reuenewes or profite that cometh of a thyng.
Reditus in gratiã, a comyng in fauour againe.

Rediuia, or Reduuia, æ, f. g. when the skinne cometh from the nailes of the fingers. also an adders skinne.

Rediuiuus, a, um, that which returneth eftesoones to life: also that whiche of an olde thynge is made newe agayne, reuiued from death to lyfe.

Rediuius, uĩ, a worme called a tyke, which sucketh blouddе from man or beast.

Redoleo, rédoles, dolui, and dolcui, lere, to smell or sauour.
Antiquitatem redolet, that sauoureth of antiquitee.
Fœtorem rédolet, it hath a stinkinge sauour.
Vinum redolet, it sauoureth of wyne.

Redõnátio, ônis, f. g. a geuynge agayne of the thing that is taken.

Redono, aui, are, to geue againe.

Redórdior, iris, iri, to vndoe a thynge agayne and beginne it a freshe.

Redórmio, miui, mire, to slepe agayne.

Redormitio, ônis, f. g. a slepyng againe.

Redostio, stiui, stire, of olde writers was taken for to geue thanke. also to returne.

Redúco, duxi, dúcere, to bringe backe or plucke backe, to bringe backe agayne, to bringe sauffe. to pacifie or appease, to deliuer or set out of perill, to reconcile.
Meq; óppido in arcem reduco, and I conueigh my selfe quickely into the castell.
Numenq; reducant, let them appease the wrath or displeasure of god.
Reducere ad planum cicatrices, to make that woundes made not bee perceiued, or to make them without a scarre.
Lachrymæ confictæ dolis reducant animum ægrotum ad misericordiam, teares deceitfully feigned may bringe a loue sicke mynde agayne to pitie and compassion.
Ad colorem reducere, to bringe a thynge to the colour agayne.
In gratiam reducere, to reconcile.
Ad maciem reducere, to make leane.
In memoriam reducere, to remembre.
Passus reducere, to goe backe agayne.
Exules reducere, to bringe men from banishement.
Intermissum morem reducere, to renewe or bringe in againe a fashion that hath ben lefte of.

Reductio, ônis, f. g. a bringyng home againe.

Redu-

Reductor, ôris, m. g. he that bryngeth agayne.

Reductus, a, um, brought backe or fafe, brought agayne.

Reduícero, aui, are, to impoſtume or make an impoſtume in ſome part of the body, to waxe ſore agayne, to begynne afreſhe.

Reduncus, crooked backewarde, or contrarie wiſe.

Redundátio, ônis, fœm. g. to muche abundyng, ouerflowyng.

Redundatio ſtomachi, parbrakyng, when the ſtomake is ouerloded.

Redundántia, æ, f. g. ſuperfluitee.

Redundo, aui, are, to ouerflow, to reflowe or returne backe, to redounde, to be ſo full that it renneth ouer.

Damni periculum ad te non redundat, The daunger of this loſſe or damage ſhall not redounde to you.

Heſterna cœna redundantes, bepng ouercharged with the ſupar that they had eaten the daie before.

Vno digito redundare, to haue one finger to muche.

Redundat ad meum fructum hæc laus, this prayſe redoundeth to my profite.

Reduplico, aui, are, to double eftſoones.

Reduuia, idem quod rediuia.

Reduuia eſcarum, the leauinges of meate that ſticketh in ones teeth

Redux, réducis, om. ge. that is returned again ſafe from exile, danger or captiuitee.

Gratulari aliquem reducem, to reioyce and be gladde at ones comyng home agayne.

Refácio, féci, facere, idem quod Reficio.

Refello, felli, fellere, to proue falſe, to reprene of falſehood, to denie that whiche is obiected, to ſhew by reaſon and argument to be falſe that one ſaieth, to confute ones ſaiynges, or that is obiected.

Referio, réferis, rire, to ſtrike agayne.

Refercio, refersi, cire, to fill, to repleniſche.

Refercire hominum aures ſermonibus, To fill mens eares with babiyng and talkyng.

Refertus a, um, full, repleniſched.

Réfero, tuli, ferre, to bringe agayne, to beare backe agayne, to reſemble, to repoſe, to reherſe, to referre, to make relation, to reuoke, to tell, to adde to, to regeſtre or write in a boke, to aſcribe, to tourne, to renewe, to bring, to declare or expreſſe, to geue agayne or reſtore, to anſwere.

Referebam me, I returned.

Refero impenſum, I make accompte of that whiche is beſtowed.

Referre rationem, to yelde or make accompt.

Referre ad aliquem, to aſke one counſaile in any mattier.

Referre de re aliqua ad ſenatum, was when the Conſuls purpoſed a mattier in the Senate, deſyryng the Senatours to reaſon and conſulte thereof.

Referre gratiam in maius, to ſhewe one a greater pleaſure then he hath done for vs.

Eutyche hanc volo rem prius agi, quàm meum intro refero pedem, I will that this thyng Eutyche be done before I go in agayne.

Retulit ad me pedem, he came towarde me.

Referunt hæc ad rem, theſe thynges pertaine to the mattier.

Referre acceptum, to aſcribe, to impute.

Omnia quæ vidimus, ſi rectè ratiocinabimur, vni acceptà referremus Antonio, all that we ſee, if we reken wel, we maie iputt it onelp to Antoni.

Quod viuit, mihi acceptum refert, he confeſſeth to belong of me, that he nowe liueth: or he confeſſeth to ough his life to me.

Verum omnem tranquillitatem & quietem ſenectutis refert acceptam clementiæ tuæ, but all the tranquilitee and quieteneſſe of his age, he cõfeſſeth to procede or to haue receyued of your mercy and goodneſſe.

Referre gratiam, to requite, to doo one for an other.

Nunq̃ ego illi poſſum gratiam referre, vt meritus eſt de me, I can neuer requite hym, or do like pleaſure, as he hath deſerued of me.

Spero ego mihi quoq; tempus tale euenturum, vt tibi gratiam referam parem, I truſt the tyme ſhall once come, that I ſhall doe you as muche pleaſure, or requite your kyndneſſe.

Non enim ſperaſti mutuam tibi gratiam relaturum, vt viciſſim tuos compellarem, thou didſt not thinke, that I would in this wiſe haue requited the, in remembryng thyne auncеſtours, as thou haſt doone myne.

Referre in acceptum, to approue and allowe a thyng as good, and to be receyued.

Poſteaq̃ reus factus eſt, primo negabat opus in acceptum referri poſſe, after that he was accuſed, firſte he denied, that the worke myght be brought to a rekenyng, or approued or allowed as good.

Referre in melius, to turne it to a better vſe.

Referre mores, to expreſſe the conditions or maners of an other.

Referre oculos ad aliquem, to caſt the loke vpon one, to loke towarde one.

Referre par, to requite.

Ille quem beneficio adiungas, ex animo facit, ſtudet par referre, whom thou getteſt with benefite, he doeth all thynges with good herte, and ſtudieth to requite the.

Referre pedem vel gradum, to ſtepp backe, to retreate, to retire.

At illa retulit, quæſiuitq̃, quidnam mihi videretur, ſhe tolde me all, and aſked what I thought therin.

Retulit me ventus in Italiam, the wynde brought me backe agayne into Italie.

Ad ſe ipſum referre, to perpende and weigh the mattier, whether he wolde haue it ſo hym ſelfe if he were

he were in like case.
Aliquem ore referre, to resemble or be like one in countinance or vilage.
Ad arbitrium alicuius referre, to put a thyng to ones iudgement.
Ad me refers, thou asketh my aduise or counsaile in the matter.
In codicem referre, to write or regestre in a boke.
Omnia ad conscientiam referre, to doe all thing accordyng to his conscience without vayne glorie.
Consuetudinem vel morem referre, to renewe or bryng vp a custome or maner agayne.
Cuius omnes curæ ad te referuntur, whiche is carefull for you onely, or whiche hath no care but onely for you.
Diem referre dicitur sol.
Ensem vaginæ retulit, he put vp his swoorde agayne.
Eodem referri, id est, reportari, to be caried agayne to the same place.
Mores patris referre, to be like his father in conditions, to resemble his fathers maners.
Numerum referre iussit, he bade hym numbre them.
In numerum referri, To be compted one of the numbre, to be rekened as one.
Referebam oculos ad terram, I looked downe towarde the ground.
Quibus opem referre posset, whiche he might ayde, helpe, or succour.
Referunt me pedes in Tusculanum, I go to my place at Tusculum.
Prunas referre ad aliquem, to geue one the chiefe prayse, to accompte hym the most excellent.
Quæstum maiorem referre, to bryng more profite or gayne.
Referre rationibus, and in rationes, To write that he hath receyued or laied out.
Referre in acta, to regestre.
Repulsam referre, to be put by in labourynge for an office.
Responsum referre, to make an answere, or to make relation, what answere one hath geuen.
Referes igitur ei plurimam salutem, you shall therfore salute hym agayne hertily in my name.
Referam me ad ordinem, I will returne to the order that I began with.
Referre se ad studia, to fall to his studies agayn.
Referre vicem, id est, rependere.
Victoriam referre, to atchieue victorie.
Referre omnia ad voluptatem, to reken the chiefe felicitee to be in voluptee or pleasure: to put all his felicitee in pleasure.
Ni argentum referas, id est, reddas.
Quid à nobis refertur? what do we answere.
In ordine referre versus, to recite and saie verses in order.
Ad vos nunc refero, quem sequar, I aske aduise of you nowe, whom ye wolde that I shulde folowe.
Referre ad vnum omnia, to put all in one mans

nes handes.
Facta referre, quæ mandata sunt, To accomplisshe or doe that one was charged.
Fructum diligentiæ referre alicui, to recompence one for his diligence.
In commentarium referre, to regestre.
Referre in numerum deorum, to canonise.
In, or inter reos referre, to admitte an accusation that is brought agaynst one as laufull.
Refert, the impersonall, it is profitable or expedient, it is necessarie.
Cuius consilio magni referebat te interesse, at the whiche counsaile it had ben very necessarie, that ye shulde haue ben.
Parui retulit non suscepisse, it made littell matter that he toke it not.
Mea quid refert? what care I? what matter maketh that to me?
Mea nihil refert, I haue nought to doe with it.
Tua refert, it is for thy profite, it is expedient for the.
Quid refert me feciisse regibus, vt mihi obedirent, si me hodie hic vmbraticus deriserit? what auayleth it, that I haue made kynges to obey me, if now this idell knaue shall laugh me to scorne?
Neq; enim numero comprehendere refert, it is not necessarie to reherse them in numbre.
Nihil refert, it is all one, it maketh no matter.
Refectio, onis, a refreshyng, a recreatyng, a refection, a takyng of meate and dryncke.
Refector, oris, m. g. he that reneuth or maketh a thyng agayne.
Refectus, us, m. g. a refreshyng, a relation, a reuiuyng with meate and dryncke.
Refectus, a, um, restored, renewed, amended, made eftesoones, refreshed.
Referueo, ferbui, feruere, to be very hotte, to be scaldyng hotte. Sometyme to be wared colde agayne.
Referuesco, uescere, idem.
Refibulo, aui, are, to vnbuckle.
Reficio, feci, ficere, to recreate or restore, to amende, to make newe agayne, to renewe, to repaire, to refreshe, to delite.
Reficior, ceris, ci, to be restored, or recouered from sickenesse. also renewed or newmade.
Anteqũ tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, before the reuenewes or profites of your possessions be so muche wonne to you.
Reficere tribunum, To make one tribune agayne the nexte tyme.
Reficiendi animi gratia, to recreate the mynd.
Quoad me refecerim, vntill I haue refreshed and strengthned my selfe agayne.
Reficere exercitum ex inopia, to refreshe and releue the armie with victailes, that hath sustayned scarsitee and hunger.
Reficere vires cibo, to strengthen hym selfe agayne with meate.
Refectus sum quum tua legerem, I was refreshed

lished or delited, or my ſpirites were reuiued and quickened when I did rede your writinges or letters.

Refigo, fixi, figere, to faſte or ſet vp furely: ſometyme it ſignifieth the contrarie, to drawe out or pluche downe that whiche is faſtned.

Refigere tabulas & leges, to forbode or deſtroy lawes.

Acta Antonij reſcidiſtis, leges refixiſtis, ye haue cancelled the actes of Antonie, and forboone or diſſolued his lawes.

Fixit leges pretio atq; refixit, he ſtabliſhed lawes for money, and exteſoones diſſolued them.

Refingo, finxi, fingere, to diſgiſe, to reforge.

Reflagito, aui, are, to deſyre a thynge importunately againe.

Reflatus, us, m. g. a contrary wynde, a blowing contrarie.

Reflecto, flexi, flectere, to bowe backe, to turne backe or againe. alſo to call againe, to reuoke, or let or pluche one from doonge a thynge.

Quem neq; fides, neq; iuſiurandum, neq; illum miſericordia repreſsit, neq; reflexit, whō neither promiſe nor othe, nor yet pitie withdrewe or pulled backe.

Reflexus, a, um, bowed, or tourned backe.

Reflo, aui, are, to blowe againe or contrarie.

Refloreo, florui, rêre, to floriſſhe or ſpringe againe.

Refluo, xi, fluere, to flowe againe.

Refluus, a, um, that floweth backe againe.

Refluum mare, the ebbyng ſea.

Refluxus, us, m. g. the tyde when the water floweth

Refocillatio, onis, a comfortyng, a refreſhynge or recreation.

Refocillo, aui, are, to comforte, to refreſſhe, to recreate, to ſtrengthen and make luſty againe.

Refodio, réfodis, fodi, fodere, to digge out of the earthe.

Reformido, aui, are, to feare greatly.

Reformidatio, onis, great feare or dreade.

Reformo, aui, are, to reforme, to bringe to the olde ſtate againe, to renewe.

Reformare ad exemplum, to reforme or amende a thynge by an example or paterne.

Reformator oris, a reformer, he that bringeth to a newe or better faction.

Refoueo, réfoues, foui, fôtum, fouêre to nouriſſhe or comforte exteſoones, to reſtore or ſet in his firſt ſtate.

Refractariolus, a, um, ſomewhat froward or ſtubbourne.

Refractârius, a, um, obſtinate, in a wilfull opinion, ſtubbourne, froward.

Refractus, a, um, broken open.

Refræno, aui, are, to pull backe one from a purpoſe, to refrayne, to holde or pluche backe, as a man doeth a horſe with the bridle.

Refrænatio, ônis, a bridelynge, a refreinynge.

Refrænâtus, a, um, holden backe with the bridle, refreined.

Refrâgor, aris, ari, to reſiſte with woordes or clamour, to gaineſaie, to repugne, to bee againſt.

Is cui non refragetur ingenium, he whoſe nature or witte is not contrarie or againſt it.

Refrico, fricui, care, to rubbe harde, to rubbe againe, to renewe a ſore or greefe, whiche was out of remembrance.

Animum memoria refricare, to touche one to the herte with the remembrance of a thynge.

Refrigeratio, onis, f. g. a coolyng.

Refrigeratórius, a, um, that whiche cooleth, or maketh colde, that hath the ſtrengthe or nature to coole.

Refrigerâtus, a, um, cooled, alſo refreſſhed or comforted.

Refrigerator, ôris, m. g. he that cooleth.

Refrigeo, frixi, frigere, & Refrigeſco, ſcere, to ware colde, to cwle, to begynne to ceaſſe, to be leſſe vehement.

Refrixit, it is ceaſſed, or it is more colde.

Refrigero, aui, are, to coole, or make colde, to refreſſhe or recomforte.

Refrigerare teſtem, to aſtonie the witneſſe, and make hym that he can ſcante tell what to ſaie.

Refrigerato leuiſſimo hominum ſermone, when the vayne brutte, communication or talke of men beganne to ceaſſe.

Refrima, næ, f. g. a beane, whiche the olde Romaynes were wonte to bringe home out of the fielde, to doe ſacrifice for the good luche of their corne.

Refringo, frégi, fringere, to breake open.

Gloriam alicuius refringere, to diminiſſhe ones glorie and renowne.

Refuga, gæ, f. g. an vnrulie perſone, whiche will not be ordered or ſubiecte to any bodie.

Refúgio, refúgis, fúgi, fúgere, to flee or remoue awaie or backe. alſo to refuſe, to eſchewe, to auoide.

Refugiunt memoria noſtra iſta, theſe thinges ben out of our remembrance.

Refugere ab admonendo, to leaue counſaillyng of one.

Refugere à dicendo, to forbeare to ſpeake for diſpleaſure.

A conſuetudine refugere, to leaue ones companie, or to become ſtraunge, where one hath ben familiar.

Refugere inuidiam muneris, to refuſe a gifte becauſe of the enuie and diſpleaſure of men.

Iudicem refugere non deberet, he ſhoulde not refuſe the iudge.

Refúgium, gij, n. g. refuge, ſuccour, or a place where one maie be ſuccoured.

Refugus, a, um, that goeth awaie, or is laied aparte, that fleeth from daunger, that renneth awaie.

Refulgeo, fulſi, gêre, to ſhine bright.

Refun-

Refundo, fudi, fundere, to reſtoze that lacketh.
Quicquid deest it ex meo refundam, what ſo eſ uer doth lacke I will make it vp of myne owne. alſo to pate home agayne, oz to yelde.
Ad eratiõn tam accipere beneficium, quam refundere, that was not ſo muche to receiue a good turne, as to doo a good tourne. Alſo to caſt vp by vomite.
Quod heſterna crapula ingurgitauerat, paſſam refudit, that whiche in his yeſterdaies riotte he engozged oz deuoured, he openly dyd parbzake oz vomite vp.
Glaciem refundere, to melte oz diſſolue the ice.
Refuſé, abundantly, largely.
Refuſus, a, um, poured in againe. alſo ouerflowyng, redoundyng.
Refutátio, ônis, a denyng, a replication, an argument to the contrary.
Refutátus, us, m. g. idem.
Réfuto, aui, are, to denie, to replie, to confute, to proue the contrarie.
Teſtibus refutare, to conuince with witneſſe, to proue by witneſſe, that it is contrarie.
Regaliolus, li, maſ. ge. a birde, betwene whome and the egle is continuall hoſtilitee, and is yelowe of colour.
Regális, le, ropall, kyngly, princely, pertainyng to a kynge.
Regaliter, ropally, princely.
Régelo, aui, are, to thawe oz reſolue that whiche is froſen.
Regénero, aui, are, to regenerate oz eſtſoones ingender. alſo to repzeſent the faction oz nature of any thynge.
Regenerare auum, to be bozne like his grandfather.
Regérmino, aui, are, to bourgen oz ſpzynge agayne.
Régero, geſſi, gerere, to put in writynge, to bzyng backe, to vomit vp, to caſt agayne to one.
In commentarios regerere, to wzite in rolles oz regiſters.
Regeſtum, ſti, n. g. earthe caſte vp. alſo a regiſtre.
Regeſtus, a, um, caſte vp.
Regeſta terra, idem quod Regeſtum, earthe caſte vp out of a furrowe.
Regia, æ, f. g. a kynges houſe, a princes palaice.
Regia herba, eadem quæ Artemiſia.
Regie, lyke a kynge, ropallye, princely.
Regiéſco, ſcere, olde wziters vſed for Creſcere, to growe.
Regifice, ropally.
Regificus, a, um, ropall, princely.
Regigno, genui, gignere, to engender againe.
Regilla, æ, f. g. a kynges robe.
Regillus, a litteli kyng. alſo the name of a riuer in Italie.
Régimen, giminis, and Regimentum, i, n. g. a rule oz gouernance,

Regina, æ, f. g. a queene alſo a maiſtreſs, ſometyme euery riche and great woman.
Régio, ônis, fœ. g. a region oz country. alſo a coaſt oz quarter, a parte of a towne oz citee, a warde. alſo a limitte oz bounde.
Regiones cæli quatuor, the foure coaſtes oz quarters of the wozlde, as, eaſte, weaſte, nozth, and ſouthe.
Regionibus officij ſeſe continere, to kepe hym ſelfe within the bounder and limittes of his office.
Eregione, aduerbially, ſtreight ouer agaynſt, in the ſight.
A recta regione deflectere, to goe out of the ſtreight oz right wape.
Regionátim, place by place, by euery region oz coaſte.
Regiſtrum, ſtri, n. g. is vſed of ſome for a regeſtre.
Régito, aui, are, a frequentatiue of Rego.
Regium, a citee beyonde the mountayne toward Italie called Rezo.
Régius, a, um, of a kynge.
Regius morbus, the iaundiſe.
Reglutino, aui, are, to vnglewe.
Reglutinátus, a, um, veray glewyſche oz clammie.
Régnator, ôris, m. g. he that reigneth. alſo he that is maiſter oz poſſeſſeth.
Regnátrix, thꝭ feminine.
Regnátus, a, um, gouerned, ruled.
Regnata fœminis gens, a people gouerned by women.
Regno, aui, are, to reigne, to be in authozitie, to be a kynge, to beare a rule.
Regnor, aris, ari, the paſſiue, to be ruled oz gouerned.
Regnum, i, n. g. a realme and the gouernance, a kyngdome.
Deferre regnum alicui, to iudge, oz geue his voyce to one to be a kynge.
Regnum, any thynge wherin one doeth excelle and beareth chiefe rule,
Rego, xi, ere, to rule, to gouerne.
Regor, eris, to be ruled oz gouerned.
Regrédior, eris, ſus ſum, gredi, to goe backe,
Regreſſio, onis, a goynge backe.
Regreſſus, us, m. g. a goyng backe.
Régula, æ, f. g. a rule. alſo a litle paniar made of oſiers, wherein they put aipues. alſo a litle rodde, wherwith any thynge is holden vp ſtreight.
Regulâris, re, that whiche is vnder a rule, oz that is made accozdyng to the rule, oz ſtraight with the rule.
Aes regulare, bzaſſe oz copper that will abyde hammerynge.
Regulariter, by rule, regularly.
Régulo, aui, are, to rule oz diꝛecte.
Régulus, li, m. g. a pzince oz lozde of a litle countrey.

Regu-

Reguli, be properly the childzen of kynges. also Regulus, is a little byrde called a wren, and serpent called a Cockatrice, whiche slayeth a man with his sight. Regulus was also the name of a consull, lohe Atilius. also a great Rhetorician in the tyme of Plinie.

Regusto, aui, are, to taste or sape agayne.

Reiectanea, of philosophers be taken for thinges that be abhorred, as sickenesse, pouertie, and sorowe.

Reiectaneus, a, um, that is caste awaye and neglected of euerie man.

Reiectio, onis, fœ. g. parbraynge, reiectynge, castyng awaye, refusyng.

Reiectio sanguinis, The auoydynge out of blonde at the mouth, the nose or the veines.

Reiecto, aui, are, to reiecte, to caste awaye often.

Reiectus, us, m. g. a vometyng.

Reiectus, a, um, caste out, cast awaie, or putte forth, vometted. also for Proiectus, cast about.

Res tota in mensem Ianuarium reiecta est, the whole mattier is deferred or put of vntill the month of Januarie.

Reiectis ad terguum manibus, castynge his handes behynde hym.

Vento reiectus in Macedoniam, caste backe againe into Macedonie.

Reiicio, reiicis, iéci, iícere, to cast about, to cast awaye, to dyspue backe, to cast or flinge againe, to reiect, to neglect, to contemne as vile, to deferre, to delaye, to cast of vntill an other tyme, to referre, to refuse, to put awaye, to parbrake or vomet.

Tytere pascentes à flumine reiice capellas, Tytire, dyspue thy gotes that do fede, away frō the riuer.

Me vero tanq̄ inutilem reiecerunt, as for me they refused as a persone vnprofitable.

Si altera illa magis instabit, forcitan nos reiiciat, if the other will be importunate, perchāce he will put me awaye, or sette me at naught.

Reiicere testes, to refuse witnesses.

Reiicere iudices, to refuse iudges as corrupte and not for our purpose. also to chose out from other.

Reiicere causam ad senatum, to put, referre, or remitte the mattier to the senate to be determined.

Reiicere sanguinem, To voyde blonde at the nose, mouth or other partes.

Reiecit se in eum flens, she caste hir selfe vpon hym wepyng.

Ad ipsam te epistolam reiicio, I referre you to the letter that was written.

Senos sextantes non excesisit, aut si excessisset reiiciebantur, he exceded not. xii. ounces, if he passed that, they were cast vp agayne.

Fatigata membra reiecet, he layed downe his weerie bodie to reste.

Reiectitiæ oues, sheepe drawen out of the folde for age or sickenesse, kebbers, crones, or cullians.

Reiteratio, ônis, fœm. g. a repetyng of a thyng agayne.

Reitero, aui, are, to doe or saye a thyng againe, to repete.

Relabor, laberis, labi, to slyde or fall agayne.

Relabi flumina dicuntur, dum fluxum iterant.

Relangueo, gui, guere, to be verye feble or sayntc.

Relanguesco, scere, to waxe very feble or faint.

Relatio, ônis, f. g. a reporte or a respecte, a referryng. among logicians it is the effecte of the relatiue: As the father, the sonne: the maister, the seruaunt: the housbande, the wife: for without the one the other can not reteyne his name, for a sonne can not be without a father, nor a wyfe without an housbande: nor a seruaunt without a maister.

Relatiue, haupng relation to a thyng.

Relatiuum, a relatiue, whiche hath relation to some thyng.

Relātus, a, um, reported, shewed, tolde, referred.

Relati in ærarios, were they, whiche for some faute were by the maisters of manors (called Censores) put out of the numbre of citezens, and dyd onely paie tribute, or head syluer as strangers.

Relaxatio, ônis, f. g. a recreatyng, a refreshing, a settyng at libertee.

Relaxo, aui, are, to lewse, to vndoe, to sette at large or libertee, to deliuer, to recreate.

Aliuum relaxare & astringere, contrarie.

Relaxare animum, to recreate the mynde, with geuyng ouer studie or busines for a whyle

Interdum animis relaxantur, sometyme they doe recreate and ease them selfes.

Si te ista occupatione relaxaris, if ye shall once haue rid and dispatched your selfe of this let and businesse.

Relaxat dolor, sorowe begynneth to relent or asswage.

Relaxus, a, um, verie lewse.

Relegatio, ônis, f. ge. a banishement out of his countrey, an exilyng or sendyng awaie.

Relegātus, a, um, banished, sent in exile, sent or put awaie.

Relego aui, are, to banisshe, to remoue, to seuer one from an other, to sende awai, or to referre.

Relegare alicui causam alicuius rei, To make pretence that one is the cause of a thyng, or to saye, that he doeth it for his sake.

In prædia rustica relegarat, he had sent hym awaye to his fermes in the countrey.

Ad authores relegabo, I will referre them vnto the authours.

Relegatus mihi videor, I thynke my selfe to be banisshed.

Rélego, lēgis, légi, ere, to reade agayne, to gather together agayne.

Iter relégere, to go agayne the same waye.

Relentesco, tescere, to relent, to waxe softe.

Releuo,

Releuo, aui, are, to lyfte vp agayne, to excuse, to diminiſſhe, to ease.
Animum releuare, to comfort ones mynde, to relieue ones ſpirites.
Releuare labores, to myniſſhe labours.
Moleſtijs releuari, to be delyuered from troubles and peynes.
Relicinus, he that hath a good buſſhe of heare, well trymmed or curled behynde.
Relicina frons, a faire large & highe forheade, without heare.
Relictio, ônis, f. g. a leauyng, a forſakyng.
Relictus, a, um, forſaken or lefte.
Relictus ab omni honeſtate, a man without all honeſtie.
Relictus ſum mihi, I am lefte alone, or I am at my libertee.
Religatio, ónis, f. g. a byndyng agayne.
Religâtus, a, um, bounde harde agayne.
Religio, ônis, fœ. g. religion, holynesſe, deuoutneſſe, godlineſſe, the true wooꝛſhippyng of god and holy thynges, a reuerend dreade, a ſolicitouſe care and feare, a reuerende feare & doubt leſt he ſhall offende in thynges of honeſtee. alſo conſcience, or as a man mought ſaie, a ſcrupuloſitee of conſcience.
In religionem vertere, to feare leſt god were diſpleaſed, to make conſcience of a thyng.
Religionem inducere, to bryngе in feare of gods diſpleaſure.
Religio eſt, it is not leafull, it is an heynous thynge.
Huc introire, niſi neceſſarió, & caſtè, religio eſt, to enter in there, but for neceſſitee and chaſtelye, it is not leafull.
Religio iudicis, the integritee of the iudge.
Religione obſtringere, vel obligare, To charge ones conſcience with a matter, to put in feare of conſcience.
Exoluere religione, To diſcharge ones conſcience, or to remoue one from ſcrupuloſitee.
Religio eſt mihi dicere, I haue conſcience to ſaye it, I dare not ſaie it.
Religionem alicui aſſerre, to cauſe one to be ſcrupulouſe.
Religio non eſt mihi, quo minus hoc faciam, I haue no conſcience therof, but that I maie do it, or I make no ſcrupuloſitee or danger of conſcience to doe it, or my conſcience feareth not, but that I maye doe it well enoughe.
Eximere religionem, to put him out of doubt in his conſcience.
Exemplar antiquæ religionis, an example of a god and rightfull conſcience.
Teſtimoniorum religionem & fidem nunq̃ iſta natio coluit, this people had neuer regarde nor feare of conſcience or honeſtee in witneſſe bearyng or keppyng theyr othe.
Religionem colere, To be religious and deuout, to ſerue god well.
Religio officij, that honeſt feare that a man hath, to let paſſe any thynge in dooyngе his duetie.
Quæ tanta religio? what feare or ſcruple of conſcience is there ſo greate?
Dignus es cum tua religione odio, thou art wooꝛthy to be hated for thy pyuiſſhe ſuperſtition.
Habere religioni, to be afrayde or make conſcience to doe a thynge.
In religionem verterunt Pœni, the Affricanes did take and interpꝛete that as a ſigne of gods diſpleaſure, and therefore were afrayde.
Religioſè, fearefully, doubtfully, dangerouſely, ſcrupulouſly, curiouſly, aduiſedly, religiouſly, deuoutly, godly.
Religiôſus, a, um, religiouſe, deuout, ſeruyng god truely. alſo faithfull, timoꝛouſe, alſo ſcrupulouſe, ſuperſticious.
Religioſum habere, To make conſcience in a thynge.
Dies religioſi, dayes of heauineſſe for ſome miſſeaduenture, which hath happened on theſe dayes.
Delubrum religioſum, a deuoute place, a churche or chapell, whervnto men haue great deuotion to come.
Religioſum eſt id facere, there is a conſcience in the dooyng therof.
In teſtimonio religioſi, honeſte and faythfull in bearyng wytneſſe.
Religo, religas, aui, are, to byndе faſt, to byndе harde.
Religare religionibus bona alicuius, to geue gooꝺes to the honour and ſeruice of god.
Relino, leui, liui, relinere, to open that whiche is ſtopped, to ſet abꝛoche.
Releui omnia dolia, I haue bꝛoched all the veſſelles.
Nolo ego nos pro ſummo bibere, nulli relerimus poſtea, I wolde not that we dꝛanke all out, for I will for no man ſet any abꝛoche afterwarde.
Relinquo, liqui, linquere, to leaue, to forſake, to leaue one ſuccourleſſe or without helpe, to leaue a thyng to one as his poſſeſſion.
Relinquere animam, to die.
Relinquit eum animus, his herte or courage fayleth hym.
Relinquere æs alienum, to die in debte.
Arrabôni relinquere, to leaue a thynge as a gage or pledge.
In medio relinquere, to leaue in doubt.
Locum admonitionibus relinquere, To receiue the moniciõ, which be geuen vs, to ſuffre men to admoniſſhe or aduertiſe vs.
Nec precibus nec admonitionibus reliquit locum, he dyd all thynges ſo diligently, that a man coude neither deſire nor aduertiſe hym to dooe moꝛe.
Locum ſubtilitati nullum relinquere, to doe a thyng ſo ſubtilly that it can not be amended.

Locum

Locum vituperandi alicui relinquere, to geue occasion to one to sale ill, or to blame hym.
Memoriam alicuius rei relinquere, To doe a thynge, whereof shall be lefte a perpetuall remembrance.
Pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, to delyuer money to haue gayne therby.
Scriptum relinquere, to leaue it in writing.
Spem relinquere, to hope or truste no more on a thynge.
Studium alicuius rei relinquere, to care no more for a thyng.
Suspicionem relinquere, to cause suspition.
Suspicionem quibusdam suorum reliquit, he gaue an occasion to certayne of his familiars to suspecte.
Confectum relinquere, to dispatche.
Ne qua spes in fuga relinqueretur, That they might haue no hope to saue them selfe by flight.
Hæredem testamẽto relinquere, to make one his heire by his laste will.
Relinquitur, id est, restat, reliquum est, it foloweth, nowe it remayneth, now to conclude.
Reliqua, ôrum, neu. ge. that whiche remayneth vpon a reckenyng, debtes.
Reliqua contrahere, To be in arrerage of a ferme.
Reliquátor, ôris, ma. gen. he that is in arrerage on his accompte. Also any other, whiche hath in his handes some parte of that whiche he ought to haue paied.
Spes nulla reliqua in te est, I haue no more hope of the.
Reliquiæ, ârum, f. g. plu. that whiche is left, the relike or remenaunt, the asshes or bones of them that are dead, reliques.
Reliquias persequi, to pursewe that whiche is begunne.
Fœbrium reliquiæ, grudgeynges of feuers.
Cœnæ reliquiæ, that is left of the supper, broken meate, scrappes, fragmentes.
Reliquiæ coniurationis, the remenaunt of a conspiracy.
Reliquor, aris, ari, to be behynde in paiement of a certayne summe.
Reliquus, a, um, the remnaunt, that whiche remayneth, that is lefte, the residue.
Reliquum est, the rest is, more ouer then this.
Reliquum facere, to leaue, to omitte.
Reliquos facere, to leaue them.
Nihil est mihi reliqui, I haue nothyng lefte.
Qualem in reliqua Græcia neminem, suche one as is none like in all Grece besyde.
Spes nulla reliqua, there is no hope lefte.
De reliquo, as concernyng the residue. also more ouer.
Quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, whiche escaped the daungers of the warre.
In reliquum tempus, for the tyme to come.
Reliquum feci, I haue lefte.
Réloco, aui, are, to set out to hyre agayne.

Reluceo, lúces, luxi, lucêre, to shyne or be very bright.
Reluctor, aris, ari, to contende or strine against, to wrastle or struggle agaynst.
Reluctâtus, a, um, partic. strygyng agaynst.
Réluo, réluis, lui, luere, to pay agayne that whiche is borowed, to fetche home a gage or pledge. also to washe cleane soones.
Remacresco, scere, to wax leane agayne.
Remaledico, maledicis, dixi, dicere, to speake ill for yll, to geue one ill reporte or woorde for an other.
Remáncipo, máncipas, aui, are, to sell agayne a thyng to hym, whiche fyrst solde it, or to put it againe into his handes, of whom he bought it.
Remando, di, dere, to chew the cudde.
Remaneo, rémanes, mansi, nêre, to abyde styll, to abyde behynde, to remayne, to continue.
Interea rex, velut spectator pugnæ cum parte nauium in littore remanet, In the meane while the kynge, as it were a beholder of the battaile, with parte of his naule remayned on the shore or stronde.
Rémano, rémanas, aui, are, to tourne or flowe backe to a place.
Remánsio, ônis, fœm. g. an abydyng, a tarying behynde.
Remeans, antis, retournyng or goyng backe as gayne.
Remeâtus, us, m. g. comyng agayne.
Comeatus & Remeatus, comyng and goyng.
Reméculi, litteli shyppes, whiche men of Lemnos vsed.
Remédium, dii, n. g. remedie.
Remeligo, ligínis, f. g. a fysshe, which cleauyng to the keele of a shippe, causeth it to tarie.
Remendo, áui, are, to amende or correct a faute, after Columelle: but the place in Columella for Tale Oleaster remendauerunt, shulde be red, Taleolas terræ mandauerunt.
Rémeo, rémeas, aui, are, to retourne or goe backe agayne.
Vibem remeare, to goe agayne to the citee.
Remétior, tiris, tiri, to measure agayne, to goe ouer agayne.
Remex, rémigis, m. g. he that roweth in a galey or bote, a water man.
Remigátio, ônis, fœ. ge. a rowyng or sailyng, a rowyng backe agayne.
Remigero, rémigeras, olde writers vsed for Remigro.
Remigium, gii, neu. ge. the rowyng of a shyppe or bote: sometyme the fleeynge of byrdes in the ayre: sometyme a multitude or company of rowers.
Remigo, aui, are, to rowe.
Rémigro, rémigras, aui, are, to goe backe, to retourne.
In nostram domum remigremus, let vs go backe in to my house.
Remillum, li, n. ge. a thyng crooked and broade

lyke an oxe.

Reminiscéntia, æ, f. ge. a remembraunce of that whiche was ones in the mynde.

Reminiscor, reminiscéris, sci, to call againe to remembraunce, to remembre.

Remiscéo, miscui, miscére, idem quod Miscéo.

Remissa, æ, f. g. remission, forgeuenesse.

Remisse, faintelye, without courage, slackelye, humbly: sometyme merily.

Remissio, ônis, fœm. gene. remission, forgeuenesse, a recreating of the mynde after studie or labour, lache or faintenesse of courage, a slacknesse, a lewsyng.

Remissio & contractio superciliorum, the castyng downe and vp of the browes.

Senescentis morbi remissio, slakyng of the sickenesse wearyng awaie.

Remissio vocis, sauourynge of the voyce, temperate speakyng.

Contento vocis, contrarie.

Remissio animi, faintyng of courage, faintenesse of herte. also recreacion from studie or labour.

Remissárius, a, um, that is sent or put agayne.

Remissarij vectes, certayne barres or staues, set in the turne or rundell of a vine presse, called in latine Sucula, to driue or tourne it aboute withall.

Remissus, a, um, dull, remitted, sent agayne, ceassed or deferred, negligent, slacke, gladde, dissolute in mirthe.

Remissus animus, whiche hath no courage.

Remissum corpus, an vnlusty bodie.

Remissius frigus, not verie colde.

Remissus and tristis, contrarye.

Remissiorem esse, to be remisse & negligēt. also not to be verye earnest or rigorous in a mattier.

Remissius dicendi genus, a temperate stile, not verie vehement or full of affection.

Remitto, misi, mittere, to sende, to sende againe, to sende backe, to release or forgeue, to graunt, to committe, or remitte, to relinquysshe or leaue, to slacke, to ceasse, to leaue of, to lette passe, to vnbende or lewse, to let downe, as one doeth the strynges of an instrument. Also to caste out agayne.

Remittere animum, to put awaie care, to recreate the mynde.

Annum remittere, to pardone hym for one yeere.

Ardorem pugnæ remittere, not to fighte so fiercely and eygerly.

Remittere aliquid adolescentiæ, to pardone hym somewhat for his youth.

Remittere frontem, to looke more pleasantly and merily.

Remittere saporem, To make the taste of a thyng not to be so stronge.

Remittere nuntium. Gratiſ habeo tibi, quum copiam istam mihi & potestatem facis, vt ego ad parentes remittam nuntium, I thanke the, that thou geuest me this leaue and also auctoryte, that I maie sende to thy friendes, to prouyde for the eis where.

Contentionem remittere, To leaue or forsake contencion.

De supplicio remittere, to pardone hym part of his execucion or punishement.

De custodia remittere, not to bee so carefull as he was, to be somewhat more negligente than he was in keppyng.

Frænos dolori remittere, to abandone hym to all sorowe, or to leat him selfe to be possessed with heauinesse.

Ius alicui remittere, to release all his title or right vnto one.

Librum remittere dicitur arbor, whan the barke is lewse or fallen from the tree.

Memoriam remittere, to let passe out of remembraunce, not to regarde the memorye of a thyng.

Numeros in cantu remittere, to rest in syngyng, as is the vse in priche songe.

Nuntium vxori remittere, to be diuorced, to put awaie his wyfe from hym.

Repudium remittere, idem.

Officium remittere, to renunce his duitie.

Cum aures remittunt, whan they caste or hange downe theyr eares agayne.

Remitas iam me onerare iniuriis, you wolde ceasse to ouerlade or combre me with your vnreasonablenesse.

Integram causam ad Senatum remisit, he referred or lefte the whole mattier to the Senate.

Curam animi remittere, to ease the mynde and put awaie care and studie.

De voluntate mea nihil est remissum, I haue nothyng changed my mynde, I haue the same will still.

Debitum remittere, to quite or forgeue one that he oweth.

Frænа remittere equo, to leat the horse haue the bridle at will.

Vbi primum remiserunt imbres, as sone as the showers of raine ceassed.

Iracundiam remittere, to appease his anger, to qualifie hym selfe.

Labores remittere, to labour and trauayle somewhat lesse.

Aquam receptam ore remittunt, they caste out agayne.

Neruos remittere, to leat downe the stringes of an instrument.

Vim principis complecti, nomen remittere, to take on hym the power and auctoryte of a prince, and refuse the name.

Opera remittere, to leat the woorkes slacke or ceasse.

Opinionem remittere, to leaue an opinion.

Sonum vocis intendere, and remittere, contrarye, to streigne the voice in speking, and to sauour the voyce and speake more temperately.

Nullum remittis tempus, Thou dooest slacke or leat

leſt paſſe no tyme.

Remo, mis, remere, idem quod remeare.

Remólior, liris, liri, to put from his place.

Remolitus, a, um, partic.

Remollio, liui, lire, to make verey ſofte or eaſie, or to make ſofte agayne.

Remollitus, a, um, partic.

Remolleſco, ſcere, to become or ware ſofte, alſo to appeaſe it ſelfe and become gentyll.

Remona, the dwellyng houſe of Remus.

Rémora, ræ, f. g. a litteli fyſhe, whiche reteineth a great ſhippe vnder ſayle, alſo tarying.

Rémorans, antis, partic.

Remorâtus, a, um, taried, hindred, prolonged.

Remorbeſco, ſcére, to fall eftſoones in ſickneſſe, an olde wooyde.

Remordeo, mordi, dére, to byte hym agayne, of whome he was bitte, to vexe or trouble hym, of whom he was vexed, to tourmente the mynde, to make one heauy, to greue.

Cura remordet me, care greueth me.

Rémores, byndes, which by theyr flyghte or voice ſignifie, that the thynge pourpoſed was not to be folowed.

Remoria, a place on the toppe of the hyll called Auentinus, where Remus ſtoode, and by the flyghte of byrdes adupſed the buildynge of Rome.

Rémoror, âris, âri, to tarie or make to abyde, to hynde.

Remorari gradum, to reſt hym ſelfe in a place.

Ne quod veſtrum rémorer commodum, that I may not hinder any commoditee or profite of yours.

Remótio, ônis, f. g. a remouyng, a puttynge aſ ware.

Remôtus, a, um, farre from, farre of, ſet aſyde, put awaie, remoued.

Remotus homo à dialecticis, he that paſſeth nothynge on logike, or he that is nothyng ſkilled or exercyſed in logike.

Remota res à memoria, a thynge not thought vpon.

Remoto ioco, in ernest.

Remotus à culpa, he that is in no faulte, giltleſſe, without faulte.

Remoto delectu, without haueynge regarde more to one than to an other.

Remotus ab inani laude, he loueth no vayne glorie.

A religione remotus, without religiõ or feare of god.

Arbitris remotis, alone without companie.

Fœmina à viris remotiſsima, a verey chaſt and honeſt woman.

Longiſsime à pudore remotus, a verey impudent and ſhameleſſe perſon.

Remoueo, rémoues, môui, vére, to remoue, to take awaie, to put awaie, to ſet aſyde.

Remouete moræ, make you haſte, ſpede you.

Remouere ſe à negotiis publicis, to meddle no more with common affayres.

Remouere aliquem à re publica, to put one out of the office, which he hath in the weale publyke.

Remouere ab oculis, to hyde, to put out of ſyght.

Remouere ſe arte ſua, to leaue or forſake his craft.

Remouere de medio, to put a thyng cleane aſ ware.

Remouere metum, to put away feare.

Remouere moram, to make haſte.

Remouere operam ſuam à populari cœtu, to take no more peine about other mens buſineſſe.

Aliquem à legibus remouere, to leat one that he can not make ſuche lawes aſ he would.

Se ab aliquo remouere, to leaue a mans cõpany, familiaritee, or freendſhippe.

Ex vrbe me remoui, I went or remoued a gayne out of the cittee.

Hunc tu metum rémoue, put thou awaie this feare.

Remugio, mûgis, giui, gire, to bellowe or lowgh agayne, to rẽdre a great ſowne or noiſe.

Remulceo, cére, to paciſie or aſſwage agayne.

Remulco, aui, are, & Remúlculo, aui, are, is properly to drawe a great ſhyp or barge with a laſſe veſſell, by tranſlatiõ it ſignifieth to drawe a thynge eaſily.

Remulcus, ci, m. g. a litteli bote or barge, ſerueynge to vnlade great veſſels, or to ſet men aſ bourde.

Remulinus ager, Remus fielde.

Remuncopæ, arum, f. g. inſtrumentes, wherwith ſhippes be driuen on lande.

Remunerátio, ônis, f. g. recompence, a rewaſdyng.

Remunero, aui, are, & Remuneror, aris, ari, to rewarde, to recompence a good turne.

Remúrmuro, aui, are, to murmure agaynſt.

Remus, the brother of Romulus, whiche buildyd Rome.

Remis, mi, m. g. an ore to rowe with.

Remis ventis q. properly, with al ſpeede, quickely.

Ren, renis, m. g. a kidney.

Renancíſcor, ciſceris, ſci, to get agayne.

Renarro, aui, are, to tell, to repete.

Renáſcor, nátus ſum, ſci, for denuo naſci, to be borne agayne, to ryſe or ſpringe againe, to be grene agayne.

Renaſcens annus, the ſpryngе tyme.

Renato, aui, are, to ſwymme backe, or ſwimme agayne.

Renâtus, a, um, newe borne.

Renáuigo, aui, are, to ſayle home agayne.

Renauo, aui, are, to endeuoure or doe agayne.

Renes, the kidneis or the reines of the backe.

Renidens, entis, ſhynyng bright.

Os renidens, a face or countenance verey ioyous and pleaſaunt.

Renideo, nides, nidui, dêre, to ſhyne, to be bright or to gliſter, to ſauour or ſmell. ſometyme to open the mouthe, as one doeth in ſmilyng or loſhyng pleſauntly, to ſmyle.

Renideſco, ſcere, to ware bryght.

Reniteo, renites, nitui, nitêre, to be verey bright, to ſhyne.

Renitor, reniteris, niſus, or nixus ſum, niti, to reſiſte, to labour or thruſt againſt.

Renixus, us, m. g. reſiſtence.

Reno, âui, âre, to ſwimme againe.

Renódo, aui, are, to vnknitte or vndoo a knot. alſo to knit faſt.

Rénoues, garmentes made of ſkinnes of woulfes or other beaſtes, wherin the auncient Almaines were wont to lie in the warres.

Rénouo, âui, âre, to renewe or make eftelsones, to refreſſhe, to recreate, to beginne againe.

Bellum renouare, to renewe or beginne the warre againe.

Caſus omnes renouare, to aſſay all chaunces or aduentures afreſh.

Campus renouatur aratro, the fielde is newe plowed or tilled againe.

Renouabo illud quod initio dixi, I will repete or ſaie againe that I ſpake in the beginning. Animum renouare, to take courage or herte againe.

Legendo renouabam, I dyd renewe the memorie of it in redyng againe.

A fatigatione renouat, it doeth refreſſhe men and make them luſty againe.

Renouátio, ônis, ſ. g. a renewyng.

Renouâmen, uâminis, n. g. idem.

Renouâtus, a, um, renewed, reedified, repaired, tared or plowed againe.

Renouello, aui, are, to make newe againe.

Rentifolia, æ, ſ. g. a kynde of wylde roſes, which haue neyther good ſauour nor facion.

Renumero, aui, are, to pay againe money which was receiued.

Renuntiata, an ile by Ethiope, ſo ryche, that the inhabitantes doe gene for an horſe by exchange a talent of golde.

Renúntio, aui, are, to tell what is doen, or what one would haue, to make relation, to bryng worde againe, to reporte, to ſignifie, to ſhewe openly, to renounce, to refuſe, to forſake for euer, to bidde farewell for euer, to reſigne, ſometyme to reſtore.

Renuntiare vitæ, to refuſe to lyue.

Renuntiatur conſul, he is declared conſull.

Renuntiatũ eſt facilem eſſe aſcenſum, worde was brought againe, that they myght eaſyly gette vp there.

Acta renuntiare ad Senatum, to make reporte or relation to the Senate, what they haue done.

Id ego tibi nunc renuntio futurum, I tell you now before, that it will be ſo.

Renuntiare amicitiam, to renounce or forſake ones friendſhip.

Renuntiare repudium, to repudiate or forſake ones wyfe.

Hoſpitium ei renuntiat, he ſheweth hym plainly that he will no more lodge in his houſe: or haue no more familiaritee with hym.

Societatem alicui renuntiare, to denuntie or ſende woorde, that they will haue no longer aliance with them.

Tibi renuntiata ſunt hæc ſic fore, it was tolde you before, that theſe thynges would come to paſſe.

Renuntiátio, ônis, ſ. g. a reporte. alſo a reſignation of an office. alſo a commons by an officer.

Renúntius, tij, m. g. he that carieth tidynges from one to an other.

Rénuo, rénui, núere, to refuſe, to diſpiſe, to ſhew that a thyng doeth diſpleaſe or miſlyke hym.

Renûtus, tus, m. ge. a refuſall or denial with countinaunce, a beckynge or noddynge againe.

Reor, reris, ratus ſum, reri, to ſuppoſe, to thinke, to iudge.

Repágulum, li, n. g. a dooze or wyndowe, or other thynge that ſhutteth or cloſeth, a barre or raple.

Repáges, gis, ſ. g. idem.

Repandus, a, um, bente or bowed, and broade bacheward, as eares were in the olde tyme.

Repango, pégi, and panxi, pángere, to ſet or plant, to graffe.

Repandiroſtrum pecus, a beaſt haueng his noſe turned vpwarde, a woorde vſed of Pacuuius and Lucilius auncient poetes.

Reparábilis, le, that maie be repared, amended, or made newe againe.

Reparátio, ônis, reparation, makynge or reſtoryng of a thynge againe.

Reparâmen, râminis, n. g. idem.

Reparâtor, ôris, m. g. one that repaireth or maketh againe.

Reparco, parſi, ſere, to ſpare.

Répario, aui, are, to repayre, to reſtore to the firſt eſtate, to renewe.

Reparare bellum, to make newe proviſion for warre.

Reparare exercitum, to repayre or make vp his armye againe.

Repaſtinátio, ônis, ſ. g. a newe diggynge about vines. Alſo a byngynge of grounde to tempre with muche labour and diggyng.

Repaſtinátus, a, um, newe digged or brought in tempre.

Repáſtino, aui, are, to digge againe about vines, to alter lande or grounde with ofte diggyng or labourynge.

Repátrio, aui, are, to retourne.

Repauſo, aui, are, to take reſt.

Repecto, pexi, or péxui, péctere, to kembe againe.

Répedo, répedas, aui, are, to goe awaie, to goe backe, to retyre.

Repello, répuli, pélere, to put backe, to repelle, to put

to put awaie.
Repellere sanguinem, to leat one bloudde.
Repellere vim vi, to resist force with force.
Seruitutem à ciuibus repellere, to kepe or deliuer his countrey men from seruitute and bondage.
A gubernaculo ciuitatis repelli, to bee putte from the gouernaunce of the citee.
Preces alicuius repellere, not to here ones requeste.
Rependo, di, dere, to recompence, to paie or geue againe.
Rependebatur duplo argento, one paied for it the double weyght of syluer.
Repens, entis, partic. à Repo, creppng: as, Humi repens, creppng by the grounde.
Repensus, a, um, paied.
Répens, entis, om. gen. sodaine, vnlooked for: also creppng.
Repens bellum, a sodaine warre.
Repens fama allata, a sodaine rumour or bruite was brought.
Repenso, aui, are, to pōder, to ouersee, to iudge, to recompence, to make amendes.
Repente, sodaynely, by and by.
Repentino, idem.
Repentinus, a, um, sodayne, vnlooked for.
Repercussus, us, m. ge. a reuerberation or strykyng againe, a reflection.
Repercussus solis, the reflection, or reuerberation of the sonne.
Repercussus, a, um, beaten or striken againe, turned backe againe.
Repercúio, repércutis, cussi, cútere, to stryke againe, to reuerberate.
Repercutere dicta, to take aduauntage of one in his woordes.
Repercutere aciem oculi, to dasil the eie sight.
Repério, réperis, réperi, or poëtice, repperi, rire, to fynde by aduenture: sometyme otherwyse, to perceyue.
Reperire causam, To fynde an excuse or occasion.
Reperire negotium in hac re, to haue muche to doo with that matter.
Reperire gloriam, to gette an honourable renowme.
Reperit suos parentes? hath she founde hir parentes, or who is hir father and mother?
Reperies hoc non secus, thou shalte fynde it to be none otherwyse.
Non reperitur vllo vestigio, there is no mention made of it, or there is not one woorde mentioned of it, or not one letter wryten of it.
Reperibitur, it shalbe founde.
Reperiri dicitur aliquis, or res aliqua, whan it is euidentely knowen and perceyued, what maner of person or thyng it is.
Reperio eum venisse Tarentum, I fynde in wrytyng, that he came to Tarent.
Repertitius, a, um, that is founden.

Repertor, ôris, m. g. he that fyndeth.
Repertórium, rij, n. g. an inuentorie.
Repertus, a, um, founde.
Repertus es ingratus, thou art plainly found and tried to be an vnkynde person.
Repetitio, ônis, f. g. a repetition.
Repetitor, óris, m. g. he that requireth a thyng agayne.
Repetitus, a, um, repeted agayne, begon agayn.
Repetito somno, fallyng a slepe agayne.
Répeto, tiui, or repétij, tere, to aske agayne, to aske often or ofttymes, to reherse againe, or repété, to reuolue, to begynne agayne, to resorte ofte to a thyng, to call agayne, to returne or goe againe to a place, to remembre.
Hem repudiatus repetor, howe nowe, beyng ones refused, I am called agayne.
Alte repetita, rehersed from the begynnyng, farre sought or farre fette.
Repetere pœnas ab aliquo, To bee auenged on one.
Repero, I remembre.
Me quidem adolescentulo, repeto quendam Principem nomine alternis diebus declamare, alternis disputare, I remēbre me, whan I was a ponge stripelyng, one called Princeps, did one date declame, an other date dispute.
Repetere reum, to accuse ofteseones.
Repetenti memoria, callyng to my remembraunce.
Fructum repetere, to require fruite or profyte of a thyng.
Castrā repetere, to returne or goe agayne to the Campe.
In Africam repetere, to returne agayne into Affrike.
Relicta repetere, to returne agayn to matters or busynesse that he lefte of before.
Repetere consilium, To renewe a purpose or intent.
Cæsari repetenti negare non potui, I coulde not denie it to Cesar demaundyng it of me often tymes.
Promissa repetens, promissyng agayne, renewyng his promysses.
Repetita longius interrogatio, a demaunde or question farre of from the purpose.
Consuetudo longo interuallo repetita, a verie auncient custome newly brought vp again: or a custome renewed, that was not vsed many a date before.
Gratiam pro beneficio repetere, To requite one to be thankefull.
Pampinationem repetere, to begyn agayne.
Repeto me correptum ab eo. &c. I remembre that I was blamed or checked. &c.
Alte & à capite repetere, to repete the matter euen from the begynnyng.
Inde vsq; repetens, callyng to my remēbrance euen from that tyme to this present date.
Repetere memoria, to call to remembrance.

Repetunt verba datæ ſortis, they ſcanne the woordes of the oracle geuen.

Repetundarum, repetundis, duos tantum caſus habet.

Repetundarum accuſari, is properly where a man ſomtyme beyng in great auctoritee, & hauyng the rule of a countrey, is accuſed and called to a reckenyng for all that he hath receyued, beyng in his office, aboue that, which is his ordinarie allowaunce: alſo for all thynge that he toke wrongefully from any perſone or towne: whiche was the moſt neceſſarie action for a publike weale, that mought be deuyſed.

Repignerâtor, ôris, m. g. he that redeemeth or quiteth his gage or pledge.

Repignero, aui, are, to quite or redeme a pledge or gage. it male be taken ſometyme with vs for that, whiche in our lawe is called to repleuie: and Repigneratio, a repleuie. and Repigneratitia actio for the Replegiare.

Replaudo, plauſi, dere, to make noyſe with the handes beaten together.

Replaudere frõtẽ, to ſtrike vp the heare before with clappyng of the hande to his foreheade.

Repleo, plẽui, plẽre, to fyll, to fyll vp agayne.

Replẽtus, a, um, repleniſhed, full.

Eruditione repletus, filled with erudition, full of doctrine.

Replicátio, ônis, a replication or vnfoldyng of a thyng, a replyng.

Réplico, aui, are, to vnfolde. alſo to replie, to diſplaye, to turne that is forwarde backe agayne.

Replicare in rugas, to folde, to plaite.

Replicare ſurculos ad vitis caput, to bowe backe agayne.

Repliſtus, a, um, vnfolded.

Replumbo, aui, are, to vnſoulder.

Repo, repſi, pere, to creepe, to renne as rootes doue in the grounde.

Repólio, répolis, liui, lire, to polyſhe agayne.

Repolleo, lére, to be muche able, to bee of power to doue.

Repolleſco, ſcere, to bee exceſſoones ſtronge in forte, for Repulluleſco, to ſpringe agayne.

Repôno, ſui, nere, to put or ſette agayne in his place, to laie vp, to recite agayne, to hyde, to redeliuer or reſtore, to reuoke, to repreſſe, to laie to more, to exaggerate, to heape one on an other, to make to growe agayne, to bryngе agayne. alſo to put in writyng.

Et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus,
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.
Loke howe muche the ſheepe in the long dates ſhall byte,
The colde dewe in one nyght with growyng ſhall requite.

Reponere ſeruicem, to wre ones neche nowe on one ſyde, and nowe on the other, to ſtretche ones neche in and out.

Reponere aliquem in deos, to dwe honour to one as it were vnto god, to make one a god.

Reponere in numero eloquentium, to eſteme hym eloquent.

Reponere in optima ſpe, to haue good hope of a thyng.

Reponere in ſuis, to take hym for his friende.

Reponere iniuriam, to doe diſpleaſure to him that hath hurte vs before.

Reponere fidem, to truſte.

Fabulas & ſcripta ſua reponere poëtæ dicuntur, when they bryng their comedies or tragedies to be plaied agayne after they haue ben ones or twyſe plaied before.

Honoratum ſi forte reponis Achillem, if it be thy mynde to putte in agayne the tragedie of the renowmed Achilles.

Reponere nummos, To paie agayne money whiche is lent vs.

Reponere aliquid in vetuſtatem, to laie vp a thyng for the tyme to come.

Reponere remum, to rowe no more.

Pero ne te, ne id à me quæras, ne tibidem reponam cum veneris, I praie the aſke not that of me, leſt I aſke the ſame of the, or lay ſome thyng againſt the whan thou comeſt hither.

Semper ego auditor tantum nunquam reponam? ſhall I be alwaie an herer and neuer a wryter?

Plena reponere pocula, to ſet full cuppes on the table.

Alimenta in hyemem reponere, To laie vp ſtore of vittaples againſt wynter.

Intelligere deberes in te repoſitam rem publicam, that the whole common weale conſyſteth in you.

Cœnam reponere, To make a ſupper to one, that gaue vs a ſupper before.

In coronamenta reponere, To ſet among the herbes that garlandes be made of.

In quibus fiduciam omnem reponebat, in the whiche he put his whole confidence and truſt.

Cauſam reponere in manſuetudine iudicum, To referre and putte his whole matter to the gentilneſſe of the iudges.

Seorſum reponere, to ſette apart from other.

Reporto, aui, are, to bryng backe or agayne.

Reportare laudem ex hoſtibus, to be praiſed for his victorie, to gette laude or praiſe by conquerynge his enemies.

Reportare victoriam, to haue the victorie.

Reportare laudem, to haue good thanke for ones labour.

Reportare ignominiam, To get or beare awaie reproche.

Britannia exercitum reportare, to conueygh the armie out of Britaine.

Repoſco, popoſci, ſcere, to aſke agayne that which is myne owne, or is as it were due to me.

Repoſcere pœnas, to punyſh.

Repoſcere vicem, to aſke one good turne for an other.

Datum auxilium repoſcere, to requite one to ayde vs as we haue aided hym before.

Rationem vitæ ab aliquo repoſcere, to require accompte or reckenynge how one hath ledde his lyfe.

Repoſcit cauſa, the cauſe requireth.

Aliquem ad ſupplicium repoſcere, to require to haue one punyſhed.

Repoſitórium, rij, n. g. a ſtore houſe, or rather a cupbourde or dreſſoir to ſette meate vppon, or other thynge that is brought to the table.

Repóſitus, a, um, laied vp to hyde, put or ſet a gayne.

Manet alta mente repoſitum iudicium Paridis, deepe in her mynde remayned the iudgement that Paris gaue.

Repoſiti & frigidi cibi, colde meate that hath been ſet on the table before.

Repotia, neu. ge. plur. nu. after Porphirio, the nexte daie after the mariage, whan friendes come to drynke with the bryde: after Acron, the viij. daie, whan the bryde was wonte to returne to hyr parentes. the drinkynges or banketynges that are made with them that are newe maried.

Repræſentátio, ônis, fœ. g. the repreſentynge of a thing. Also a paiment of money out of hand.

Repræſento, aui, are, to repreſent, to rendre, to bringe in preſence, or preſent a thynge, to laie before one, to ſhewe or declare.

Si ſemper ſe repræſentauerit, if he be alwaie redy at hande, and not out of the waie.

Repræſentare conſilium, id eſt, ante tempus exequi.

Repræſentare ſe, to be preſent.

Si repræſentari morte mea libertas ciuitatis poteſt, if the citee by my death may be foorthwith and immediatelye reſtored to lybertee.

Repræſentare ſupplicia, to puniſhe ſodainely or haſtily.

Cœperat eſſe præceps ad repræſentanda ſupplicia, he beganne to be ouer haſty and raſhe in puniſhyng or puttynge men to execution.

Repræſentare iudicia, to preuente iudgement.

Repræſentare precium, to paie the money in hande.

Repræſentare diem promiſſorũ, to performe that he promiſed.

Repræſentare aliquid animo, to renewe a thyng in ones memorie.

Faciem veri maris repræſentare, to bee lyke a verey ſea in deede.

Ita repræſentauit imaginem ſceleris, it dyd ſo lyuely ſet foorth the acte, as though it had been than preſently dooen.

Repræſentare memoriã alicuius rei, to repreſent & ſet foorth lyuely the memorie of a thyng.

Repræſentare improbitatem ſuam, to make haſte to ſhewe or declare theyr lewdeneſſe.

Repræſentans pro opera dignam cuiq; mercedem, id eſt, exhibens, geuyng out of hande.

Reprehendo, di, dere, to pluche backe agayne, to reproue, to reprehende, to blame, to rebuke.

Reprehendi fugitiui dicuntur, to be caught a gayne.

Reprehendere manu, to take by the hande.

Reprænſi, caught agayne.

Reprehénſio, ônis, fœ. g. a rebuke, a pullynge backe, a reproupnge, a blampng, controllynge, checkyng.

Si reprehenſionem non capit perſona, if the perſonage be ſuch that he can not well be reproued or blamed.

Reprehenſo, aui, are, to rebuke ſharpely, to take holde on one and pluche hym backe often.

Reprehenſor, ôris, m. g. he that rebuketh or reproueth, a corrector.

Repreſſor, ôris, m. g. he that reſtreigneth, letteth, or keepeth downe: he that ſtoppeth a thing and letteth it to goe forwarde.

Repreſſus, a, um, ſtopped, lette.

Réprimo, preſsi, primere, to refrayne, to lette that a thynge be not dooen, to ſtoppe, to kepe vnder by force, to appeaſe.

Reprimere ſermones ſeu famam, to cauſe a great fame or reporte to ceaſſe.

Impetum populi reprimere, to appeaſe or ceaſſe the furie of the people.

Reprimere munera, to abbreuiate or make the waie ſhorter.

Ni reprimas tuum ſtultiloquium, if ye doe not leaue your foolyſhe talke.

Reprime iracundiam, be not ſo angrie, pacifie your ſelfe.

Curſum repreſſerunt, they ſtopped.

Conatus hominum reprimere, to ſtoppe what men goe about or indeuoir, to lette or reſiſte theyr enterpriſes.

Fletu reprimi ne quid ſcribamus, to bee leat with wepyng, that we can not write: to bee in that caſe, that we can not write for wepyng.

Sermones reprimere, to appeaſe the communication of the people, and make it to ceaſſe.

Réprobo, aui, are, to reproue, to diſalowe, to reiecte.

Réprobus, a, um, wicked, naught, caſt out of the fauour of god.

Reproces, harpe, roughe: but the place of Plinie, by the whiche this worde is proued, hath not in Reprocibus, but Imbricibus ac ſupinis lateribus. &c.

Repromiſsio, ônis, f. g. a promiſyng, a binding of ones ſelfe by promyſe in couenant.

Repromitto, miſi, mittere, to bynde hym ſelfe by promyſe in couenaunt. ſometyme to promyſe onely.

Reptabundus, a, um, creepyng.

Reptatus, us, m. g. a creepyng.

Reptilis, le, any thynge that creepeth.

Reptitius, a, um, that creepeth ſecretly.

Repto, aui, are, to creepe muche: alſo to goe ſoftely or ſlowely lyke a ſnayle.

Repubesco, scere, to ware ponge agayne.
Repudiátuo, ônis, s. g. a refusing, a forsakynge of his wyfe.
Repudiátus, a, um, refused, forsaken.
Repúdio, aui, are, to forsake, as a mã forsaketh his wyfe. Also to refuse, to abandone or leaue.
Obsecrationem alicuius repudiare, to reiecte ones suite, not to here his request.
Beneficium repudiare, to refuse a good tourne or benefite.
Repudio consilium quod primum intenderam, I nowe leaue the counsayle that I fyrste intended to folowe.
Repudiósus, a, um, an adiectiue.
Repudiosæ nuptiæ, a weddyng that is after dissolued.
Repúdium, dii, n. g. a diuorce.
Repudium remittere, to be diuorsed.
Repudium renuntiare, to declare a diuorce.
Is me nunc repudium renuntiare iussit tibi, he willed me to declare to the, that he hath forsaken the.
Necessitate me mala vt fiam facis, verum video, me vbi voles nuptum dare, ne hæc fama faciat repudiosas nuptias, thou compellest me to bee naughte, but take heede, lest whan thou wylte mary me to any man, this fame or bruite cause me shortely after to be diuorsed.
Repueráſco, scere, to bee ekesoones a chylde, or to ware a childe agayne.
Repugnans, antis, repugnyng, resistyng, beyng agaynst.
Repugnántia, æ, s. g. repugnancie, where one thynge agreeth not with an other.
Repugnax, ácis, om. g. that is in euery thynge contrarious.
Repugno, áui, áre, to repugne or take contrarie, to resiste.
Repugnare inter se, to be contrarie one to an other, not to agree one with an other.
Repugnanter, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth contrariously, displeasauntly, beyng yll contente.
Non repugnanter, pacientlp, with a good wyll.
Repullulo, áui, are, and Repullulasco, scere, to bourgen or spynge agayne.
Repulsa, sæ, s. g. a puttyng backe of hym, whiche eyther demaundeth or seketh for auctorite or office.
Accipere, ferre, pati repulsam, to bee putte backe in labouryng for an office, to bee refused in the election.
Repulso, aui, are, to repell or put backe often.
Repulsor, óris, m. g. he that putteth an other man backe.
Repulsus, us, m. g. a repellyng or puttyng backe agayne.
Repulsus, a, um, that is put backe, repelled. also striken or knocked agayne.
Repumicátio, ônis, a polisshynge or slikynge of buddes of trees, made rough with the sharpenesse of colde in the spynge tyme.

Repúmico, aui, are, to rase with a pomise, to make slyke or smoothe.
Repungo, pupugi, and punxi, gere, to pyche agayne or mutuallie displease or offende, to greeue or vexe somewhat agayne.
Repurgium, gii, n. g. a purgeynge or clensynge.
Repurgo, aui, are, to purge or clense diligently.
Réputo, aui, are, to thynke often, to consider muche, to consider and weigh diligently, to cast & reckon in the mynde, to reuolue in the minde, to recompt. Also to cut of ekesoones, sometyme for imputare, to impute.
Non reputat laboris quid sit, he considereth not what paynes and labour is in it.
Dum hæc mecum reputo, whyle I recompte these thynges with my selfe.
Reputátio, ônis, s. g. diligent consideryng and reuolupng in the mynde.
Réquies, ei, or étis, s. g. reste, quiete.
Requies bellorum, peace and vacation from warre.
Requiésco, eui, scere, to rest or take rest, to slepe, to bee or lyue at rest.
Requiéscere in lectione poëtarum, to take pleasure in the redyng of poetes.
Requiescere in spe alicuius adolescentis, to content hym selfe and quiete his mynde in the hope whiche one hath in a ponge man.
Requiescam in sermone eius, I wyll take my reste and ease my selfe in hearynge his communication or talke, or hearyng hym speake of this mattier.
Non requiescere consilio cuiusquam, not to ceasse for any mans counsayle.
Et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, the ryuers beyng altered, ceassed to renne.
Requiétus, a, um, that hath taken reste or ease.
Ager requietus, a fielde that hath lyen fallowe a certayne tyme.
Requirito, aui, are, to seeke, demaunde, or aske for thynges often.
Requiro, sui, rere, to seke ekesoones or often, to require, to enquire or demaunde, to synde lacke of a thynge, to desire a thyng that is not, or that is paste, as expedient or necessarie.
In quo maiorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, wherin I synde oftentymes, that our auncestours or elders haue lacked discretion.
Vereor ne literarum officium à me requiras, I feare that ye wyll blame me for wrytynge no oftenner vnto you: or synde faute with me, that I haue not written to you more often.
Si quis requirit à te, yf any man doo aske or require of you.
Requiri, to be requisite, to be necessarie or expedient.
In hoc bello virtutes animi multæ & magnæ requiruntur, be requisite or necessarie.
Requisitum est, one demaunded.
Requisita naturæ, needes of nature, or natures

necessi-

neclitere.

Res, rei, f. g. a thynge, the thynge, the mattier, sometyme state, condition, empire, dominion, busines, contencio, cause, ryches, substance, heritage, money, prospre, weale, experience, occasion.

Res est, it is mattier in deede.

Res ad manicam redijt, it is all come to a bag and a staffe, or a staffe and a walette.

Res comperendinata, a matter adiourned or deferred vntyll the thirde day.

Res iudicata, the mattier or cause finally determined and adiudged.

Res controuersa, the mattier in suite.

Res familiaris, a mannes propre goodes.

Res forensis, suite and lawe in the common place of iudgement.

Res publica, a common weale. Also it signifieth meane.

Iam reperirem, quo pacto necsur nec socius sies, I haue nowe founde the meane, howe thou shalte be neither a theefe, nor a companion with hym.

Rem facere, to gayne or wynne, to thryue.

Nunquam rem facies, abi, nescis inescare homines, thou shalte neuer gayne penie, get the hence, thou canste not skyle to angle men: or thou shalte neuer thryue, get the hence, thou knowest not how to laie baites for men.

Rem habere cum aliquo, to haue to doo with one, to meddle with one.

Res gerere, to haue or make warres, to fight.

Scipione Aemiliano res in Africa gerente. &c. Scipio Aemilianus makyng warres in Affrike. &c.

Res semper aliquid apportat noui, experience bryngeth alwaie some newes.

Ad rem redi, to the mattier or purpose.

Salua res est, the mattier goeth well.

Amicos res inuenit, richesse findeth frendes.

Re iuuare, to helpe with ordes and not with wordes onely.

Is amicus, qui in re dubia, re iuuat, vbi re est opus, he is a friende, whiche in a case that is doubtfull, helpeth me with his deedes, where deedes are required.

Quid isti credã, res ipsa indicat? what shulde I beleue hym, the deede selfe declareth it? or sheweth it to be so?

Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he saieth.

Vsqadeo ego illius ferre possum ineptias & magnifica verba, verba dum sint, verum enim si ad rem conferentur, vapulabit, hitherto I can suffre his lewdenesse and bragges, as longe as they are but wordes: but if he doe as he saieth, he shall smarte therfore.

Rem augere, to ware thriftie.

Re vera, in deede, in very trouthe, mattier in deede.

Re ipsa, idem.

E re nata non melius fieri potuit quàm factum est, consydering the chaunce or occasion, it coulde not be better doone then it is: as it chaunceth, or as the present case requireth, it coulde not haue ben doone better than it is.

Pro re nata, the mattier considered, to the purpose that happened, as the present case or sodaine occasion requireth.

Res tua agitur, thy mattier is in hande, or the mattier toucheth the, this adooe or busines is for the.

Si in rem vniqe est, if it be for bothe theyr profytes.

Facere rem diuinam, to doe sacrifice, to serue god.

Tantúmne est ab re tua otij tibi? haste thou so muche leasure or vacant tyme from thyne owne busines?

Bellica res, and Res militaris, warfare.

Rei militaris scientia, marciall policie.

Sed ere ipsa nata videantur, but they may seeme to be inuented at that very present, by the occasion of the mattier it selfe.

Pro re tua, accordyng to thy goodes or substance that thou hast.

Aliquantum ad rem est auidior, he is somewhat courtous to get money.

Res eos iam pridem deficere cepit, it is a good while sens they spent theyr money and fell in pouertee.

Accisa res, a mannes substance or goodes decayed and spent away.

Ampla res, riches, great substance.

Vir haud magna cum re, a man of no great substance, not very ryche.

Res vxoria, wedlocke, mariage.

Rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu, id est, statum reipublicæ, the state and condicion of the weale publike of the Romaynes.

Domina rerum Roma, the lady and empresse of of all the worlde.

Potestas summa rerum, the chiefe gouernaunce of the empyre or kyngedome, soueraintee.

Postquam res Asiæ Priamiq; euertere gentem immeritam. &c. the empyre or dominion of Asia.

Res præclare gestæ, noble actes of prowesse, chiualrie.

Res œconomica, housholdyng, housekeepyng.

Res politica, the orderyng of a citee or of a common weale.

Sed res Romana erat superior, but the Romains had the vpper hande: or the partie and armie of the Romaines was the stronger.

Rem bellicam administrare, to be capitaine in the warres.

Rem in casum dare, to aduenture the mattier.

Rutuli diffisis rebus suis, mistrustyng theyr parte.

Ea rerum forma mearum, that is the state and condicion that I am in.

Res aduersæ, afflictæ, angustæ, dubiæ bous

aduerſitee.
Egenis in rebus, in pouertee or neceſſitee.
Res ſecundæ, proſperitee.
Si mihi ſecundæ res eſſent de amore, if all were well concernyng my loue.
Mutatio rerum, mutacion of the worlde.
Res humanæ, worldely affayres.
Rem miſeram, an aduerbe of ſorowyng, pitifull and heauy chaunce.
Reſæuio, ſæuis, ſæuire, to be fierce or vehement agayne.
Reſalutátio, ônis, f. g. a courteis ſpeakynge to hym that ſpeaketh to you, a reſalutacion.
Reſaluto, aui, are, to ſalute hym that ſaluteth you, to ſalute agayne.
Reſarcio, ſi, cire, to amende, to reſourme.
Reſarcire damna, to recompence damages, to make amendes.
Reſarrio, rui, re, to werde ekeloones corne.
Reſcindo, reſcidi, ſcindere, to cutte or breake in ſunder, to take awaie, to deſtroy, to aboliſh, to forbor, to make voyde or repell an acte or lawe, to breake vp, to breake downe, to launce.
Cœlum reſcindere fratres ter ſunt conati, thoſe the brethern aſſayed to breake vp heauen for to enter.
Terrã reſcindere, to eare the grounde againe.
Vulnere reſciſſo, when the wounde was launced or opened agayne.
Iudicata reſcindere, to reuoke or breake a ſentence or iudgement ones geuen.
Pactiones reſcindere, to breake or vndoe couenauntes that be made betwene men.
Voluntatem mortui reſcindere, to breake or forbode a mans teſtament or laſte will.
Reſcindere ſummum or vlceris, to launce.
Réſcio, ſciui, ſcire, to knowe a thynge, which is hidde and kepte ſecrete. Alſo to knowe a thyng after that it is doone, whiche was not howen before.
Reſciſco, ſcere, idem quod Reſcio.
Reſciſſus, a, um, forboone, broken downe, deſtroyed.
Reſcribo, ſcripſi, ſcribere, to write agayne, to write an aunſwere to a letter, to redelyuer, to repaie money.
Ad has literas ſtatim mihi reſcribe, ſee that ye write me an anſwere to theſe letters immediately.
Ad omnia quæ quæruntur reſcribere, to write an aunſwere to all that a man requireth in his letters.
Argentum iube rurſum reſcribi, bidde that my money be paied me agayne.
Reſcriptum, ti, n. g. the letters of a prince, maſtyng anſwere to other letters.
Réſeco, ſecui, care, to cut awaie that, whiche is ſuperfluous, to cutte from a place.
Reſecare ad viuum, to pare to the quicke, to touche the quicke in a matter, to diſcuſſe a matter perfectly.

Linguam reſecare, to cutte out ones tongue.
Reſecare vngues, to pare the nayles.
Reſecare capillos, to cluppe of the heare.
Réſecro, aui, are, to praie or deſyre eſteloones, to pray contrary to that he deſyred afore. alſo to aſſoyle one of his auowe.
Obſecro te reſecroq; I praie you, and praie you agayne.
Reſectus, a, um, cut of, pared.
Reſecatior, thorter.
Reſectio, ônis, f. g. a cuttyng of, a paryng.
Reſéda, dæ, f. g. an herbe.
Reſédo, aui, are, to appeaſe.
Reſémino, aui, are, to ſowe agayne.
Reſegmen, ſégminis, n. ge the paryng of a mans nayles, the paryng or that is cutte of any thynge.
Réſequor, reſéqueris, réſequi, to folowe.
His eſt reſequuta rogatum, thus the anſwered hym demaundyng the queſtion.
Reſerãtus, a, um, opened, vnlocked.
Réſero, aui, are, to open a thynge that is cloſed, to vnlocke.
Claudere & reſerare, contrarie.
Réſero, ſeui, réſatum, ſerere, to ſowe, ſette or plante agayne.
Reſeruátio, ônis, fœ. g. a reſeruation, a kepyng of ſome thynge apart from other, or for the tyme to come.
Reſeruo, aui, are, to kepe aparte from other thynges, to reſerue, to kepe for the tyme to come.
In congreſſum noſtrum reſeruabo, I wyll reſerue or kepe this vntyll we meet. together.
Quartam partem agri in pratum reſeruare, to kepe in ſeueraltee the fourthe parte of the fielde for medowe grounde.
Præſenti ſermoni reſeruentur cætera, let the other thynges be reſerued vntyll we talke toges ther.
Quæ me ad maiora reſeruo? for what greate ter enterpriſes do I kepe and reſerue my ſelfe?
Reſes, réſidis, omn. g. idell from accuſtomed labour or occupation, that moueth not, that ſtandeth ſtill, ſlouthfull.
Reſes aqua, ſtandyng water.
Reſes animus, a ſlouthfull and heauy mynde without courage or ſpirite.
Reſex, ſecis, the vine branche that is cutte, and ſpringeth agayne, and beareth more fruite then it did before. it is alſo called Cuſtos, and Præſidiarius palmes.
Reſídeo, reſídes, ſédi, ſidére, to reſte, to ſytte, to ſytte downe, to ſtande faſte, to be quiete, to remayne, to abyde.
Reſidet eius rei in te culpa, the faulte therof is in the, or reſteth in the.
Reſidere in clunes, to ſytte downe vpon the buttockes, as certayne beaſtes doe.
Si quid reſidet in te amoris erga me, if there remayne any loue in your herte towarde me.

Eius

Erat etiam in nutu residebat autoritas, there was a certayne authoritee euen in his becke.

Periculum tamen residebit, yet shall the perill and danger remayne still.

Quum iræ residissent, when the anger was assuaged, quieted or appeased.

Resident spes in virtute tua, we haue a certayne hope or confidence yet in your vertue.

Resideamus si placet, let vs sitte downe if it please you.

Ardor resederat, the heate was relented.

Resedit apud eum pecunia publica, he did not bestowe it to that purpose that he was appointed, but kept it to hym selfe.

Resident in vultu, there doeth reste or appere in thy vysage.

Resido, residis, sēdi, sidere, to sitte downe, also to abide, to light downe as birdes doe after their flight. sometyme to relent, to setle.

Nam Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, for the fautes of men of Vienne doe abide with thē, ours renne abrode, and be euery where knowen.

Réſidens, entis, sittyng down after he hath done a thyng.

Reſiduus, a, um, the rest or remnant, that is left.

De residuis teneri, to be in arrerage of money that one had to bestowe for some common vse.

Reſigno, aui, are, to open that whiche is sealed: sometyme to seale fast. also to shutte vp. sometyme to restore agayne. also to resigne or surrender, sometyme to abolisshe.

Reſignatum æs, wages stopped for negligent seruice in warres.

Reſigno, was vsed of olde writers for Reſcribo.

Reſignare literas, To open letters that be sealed.

Lumina morte resignat, id est, claudit.

Omnem tabularum fidem resignabat, it dyd put awaie cleane or abolisshe all the credite that might be geuen to those regestres: or made that no man coude surely beleue them.

Reſignare rationes, id est, dissoluere.

Reſilio, réſilis, reſilui, liui, or lij, lire, to leape backe or steppe awaye quickely.

Ab hoc crimen resilit, there is no blame to be laid to hym, no faute resteth in hym.

Réſimus, a, um, that hath a camoyse nose, that is to saye, turned vpwarde.

Reſina, æ, f. g. rosen, all like gumme, which renneth out of trees.

Reſinátius, a, um, lyke roseine.

Reſinátus, a, um, vsed or dressed with roseine, or gumme.

Reſinósus, a, um, full of roseine or gumme.

Reſipio, réſipis, pui, or piui, ere, to sauour or smell.

Reſipit picem, it sauoureth of pitche.

Reſipiſco, reſipui, reſipiſcere, to returne to perfecte vnderstandynge, to be eftesoones wise, where before he erred, to amende and come to hym selfe agayne.

Reſiſto, réſtiti, reſiſtere, to reſiste or withstand, to repugne, to be agaynst, to stande styll sodaynely, to stop as one doeth in goyng, to reste, to pause.

Reſiſtitur, the remedie is.

Sed ego in hoc reſiſto, but I reste and stop here in this matter.

Incipit effari, mediáque in voce reſiſtit, and sodaynely in the middes of his tale or woordes, he stopped.

Reſiſtens oratio, id est, interſiſtens, non perpetuo tenore fluens.

Reſiſtere dicitur venenatis fabulis herba aliqua, to be medicinable and of force agaynst it.

Reſiſtitur vuæ taminiæ ſucco, the iuice of the wylde grape is a good remedie or medecine agaynst it.

Legi reſiſtebatur, they withstode the lawe.

Reſoluo, ui, ere, to reſolue, to destroye, to paye debtes, to remoue, to vndoe, to vnlouse, to vnbynde.

Humum reſoluere, to labour the earthe.

In puluerem reſoluere, to make in pouder.

Reſoluunt nodos, they vndoe the knottes.

Fauces reſoluere in verba, to open his mouth to speake, to begyn to speake.

Litteras reſoluere, to open letters.

Nebulæ reſoluuntur à ſole, white cloudes be resolued with the heate of the sunne.

Mollire & reſoluere hominem, id est, effœminare.

Triſtitiam animi reſoluere, to put away heauinesse of the mynde.

Ciuitas reſoluit veſtes, vnbuckle or vndoe your clothes.

Reſoluere ex parte diuerſa dicta, To dissolue or shewe by argument, that they bee false.

Reſolutio neruorum, the palsey.

Reſolûtus, a, um, resolued, lewsed.

Réſonans, antis, sownyng agayne with an echo.

Reſono, ſónui, áre, to sowne agayne, to make an echo.

Réſonus, a, um, that sowneth agayne, that maketh an echo.

Reſorbeo, bui, or pſi, bêre, to sup vp agayne.

Reſpectio, onis, a lokyng backe.

Reſpecto, aui, are, to se often, to loue, to helpe, to loke backe.

Reſpectus, us, m. g. a lohe or sight. also respecte or regarde, a reasone that moueth a man to doe a thynge.

Nec eo reſpectu commotus diſceſſerat, hauyng no regarde therunto he departed, or he departed beyng nothyng moued therwith.

Miſerabilem reſpectum fore, that it would be a pitiouse sight.

Reſpergo, ſi, gere, to caste water or other licoure about, to sprinkle.

Reſpérgimen, inis, a sprinkelyng or castyng as bous

about of lieoure.

Reſperſus, a, um, ſprinkled about, or ouer and ouer.

Reſperſus, us, m. g. & Reſperſio, onis, fœ. g. a ſprynkelyng.

Reſpicio, reſpicis, exi, ere, to loke backe, to haue regarde, to prouide, to remedie, to hope, to reſerue, to loue, to fauour, to helpe or ſuccour.

Age me in tuis ſecundis rebus reſpice, let ſee now in thy proſperitee, ſuccour me, or loke on me and helpe me.

Reſpicit nos deus, god hath pitie on vs, or god doeth fauour and loue vs.

Reſpicere ſe, to take heede or haue regarde of hym ſelfe.

Neq; te reſpicis, neyther doe ye paſſe any thing of your ſelfe, or ſet any ſtore by your ſelfe.

Non ſoles reſpicere te cum dicas iniuſtè alteri? art thou not wont to take hede of thy ſelf, or to haue regarde to thyne owne conſcience, whan thou ſaieſte wronge of an other man?

Non tu te cohibes? Non te reſpicis, non tibi exempli ſatis ſum? wylt thou not beware, wilt thou not take heede of thy ſelfe? am not I a good example vnto thee?

Inſtantem tergo Cloanthum reſpicit, he loketh backe and ſeeth Cloanthus purſue hym harde at the heeles.

Sero tellus reſpicitur, it is to late to loke backe to the lande.

Hunc ſummum imperium reſpiciebat, he had the chiefe rule and gouernance.

Si modo rempublicam reſpicere volet, if he will haue regarde to helpe the common weale.

Niſi quid dq; reſpiciunt, if god helpe not or except god ſende ſome prouiſion.

Sin Cæſarem reſpiciunt. &c. but if they haue regarde to Ceſar, and fauoure or helpe hym.

Reſpirámen, inis, n. ge. a breath, or a paſſage whereby the breath iſſueth.

Reſpirátio, ônis, fœm. ge. a breathyng, or vapourynge.

Reſpiratio aquarum, the breathyng when the water ſendeth out the vapourations.

Reſpiratio in oratione, the takyng of breath or pauſyng in ſpeakyng.

Reſpiro, aui, are, to take breath. alſo to take cõforte, to retourne to the firſt ſtate, to pauſe, to reſt alſo to ſende fourth a certaine fauoure.

Ciuitas reſpirat, when it riſeth out of aduerſitee, and cometh to the olde ſtate agayne.

Reſpiraro, ſi te videro, I ſhal take comforte, if I maie ſee you.

Reſpiraſſet cupiditas, thy couetouſneſſe would haue ben ſomewhat moderated or diminiſhed.

Reſplendeo, ſplendui, êre, to ſhine bryght, to be gorgiouſe.

Reſpondeo, di, êre, to anſwere, to appere when one is called, to agree, to accorde, to conſent or be lyke or equall, to be agaynſte, as one thynge ſet or lyng agaynſt an other.

Reſpondere criminibus, to purge vs of that is laied to our charge.

Reſpondere ad nomina, to appeare whan he is called.

Non reſpondere, to make defaute.

Reſpondere ad diem, To paie or ſatiſfie his creditour at the date.

Reſpondere ſuperiori, to accorde to that whiche was afore.

Reſpondere patri, to folowe his fathers conditions, to be lyke his father in maners.

Reſpondere, ſometyme dooeth ſignifie ſatisfacere.

Hoc proprium tuum munus eſt, vt ira erudiatur, vt & patri & Scipioni noſtro, & ubitam propinquo reſpondeat, it is your parte ſpecially, that he be ſo brought vp in lernyng, that he maie ſatiſfie his father, and our friend Scipio, and you that are ſo nigh kynneſman vnto him.

Ad interrogata reſpondere, to make anſwere to thoſe thynges that be demaunded.

Reſpondet frumentum ad pondus & menſuram, it is euen weight or meaſure.

Ad normam reſpondere, to be euen with the rule.

Ad ſeptimã reſpondet, it accordeth or agreeth with the ſeuenth.

Haud quaq; ad ſpem euentus reſpondebat, it came not to paſſe, as he hoped and truſted that it woulde.

Qui veſtris paucorum reſpondeat laudibus, id eſt, æquet veſtras laudes,

Fauor non reſpondet meritis, he is not fauoured ſo muche as he hath deſerued.

Voto tuo reſpondere poſſum, I can doe that that you deſyre.

Si bonitas tua reſponderit iudicio meo, if your goodneſſe be ſuche as I eſteeme or iudge it to be.

Amore, or in amore reſpondere alicui, To loue mutually, to loue one as muche as he loueth vs.

Nobilitati maiorum reſpondere, to be like his forefathers in nobleneſſe.

Aedificare porticum quæ palatio reſpõdeat, whiche maie be ouer right againſt the palaice.

Quam breuia reſponſa, how ſhortly they maie be anſwered to.

Reſpónſio, ônis, f. g. an anſwere.

Reſpónſito, aui, are, to make or geue anſweres perteyned properly to lawiers, and them, which had the interpretation of ceremonies.

Reſponſo, aui, are, to anſwere, ſometyme to reſiſte, to gayneſaie.

Gallina dura male reſponſat palato, id eſt, non ſapit, non conuenit palato, is not pleaſante in eatynge.

Reſponſor, ôris, m. ge. a ſuertee, he that promiſeth or vndertaketh for an other.

Reſponſum, ſi, n. g. an anſwere. alſo an oracle.

Dare

Dare responsum, to make an answere.
Responsus, us, m. g. where one thynge doeth agree with an other, a consent, a conuenience.
Respuo, spui, ere, to refuse or reiect contemptuously.
Respuit hoc sapientissimi cuiusq; fides, there is no wyse man wyll beleue it.
Respuere imperium, to refuse to obey hym or be in subiection.
Respuit hoc ferri ictum, one coude not enter into it with yron, it coulde not be perced or hurte with yron.
Auribus hominem respuere, to be vnwillyng to here hym speake.
Respuere aliquid dicuntur aures, when men can not abyde to here it.
Conditionem non respuit, he doeth not refuse the offer.
Respuere secures dicitur lignum, that can not be cutte.
Tergus omne respuens vulnus, a backe so harde, that it can not bee cut nor hurte with any weapon.
Restagnátio, ônis, f. g. an ouerflowyng.
Restagno, aui, are, to renne ouer, to let the water renne out, to ouerflowe.
Restat, restare, to be or remayne of that thynge that is lefte, to stande backe, to resiste.
Hoc me restat, that abideth or remayneth for me.
Restauro, aui, are, to restore or make agayne, to repayre, to renewe.
Restaurátus, a, um, repayred, newe made.
Restibilis, le, that whiche is renewed, or sowen agayne.
Restibilis fœcunditas, when the female beareth euery yere.
Restibilis ager, a fielde whiche is sowen two yeres together.
Seges restibilis, corne that ryseth of the seede that was caste into the grounde the yere before without any other sowyng.
Vinetum restibile, a vine yarde that is delued euery yere.
Resticula, læ, f. g. a small corde.
Restinctio, ônis, fœ. g. a quenchyng or puttynge out.
Restinctus, a, um, quenched, put out, stinted, appeased.
Restinctum bellum, when there is no more mencion of warre.
Restingo, xi, guere, to stinte or putte out, to quenche, to cease, as fyre, light, and thirst, to qualifie, to appeale.
Cupiditatum ardore restincto, cleane put out, quenched.
Flammam restinguere, to put out the flame, and by translation, to quiete or stinte a troublous commocion or rustynge in the common weale.
Sermones restinguere, to cause the communicacion and talke of men to ceasse.
Restinguere incensum, to appease or qualifie one that is incensed against vs, or greatly moued with vs.
Studia aliorum restinguere, to be cause that other wyll study no more.
Sitim restinguere, to quenche thirste.
Réstio, ônis, m. g. a roper. also he that hangeth hym selfe.
Restio, stiui, stire, to be ready to bee sowen, plowghed, or digged.
Restipulátio, ônis, f. g. a putting in of pledges.
Restipulor, aris, ari, to make answere in the law, to late in a pledge or gage, to make answere to an action taken against hym.
Restis, is, f. g. a halter or corde, a rope or bunche of garlphe or opnions.
Restem ducere, when maydens and children daunce together hande in hande, or with napkyns, leadyng one an other.
Ad restim res redit, the mattier is in dispayre or desperate.
Réstito, aui, are, to stagger, to stoppe often, to drawe backe, to struggle agaynste.
Restituo, stitui, túere, to restore, to helde againe, to repaire or make agayne.
In integrum restituere, to restore it vnto his first estate.
Pugnam restituere, to begynne or renewe the battayle agayne afresshe.
Reipublicæ restitui, to be remitted to the same state that he was in before his banishment.
Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas? canste thou restore a mattier intricate and paste cure or hope of recouerie.
Restituere aciem, to fyll vp the armie and set it in array agayne.
Restituere animum alicui, to make courageous agayne.
Fraudata restituere, to restore agayne that we haue deceiued men of.
Restituam te in gaudium, I wyll make the ioyous and glad againe.
In gratiam restituere, to bryngе in fauoure agayne.
Sanitatem restituere, and sanitati aliquem restituere, to restore to helth, to make one whole.
Corruptum adolescentem restituere, to reformе and bryngе to good facion agayne.
Domum restituere, to repayre the house.
Restitui sibi dicuntur vina, whiche were ones turned, and are come to theyr olde taste agayne.
Restitue in quem me accepisti locum, restore or set me agayne in the same place or state that thou foundest me.
Fores effregit? restituentur, did he breake open the doore? it shall bee repaired and made newe agayne.
Restitútor, ôris, m. g. he that restoreth.
Restitútio, ônis, f. g. restitucion.
Restitutórius, a, um, that pertaineth to restoring.

Resto,

Reſto, réſtiti, ſtare, to remayne, to tary, to abyde, to ſtande ſtyll, ſometyme to withſtande, to ſtryue agaynſt, to ſtruggle.

Hic nunc me credit aliquam ſibi fallaciam portare, & ea me hic reſtituiſſe grauia, he thinketh that I goe about to begyle hym: and that I haue tarped here for that verye cauſe.

Stoici reſtant, the ſtoiche philoſophiers doe reſiſte theyr opinion.

Reſtat mihi, it tarieth for me, it ſhall happen vnto me.

Longa ſunt quæ reſtant, the thynges be longe that remayne and be not yet tolde.

De viginti reſtabam ſolus, of .xx. I onely remayned.

Quid reſtat, niſi. &c. what remayneth, but that. &c.

Ad Catilinam recipiendum Romæ reſtiterunt, they abode ſtill at Rome, to receyue Catilyne.

In qua re nunc tam confidenter reſtas ſtulte? in what thynge doeſt thou now withſtande me, or ſtryue or ſtruggle agaynſt me ſo boldely or ſo malaperkly thou foolyſhe felowe?

Reſtricte, or reſtrictim, ſtreictely or ſtreicte.

Reſtrictus, a, um, ſtreicte or harde bounde. alſo couetous, niggiſhe, that will not departe with a penie.

Reſtringo, ſtrinxi, ſtringere, to binde or ſtreigne harde, to bynde harde agayne, to reſtreigne. ſometyme it ſignifieth to lewſe or vnbynde.

Apulei. Iumentum reſtrinxit, abreigh ſtabulo liberum ſinit, he lewſed his horſe, and let hym out at libertee.

Reſtringit nauſeam, it puteth awaye the deſyre to vomite, it ſtoppeth vomite.

Reſulto, aui, are, to leape agaynſt a thyng, to reſbounde, to rebell, to leape or ſteppe backe, to hoppe.

Reſumo, pſi, ere, to take agayne, to reſume.

Reſuo, réſui, ere, to ſowe agayne or make a double ſtitche. alſo to rippe or vndoe that whiche is ſowed, to vnſtitche.

Sumenti virilem togam, tunica lati claui reſuta ex vtraq; parte, ad pedes decidit, when he came firſte to mannes age, his ſenatours coate beynge ripte on both ſydes, fell downe to his feete.

Reſupino, aui, are, to turne vpwarde or vpright, to reuoke or call backe, to deſerre, to peruerte.

Reſupinare collum, to holde vp the necke, as chekyns and other birdes doe when they drynke.

Reſupinus, a, um, vpright, the bealy vpwarde.

Reſupinâtus, a, um, turned or rolled vp agayne.

Reſurgo, ſurrexi, gere, to ryſe vp agayne.

Reſurgere dicitur herba, quæ iterum creſcit, to growe or ſpryng agayne.

Reſurrectio, ônis, ſ. g. reſurrection, riſyng vp agayne.

Reſuſcito, aui, are, to reyſe vp agayne.

Retæ, trees growyng on the banke of riuers, or in the riuers.

Retalio, aui, are, to acquite.

Retardátio, ônis, ſ. g. a taryng, a hinderyng.

Retardátus, a, um, taried, hindered.

Retardo, aui, are, to make to tarie, to ſtoppe, to holde that one go not.

Iter retardare, to let one that is goyng on his iourney.

Quem niſi in via caducæ hereditates retardeſſent volaſſe eũ, non iter feciſſe diceres, whõ if the inheritance fallen by eſchete to the lorde had not hindred by the waye, ye woulde haue ſaid he had flowen and not haue gone.

Retaxo, aui, are, to blame or checke one agayne, that telleth vs of our faute.

Rete, tis, n. g. a nette.

Retis, in the maſ. and fœ. g. is ſometyme redde.

Retego, texi, gere, to diſcouer or diſcloſe, to open.

Retectus, a, um, vncouered.

Retendo, tendi, tendere, to vnbende.

Retento, aui, are, of Re and tento, to aſſaie and goe about agayne, to attempt eftſoones.

Retentio, ônis, ſ. g. a holdyng, a retcinyng.

Retento, aui, ere, the frequentatiue of Reuneo, to retayne often, to holde backe.

Retentus, a, um, holden backe, reteined, taried.

Retexo, texui, ere, to vnweiſte, or vntwine, to vnwynde. ſometyme to twiſte or wynde eftſoones, to diſſolue, to vndoe that is once doone.

Penelopes telam retexere, to doe and vndoe.

Non poteſt niſi retexueris illa, he maie not, excepte thou change his purpoſe therin.

Se ipſum retexere, to change or alter his facis on other wiſe.

Retexere orationem, to chaunge and make it ſeeme otherwyſe, then it was before, or to beginne it afreſhe.

Retiáculum, li, n. g. a litteli nette.

Retia, æ, fœ. ge. was vſed of olde writers for a nette.

Retiárius, rij, m. g. he that caſteth a nette, prouyded in fightynge to apprehende his aduerſarie.

Reticéntia, æ, f. g. ſilence when one holdeth his peace, properly when one wittyngly not that he ſhuld tell.

Reticeo, rétices, cui, cère, to holde ones peace, to ſpeake no worde, to kepe ſecrete, to ſay nothynge.

Ne retice, tell me, hyde it not from me.

Reticula, læ, f. g. a litteli nette, wherein a mans or womans heare is truſſed.

Reticulâtus, a, um, made lyke a nette.

Feneſtræ reticulatæ, wyndowes hauyng as it were fyne nettes made before them to kepe out flies and ſuche vermine.

Reticulum, li, n. g. a copſe or call, whiche men or women vſed to weare on theyr heades, or on theyr faces, to the ende they ſhulde not be knowen. alſo a bagge, wherein meate is caried.

alſo

also a rakel to plaie at tennise with.
Reticulus, li, a litteil nette or calle.
Retináculum, li, n. ge. what so euer holdeth any other thyng, a staie, an holdefast.
Retineo, rétines, nui, nére, to holde agayne, to holde backe, to retayne, to kepe in remébrance, to holde vp that a man falle not.
Ah reune me obsecro. B. Obsecro quid tibi est? An. Disperij. B. Perij misera, quid stupes Antiphila? O holde me vp I praie the, B. Backe what aileth the? B. I am vndoone. B. Alas that euer I was borne, why dooeth thy herte faple the Antiphila?
Retinere, to restreigne or lette one from doyng that that he wolde.
Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere satius esse credo quàm metu, I thynke it better to restreigne children from their wanton willes by shame and liberalitee, than with feare.
Si ius suum retinet, if he mainteine his title.
In officio retinere, To entertayne men to be euer redie to doe their duities, to kepe men still in obedience.
Inuidiam suam apud improbos retinere, To be alwaies hated of vnthrifty persons.
Iudicem retinere aliquem, to receyue one for a iudge.
Iudicium suum retinere, To persieuere in his opinion.
Iusticiam retinere, to mainteine Iustice.
Memoria retinere, to remembre.
Modum retinere, to kepe a measure.
Morbo retineri, to be sicke.
Morem retinere, to kepe alway one custome.
Nummos retinere, to kepe backe money whis the ought to be paied.
Officium retinere, to dooe well his duitie.
Sinistra manu retinebat arcum, id est, tenebat.
Existimationem retinere, to kepe still his estimacion.
Gratiam alicuius retinere, to be still in ones fauour.
Tempestatibus retineri, to be let with tempest that he can not departe.
Retinent tamen charitatem in pastores, yet they alwayes loue theyr kepers.
Custodiis retineri, to be kept in prison.
In sermone longo aliquem retinere, to holde or kepe one with a long talke or proceise.
Veritatem retinere, to be alwaies true.
Réuens, entis, om. g. that kepeth stil.
Retingo, tingere, to dippe in agayne.
Retiolum, a caule or copke.
Retondeo, tondi, dére, to clip or sheare all ouer.
Rétono, tónui, áre, to make a great sowne or noyse agaynste.
Retorqueo, torsi, ére, to caste backewarde, to throwe or shote agayne, to tourne backe againe violently.
Retorqueri sub terra, to be tourned backe, and put into the grounde.
Retorquere telam, to vntwyst yarne.
Oculos ad vrbem retorquere, To turne his heade and loke backe towarde the citie.
Retorquere aliquem, to turne one from his purpose.
Retorresco, retorrescere, to be burned with the sunne.
Retorridé, as it were burned with the sunne.
Retórridus, a, um, burned, seared or parched with the feruent heate of the sunne.
Retortus, a, um, turned or wrested backe.
Retostus, a, um, burned, rosted to muche.
Retracto, aui, are, to call backe, to reuoke a thing that is done, to drawe backe, or excuse, to laye to an other man, to drawe vp, to vnsaye that one hath saied, to handle agayne, to speake a gayne of a thyng, to repete, to write agayne.
Retracta e librum, to peruse & ouersee a boke agayne, or to write it a newe, to the intent to amende and correcte thinges that be in it.
Pedamenta retractare, to take vp stakes and forkes out of the grounde agayne, that were set vnder the vine the yere before, to the intent to newe dresse them, and caste those awaye that be rotten.
Augemus dolorem retractando, we increase our sorowe with communyng and talkyng of it agayne.
Vulnera cruda retractare, to handle greene woundes often.
Retractare dicta, to vnsaie that he hath once spoken.
Mecum sæpe retractans, reuolupng the matter often in my mynde.
Retractare aliquid, to repete that whiche is spoken.
Retractare largitiones, to cease from liberall geuyng.
Retractare actionem, To begyn his action a newe.
Retractans, antis, om. gen. that will not be led forward, that staggereth and draweth backe.
Retractatio, ónis, fœ. g. a retractacion, a reuokyng of ones opinion.
Retractátus, a, um, retracted, corrected, amended, full of blottes with correctyng and amendyng in writyng.
Retractus, a, um, drawen backe agayne, taken and brought home againe after one hath ronne awaie. also farre of, farre distant.
Rétraho, traxi, trahere, to pull or drawe backe, or to drawe to.
Retraham hercle ad me illud fugitiuum argentum tamen, in feith I trowe I will pet for all this pull backe to me agayne that slipper money, that wolde so fayne begone.
Retrahere aliquem à republica, to withdrawe one from the affaires or businesse of the cómon weale: or to perswade hym that he dwe not busie him selfe in matters of the common weale.

Retrahere ſe, to ceaſſe and leaue of from doyng any thyng.
Retractans, antis, om. g. idem quod retractans.
Retribuo, tribui, buere, to recompence, to rendre or geue agayne.
Retrica, cæ, fœ. g. olde writers called the water, wherwith gardeins are watered.
Retrimentum, ti, n. ge. the dregges of a thyng, ſometyme ordeur or dounge.
Retrò, behynde.
Eſt mihi retrò vltimis in ædibus conclaue, I haue a certain parlour behynde, or on the backe ſyde in the furthermoſt parte of all my houſe.
Retro vocare, to call backe.
Retrò ambulare, to go backe.
Retrò, ſometyme for Contra, or econuerſo.
Retro, for Ante.
Quum te ſemper vltra omnes retro principes laudari oportuit, aboue all that haue bene in tyme paſte, or before you.
Tam longe retro, ſo farre backewarde.
Retróago, egi, agere, to dryue backe.
Capillos retroagere, to caſte the heare backe.
Ordinem retroagere, To take that firſt that ſhoulde be laſt.
Retrocédo, ceſsi, ere, to go backe, to geue backe, to retyre.
Retróeo, iui, ire, to go backe.
Retrófero, retrótuli, ferre, to bryng backe agayne.
Retroferre ſe, to retourne backe agayne.
Retrogradior, graderis, gradi, idem quod retroceo.
Retrógradus, a, um, that goeth backewarde.
Retrorſum vel Retrorſus, backewarde.
Retrorſus, a, um, turned backewarde.
Retrûdo, ſi, dere, to put or thruſt backe.
Retundo, retudi, ere, to make blunt or dull that whiche is sharpe, to turne the edge of a thynge. alſo to beate often on a thyng.
Mucronem ſtyli retundere, to moderate the ſtyle in writyng, that it be not ſo vehement.
Improbitatem alicuius retundere, id eſt, reprimere.
Linguam & ſermones quorundam retûdere, to ſtop or ceaſe the naughtie wordes or yll reportes of certeyne men, or to confound them.
Retûſus, a, um, dull, blunt, contrary to sharpe.
Aliæ agrorum partes, quæ acuta ingenia gignant, aliæ quæ retuſa, ſome partes of countreyes there be, whiche doe bryng forth sharpe wittes, ſome bryng foorth dull.
Reualeſco, ſcere, to be recouered from ſickeneſſe, to ware whole.
Reuaneſco, ſcere, to vaniſſhe away agayne.
Réuecho, uexi, uehere, to bryng or carie backe or agayne.
Reuelátio, ônis, f. gen. a reueilyng or diſcloſyng of a thyng.
Reuello, uelli, and reuulſi, reuellere, to plucke backe, to pull agayne, to plucke vp, to pull away cleane.
Ventus clauum reuulſit, the wynde plucked the ſterne cleane awaie.
Reuellere tela de corpore, to plucke the dartes out of his bodie.
Reuellere omni memoria, to pull cleane out of memorie, to leaue no remembrance of a thyng at all.
Reuelâtus, a, um, diſcouered, opened, reueiled.
Reuêlo, aui, are, to diſcouer, to open, to reueile.
Reuénio, réuenis, uéni, ire, to come agayne, to retourne.
Reuenire in gratiã, to come into fauour again.
Reuera, matter in deede, or for a truthe.
Reuérbero, aui, are, to beate or ſtrike backe as gayne.
Reuerendus, a, um, worthy reuerence or honoure.
Réuerens, entior, tiſsimus, he that doeth reuerence or honour.
Reuerenter, reuerently.
Reuerêntia, æ, f. ge. reuerence or honour doone to one. ſometyme a reuerend feare.
Reuéreor, réris, réri, to haue in reuerence, to feare.
Reuérſio, ônis, fœm. g. a returnyng, a comyng backe agayne.
Reuerto, uerti, ere, is often vſed of Cicero, but onely in the preterperfect tenſe, or other tenſes fourmed of the ſame, to retourne, to come agayne.
Multa aduerſa reuertens, id eſt, reuoluens, reputans apud ſe, conſyderyng with him ſelfe, reuolupng in his mynde.
Legati Ameriam reuerterunt, the ambaſſadours returned to Ameria.
Reuertor, eris, ti, to returne, to come agayne to a place or thyng.
Ad Chryſippi laqueos reuertamur, let vs now retourne to the ſubtile and intricate argumentes of Chryſippus and ſpeake of them.
In gratiam cum aliquo reuerti, to come in fauour agayne with one.
Ad diem reuerti, to returne agayne at the daie appoynted.
Reuincio, uinxi, cire, to bynde backe or behynd, as to bynde ones handes behynde hym. alſo to bynde ſtreict or harde.
Reuinco, uici, uincere, to conuince, to confute.
Reuincere paratus eſt, which the lawiers doe ſay, Paratus eſt verificare, he is redie to auerre.
Reuincere crimen verbis, to confute a thynge that is laied to our charge with woordes.
Reuinci in culpa, to be proued fautie.
Reuiréſco, rui, ſcere, to become eftſoones grene, to ware grene againe. by tranſlacion to reuiue, to be renewed, to ſpryng newe agayne, to ware yong agayne.
Reuiſito, aui, are, to viſete agayne, to go to ſe as gayne.
Reuiſo, uiſi, ſere, to retourne to ſee.

Reuiſo

Reuiſo quid agant, I come to ſee what they doo.

Reuiſe ad me, come agayne to me and ſee.

Furor reuiſit, id eſt, redit.

Reuiuiſco, uixi, ſcere, to be reuiued, to recouer life agayne, by tranſlation, to be renewed and come to the olde ſtate agayne.

Reunctor, ôris, m. ge. a ſeruaunt or miniſter of a ſurgian or phiſition, whiche anoynted them that for theyr health vſed wreſtlyng and ſuche other exercyſes.

Reuocátio, ónis, fæ. g. a reuocation or callynge backe.

Reuocátus, a, um, reuoked or called backe, reſtored from death to lyfe.

Réuoco, aui, are, to call backe, to reuoke, to bring agayne, to drawe backe, to reyſe from death, to tourne from an enterpryſe or purpoſe.

Reuocare pedem, to tourne backe, to recule.

Ad quæ exempla reuocas? what exãples putteſt thou me for thy defence?

Ad manus rem reuocare, to bryngе the matter to that poynct that men will fyght for it, or trie it by dent of ſwoorde.

Reuocare, to reſtore, to renewe.

Item, circa omnium ordinum ſtatum domi foriſque, aut correxit, aut exoleta reuocauit, aut etiam noua inſtituit, more ouer, cõcernyng the ſtate of all degrees, as well within his houſe as without, eyther he dyd amende theim, or renewe thoſe thynges that were out of vſe, or elles ordeyned newe.

Reuocare promiſſum, to denie that he promiſed, to reuoke his promyſe.

Reuocare teſtes, to reherſe the depoſitions of wytneſſes.

Reuocare ad curam, to dwe a thing with much diligence.

Rem ad ſortem reuocare, to caſte lottes for a thynge.

In lucem reuocare, to bryngе agayne in vſe, to bryngе to lyght agayne, to bryng to knowlage of men agayne.

Morem reuocare, to renewe or bryng vp a cuſtome or faction agayne.

Defunctos reuocare, to reiſe men from death to lyfe.

An me ad M. Antonij frumenti æſtimationem reuocaturus es? wyll ye late that I dyd folow Antonie, or dyd any thyng lyke to Antonie in prayſyng of grayne?

Non reuoco ad arbitrium meum, I dooe not deſyre to haue the thyng ordeyned or determined after my pleaſure.

Ab incœpto vel ab inſtituto reuocare, To turne one from his purpoſe, to perſwade him to leaue of an enterpryſe that he hath begun.

Reuocare gradum, to retourne.

Ab inferis, vel a morte reuocare, to reyſe one from death to lyfe, to reſtore one to lyfe.

Ex itinere reuocare, to call one backe that is goyng in his iourney.

Libertatem reuocare, To reſtore libertee agayne.

Ad mediocritatem reuocare modum alicuius rei, to kepe a meane in a thyng.

Reuocarem animos veſtros ad Mithridatici belli memoriam, I wolde reduce or bryng into your remembraunce agayne the warre againſt Mithridates.

Reuocant ſe rurſum ad mœſtitiam, they bryng theym ſelfe agayne to heauineſſe or ſadneſſe.

Omnia ad potentiam ſuam reuocantis eſt ſententia, it is the opinion of hym, that wold haue nothyng at all dooen and ordeyned, but by his owne power and authoritee.

Ad rationem operum reuocare, To require accoumpte. &c.

Se reuocare, to chaunge his opinion, to vnſaie that he ſaied.

Ab opere aliquem reuocare, To make one leaue of his woorke.

A ſcelere reuocare, to tourne one from doyng a miſchieuous acte.

Ad vitam reuocare, to reſtore or bryngе one to lyfe agayne.

Reuocábilis, le, that maie be reuoked or called agayne.

Reuocâmen, minis, n. g. idẽ quod Reuocatio.

Réuolo, aui, are, to flee backe, to flee agayne.

Reuolant ex æquore, They flee out of the ſea agayne.

Reuolúbilis, le, that maie be reuolued and furned agayne.

Reuóluo, ui, uere, to tourne vp and downe, to reuolue, to tourne backe, to remoue, to tumble agayne.

Reuolui retrò, to bee tumbled backe agayne.

Reuolui ad ſententiã alicuius, to come or condeſcende at length to ones opinion.

Victoria ad irritum reuoluebatur, the victorie was in vayne, and came at lengthe to none effecte.

Reuolui in eandem vitam, to bee fallen again into the ſame kynde of lyfe that he was before.

Vulnus reuoluere, to wrappe or bynde vp the wounde agayne.

Reuolueris eodem, thou art come to the ſame purpoſe agayne: or thou ſpeakeſt nowe of the ſame matter, that thou ſpakeſt of before.

Reuoluor identidem in Tuſculanum, I reſturne often to my place at Tuſculum.

Reuoluere librum, to peruſe and ouer reade a booke agayne.

Reuolútio, ónis, a turnyngе backe to the fyrſte place or poynct, a reuolucion or turnyng of celeſtiall bodies or ſpheres.

Reuolútus, a, um, tourned backe, remoued, opened, vncouered.

Réuomo, mui, mere, to parbrake vp agayne.

Reuorto, tere, olde writers vſed for Reuertor, to retourne.

Reus, rei, maſ. ge. he that is ſued or accuſed, the perſone arreined. ſometyme he that is guilty. ſometyme a ſuretie, or he that hath vndertaken for a man.

Reus facti, guilty of an offence.

Reus agitur, he is ſued or accuſed.

Reus peragitur, he is condemned.

Reus ſtipulando, he that bargapneth.

Reus voti, he that hath auowed.

Reus de vi, accuſed of breakyng the peace.

Reum ſubdere, To accuſe one of a greatte offence.

Petitor & Reus, contrary.

Reus ſatis dandi, he that is bounde to bryng in ſureties to vndertake for hym.

Reus ſatis accipiendi, he that hath taken ſureties of a man for his debte.

Promittendi reus, he that hath made promiſe for an other man.

Facere aliquem reum, to accuſe one.

Reus auaritiæ, accuſed of couetouſeneſſe.

Reus alienæ culpæ, accuſed for an other mans faute.

Reum fieri, to bee accuſed, or haue ſomewhat laied to his charge. alſo to become ſuretie for an other mans debte.

Rex, regis, m. ge. a kynge. alſo a lorde, a great ryche man.

Rex ſacrificulus, was a chiefe miniſter of ſacrifices amonge the Romaynes onely.

Reges ærarij, they that had the keppng of the commun treaſure.

RHa, a ryuer of Sarmatia, called alſo Volga, or Voltia.

Rhabarbarum, or Ponticum, Rubarbe, a pꝛecious roote, medicinable to purge coler. alſo to coꝛroboꝛate and ſtrengthe the ſtomache and inner.

Rhacoma, mæ, fœm. g. an herbe, whiche Ruellius ſuppoſeth to bee that, which is called Rha Ponticum.

Rhadamanthus, a kynge of Lycia, whiche was a ſtricte executer of Juſtice, and therfoꝛe was ſuppoſed of the paynims, to bee afterwarde one of the iudges in hell.

Rhagades, & Rhagadia, neu. g. plur. certayne clefftes in ſome partes of the body.

Rhagion, gij, neu. gen. a ſpider, hauyng a littell blacke heade, and is ſomewhat white, and hath moꝛe feete, whoſe bityng is venomous, as the ſtyngyng of a ſcoꝛpion.

Rhagoides, the nether chynne of the eie.

Rhaguſium, a citee in Dalmatia.

Rhaia, lake Raia.

Rhamnes, & Rhamnetes, certayne gentyll men of Rome.

Rhamnus, nuntis, a famous village in the counſtrey of Athens.

Rhamnus, ni, m. g. a kynde of bꝛembles, which is white, and beareth moꝛe fruite than other doo. and alſo hath floures, and ſendeth fꝛothe bꝛaunches with ſtreyght pꝛickes, not crooked as other are, and hath bꝛode leaues, of this be diuers kindes.

Rhamnuſia, was called the goddeſſe of vengeance.

Rhamnuſis, ſidis, of Rhamnuſia.

Rhamnuſius, a, um, a man of the towne called Rhamnus by Athens.

Rhamponticum, the herbe and roote called the moꝛe and great Centoꝛie: it is named of Pontus (as Ruellius writeth) Rhacoma.

Rhamſinitus, the name of a certayne kynge of Egypte, as Herodotus writeth.

Rhaphanoſagria, a kynd of wylde radyſche.

Rhaphanus, an herbe called radyſche.

Rhaphia, a citee of Paleſtine, called of the Jewes Rhama.

Rhaphius, phij, m. gene. a certayne beaſt lyke a woulfe, and ſpotted lyke a leoparde.

Rhaphis, idem quod Napus.

Rhapſodi, the reherſers and interpꝛetoꝛs of Homers verſes.

Rhea, the mother of goddes, called alſo Cybele.

Rhea Syluia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, called alſo Ilia.

Rhebanus, a ryuer in the mouthe of Boſphorus, a counſtrey in Thracia.

Rhebas, an other ryuer there.

Rheda, dæ, f. g. a chariotte.

Rhedarius, rij, m. g. a chariotte man.

Rhedones, the citee of Reynes in Fraunce.

Rhegium, a citee in the boꝛders of Italie toward Sicile. alſo an other citee not farre fꝛō Parma.

Rheginus, a man of the citee Rhegium in Calabꝛe.

Rheginus, a, um, of Rhegium.

Rhemi, people in Fraunce, called alſo Rhemenſes.

Rhenæ, one of the iles called Cyclades.

Rheni, ôrum, people dwellyng by Rheyne.

Rhenenſes, people dwellyng on the ryuer of Rheyne.

Rhenenſe vinum, rheniſhe wyne.

Rheno, ônis, ma. ge. a coate made of a beaſtes ſkynne.

Rhenus, a noble ryuer of Germania, called the Rheyne.

Rheon, Reubarbe.

Rheſus, a kynge of Thracia, whiche came to the ayde of the Troians, and was ſlayne of Diomedes, of whom a ryuer about Troie was called Rheſus.

Rheti, a people in Italie nere the Alpes.

Rhetia, a counſtreye in Germanye, haunyng on the weſte the Heluetians: on the Northe it marcheth vpon Danubius: on the eaſte vpon the ryuer called Lycus: on the ſouthe it lieth vpon the mountaines called Alpes.

Rhe-

Rhetico, onis, m. ge. a certayne mountayne by Rhetia.

Rhéticus, a, um, of Rhetia.

Rhetor, óris, m. g. he that teacheth Rhetozyke.

Rhetórice, ces, oz Rhetórica, cæ, f. g. Rhetozyke, oz the crafte of eloquence.

Rhetórica, órum, the exercise oz feates of Rhetozyke.

Rhetoricè, lyke a Rhetozician.

Rhetóricor, àris, ari, to speake lyke a Rhetozician.

Rhetoricoteros, a better Rhetozician.

Rhetóricus, ca, cum, of Rhetozike.

Rhetórici, órum, bookes that teache Rhetozyke.

Retoriſſo, aui, are, to speake in the fourme of Rhetozyke.

Rheus, a grant, whom Dionise beynge tourned into a lyon, slewe.

Rheuma, rheumatis, n. g. a reume oz distillacion of humours.

Reumatiſmus, mi, m. g. the disease of the reume,

Rheumaticus, a, um, that hath the reume.

Rhexeta, the seconde hynde of Ancuſa.

Rhexenor, the soonne of Mauliſthous.

Rhibis, a bramble called Raſpis.

Rhibes, reasons of the coran tree.

Rhinoceros, rótis, m. g. a beaste that hath an hoyne in his nose, whiche naturally is ennemie to the elephant: it is also an oyle vessell, out of the whiche oyle is dzopped.

Rhinocerotis naſum habere, is saied of them that be wittie.

Iuuenes q, ſenes q, Et pueri naſum Rhinocerotis habent, younge men, olde men, and children, and all be wittie.

Rhinochiſia, æ, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Rhion, a promontoyre of Ætolia.

Rhithaces, a thynge that bees dooe make.

Rhipſaſpis, he that is fearefull, a cowarde, one that had rather renne awaye than fyght.

Rhirimna, a citee of Crete, called commonly Retrima.

Rhizias, a iuice cumminge out of the roote of Laſerpitium.

Rhoa, malus punica.

Rhodanus, a riuer in Fraunce called the Rone.

Rhodia, a hynde of vines. also a certayne nymphe.

Rhodia, a roote that groweth in Macedonie, hauyng the sauour of a rose. looke moze in Fuchſius, & in Geſnere, de catalogo plantarũ, where he correcteth Fuchſius in certaine poinctes.

Rhódinus, a, um, of Rhodes.

Rhódinum oleum, oyle made of roses.

Rhodites, tis, m. g. a certayne precious stone, of the colour of a rose.

Rhodius, a, um, of the Rhodes.

Rhodogune, the daughter of hynge Darius, whiche kylled hir nurse foz persuadyng hir to marie after hir fyrst husbandes death.

Rhododaphne, & Rododendros, a tree hauing leaues lyke to an almonde tree, but greatter, & fatte seedes, open lyke an hoyne, whiche hath in theym woulle lyke purple silke, a longe roote, salte in taste, it groweth in watrie places, commonly called Oleander.

Rhodoméli, honny and the iuice of roses boyled together, called commonly Mel roſatum.

Rhodon, a rose.

Rhodónia, æ, f. g. a gardeyne of roses.

Rhodophone, that parte of Syria, that goeth ouer the mountaine of Taurus.

Rhodope, a mountayne in Thracia.

Rhodopeius, a, um, pertaynyng to that mountayne of Rhodope, oz of Thrace.

Rhodopis, a famous harlotte of Thrace, of excellent beautie, and wonderfull ryche.

Rhodóra, ræ, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath a stalke with knottes and ioinctes, and a leafe lyke a nettle, white in the middes, and in continuance wareth all redde.

Rhodos, a famous ile in the sea called Carpathium, lyeng beyond Cãdy, hauynge on the north the countrey called Lycia: on the southe Egypte. In this ile were borne many excellent philosophiers and Rhetozicians: it was someteyme puissant and ryche.

Rhodoſtacti, idem quod Rhodomeli, all be it some doze put a difference betwene them, saiynge, that Rhodomeli hath thzee partes of the iuyce of roses, and one parte of honny: and that Rhodoſtacti hath two partes of the iuyce, and one of honny.

Rhœas, whan the cozners of the eies are open, so that there dooeth styll from theym continuall dzoppes.

Rhœteus, & Rhœteius, foz Troianus.

Rhœtus, a mountayne of Troie, where Iay Thelamonius was buried.

Rhoiton, ti, n. g. wyne made of pome granates.

Rhombus, bi, m. g. a figure foure square, hauynge the sydes equall, the cozners crooked. It is also a fysh (as some thynke) called in English a birte: it is called of the frenche me a Turbot, whether it be ỹ same, which we cal a Turbot, I cã not tel. also a spining wheele oz turne.

Rhomphæa, æ, f. g. a swoozde.

Rhonchiſonus, ni, m. g. he that routeth oz snozteth. also a mocker.

Rhonchus, chi, m. g. a routyng whan one dooeth sleape.

Rhonchiſſo, aui, are, to route oz snozte.

Rhopalon, a water lilie, called commonly Nenuphar.

Rhoxia, a countrey by Polonia.

Rhoxolani, people on the nozthe parte of the ryuer of Danubius oz Donow.

Rhus, is that, whiche apothecaries dooe call Sumach. Manardus libro primo, epiſtola quarta, sayeth, that it is also called Ros Syriacus.

Rhuteni, a people in Fraunce called Rhodes.

Rhymnus, a ryuer.

Rhyndacus, a ryuer whiche renneth into the ſea called Pontus.
Rhynitalcus, a man of Thrace.
Rhynton, a certayne comicall poete.
Rhyparógraphus, phi, m. g. a peinter of trifles, a ſtayner.
Rhytion, tij, n. g. a veſſell lyke to a moone.
Rhythmus, mi, m. g. noumbre or harmonie in ſpeahynge. it is alſo called ryme.
Rhythmicus, a, um, that ſpeaheth or ſingeth in noumbre, harmonie or proporcion.
Rhytus, a certayne cuppe, in facion of an hornе.

R ANTE I

Rica, cæ, f. g. a garment of purple, hemmed or purfled. alſo a herchicke, whiche women doe weare.
Ricina, an ile by Irelande.
Ricinus, ni, m. ge. and Ricinium, or Ricinum, ni, n. g. a cloke, whereof parte was caſte ouer a mannes ſhoulders. it is alſo euery garmente that is foure ſquare.
Ricinus, ni, maſc. gene. a dogge tyke. it is alſo that whiche the apothecaries doe call Cherua, wherof is made an ople, that ſerueth to dyuers vſes, Io. Agricola. but Ruellius maketh no mencion of Cherua, but ſaieth, that the Greekes dyd call it Cici, and ſome apothecaries doe name it Cataputia maior: and that the apothecaries of Fraunce doe call it Palma Chriſti.
Rictus, us, m. ge. the panynge or gappynge of the mouthe. alſo a grinnyng or ſcornefull opening of the mouthe. alſo the fourme of the vilage, whan a man grinneth, or a dogge nattreth.
Rictus ad aures deliſcens, when one gapeth ſo wyde that his mouthe ſemeth to reche from one eare to an other.
Diducere rictum, to gape.
Ricula, læ, f. g. a handkerchicke.
Ridens, entis, laughyng.
Rideo, riſi, ridêre, to laughe. alſo to ſcorne or mocke.
Aliquem ridere, to mocke one.
Ridibundus, a, um, that laugheth muche.
Ridica, cæ, fœ. g. a proppe, wherewith a vine or other lyke thynge is holden vp.
Ridiculum, li, n. g. a mocke, a fooliſche thynge, a thyng to be mocked and ſcorned.
Ridiculus, li, maſc. ge. a man, who ne men doe mocke or laugh at, a ieſtyng ſtocke, a laughyng ſtocke.
Mihi ſolæ ridiculo fuit, he was a laughynge ſtocke to me onely.
Ridiculum eſt iſtud me admonere, it is a fooliſche thynge that you ſhoulde tell me this.
Iacere ridiculum, to ſpeake a mery thynge to be laughed at.
Ridiculárius, a, um, idem quod Ridiculum.
Ridiculè, fooliſchely, in mockage.

Rigátio, ônis, f. g. a watrynge.
Rigeo, gui, gêre, to be feruently colde. alſo to be harde or ſtiffe.
Rigere gelu, to be harde froſen.
Rigens, entis, om. ge. colde, harde or ſtiffe for colde, that can not bowe.
Rigentes oculi, eies whiche doe neuer moue.
Rigeſco, ſcere idem quod Rigeo, to waxe hard, or to waxe colde.
Rigidè, ſtiffely, harpely, cruelly.
Rigiacum, a certaine citee.
Rigidor, âris, ari, to be made ſtiffe or ſtarke.
Rigidus, a, um, colde, harde, ſtiffe, harpe or cruell.
Rigidus leo, a cruell and fierce lyon.
Homo rigidus, a rigorous and harde perſone.
Rigo, aui, are, to make weate, or to water a garden or fielde.
Rigor, ôris, m. g. a vehement colde, hardneſſe, ſtiffeneſſe.
Rigor nervorum, ſtiffeneſſe of the ſinewes.
Rigor iuris, the rigour or extremitee of the lawe.
Rigor naturæ, rigorouſeneſſe & hardeneſſe of nature, rudeneſſe.
Riguus, a, um, that maie be eaſyly weate or watered.
Rima, mæ, fœ. g. a chinke or cleſte in woodde or ſtone, where it is not cloſe ioygned.
Rimas agere, to wexen or chinked, as timber or bourdes are with lyinge in the wynde.
Rimam inuenire, to fynde an occaſion or meanes to eſcape.
Rimarum plenus ſum, I am full of chinkes or holes: by tranſlacion I kepe no ſilence or counſaple.
Rimor, âris, ari, and Rimo, aui, are, to ſeeche buſyly, to ſeeche in euery corner or hole. alſo to cleaue as tymber is clouen.
Rimôſus, a, um, full of cleftes or chinkes.
Rimula, læ, f. g. a litteil chinke or cleſte.
Ringo, rinxi, ringere, or Ringor ringeris, to grynne or ſhewe the teethe, as a dogge doeth whan he will barke or byte. alſo to be inwardly angrie, to braule.
Ripa, pæ, f. g. a water banke.
Riparenſes, certaine ſouldiours amonge the Romaynes, whiche laie in the borders of theyr empyre to kepe out theyr ennemies.
Ripária, riæ, f. g. a byrde, whiche bredeth in water bankes.
Riparius, a, um, that abydeth on the water bankes.
Ripæ, ſeu Ripei, mountaynes in Arcadia.
Riphei, mountaynes in Scythia, where as is continuall winter, and ſnowe with huge windes.
Ripheus, one of the Centaures.
Ripula, læ, f. g. a litteil banke.
Riſcus, ci, m. g. a cofer couered with leather. alſo a litteil wyndowe, or a hole in a wall.
Riſibilis, le, that whiche can laugh.

Riſi-

Riſinum, a citee of Liburnia.
Riſo, ônis, f. g. a laughyng.
Riſor, ôris, m. g. a laugher.
Riſus, us, m. g. laughter.
Riſus ſardonius, a laughter without mirthe, as of them that bee madde or cruell. ſuche as Iepſichemen vſe whan they be angrie.
Riſum concitare, to make one to laughe.
Riſum captare, to dowe a thyng whiche cauſeth men to laugh.
Riſum ædere, to laughe.
Excipere aliquid riſu, to laugh at a thyng.
Riſus hominũ de te erat, men laughed at the.
Riſum tenere, to forbeare laughyng.
Rité, directly, truely, euen as it ſhulde be, well, conuenyently, accordyngly.
Rites, tis, m. g. idem quod Ritus.
Ritius, a citee of Crete.
Ritualis, le, pertaynyng to rites or cuſtomes.
Rituales, bookes, wherein the fourme of ceremonies and olde maners and cuſtomes are writen.
Ritus, us, m. g. an approued cuſtome, a rite.
Rim naturæ, the courſe or ordre of nature.
Riuâlis, lis, m. g. he that loueth the ſame woman that an other dooeth. Riuales be alſo they, whoſe landes be deuided by a riuer or broke. alſo they that dwell vpon riuers.
Sine riuale diligere, ſpoken prouerbially, of one that is ſolyſchely in loue with a thyng that no other man can phantaſie.
Riuâlitas, âtis, f. g. enuie or obſeruance betwene the louers of one woman, riualtee.
Riuinus, ni, m. ge. a woar, idem quod Riualis.
Riuus, ui, m. g. a riuer or broke.
Riuulus, li, m. g. a littell broke.
Riuulos conſectari, fontes rerum non videre, to ſpeake thynges of ſmall effecte, & omitte the chiefe poynete of the mattier.
Rixa, æ, fœm. g. a braulyng contencion, a ſcoldyng, a chidyng.
Rixor, âris, ari, to contende with braulyng, to ſcolde, & is moſt commonly referred to women.
Rixantur inter ſe, they braule and chyde one with an other.
Rixoſé, ſcoldingly, with braulynge or chydynge.
Rixóſus, a, um, that brauleth or chideth.

ROb & Robub, names barbarous, ſignifying iuice of herbes or fruites defecate: rede more in Papa.
Robigália, the ceremonies pertaynyng to Robigus, the preſeruatour of corne.
Robiginóſus, a, um, muche blaſted.
Robigo, ginis, f. ge. was honoured of the Romaines for a goddeſſe, whom they ſuppoſed mought preſerue their corne from blaſtyng. it is alſo that vice in corne called blaſtyng.
Robigus, the old Romaynes named the god that preſerued corne from blaſtyng.
Robor, or Robur, róboris, n. g. harde oke. it is alſo ſtrength & hardneſſe of the body or mynde. ſomtyme the ſtrength or hardneſſe of any thing generally. alſo a ſtockes in priſon, or place whes men were put to execution.
Tenere firmitatem & robur in virtute, to be firme and ſtrong in vertue.
Roboraria, places whiche are paled about.
Robórneus, a, um, of an oke.
Fruges roburneæ, oken maſte or acornes.
Róboro, aui, are, to fortifie, to make ſtronge.
Robóreus, a, um, of oken tymbre.
Roboſes, the olde writers vſed for Robur, an oke.
Robus, bi, m. g. olde writers called redde of colour. alſo all maner of mattier, whith had many redde veynes, was called Robus. it is alſo a kynde of wheate, that yelderh fayre meale, whiche we call now redde wheate.
Robuſteus, a, um, that is made of oke, oken.
Robuſtus, a, um, ſtronge and harde, ſturdie.
Rodo, ſi, dere, to gnawe as a mouſe or other lyke beaſt doeth. ſomtyme to detract or backe byte.
Rodóra, loke Rhodóra.
Rodus, a, um, a thyng vnperfecte or rude, vnpoliſched, vnwrought.
Rogâlis, le, of a great fyze.
Rogâmen, gáminis, n. g. a deſyre.
Rogatárii, notaries, which required the parties, that eche of them ſhulde promyſe.
Rogátio, ônis, was among the Romayns, when the Tribunes, whiche were the heade officers of the people, were contente, that any acte ſhulde paſſe, whiche was made by the ſenate, or by the ſame Tribunes deuiſed, an interrogacion, a demaundynge. alſo a lawe, an ordinaunce, a priuilege.
Ferre rogationem ad populum, to demaunde and aſke of the people, whether they be contente to admitte a lawe or ordinaunce.
Ferre rogationem per vim, to cauſe the people to receiue a law or ordinance againſt the mynde of al other magiſtrates, or any that do reſiſte it.
Accipere rogationem, to receiue or admitte a lawe or ordinaunce.
Rogâtor, ôris maſc. ge. a beggar from dooze to dooze, a praier, a deſyrer.
Rogâtor comitiorum, he that demanded the peoples mynde in admittyng any ordinaunce or lawe.
Rogatiúncula, læ, fœm. gen. a littell requeſte or demaunde.
Rogâtus, a, um, aſked, demaunded, praied, deſyred.
Rogâtus, us, m. g. a deſyre, a requeſt.
Rogitátio, ônis, fœ. g. a law, an ordinaunce of the people.
Rógito, aui, are, to intreate, to deſyre, to demaunde, to enquyre often, to aſke for a thyng.
Rogo, aui, are, to require, to praie, to enquyre, to

aſke of one, to inacte.
Rogare plebem, to enquire of the commons, if they bee content that a lawe ſhall paſſe: or as in our parliament, to goe to the queſtion.
Rogare aliquem ſententiam, to demaunde of one what his opinion is.
Rogare ſacramento, to ſweare one, or to geue to hym an othe.
Rogare auxilium, to deſyre one to helpe vs.
Ab amico argentum rogare, To deſyre ones friende to lende hym money.
Vaſa inſpicienda rogare, to deſyre one to lend certaine veſſell onely to ſee theym.
Roget quis, one perchaunce wyll demaunde of me.
Suplice voce rogare, to deſyre one humbly.
Occidere aliquem rogando, to intreate one importunately.
Rogus, gi, m. g. a great fyre, wherin deade bodies were burned.
Roma, the citee of Rome.
Romanenſis, he that cometh from an other countrey, and dwelleth at Rome.
Romania, is a countrey called Thrace.
Romanus, a Romayne.
Romanus, a, um, of Rome.
Romandues, called nowe Veromandi, Vermandois.
Rómula, a tree, vnder the which Romulus, and Remus were founde.
Romuleus, a, um, of Romulus.
Romulidæ, Romaynes.
Rúmulus, li, the fyrſte kynge of Romaines.
Rómulus, a, um, of Romulus.
Ronchiſſo, lowe Rhonchiſſo.
Ronchus, lowe Rhonchus.
Ronchiſonus, lowe Rhonchiſonus.
Rorâlis, le, of deaw, deawy, that maie bee ſprinckled like deaw.
Rorans, antis, that mopſteth with a deaw.
Rorárij milites, men, whiche beyng lyght armed made the fyrſt ſkyrmyſhe in battaile.
Rorárium vinum, wyne that was geuen to the ſouldioures called Rorarij.
Rorátio, ônis, fœ. ge. a fallyng downe of deaw. alſo a diſeaſe in vines, by the occaſion wherof the chiefe grapes dwe fall awaie.
Roreſco, ſcere, to be waſhed with deaw.
Rorifácio, feci, cere, to ſprincle.
Roro, aui, are, to deaw or droppe downe lyke deaw.
Rorare aliquem cruore, to ſprincle one with bloudde.
Rorat, the deaw falleth.
Rórifer, rifera, rum, that bryngeth deaw.
Roruléntus, a, um, full of deaw.
Ros, rôris, m. g. deaw.
Ros ſyriacus, that whiche is called of the apothecaries Sunach.
Roſa, æ, fœm. ge. a roſe: ſometyme vſed for the opis of roſes.
Roſa mea, my ſweete one.
Roſáceus, a, um, of roſes.
Aqua roſacea, roſe water.
Roſago, idem quod Ciſthus.
Roſa canina, idem.
Roſália, garlandes of roſes.
Roſárium, rij, n. g. a gardeine or bedde of roſes, or many roſes ſette togeather, a roſier.
Róſcidus, a, um, that is wette or mopſted with deaw.
Nox roſcida, a deawy nyght.
Roſcius, a Romayne, and a player in comedies, whom for his excellencye in pronunciation and geſture, the noble Cicero called his iewell, and ſo muche delited in him, that he contended with hym, whether Roſcius coulde ſette foorthe one ſentence in mo facions of geſture and countenaunce, or he expreſſe the ſame ſentence in a more diuerſitee of eloquent woordes. The excellency of this man in his arte, howe it was eſtemed and fauoured of all the Romaynes, it appeereth well, in that they gaue to hym for a continuall ſtipende, one thouſande of theyr grotes for euery daye: whiche amounteth of our money to ſixtene pounde, thirtene ſhyllynges and foure pence. and Lucius Sylla beynge Dictatour, gaue to hym a ryng of golde, whiche was the token of a knyght at that tyme, as a colar or chayne of golde is at this tyme.
Roſetum, ti, n. g. a gardeyne of roſes.
Roſeus, a, um, of a roſe, or of the colour of a roſe.
Dea roſea, the morninge.
Róſidus, a, um, looke Roſcidus.
Roſio, ônis, f. g. gnawyng.
Roſmarinum, ni, neu. gen. or Roſmarinus, ni, ma. gen. roſemarie.
Roſmaris, a certaine tree.
Roſtellum, li, neu. gen. a littell beake or bill of a byrde, or a littell ſnowte.
Roſtra, ſtrorum, roſtris, was a place in Rome afore the courte called Hoſtilia, wherein was a pulpitte, in whiche the oratours of Rome were wont to ſtande, whan they preched to the people, or declared any matter: of the whiche proceded this woorde Pro roſtris, in the pulpitte, or at the barre.
Roſtrâtus, a, um, that hath a bill a beake or a ſnowte. alſo that is armed with a ſtemme, as a ſhyppe.
Roſtratæ naues, ſhyppes haunge pikes of yron without the ſtemme.
Roſtro, aui, are, to thruſte in the beake or bill.
Roſtrum, ſtri, n. g. a beake of a byrde, a ſnowte of a beaſt or fyſche. alſo the ſtemme of a ſhyppe or bote.
Roſtrum canis, a dogges mouſyll or noſe.
Roſtrum delphini, a delphins beake.
Suis roſtrum, a lowes ſnowte.
Rota, tæ, f. gen. a whiele. alſo a bynde of fyſche.

also a hynde of gotes.
Rotans, antis, turnyng or swingyng about.
Rotatus, a, um, swynged or tourned rounde.
Rothomagus, the citee of Roan in Normandy.
Roto, aui, are, to tourne a thynge lyke a wheele, to swynge about.
Rótula, læ, f. g. a litteli wheele.
Rotella, idem.
Rotundátio, ônis, roundenesse.
Rotundé, roundely, aptely, elegantlye, hansomly, properly in wordes, cõpactely, in good order.
Rotunditas, átis, f. g. roundenesse.
Rotundo, aui, are, to make rounde.
Rotundare caput, to haue a rounde head, or to growe with a rounde heade, as popie doeth.
Rotundus, a, um, rounde. sometyme well compare or fashioned.
Ore rotundo loqui, to expresse muche in fewe woordes.
Rotundus orator, id est, elegans & cõpositus.
Roxana, the daughter of Darius, and concubine of Alexander, which beynge greatte with childe, was drowned by hir sister Statyra.
Roxicum, a citee of the pie Lozica, called commonly Rogela.

RVbécula, læ, f. g. a robben redbreast.
Rubédo, dinis, rednesse.
Rubefácio, befacis, fêci, facere, to make redde.
Rubefio, fieri, to be made redde.
Rubefactus, a, um, made redde.
Rubellæ, redde grapes.
Rubellio, ônis, a fysshe called a rochette.
Rubellánus, a, um, somewhat redde.
Rubellianæ vites, idem quod Rubellæ vites.
Rubellus, a, um, somewhat redde.
Rubellæ vites, vines, the woodde whereof is redde.
Rubellum vinum, clarette wyne.
Rubens, entis, om. g. ruddie.
Rubeo, rubui, bêre, to be redde.
Rubesco, scere, to waxe redde, to bee made redde.
Ruber, bra, brum, redde.
Rubetra, æ, f. g. may be vsed for that byrde which we call a buntyng.
Rubéta, tæ, f. g. a tode that breedeth chiefely amonge brembles and briers, and is of colour somewhat redde.
Rubetarius, rij, m. g. a hynde of haukes, whiche we call a hen harroer.
Rubétum, ti, n. g. a bushy plotte.
Rubeus, a, um, redde. Hermolaus Barbarus deuideth it to bee latine. it is sometyme vsed for Spineus, a, um.
Rubi, bórum, a towne in Campania.
Rúbia, æ, f. g. called of the apothecaries Rubra maior, & Rubra tinctorum, or Rubea tinctorum, an herbe, wherewith they colour woull or skinnes, madder.
Rubia syluestris, woodrough.
Rubicilla, læ, a birde of the biggenesse of a sparowe, hauyng a verye shorte bil and broade, a broade tonge. Fẽ. wee call it a bulfinche.
Rúbicon, conis, a riuer in Italie, which diuideth Gallia from the parte of Italie, now called Romandiola, and in olde time Flaminea.
Rubicundulus, a, um, somewhat ruddy.
Rucundus, a, um, ruddy or verye redde.
Rúbidus, a, um, a swarte redde. also rough or course, as breadde hauyng muche branne.
Rubigália, órum, feastes ordeyned for the preseruation of corne from blastyng.
Rubígino, aui, are, to ruste.
Rubiginósus, a, um, rustie.
Rubígo, ginis, f. g. ruste. also the blastyng of corne.
Rubor, boris, m. g. rednesse.
Rúbrica, cæ, f. g. redde chalke, or ruddell, wherewith sheepe are marked.
Rubricéta, tæ, f. ge. rosette colour, suche as women vse to peinte theym with.
Rubricósus, a, um, redde.
Rubricátus, a ryuer in Spayne called Robres gat.
Rubricátus, a, um, coloured with redde, or ruddis, as sheepe are.
Rubrus, a, um, redde.
Rubus, bi, m. or fœ. ge. a brymble, a busshe, the blache berye tree.
Rubus caninus, the wylde eglantyne briar.
Ructátor, óris, m. g. he that beliheth.
Ructatrix, the feminine.
Ructatrix herba, an herbe that maketh one to belche or breake wynde vpwarde.
Ructátus, a, um, that is belched vp.
Ructito, aui, are, to breake wynde often.
Ructo, aui, are, to belche or breake wynde vpwarde.
Ructor, tari, idem.
Ructare crapulam, to sauour of to muche drynke.
Ructuário, ônis, idem quod Ructus.
Ructuósus, a, um, that belcheth muche.
Ructus, us, m. g. belchyng or breakyng wynde vpwarde.
Rudens, entis, om. g. brayyng lyke an asse.
Rudens, tis, m. & f. g. a cabell of a shyppe.
Ruderárium cribrum, a rangeyng sieue.
Ruderatio, ônis, f. g. a layyng of rubbisshe.
Ruderátus, a, um, where muche rubbisshe lyeth.
Rúdero, aui, are, to laie on olde stones and rubbell. also to daube or laie on morter.
Rudétum, ti, n. g. a place where lyeth muche rubbysshe or rubbell. also lande, whiche hath lyen ley, and is newely put in tylthe.
Rudiæ, diarum, an olde towne in Apulia, where the poete Ennius was borne.
Rudiárius, rij, masc. ge. he whiche is discharged of fyghtyng with a swoorde. also a bodger, or

a mender of olde garmētes, and a sowter or mas
ker of sheues.

Rudicula, læ, f. g. a potte sticke, wherwith men
sturre thynges that are sodde ouer the fyre.

Rudimentum, ti, neu. gene. the fyrste trachynge
of children, a rudiment, the fyrste instruction
or beginnyng.

Rudimentum lucis, the beginnynge of the lyght.

Rudimentum ponere, to begynne to learne,
to practise fyrste.

Rudimenta tyrocinij deponere sub aliquo, to
learne or be fyrste instructed of one in feates of
armes or any other thyng.

Rudio, dui, dire, to teache one, whiche is vn-
learned.

Rudis, dis, fœ. g. a rodde or yarde, whiche was
geuen to swoorde players, whan they came to
xx. yeres olde, in token that they were set at ly-
bertee: sometyme lybertee from labour. Lam-
pridius writeth, that swoorde players did playe
with suche roddes.

Rude donari, to be discharged of attēdāce, pro-
perly in swoorde playynge or in the warres.

Rudem accipere, hath the same signification.

Rudis, de, rude, ignorannte, vnlearned, vn-
taught, that knoweth nothynge, not exercised
or traded in a thynge, nothyng experte or coun-
nynge. also rusticall.

Rudis in iure ciuili, ignorannte in the lawe
ciuyle.

Rei militaris rudis, nothynge experte in feates
of armes.

Rudis rerum omnium, that knoweth nothing.

Rude carmen, a grosse verse, a rough verse, an
vnfactioned verse.

Ad seditiones rudis, that can not tell howe to
gouerne and rule in the tyme of sedition and
busynesse.

Rudus, rúderis, n. g. shardes or pieces of stones
broken and scattered, rubbell or rubbysshe of
olde houses.

Ruditas, ātis, f. g. rudenesse, lacke of learnynge,
or witte, dulnesse of witte.

Rudo, rudi, rudere, to braie lyke an asse. it is
sometyme spoken of a man, sometyme of a wo-
man: sometyme of Lions.

Rufeo, fes, and Rufesco, scere, to be somewhat
redde, to ware redde.

Rufinus, the name of certaine Romaynes.

Rufo, aui, are, to make redde.

Rufrimaceriæ, a towne of Campayne.

Rúfuli, certayne capitaynes made by the consull,
who afterwarde were called Rutuli.

Rúfulus, a, um, somewhat redde.

Rufus, a, um, idem.

Rufam ne illam? What that redde headed
wenche?

Rufus, the name & surname of diuers Romaines.

Ruga, gæ, f. g. a wrincle or plaite.

Rúgio, gíui, gire, to roze lyke a lyon.

Rugitus, us, m. g. a rozyng.

Rugo, aui, are, to be plaited or wrincled.

Rugo, xi, gere, to bethe.

Rugôsus, a, um, full of playtes or wrinckles, wi-
thered or riueled.

Ruidus, or Ruuidus, a, um, adiectiuum.

Ruidum pilum, a pestell that hath no pron at
the ende, and is roughe and not planed.

Ruuidus panis, bread that is not throughe ba-
ked, and is therfore rough in eatyng.

Ruina, næ, f. g. ruine, extreeme decate.

Subdere caput ruinæ, to put his lyfe in daun-
gier.

Neronis ruina, the death or decay of Nero.

Cæli ruina, thunder.

Ruinôsus, a, um, ruinous, in decay, lyke to fall.

Rulla, læ, f. g. the stalke, wherwith the ploughman
clenseth the culter, or rather the pyon that is
set on the stalke.

Rullus, a Romayne, which brought fyrst a whole
boze to the table in seruice.

Ruma, mæ, f, g. was of the olde writers called a
teate. it is also the throte bolle.

Rumbotinus, idem quod Rumpotinus.

Rumen, minis, n. g. the dewlappe of a beaste,
also a place in the bealy, a panche. also a teate.

Rumentum, ti, n. g. a braynynge out, an impos-
sume that braineth out of the flesshe.

Rumex, rumicis, f. g. sozrell. also a weapon lyke
to a speare.

Rumia, a goddesse, whom the paynims supposed
to bee beneficiall to womens breastes, and to
suchyng children.

Rumifero, aui, are, to cary abzoade a rumour.

Rumigare, to chewe the cudde.

Rumigero, aui, are, to cary tydynges.

Rumigerulus, a letter of tidynges.

Ruminales hostiæ, sacrifices of those beastes,
whiche chewe the cudde.

Ruminális ficus, a figge tree, vnder the whiche it
is supposed that a woulfe gaue suche to Romu-
lus and Remus.

Ruminátio, ônis, f. g. a chewyng of the cudde,
as a beast doeth. also deliberation or aduise-
ment, a callynge of a thynge to remembrance,
or considerynge and reuolupng of a thynge in
the mynde.

Rúmino, aui, are, & Ruminor, aris, ari, to chew
the cudde. also to call ofte soones to remem-
brance, to wepgh and consider in the minde.

Rumis, mis, a teate.

Rumito, aui, are, to beare tidynges.

Rumo, aui, are, to geue the teate to a childe. also
idem quod Rumino.

Rumor, ôris, m. g. tidynges, rumour, or bruite.

Parua aura rumoris, the least bruite or rumour
that can be.

Rumor ait, the reporte or bruite is.

Differre rumorem, to spreade a rumour.

Rumores excipere, to hearken or knowe what
rumour goeth abzoade.

Rumpi, porum, translomes.

Rum-

Rumpo, rupi, rúmpere, to breake, to make weary.
Rumpere moras, to make haſte.
Rumpere ſilentium, to bepe no longer ſilence, to ſpeake at length.
Vt me ambulando rumperet, that he wolde make me ſtarke wery with walkynge.
Aditus rumpere, to breake in.
Patientiam rumpere, to waxe angrie.
Fidem rumpere, to breake promiſe.
Vocem rumpere, to ſpeake at the laſt with indignacion.
Me rupi currendo, I haue wered my ſelfe with rennyng.
Rumpi malis, & non moueri, contrarie.
Rumpotinum, a buſh, which groweth in France, of whiche Columella writeth, that no cozne ſhoulde be ſowen within twentie foote thereof.
Rumpotinétum, the place where ſuche buſhes dooe growe.
Rumpotinus, the name of the poplar tree amõge them that dwell beyonde the riuer Po in Italy.
Rámula, læ, f. g. a litteil teate.
Rumuſculus, li, m. g. a litteil rumour oz bruite.
Runa, næ, fœ. gen. a weapon ſometyme vſed in Fraunce.
Runca, cæ, f. g. vſed of olde writers for Runcina.
Runcátio, ônis, f. g. weedyng.
Runcátor, ôris, a weeder.
Rúncina, næ, f. g. a whiplawe, wherwith tymber is ſawed. it is alſo a buſſheſithe oz bill to cutte buſhes. Runcina is alſo the goddeſſe of weedynge. it ſemeth alſo after ſome, to be a great plane, that ſopgners vſe.
Rúncino, aui, are, to ſawe timber.
Runco, aui, are, to weede oz pull vppe by the rootes.
Runſor, ôris, one of the names of Pluto, called god of hell.
Ruo, rui, ruere, to fall, to ruſſhe oz breake out oz downe violently, to renne headlyng and with violence, to goe haſtily, to poure out, to be deſtroyed, to ſubuerte, to ouerthrow oz caſt downe violently, to pluche vp, to digge vp oz out of the grounde, to breake aſunder, to throwe downe.
Quo moriture ruis maioraq; viribus audes? whether renneſt thou heading to be ſlayne, and attempteſt thynges aboue thy puiſſaũce? alſo to lyfte vp.
Et ruit atram ad cælum picea craſſus caligine nubem, and bepnge thicke, it lifted vp to heauen a cloude as blacke as pytche. ſometyme it ſignifieth to make a great noyſe.
Ruit arduus æther, the high firmament rumbled oz made a great noyſe.
Ruit imbribus cælum, it rayned ſore, oz it rayned as heauen wolde haue fallen downe.
Ruit dies, id eſt, oritur, the day cometh on.
Sol ruit, id eſt, diſcedit, the ſon goeth downe.
Ruit ver, id eſt, in finem vergit, the ſpꝛynge tyme drawyth towarde an ende.
Flumina ruunt per campos, the ryuers renne ſwiftely oz with great violence thꝛough the fields.
Vide ſis ne quid imprudens ruas, id eſt immodeſte agas, ſee ye plaie no wyelde touche ere ye be ware.
Portis ruunt, thei ruſſhe oz renne violently out at the gates.
Ruere ad interitum voluntarium, to renne headlonge to pꝛeſent deathe wyllyngly.
Patiẽtorem ruere, id eſt, decipi, to ſuffre the byer to be diſceiued and begyled.
Cæteros ruerem, the other I wolde caſt hedlong downe to the grounde.
Illum ruere nuntiant, they ſaie that he cometh with all haſte and ſpede that can be poſſible.
Rupes, pis, f. g. a hill, a banke, oz rocke ſo ſteepe downe, that no man maie clymme it.
Rupicapra, æ, f. g. a wylde gote.
Repicias, ſoꝛ damnum dederis, thou ſhalte paie oz yelde damages.
Ruptor, ôris, m. g. one that breaketh oz violateth.
Ruptus, ta, tum, broken oz braſte, wered, tozne oz rente.
Rurális, le, ruſticall oz of the village.
Rureſtris, ſtre, of the countrey, not of the citee oz towne.
Ruricola, læ, com, g. an huſband man, he that laboureth oz tylleth the earthe.
Rurigena, bozne in the countrey out of a citee oz great towne.
Ruro, aui, are, and Ruror, aris, ari, to dooe after the countrey faction, to dwell in the countrey oz out of the citee.
Rurſus, & rurſum, eftſoones oz backewarde, on the other parte, agayne.
Rus, ruris, n. ge. the countrey out of the citee, where as huſbandry is vſed and exerciſed.
Ruſcum, ci, n. g. oz Rurſcus, ci, m. g. reds Bruſcum.
Ruſcinum, Ruſſillion oz Perpignian in Fraunce.
Ruſpor, aris, âri, to ſcrethe diligently. it is pꝛopꝛely ſo ſhape as an henne doeth when ſhe ſeketh foꝛ meate.
Ruſſatus, a, um, idem quod ruſſus.
Ruſſus, & Ruſſeus, a, um, redde.
Rúſtica, cæ, f ge. a birde lyke a partriche, but he hath a longe byll.
Ruſticánus, a, um, ruſticall, oz of the countrey oz village.
Ruſticárius, a, um, perteinynge to one of the countrey, oz to huſbandry.
Falces ruſticariæ, hedgeyng billes.
Ruſticátio, ônis, f. g. a bydyng in the countrey.
Ruſtice, ruſtically, vncurteiſely, rudely.
Ruſticátim, idem, churliſhely, after the faction of the countrey.
Ruſticitas, tâtis, f. g. churliſhneſſe, ſometyme fearefulneſſe, ruſticite, rudeneſſe.

Et ſi

Et ſi ruſticitas non veràt, ipſa rogat, and yf that fooliſſhe baſhefulneſſe let hyr not, ſhe maſheth requeſte.

Rúſticor, âris, ari, to dwell in the countrey, or exercyſe huſbandrye.

Ruſticulus, a, um, ſomewhat rude or ruſticall.

Rúſticus, a, um, ruſticall, vplandyſſhe, homely, wythout courteſie.

Rúſticus, ci, m. g. one of the countrey, an huſband man.

Rúſticus, is alſo the proper name of a man.

Ruta, tæ, f. g. rewe, called alſo herbe grace.

Rum & cæſa, Marius ſaieth, that in Rutis, & cæſis, are thoſe thynges, that be not faſt in the grounde, nor are any parte of the buildynge, or the couerynge of a houſe: they bee properly all thoſe thynges that a man cauſeth either to bee digged out of the grounde, or to bee cut downe for the vſe of his houſeholde, as grauell, ſande, chalke, woodde, tymber, coles.

Ruta, órum, n. g. Plu. is amonge the lawiers all thynges dygged out of the grounde, as ſtone, ſande, grauell, chalke, leade, and other metalles.

Rutábulum, li, n. g. a cole rake to make cleane an ouen.

Rutaceus, a, um, of or pertenynge to rewe.

Rutárius, a, um, made of rewe.

Rutellum, li, n. g. a lyttell mattocke.

Rutheni, people beyonde Liuonia, of whome the countrey is nowe called Ruſsia, there bee alſo people in Fraunce about Towres ſo called.

Ruticilla, a little birde called a red taple.

Rutilátus, a, um, that is ſtained with a bryghte redde.

Rutilesco, ſcere, to ware ſomewhat ruddie.

Rutilius, the name of diuers Romaynes.

Rútilo, aui, are, to ſhine.

Rútilus, a, um, that is ſhynyng redde.

Rutuli capilli, yelow heare.

Ruto, aui, are, a frequentatiue of Ruo.

Rutrum, tri, n. g. a mattocke.

Rutuba, olde writers vſed for Turbatio.

Id poſtea viderimus, nunc ſumus in rutuba, we wyll afterwarde ſee, now we be in trouble.

Rutuba, a ryuer in Liguria, rennynge from the mountayne called Appenninus.

Rutuli, an auncyente people in Italie, of whom Turnus was kynge, whome Eneas vanquiſhed.

Rútulus, a, um, of the people Rutuli.

Rutúlus, a mans name.

Rutupiæ: an hauen in Kente called Sandwich.

Rutupinus, a, um, of that hauen.

Rutupinum promontorium, a goze or elbowe of lande in Englande, lyeng into the ſea about Sandwiche.

SABA, or Sabe, a great citee in Aethiope, alſo ỹ chiefe citee of the people called Sabæi in Arabie.

Saba, ſignifieth a miſterie.

Sabæa or Saba, a countrey in the middell of Arabia toward the eaſte, inuironed about with great roches, wherin is a great wod of pzecious trees, ſome of Sinamum and Caſſia, ſome bryngynge fooꝛth frankenſence and myrre. the length of that woodde is twentie of theyr myles called Schoeni, which comprehendeth of Italian myles, one hundzed and fiftie, Plin. li. 12. Theophraſtus li. 9. de hiſt. plant. Solinus writeth, that the region bryngynge fooꝛth frankenſence is from a towne there named Atramitæ. viii. manſions whiche in deede conteineth. 224. miles, Manſio or Stathmos beynge of. 28. Italyan myles. the chiefe citee of that realme is called Sabota.

Sabæi, people of the realme of Sabæa.

Sabaoth, in the plural nũbze, in the hebzew tonge, ſignifieth of hoſtes or armies, or powers.

Sabbathárius, rii, m. g. and Sabbatharia, æ, fœ. g. he or ſhe that kepeth the Sabboth daie.

Sabadi, a pzopze name, wherof cometh Sabadeni, the name of a people.

Sabbathiſmus, a vacation after labours.

Sabbathizare, to kepe Sabboth daie.

Sabbathum, thi, n. g. was amonge the iewes accompted the ſeuenth daie, in the which they faſted, in remembzance of the. vii. daies, in the whiche they were fatigate goyng faſtyng in the deſerte of Arabia, ere they came to the mount of Sinai. Sainte Auguſtine vpon the pſalmes writeth, that Sabbathum is taken thzee maner of waies: fooꝛ the. vii. daie is called by that name, in the whiche almighty god reſted after his warke of. vi. daies. Sabbathum is alſo eternall quieteneſſe. moꝛeouer Sabbathum is the conſcience of a quiete mynde, aduaunced by hope of the tyme to come, not beynge shaken or vexed with ſtoꝛmes of thynges preſent.

Sabæus, a, um, of the people Sabæi.

Sabacus, a kyng of Aethiope.

Sabata, Sabatia, or Sabatium, a citee of Liguria, called Sauona.

Sabatæ, a certaine poole.

Sabe, in the tongue of Syria, is the moneth of Febzuarie.

Sabelli, people dwellynge in the mountaynes betweene the Sabines and Marſy in Italie.

Sabellus, and Sabellicus, a, ũm, of the people Sabini in Italy.

Sabidius, a Romayne, which was a notable glutton.

Sabim, amonge the Arabians doeth ſignifie god.

Sabina, næ, f. g. a weapon lyke to a boze ſpeare, it is alſo the herbe called Sauine.

Sabini, people in Italie, betweene Latini & Vmbri.

Sabi-

Sabinus, a, um, of the Sabines.
Sabiusa, a gate at Rome, out of the whiche men went to the Sabines.
Sabota, a citee of Araby.
Sabriana, a creeke of the Britayne sea.
Sabrina, a great riuer in Englande called Seuerne, whiche renneth in to the sea by Bristow. Ptholomeus calleth it Sabriana.
Sabucus, lyke Sambucus.
Sabulétum, ti, n. g. a grauell pitte.
Sabulum, li, n. g. grosse sande, or grauell.
Sabulósus, a, um, grauelly, full of grauell.
Sabus, rs, a mans name.
Saburh, a kynde of sacrifice.
Saburra, ræ, fœm. g. lastage or balese, wherwith shippes are euen poysed, to go vpright, whiche is commonly of grauell.
Saburrátus, a, um, loded with grauell or other lyke erthe, balesed, and by translacion, full.
Saburro, aui, are, to balese a shippe.
Sabyllus, a tyran of a citee in Sicile called Gela.
Sacæ, people of Scythia.
Sacal, a kynde of ambre founde in Aegypte.
Sacarum, a countrey of Asia beyond the sea called Caspium, the people whereof haue no houses, but dwell in Caues.
Saccaria, æ, fœm. gen. marchandise of sackes or bagges.
Saccárius, a, um, that beareth a sacke.
Saccátus, a, um, that is put in a sacke.
Saccharum, ri, or Sacchar, ris, n. g. sugar.
Saccellare, to apparaile and amende wynes put into sackes.
Saccipérium, rij, n. g. a pouche.
Sacconia, æ, fœm. ge. a clothe to wype a thynge with, a naphyn. also a territorie, or rather (if the place of Vitruuius be not corrupted) the tongue of a balance.
Sacculárius, rij, m. g. a crafty deceyuour, whiche in sellyng of grayne out of sackes, will cõueigh away part, it is also a purse cutter.
Sácculus, li, masc. gen. a litteli sacke, a bagge or purse.
Saccus, ci, m. g. a sacke.
Sacellum, li, n. g. a chapell or litteli churche.
Sacer, cra, crum, holy, consecrate: somtyme cursed, detestable.
Sacer locus, a place consecrate or dedicate.
Sacer morbus, the fallyng sickenesse.
Sacer mons, an hill dedicate to Jupiter. iii. miles frõ Rome, beyond the riuer called Anienis: an other by Galatia, wherin gold is foũd.
Sacrum est ritu, it is a holy and laudable custome, that can not be let passe.
Sacer ignis, a sickenesse, wherin is vehement inflammation and burning of the body some doe suppose it to be sainct Antonies fire.
Sacerdos, dõtis, com. g. a prieste.
Sacerdotissa, a woman prieste.
Sacerdotális, le, belongyng to a prieste.
Sacerdótium, tij, n. g. priesthod, somtyme a benefice or spirituall promocion.
Sacra via, a streete in Rome, wher peace was made betweene Romulus and Tacius, and throughe the whiche the vanquisshers passed with theyr triumphe to the Capitoll.
Sacôma, cómatis, neu. ge. that is put in the balaunce to make euen weight, the tongue of the balaunce.
Sacramentum, ti, n. g. an other amonge vs christen men it signifieth a holy signe, or a signe of an holy thynge, wherin is conteyned a diuine misterie, and is called a sacrament.
Sacramentum militare, The othe that souldiours make.
Sacramenta, is taken for men of warre.
Sacramentum, as Varro writeth, li. 2. de lingua latina, was a gage in money laied by the parties, whiche contended together: so that he whiche recouered in iudgement, shulde take agayne his gage, he that was condemned, shulde lose his gage, which was brought to the cõmon treasury, and this was called Sacramentum.
Sacramento iusto contendere, to gage sute, as is before written.
Sacramento rogati, souldiours swore not to depart vntill the warres were all finished.
Sacramento teneri, to be swore.
Sacrani, certayne people in Italie.
Sacrárium, rij, n. gen. a sertrie or vestrie, wherin are kepte thynges halowed and relikes. also a chapel or oratorie in an house or other place.
Sacrátio, ônis, f. g. a consecracion.
Sacrátius, more holy.
Sacrátor, ôris, m. g. he that doeth consecrate.
Sacrátus, a, um, sacrate, holy, consecrate.
Sacratæ leges, lawes, in the whiche it is enacted, that who so dooeth offende against them, is accursed.
Sacres porci, weaned pigges that were sacrificed.
Sácrifer, crifera, rum, that beareth holy thynges.
Sacrificális, le, belongyng to sacrifice.
Sacrificátio, ônis, f. g. a sacrifisyng.
Sacrificium, cij, n. g. sacrifice.
Sacrifico, aui, are, to doe sacrifice, to consecrate, to aske forgeuenesse of god.
Sacrificulus, li, m. g. a priest.
Sacrificus, ci, m. gen. he that doeth the sacrifice, a priest.
Sacrificus, a, um, that is vsed in sacrifice.
Sacrilégium, gij, n. g. theefte, or takyng awaie of thinges halowed, called sacrilege: and by translacion, any haynous or detestable offence.
Sacrilegus, sacrilegi, m. g. he that violently taketh awaie or stealeth thynges halowed, or thinges vnhalowed out of a holy place.
Sacrilegus is vsed for impius, nepharius, sceleroſus.
Hunc perterrebo sacrilegum, I will make this wicked felow throughly aferde.
Paulus Iurecon. Sunt autem sacrilegi, qui pu-

publica ſacra compilarint.

Sacrimum, mi, neu. g. muſte or newe wyne that was geuen in ſacrifice to Bacchus.

Sacriſcrinius, nij, m. g. he that kepeth the kinges letters or Recordes concernyng the crowne, or bokes of great affayres.

Sacrium, a kynde of aumbre, whiche cometh out of Scythia.

Sacro, aui, are, to dedicate, to halow. ſometyme to curſe a man and all his goodes.

Sacrare fœdus, id eſt, ſancire.

Sacrare caput cum bonis, among the Romains were olde lawes, that for a certayne offence it was lefull for any man, whiche did mete with the offender, to ſlea hym as a ſacrifice vnto the infernall Jupiter: and his goodes were dedicate to the diuelles of hell: and this was called Sacrare caput cum bonis.

Templum ſacrare, to dedicate a churche.

Vota diis ſacrare, To make vowes to the goddes.

Sacroſanctus, a, um, conſecrate or halowed, that whiche mought not be touched but reuerently, or was ſure from all iniurie, that might not be hurt on peyne of life and death.

Sacroſancta poteſtas, was properly attributed to the authoritee of the Tribunes, called Tribuni plæbis, it is now moſt conuenient for the authoritee of the catholike churche.

Sacrum, cri, n. g. any thyng dedicate to god, alſo ſacrifice, ſolemnitee vſed in ſacrifice, ſometyme a temple or churche alſo Sacra doe ſignifie holy woordes. alſo charmes.

Piaculare ſacrum facere, to make ſacrifice for purgeyng of a naughty offence.

Socialia ſacra, wedlocke.

Stata ſacra, ordinarie ſolemnitees, that be kept yerely.

Inter ſacrum & ſaxum ſtare, prouerbially to be in daunger.

Sacrum promontorium, a great mountayne or roche in the ſouthweſt parte of Spayne, lyyng on the ſea called now Cape ſainct Vincent.

Sadducæi, were men of a certayne ſecte amonge the Iewes, who helde opinió, that the ſoule was mortall, and that it died with the body, they were diuers in maners and cruell to ſtrangers.

Sadyattes, the ſonne of Ardys, whiche reigned after his father in Lydia.

Sæculum, is properly the ſpace of an hundred yeres: it is commonly taken for a ſpace of time, wherin one kation of the worlde hath continued, lyke Seculum.

Sæpe, often tymes, diuers tymes, more then ones or twyſe.

Sæpenumero, Sæpiuſcule, Sæpicule, idem.

Sæpius, more often.

Sæpiſsime, very often.

Sæpinum, a citee of the Samnites.

Sæuio, uiui, and ui, uire, to be verie angrie, to doe valiantly, to be fierce or cruell, to exerciſe tyranny, to be eiger, to ſhewe rigour, to rage.

Sæuiter, rudely, cruelly, fiercely.

Magis cogito ſæuiter, blanditerne alloquar, I thynke more whether I may ſpeake to hym rudely or gentilly.

Sæuitia, æ, f. g. crueltee.

Adhibere ſæuitiam, to vſe cruelter.

Sæuus, a, um, cruell, horrible, ſometyme angrie, infeſte, fiers, valiãt, mighty, rough, tirãnous.

Seuiſsima hyems, a mervaylous colde winter.

Saga, æ, fœm. g. a wyſe or ſubtyle woman alſo a witche or ſorcereſſe. Saga, is alſo a certayne garment, a caſſake.

Sagacuculla, the hoode of a cloke.

Sagacitas, ãtis, fœ. ge. wyttineſſe, or ſharpeneſſe of wyt, quickeneſſe of ſpirite and perceiuyng of a thynge.

Sagáciter, wittily, finely, with great ſharpeneſſe and quickeneſſe of witte.

Sagax, ácis, om. gen. wyttie, hauing the ſenſes ſharpe, that perceiueth or ſorſeeth a thynge quickely before it come.

Sagaces canes, hounds or ſpanniells.

Palatum ſagax in guſtu, that quickely perceiueth the good or ill ſauor of any meate.

Sagapérium, rii, n. g. a gumme or roſen that reyneth out of a tree or tree called Ferula.

Sagária, æ, fœm. ge. the craft to make clokes to weare vpon harneys, or to make caſſakes.

Sagárius, ii, m. g. a ſellar of ſuche clokes.

Sagaris or Sagarus, a riuer.

Sagãtus, a, um, apparayled in a ſouldiours cloke, or in a caſſake.

Sagdi, dæ, f. g. a greene ſtone, which the Caldeis haue made faſte to theyr handes.

Sagéna, æ, f. g. a great net to take fyſſhe.

Sagimen, giminis, n. g. nouriſshyng, after Caſtelpine, but the place in Columella, for Sagimine, hath Sanguine.

Sagina, æ, f. g. meate, wherwith all thyng is fatted, ſometyme ſuperfluous fatte or greace.

Sagina dicendi, id eſt, habertas.

Saginárium, ii, neu. g. a place wherin any thyng is franched or made fat, a coube or a pen. alſo an ore ſtall.

Saginárius, a, um, that is franched or made fat.

Saginátio, ônis, f. g. a fatting or crammyng.

Saginãtus, a, um, fatted, crammed.

Sagino, aui, are, to make fat, to franche.

Sagio, is, iui, ire, to perceiue quickely, or ſharpely, to ſmell a thyng quickely.

Sagitta, æ, f. ge. an arowe, alſo the top of a twyg or rod. alſo a ſigne in the firmament, and a certayne herbe called of the grecches Piſtana.

Sagitta magula, a quarrell.

Sagittárius, ii, m. ge. an archar. it is alſo one of the. xii. ſignes amõg the ſterres. alſo a coyne of the Perſians.

Sagittárius, a, um, that belongeth to arrowes, mete to make arrowes of.

Sagittifer, ra, rum, that beareth arrowes.

Sagit-

Saginipotens, that is of great power, or that can doo muche with his arowes.

Sagino, aui, are, to shote.

Sagma, æ, f. g. or Sagma, sagmatis, n. g. a packe saddle or sumpter saddle. also an heape. also a packe. also Sagmata be certayne ornetmentes.

Sagmen, sagminis, n. g. grasse plucked vp with the earth, whiche in the olde tyme the ambassadours of Rome did, when they denounced warres to other people.

Sagra, a riuer in Italie.

Sagona, a riuer in France called the Sone.

Sagulum, i, n. g. a little cloke, or casseche.

Sagum, i, n. g. a souldiours cloke, or a casseche.

Sagúntia, æ citee of Spayne.

Saguntus, vel Saguntum, a citee in Spayne beyonde the riuer of Iberus, about one myle frō the sea, the people therof beyng in amitee with the Romaynes, were of suche faithfulnes, that whan Annibal had long besieged them, and brought them at the poynt to be famished: the chiefe of the citee made great fires, and let cast into it theyr treasure, and many of them entred into the fyre, and were wylfully burned, all the residue caught and were slayne, so that none escaped, wherof came this prouerbe Saguntina fames, applied to a great and horrible famine. in the place where this citee stoode, is now the towne called Moruetrum.

Sai, a people of Thrace.

Sais, a riuer in Egypt, where is one of the entreis into the ryuer of Nilus, the entrey or poyte is called Sainicum.

Sal, alis, m. & n. g. salte, sometyme it is put for wysedome, mirthe, pleasaunte wittinesse in woordes, or pleasaunt faction, merie conceites bothe in woordes and otherwyse, pleasantnesse, grace, proper feature. sometyme it signifieth the sea.

Sal, is sometyme a faute in precious stones.

Sales, quicke or sharpe sentences, iestinges, merie conceites, pleasant and delectable communication, that make cause the hearers to laugh, and is somewhat sharpe and bityng withall.

Nulla est in tam magno corpore mica salis, there is not one croumme or drope of good faction in that great roules bodie.

Sala, a towne and riuer in Mauritania. also a towne of Phrygia, Panonia, and Armenia, and a ryuer of Germania.

Salabria, a citee of Cappadocia.

Salacia, the goddesse of water, sometyme it is taken for water.

Salácitas, átis, f. g. an instinction or tickling to lecherie.

Salacones, men that doe lyue alwaie in exceedyng pleasures, and doe thynke that all men doe delyte in that whiche ryseth theyr appetites.

Salamándra, æ, f. g. a beast in fygure lyke to a Lyzarde, full of spottes, whiche beyng in the fyre doeth extincte it, and is not burned.

Salamin, Salamis, or Salamina, an yle by Athens.

Salaminius, Salaminiacus, and Salaminus, a, um, of that yle.

Salaminia nauis, a shippe of Salamin.

Salamoniacus, a kynde of salte founde vnder sande, whiche is lyke to alume, and is medicinable, in dissolutinge and purgeinge of fleume.

Salanga, a promontorie of Irelande.

Salanga, a verie lyttle hyll betweene great Britayne and Irelande, nowe called our ladies hyll.

Salapia, a towne in Apulia.

Salapúsius, may be called a merry iestynge boy, it was a name geuen to Caluus an orator, which beynge of a childes personage, vsed muche iestyng and tauntyng merily.

Salárium, rii, n. g. wages geuen to seruauntes.

Salárius, rii, m. g. a salter, which selleth all thing that is salte.

Salárius, a, um, pertaynyng to salte.

Salária via, an high waie, by the which salte was caried to Rome.

Salassi, people by the Insubriens.

Salax, ácis, om. g. lecherous, geuen to lecherie or lustes of the body.

Aquæ salaces, water rysyng out of the fyrynge.

Salaces cibi, meates that stere to lecherie.

Sálebræ, árum, f. g. plu. places whiche are not playne, but goynge vp and downe, that a man can not passe, but as it were leapynge and hoppyng.

Salebra, is sometyme vsed in ỹ singular nũbre.

Salebrósus, a, um, vnplayns, where a man can not goe excepte he leape.

Salentia, the citee of the Messapians.

Salentinum, a countrey in Italie.

Salentini, a people in Italie.

Salernum, a towne in Italie.

Sálgama, orum, n. g. thynges condite or conserued, as peares, figges, grapes, and other lyke.

Salgamárius, rii, m. g. he that dooeth condite or conserue thynges.

Sália, a ryuer of Spaine.

Sali, a kynde of birdes, whiche be great breeders: as partriches or hennes, I suppose them to be heath cockes.

Saliáris, re, pertaynynge to the priestes of Mars.

Saliaris cœna, a banket or suppar made by the priestes of Mars, a costly or sūptuous suppar.

Saliares virgines, maydens, whiche were with the priestes of Mars, and did sacrifice with the bisshoppes, wearynge on theym cote armours, and bisshops miters on theyr heades.

Salicástrum, stri, n. g a kynde of wylde vyne, reunyng vpon wyllowe trees.

Salicetum, ti, n. g and by syncopation Salictum, ti, n. g. a place where willowes growe.

Salientes, the cockes or pypes of conduites, out of the whiche water spouteth.

Saligneus, and Salignus, a, um, of wyllow or withy.

withy.

Salij, the prieſtes of Mars in Rome, which daunced about the citee bearyng targates called Ancilia. Salij be alſo people of Germanie, called Franci, and their countrey Franconia.

Salillum, li, n. g. a litell ſaltſellar.

Salina, næ, f. g. a place where ſalte is made.

Salinum, ni, n. g. a ſaltſellar. alſo any other veſſell that a pooze man vſeth.

Salinæ, narum, a citee in Sicile.

Salinâtor, the name of a noble man of Rome.

Salio canus, an hauen in France called Sancte Paulus.

Salio, lini, lire, to ſalte or powder.

Salio, lini, lij, or ſalui, lire, to leape, to daunce, to hoppe, to leape as the male doeth the female in tyme of generacion.

Salit mihi cor, my herte leapeth for ioy.

Saliúdra, æ, f. g. poudryng or ſaltyng.

Salitus, a, um, ſalted, poudred.

Saliua, uæ, f. g. and Saliuum, ui, n. g. ſpettill.

Saliua is alſo taken for iuyce. alſo for the wine called Chium.

Saliua lachrymationum, the water that droppeth out of ones eies in weping.

Saliua ſyderum, the ſeiſon or ſyme that falleth of ſterres.

Saliuárius, a, um, that is clammy and thycke like ſpettill.

Saliuárius, rij, m. g. he that geueth a drenche to horſes or other beaſtes.

Saliuôſus, a, um, that hath the ſmacke or taſte of ſpettill.

Saliuo, aui, are, to ſpette or make ſpettill. alſo idem quod Saluio, to geue a drinke to horſes or other beaſtes.

Saliuâris herba, reade Pyrethrum.

Saliſi, people of the Alpes, conſynes to the Swyſſers, and the people called Boij.

Saliunca, called alſo Nardus Celtica, an herbe haupng a verie ſhorte ſtalke, and a blewe flower, ſomewhat longe lyke ſpike, and hath a veerie pleaſant ſauour, it is not our ſpike, whiche becauſe it is lyke in ſauour, is called Pſeudonardus.

Salix, ſalicis, f. g. a wyllowe or wythye.

Salix amerina, in Dioſcorides, is the tree called alſo Vitex and Agnus caſtus, a kynde of wyllow, of ſome called parkeleaues.

Salix equina, idem quod hippuris.

Sallio, lui, ire, to ſalt.

Sallo, ſalli, lere, idem.

Saluſtius, a notable hiſtoriographier, whiche wrote of the conſpiracie of Catiline, and of the warre againſt Jugurtha.

Salmacia, a place gotten without labour.

Salmácidus, a, um, of the fountayne Salmacis.

Salmacis, a fountaine in Caria, where a nymph kyndyng Hermophroditus, the ſonne of Mercurie and Venus naked, ſhe embracyng hym, deſyred of the goddes, that of them two might be made one body, and ſo it happened. alſo the people of Caria be ſometyme called Salmacj.

Salmática, a towne of Portugall.

Salmo, onis, m. g. a fiſſhe called Salmon.

Salmoneus, triſyllabum, the kynge of Elides, whiche takynge koothly vpon hym to haue diuine honours done vnto hym, and would ſeme to caſte lightninges lyke vnto Jupiter, beyng ouerthrowen with lightnyng, was caſt into hell.

Salmonis, nidis, Patronymicum fœmininum.

Salnácidus, a, um, that which is ſalte in taſte, after Calepine, but the place in Plinie hath Salmacidus.

Salnitrum, ſalte peter, whiche is put into gunne powder.

Salo, a riuer called alſo Bibilis, wherewith yron is tempred and made ſtronger.

Salomon, & Solomon, onis, is interpreted peaſible, the name of a kynge of the Iewes, the ſon of kynge Dauid, who exceded all men in wiſedome & knowledge, and neuertheleſſe was by dotage on women, brought vnto idolatrie.

Salomonius, a, um, of Salamon.

Salon, a countrey of Bithynia, verie cõmodious for the feedyng of cattayle.

Salone, a citee in Liburnia, betwene Dalmatia and Illiria.

Saloninus, the ſoonne of Pollio.

Salopia, a towne and countrey in England called Shrewſburie.

Salpa, pæ, f. g. a fiſſhe that wyll not be ſodden, except it be beaten, a ſtockefiſſhe: This fiſſhe is wonderfully peynted with golde raies from the neche to the tayle.

Salpiæ, a towne of Apulia.

Salpinx, is vſed of ſome for Solpuga.

Salpiga, æ, f. g. a kynde of emmotes or pyſmers, that be venemous.

Salſamentárius, rij, m. g. he that ſelleth ſawce, that ſelleth ſalt fyſſhe, or any other ſalte thyng.

Salſamentárius, a, um, pertaynyng to ſauce, ſalt fiſſhe, or any thyng that is ſalte.

Vas ſalſamentarium, a veſſell, wherinto ſauce is put.

Salſamentum, i, n. ge. ſauce, any thynge that is ſalted, as ſaltfyſſhe and ſuche lyke.

Salſe, wittily, wyſely, pleaſantly, merily, with a grace.

Salſédo, ſédinis, f. g. ſaltenelle.

Salſicortex, córticis, fœm. ge. a tree that beareth maſte, whiche nothynge wyll eate, except os neip ſurpne.

Salſilâgo, láginis, & Salſûgo, inis, f. ge. a ſalte iycoure.

Salſiúdo, inis, f. g. a dryne iycour that is ſalte.

Salſúra, æ, f. g. idem quod Salſamentum.

Salſus, a, um, ſalte in taſte: alſo merry, pleaſant, wittie, ſharpe or bytynge in woordes or other wyſe.

Salſuſe, a fountayne of ſalte water of Narbone in Fraunce.

Salta-

Salabundus, a, um, that whiche leapeth or daunceth.

Saltatio, ônis, f. g. a daunceyng.

Saltator, ôris, m. g. & Saltatrix, icis, fœm. ge. a daunter.

Saltatorius, a, um, pertaynyng to daunceyng.
Ludus saltatorius, a schoole of daunceyng.

Saltatus, us, m. g. daunceyng.

Saltem, at the leste waye, if it wyll be none other waye.

Saltus, people lopnyng to the sea called Pontus Euxinus.

Saltim, vel Saltuatim, by leapes.
Saltuatim scribere, to leape from one matter to an other in wrytyng.

Saltito, aui, are, to daunce, to leape often.

Salto, aui, are, to daunce, to leape.
Laudes alicuius saltare, to synge ones prayses in daunceyng.

Saltuàris, re, that daunceth with the stroke of the instrument.

Saltuarius, ij, m. g. a keper of a wod or forrest, a wodwarde.

Saltuôsus, a, um, full of wodes.

Saltûra, æ, f. g. idem quod Saltatio.

Saltus, us, m. g. a thiche wodde, or after some, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a pathe or forrest. also a leape.

Saluàtor, ôris, m. g. a sauiour, he that keepeth or saueth a thyng from destruction or losse.

Salúber, bris, bre, or hic & hæc Salúbris, & hoc salubre, holsome, whole.
Salubre corpus, a bodie that is in helth.

Salubrior, ius, Saluberrimus, a, um, moze holsome, moste holesome.

Salúbritas, atis, f. g. health.
Salúbritas cæli, atque temperies, an holesome and temperate ayre.

Salúbriter, holesomely.

Salue, verbum defectiuum, god spede you, you be welcome, sometyme contrarie, farewell, god be with you.

Saluco, is vsed of Plautus, for Saluus & sanus sum.
Saluebis à meo Cicerone, my sonne Cicero commendeth hym vnto you.
Salue. S. Satis est mihi tuæ salutis, nihil moror, non saluco, god spede. W. it suffiseth me that you are in healthe: but in fewe woordes I am not well at ease.
Dionysium saluere iubeas, haue me commended to Dionysius.

Saluia, æ, f. g. an herbe called sauge.

Saluiâtum, i, neu. gen. a dynke for an horse or other beaste.

Saluifico, aui, are, to make saulfe, or to saue.

Saluito, aui, are, to geue the dzench called Saluiatum, to horses or beastes.

Salum, i, n. g. the sea.

Saluo, aui, are, to saue, the better printes haue alway seruo.

Salus, a litle birde, whiche hath deadely hatred towarde the asse, because that if he here the asse crie, he casteth his egges before tyme.

Salus, lûtis, health, saftee, the good state of a mans condition or lyfe.
Nosce omnia hæc salus est adolescentulis, to know all these thynges, is the verie saulfegarde of yong men, and that keepeth them from all yuell, or their singular profite.
Saluti esse alicui, to helpe one, to saue his life.
Dare salutem, to saue.
Consulere saluti, to prouide or doo for his health or sauegarde.
Salutem dicere, to salute, also to byd farewell, to take his leaue.
Salutem dicere foro, & curiæ, To take his leaue of the court or common place, to medle no moze in matters of the common weale.
Dic à me illi salutem, haue me commended vnto hym.
Impertire aliquem salute, and alicui salutem, to salute one.
Mittere salutem, to sende commendacions.
Referre salutem, to haue one commended, to beare salutacions agayne.
Salutem mihi verbis tuis nuntiauit, he saluted me in your name.

Salutâris, are, holsome, comfortable.
Salutares litteræ, comfortable letters.
Salutaris littera, the letter, T.
Salutare laxamentum ad confirmandos animos dare, to geue a cõfortable release or breathing tyme, to sette theyr hertes in full courage.
Salutaris digitus, the forefynger.

Salutâriter, in health, comfortably.
Salutariter recipere me possum, saulfe and sounde, without hurte.
Armis salutariter vti, To the health and conseruacion of the people, for their aduantage or profite.
Salutariter dantur in vino, they be verie holesome or medicinable to be ministred vnto sicke men in wyne.

Salutâtio, ônis, fœ. ge. a salutacion, a byddyng good spede, good morowe, or good euen.

Salutâtor, ôris, m. g. a saluter.

Salutatórium, ij, a place where one standeth to salute men.

Salutatórius, a, um, that belongeth to saluting or prayeng to god.
Salutatorium cubiculum, a chaumbre where men doe stande or abyde to salute a prince or a noble man in authoryte, called now a chamber of presence.

Salútifer, tifera, rum, holesome, that bryngeth helth or sauegarde.

Salutiger, i, or Salutigerulus, li, masc. gene. he that bryngeth recommendacions from an other persone.

Salutem, in olde tyme was vsed for salutem.

Saluto, aui, are, to salute, as well at commyng as at

as at departyng, to sende commendacions, to byd good morowe, good euen or good spede, to bydde fare well, to take his leaue, to doue reuerence. also to honour.

Cur sternutamentis salutamur? why doe men saie Christ help when we neese?

Palmites salutentur, id est, seruentur incolumes, nec resecentur, Let them be reserued and kept.

Salutare conuiuas, to say to them at the table, muche good doe it you.

Saluto te priusq; eo, I take my leaue of you, or I bydde you farewell before I go.

Salutant, ad cœnam vocant, they byd me good spede, and desyre me to come to supper.

Domus te tota nostra salutat, al my house sendeth you commendacions.

Deum salutare precibus, To praie, to doe his deuocions to god.

Saluus, a, um, saulfe, whole, sounde, without daunger or harme.

Salua res est, the matter is come well to passe.

Saluo capite, without daunger of syfe.

Saluus sis, god spede.

Saluus sum siquidem. &c. I am saulfe and out of daunger, it. &c.

Satin' salue, is all well? or howe go all your matters? well?

Te saluum venisse, that you be come saulfe and sounde and in good helthe.

Galea mihi oportuna esset, salua si foret, if it were not loste, if I had it agayne.

Quæsiuit saluus ne esset clypeus, he asked whether his target were saulfe, and not taken of his enemies.

Salua lege, without any breakyng or violatyng of the law.

Vasa salua, vessells saulfe and sounde, not broken, not cracked.

Salua fide, without breakyng of his promise or allegiance.

Saluo iure nostræ amicitiæ, so that we hurt not or appayre not our frendeship, or doe nothyng agaynst the law of frendshyppe.

Sam, for Eam.

Samara, an hill in the east occeane sea, at the further ende of the mountayne Caucasus.

Samara, is also the seede of an elme.

Samaria, a countrey and citee in Syria, lyenyng to Judea, whiche was the chiefe citee of the. x. trybes of Israell, who beyng taken prisoners by the kynge of Syria, and ledde awaye captyue, thether were sent paynimes for them to inhabyte the countrey, whiche were after called Samaritani, and they myxt the lawe of Moyses with idolatrie, the citee was afterwarde called Sebaste.

Samarobrini, people in France about Cambrie.

Sambicus, a mans name, whiche was for spoylyng of Dianas temple, tourmented a whole perp most grieuously, and so died.

Sambûca, æ, f. g. an instrument of musiche, now called doulcimers. also an ingyne of warre, wherwith fortresses were assaulted.

Sambúcina, æ, fœ. ge. a woman that playeth on doulcimers.

Sambuceus, a, um, of elder or elder tree.

Sambucistria, idem quod Sambucina.

Sambûcus, i, f. g. an elder tree.

Same, an ile in the sea Jonium.

Samera, æ, f. g. the seede of an elme.

Samio, aui, are, to make sharpe.

Samiolus, a, um, made of erth.

Vasa samiola, erthen vessels made in Samos.

Samium, ij, n. g. an erthen potte.

Samius, a, um, of the ile of Samos, the old writers bydde vse it for sharpe and Samiare, to whette or make sharpe.

Samnites, people of Samnium, a countrey in Italie called now Aprucium.

Samonium, a promontorie of Crete, ouer against the Rhodes.

Samos, the name of two iles in the sea called Aegeum, one by Thracia, & therefore it is called Samothracia, the other lyeth against Ephesus.

Samosata, a citee of Asia by Euphrates.

Sampsúchinus, a, um, of maioram.

Sampsúchum, chi, or Sampsúchus, ci, an herbe, called maioram.

Samsa, sampsa, or Sansa, æ, f. ge. the stone of an Olyue.

Samsychon, idem quod Samsuchus.

Sanábilis, le, curable, that maie be healed.

Sanates, people dwellyng about Rome.

Sanátio, ônis, f. g. an healyng or curyng.

Sancio, iui, or sanxi, itum, or sanctum, ire, to consecrate, to confirme vnder a certaine print, to ratifie, to establishe, to ordeyne, to forbydde by ordinance or lawe.

Sancire leges, to constitute lawes.

Fœdera sanxit, he ratifieth or confirmeth the leages or couenaunces.

Sanxierunt ne quis emeret. &c. they ordined that no man shoulde by, or they forbode by a lawe, that no man shulde die. &c.

Sanxit edicto, ne quis ex Asia frumentum exportaret, he forbade by proclamation, that any man shoulde carie or conueyghe corne or graine out of Asia.

Dubia sancire, to confirme possessions that be doubtefull, with a certaine lawe.

Fidem dextra data sancire, to gene his hande to one, and promise by his faieth and trouth, that a thyng shall be sure or ratified.

Fide sanxerunt, they plighted their faieth and trouthe.

Fœdus sanguine alterius cum aliquo sancire, to conclude a peace with one on condicion that a certaine person be put to death.

Iureiurando sancire, to confirme with an othe.

Qui capite sanxit, which ordeyned vnder payne of death.

Multa

Mala sanxit, he made many ordinaunces.
Sanctum est lege, ne. &c. it is defended or forboden by a lawe, that. &c.
Sancte, kyndely, holily, deuoutly.
Sancte adiurat non posse, he sweareth a great ade, and confyrmeth that he can not.
Sanctificátio, ônis, f. g. hallowyng.
Sanctifico, aui, áre, to hallow.
Sanctitas, atis, Sanctimudo, inis, f. ge. holinesse, deuoutnesse, honestie.
Sanctio, ônis, f. ge. a lawe, a thyng decreed and stablished, an ordinaunce that forbyddeth a thyng vnder a certaine penaltie.
Sanctimónia, idem quod Sanctitas.
Sanctimoniales, Nunnes.
Sanctimónium, ij, neu. g. the profession of religious persons.
Sanctor, óris, m. g. he that maketh an ordinance or lawe.
Sanctuárium, ij, n. ge. a place consecrated or hallowed, a churche, a chapell.
Sanctum, a secrete thyng not to be reueled.
Sancti Iacobi herba, Ragge woorte.
Sanctus, a, um, holie, inuiolable by a lawe, confirmed by a law, pure and cleane, vncorrupted, without spotte of vice.
Vir sanctus, a blessed man, a perfect honest mã.
Sancta ad vos anima. &c. id est, incorrupta, nothyng faulte or spitie.
Ornatus sanctus, honest and not dissolute or lyght apparaple.
Sanctissima testimonia, most entire and vncorrupt witnesse.
Sancus, one of the names of Hercules.
Sandalarius, a name of Apollo.
Sandaligérulus, a, um, that weareth a slipper.
Sandálides, a kynde of palme or date trees.
Sandaliótis, an ile called now Sardinia.
Sandálium, ij, neu. ge. a slipper, also a kynde of wheate or meale.
Sandalus, a spice called Saunders.
Sandáracha, æ, f. g. a colour founde in mynes of syluer and golde, yelow oker.
Sandarachátus, a, um, that is myngled with yelowe oker.
Sandarachinus, a, um, coloured with yelow oker.
Sandastros, a precious stone, hauyng in it a bright colour, yelow specks, and is called also Garamantita.
Sandix, sandicis, m. g. is a poulder made of Cerussa, burned till it ware red, as Dioscorides, Galen and Aetius doo write other doo saie, that it is made with Cerule and red chalke, called Rubrica, mixte together. it was also called Siricon, or Syricon. it is also a certayne herbe, and a kynde of redde colour.
Sandicinus color, idem.
Sane, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth, ye, or certainely, truely, in deede, on gods name.
Bellum sane difficile gessit, he fought a verie daungerous battaile.

Sane vt vis, be it as thou wilt.
Sane quàm vtile, surely verie profitable.
Sane quidem, ye hardily.
Nempe ergo aperte vis quæ restant me loqui? D. Sane quidem, but wilt thou then that I shall tell plainely all the rest? D. ye hardily what els? Tulerit sane filius merito pœnas, id est, esto tulerit, fac tulerit, admitte that his sonne was woorthyly punished.
Sit sane vt vis, well, be it as ye will your selfe.
Habeat sane, well go to on gods name, admitte that he hath it.
Sane, for valde: as, Bellum gissit sane difficillimum. Sane bene, for bene quidem.
Sane si placet, ye sir, I am well content if it please you.
Sanè quàm sum gauisus, truely I was verie ioyous and gladde.
Rectè sane, ironice, it is very wel said of you.
Sane quia vero hæ mihi semper patent fores, truely because these doores. &c.
Sanesco, scere, to be or ware whole.
Sanga, a riuer in Portugall.
Sangaris, a ryuer of Galatia, whiche rennyng through Phrygia, falleth into the sea Propontis, it is commonly called Zagarie.
Sangarius puer, Ganymedes.
Sanguiculus, li, m. ge. the bloudde of a hydde or swyne made into meate.
Sanguinária, and Sanguinalis, an herbe that stoppeth bloudde, loke Polygonum.
Sanguinárius, a, um, cruell, bloudy, desyrous of bloudde.
Sanguinarius homo, a cruell person delityng in bloudshedyng.
Sanguinaria sententia, a bloudy sentence, that condemneth a man to die.
Sanguinâlis, le, pertaynyng to bloudde.
Sanguinâlis herba, idem quod Sanguinaria.
Sanguineus, a, um, full of bloudde. also cruell. sometyme of sanguine or blouddie colour.
Sanguinolentus, a, um, full of bloud, blouddy.
Sanguino, aui, áre, to bleede.
Sanguis, guinis, mas. gen. and of olde writers,
Sanguen, guinis, neu. ge. bloudde, kynrede, stocke, parentage, lineall discent, generacion. it is sometyme taken for life, Also strength in poetes often tymes for death, murder or slaughter, also a tree, the barke whereof is of the colour of bloudde.
Sanguinẽ mittere, & detrahere, to leat bloud.
Sanguis ærarij, the substance or money of the common treasourie.
Vitiosus sanguis, corrupt bloudde.
Facere sanguinem, to make effusion of bloud, to kyll men.
Sitire sanguinem, to thirst bloudde, to be desyrous of murther or slaughter.
Troiano è sanguine duci audierat, he hadde hearde, that he descended of the Troians.
Claro sanguine genitus, descended of a noble

bloudde or hynrede.

Chari ſanguinis vincula, id eſt, conſanguinitas. Grada ſanguinis propior, nere hynne.

Conſors ſanguinis, a brother.

Attingere aliquem ſanguine, cohærere alicui ſanguine, and Coniungi ſanguine, to bee hyane to one.

Amiſſimus ſuccum & ſanguinem ciuitatis, the vigour, ſtrength and fozce.

Sanguis draconis, a certayne gumme, dzoppyng out of a hynde of trees, growpng in the ile of Medera: the frute of whiche trees is lyke cherries, of colour ſomewhat darker, but muche moze pleaſant in taſte.

Sanguiſorba, bæ, f. g. the herbe called burnet.

Sanguiſuga, æ, f. g. a wourme, which is in ſtandyng waters, and dooeth ſucke the bloudde of men or beaſtes that come into it. It is alſo called Hirudo, a leche, a bloudde ſucker.

Sanicula, an herbe, called Saniculum.

Sanies, ei, f. ge. matter comyng of putrifaction, corrupted bloud, ſometyme poiſon.

Sanies oleæ, id eſt, fæx, the dzege or groũdes.

Saniõſus, a, um, full of matter or corrupted bloudde.

Sanna, æ, f. g. a ſcoyne or mocke.

Sannio, ónis, a diſarde in a plate or diſguiſyng: alſo he whiche in countinance geſture and maners beryderh and mocketh other.

Sánitas, átis, fœ. ge. helth, the good ſtate of ones mynde or witte, ſoundeneſſe of memozie.

Reddere ſanitatẽ veram, to make one thzoughly whole, without any grudge or feelyng of the ſickeneſſe.

Sannus, a ryuer or pole in Ita.

Sano, aui, are, to heale, to cure.

Sanare vulnera reipublicæ, To amende the hurtes and diſpleaſures that the commõ weale hath receiued.

Sanquális, lis, after ſome the hynde of egles called Oſſifraga.

Sanſa, the ſtone of an Olyue.

Sanſucus, maiozam.

Sanſucinus, a, um, of maiozam.

Santalum, a certaine precious wooddc, that cometh out of Indie, whereof be thzee hyndes, white, redde, yelow.

Santerna, næ, fœ. g. ſoulder, wherwith golde is ſouldered.

Santones, & ſantoni, people of a countrey in Fraunce called Xantongue.

Santonicum, or Santonica herba, an herbe, called Lauander cotton.

Santonum portus, Rochell in Fraunce.

Santonum promontorium, a promontozie in Fraunce called Blaye.

Sanus, a, um, whole, holſome, not ſicke, vncozrupted by tranſlacion of ſounde memozie, well in his witte, wyſe.

Sanum fieri ex morbo, To be made or ware whole after a ſickeneſſe.

Sanus ſim, an ne inſaniam, whether I bee wel in my mynde or haſte madde.

Satin' ſanus es & ſobrius? art thou well in thy witte, and well aduiſed?

Pro ſano aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng as it becometh one that is wel aduiſed or in his right mynde. Sanus & curioſus, contrarie.

Male ſanus, haſte beſyde him ſelfe, madde, not well in his witte.

Vix eum ſanæ mentis exiſtimem, I wouldc ſcantly iudge hym to be in his right mynde, or well in his witte.

Sana & ſalua reſpublica, the common wealth ſafe and ſounde, or in good ſtate or condicion, not corrupted with miſorder.

Sapa, æ, f. g. newe wyne boyled to the thirde part of the meaſure: if it be to the haſte deale, it is named Defrutum, as Plinie writeth, lib. 14. and if there be but one part cõſumed, it is then called Calœnum, as Ant. Muſa affirmeth.

Sapa is alſo called ſomtyme Syreon, ſomtyme Hepſema and Hepſeton of Galenus in Meth. and of Nonius Mellacum.

Saperda, dæ, one that is wyſe and witte. alſo a certaine ſhell fyſſhe, whiche hath a verie ſtynkyng ſauour. it is ſometyme vſed for a dounge hill.

Sápidus, a, um, ſauourie, well ſeaſoned, that hath a good taſt or ſauour.

Sapiens, tis, om. g. wyſe.

Sapiénter, wyſely.

Vitam ſapienter inſtituit, he appoynted his life wiſely.

Sapiéntia, æ, fœ. g. the knowlage of thynges diuine and humane, wyſedome, ſapience.

Doctores ſapientiæ, philoſophiers.

Sapientipotens, of great power by his wiſedome.

Sápio, piui, pĩ, or ſapui, ſapitum, or ſápitum, pere, to haue taſte or ſauour, to feele, to bee wyſe, to haue a right opinion.

Rem meam ſapio, I knowe what I haue to dooe.

Sapiunt male, they be ill aduiſed.

Sapit hic pleno pectore, he is meruayloꝰ wyſe.

Sapit plus, he hath moze witte.

Sapit ſatis, he is wyſe enoughe.

Sapis multum ad genium, thou knoweſte how to make good chere.

Iucundiſsime ſapit, it hath a verie pleaſant taſte or ſauour.

Ei non ſapit palatum, his mouth is out of taſt.

Sapit mare, it hath a taſte, ſmacke or ſauour of the ſea.

Magis ſapuiſſet, he had been wyſer, he hadde ben moze wyſely.

Qui ſibi ſemitã non ſapiunt, alteri viam monſtrant, they whiche knowe not whiche waie to goe them ſelfes. ꝛc.

Si recta ſaperet Antonius, if Antony were wyſe, or of a right mynde or opinion in the

matter:

matter: or if Antonie intended nothyng but that is right and honest.

Hic plane nihil ſapit, this felowe hath no witte at all.

Sapinus, ni, ſ. g. the lower parte of the firre tree, that hath no knottes. it is ſometyme taken for the whole firre tree.

Sapineus, a, um, of the firre tree.

Sapiri, people by Pontus.

Sapis, a ryuer of Italie.

Sapo, pônis, m. g. ſope.

Saponária, reade Struthio.

Sapor, pôris, m. g. a ſauour, a taſte: by tranſlation pleaſauntneſſe, or wittineſſe in woordes.

Sápphicus, a, um, of Sappho.

Sapphirátus, a ſaphire full of ſpottes.

Sapphirinus, a, um, of a ſaphire.

Sapphirus, ri, ſ. g. a ſtone called a ſaphire.

Sappho, a woman of the ile of Leſbos, a great poettreſſe, who made verſes called Lirici: at the laſt ſhe was taken with the loue of a ponge man called Phao, who rennynge awaie from hir, ſhe not ſuſteyning the anguiſhe of loue, threwe hyr ſelfe downe from an hill into the ſea.

Sappinus, looke Sapinus.

Saprophagus, he that receiueth the potiõ or drinke called Saprum.

Saprum, pri, n. g. a drinke made with ſalte and the fruite called Sorba, which helpeth men that haue the colyke.

Sapros, vineged.

Sapſa, of olde writers was vſed for ipſa, or ſeipſa.

Saraca, a towne of Media.

Sarace, a citee in Colchis,

Sarcárius, a ryuer of Phrygia.

Sarcaſmos, a maner of ieſting or ſcoffyng bitynge ly, a nippyng taunt.

Sárcimen, ciminis, n. g. a ſeame.

Sárcina, næ, ſ. gen. a truſſe or packe, a fardell. ſometyme it is taken for an vnprofitable bourdeyne.

Sarcinas colligere, is proprely of me of warre, whan they remoue or departe from theyr campe.

Sarcinæ, all ſtuffe that is cloſed or ſhut vp in cofers.

Sárcinas, âris, n. g. for Sarcina.

Sarcinárius, a, um, pertaynynge to packes or fardelles

Sarcinaria iumenta, packehorſes or mules.

Sarcinátor, ôris, m. g. a bodger of garmentes, one that mendeth or repaireth.

Sarcinátrix, tricis, the feminine.

Sarcinátus, a, um, laded with fardels or packes.

Sarcínula, læ, ſ. g. a littell packe or fardell.

Sárcino, aui, are, to lade: ſometyme to ſowe.

Sárcio, ſarſi, cire, to make whole againe, to amende a thynge decaied or appaired, to make amendes, to recompence, to pacche, to botche. Non video mihi ſarcire poſſe ædes meas, I can not ſee how my houſes may be repayred,

Damna ſarcire, to make reparation, to make amendes.

Dum ſarcire acceptum detrimentum volunt, while they couet or go about to amende the hurte or loſſe that they had receiued before.

Infamiam ſarcire, to put awaie an infamie or ſklander, and to recouer his good name againe.

Sarcion, a ſtone of carnacion colour.

Sarcito, pate the domages or coſtes.

Sarcocolla, a gumme of a tree in Perſia, lyke to the poulder of incenſe, ſomewhat redde and bitter: ſome is white of colour, whiche is muche better than redde.

Sarcóphagus, gi, m. g. a ſepulchre, a tumbe. alſo a certayne ſtone.

Sarculatio, a wedynge.

Sarculo, aui, are, to take, or rather to weede vp.

Sárculum, li, n. g. a rake. alſo an inſtrument to weede corne: in ſome places huſbandmen vſe it in tillyng the grounde.

Sarda, a redde ſtone, wherin ſeales are grauen.

Sardanapâlus, a kynge of Aſſyria, monſtruous in all kynde of lecherie.

Sardanis, a man of Lydia, whiche moued Creſſus to make warre agaynſte the Perſians.

Sardemiſos, a promontorie of the mountayne Taurus.

Sardi, people of Sardinia.

Sardinia, an yle in the ſea called Liguſticum by Geane, not paſſynge. vii. myles from Coſtica. alſo a certayne fiſſhe.

Sardinenſis, ſe, Sardus, and Sardous, a, um, of Sardinia.

Sardis, a citee in Lidia.

Sardo, aui, are, for intelligo, to vnderſtande.

Sardóa, oæ, ſ. g. an herbe lyke to ſmallage, which groweth in Sardinia, wherof if a man doo eate, he ſhall grenne and make countinaunce of laughyng, and ſo die.

Sardonici, certeine hilles of Lyburnia, called Maranai.

Sardonius riſus, a grennyng or laughing without cauſe, a longe laughter.

Sardonychâtus, haupng apparayle garniſched with the ſtone called Sardonyx.

Sardónychus, chi, idem quod Sardonyx.

Sárdonyx. ónychis, m. & ſ. g. a ſtone of the colour of a mans naple.

Sarepta, a towne in Syria, where Hely the prophete was borne.

Sareptanus, a, um, of Sarepta.

Sargacæ, people in the northe part of the worlde, lopgning to the great mere of Meotis.

Sargapiſes, the ſon of Tomiris, taken by kinge Cyrus.

Sargus, i, m. gene. a fiſſhe beynge in the ſea of Aegypte.

Sari, an herbe, growyng in waters, haupnge an harde roote, & wonden, neceſſary for ſmithes.

Sariſſa, æ, ſ. g. a longe ſpeare.

Sarmata, a man of Sarmatia.

Sarmatia, a countrey of Europe, whiche boȝdereth on the noȝthe vpon the ſea called Sarmaticum: on the weſte vpon the ryuer Viſtula, and Germanie: on the ſouth vpon Sibenburgh, Dacia, and Myſia inferioȝ: on the eaſt vpon that Sarmatia, whiche is in Aſia, the ryuer Tanais, & the mariſh Meotis: vnder this be many cõtreies cõteined, Polonia, Rhuſsia, Pruſſia, Lituanica, Liuonica, Moſcouia. &c. the greatter parte of this countrey is now vnder Sigiſmũdus kinge of Pole.

Sarmaticus, a, um, of Sarmatia.

Sarmátice, lyke one boȝne in Sarmatia.

Sármans, tidis, f. g. of Sarmatia

Sarmántus, a gentill mán of Rome, in the tyme of Auguſtus, whiche was a great ſcoffer.

Sarmentum, ti, n. g. a twigge oȝ ſhoubbe of a tree cut of: ſometyme a vine bȝaunche growyng on the tree. Sarmenta bee alſo the litteli buſchie ſtalkes, wherõ the grapes do hange in cluſters. Sylueſcere ſarmẽtis dicitur vitis, when it ſhoweth vp plentifully, oȝ bȝingeth many bȝáches.

Sarmentárius, a, um, made of twigges oȝ ſmalle boowes.

Sarmentôſus, a, um, that hath many ſhzeddes oȝ boowes cut of.

Sarnus, a ryuer in Campania.

Sarónicus, a boſom of the ſea againſt Iſthmus.

Sarpa, a vine whan it is cutte oȝ ſhzedde.

Sarpedon, the kynge of Licia, whiche came to the ayde of ỹ Troianes againſt the Grekes. alſo a promontoȝie of Lilicia.

Sarpo, pere, to clenſe oȝ make cleane.

Sarracœni, a People of Arabia.

Sarra, a citee in Phenicia, called ſometyme Tyrus.

Sarrânus, a, um, of that citee.

Sarabalia, plu. nu. a wooȝde of Baldey, ſignifiyng bȝeeches.

Sarraca, the name of two citees, whereof the one is in Media, the other in Arabia felici, oȝ the ryche Arabie.

Sarracum, ci, n. g. a certayne carre, wherin wood oȝ ſtones be caried.

Sarranæ veſtes, garmentes of purple.

Sarraſtes, people in Campania.

Sarrio, rui, rire, to weede cozne.

Sarritio, ônis, f. g. and Sarritura, ræ, f. g. weedyng of cozne.

Sarritor, tôris, m. g. a weeder of cozne.

Sarſina, an olde citee in Italie, where Plautus the writer of comedies was boȝne.

Sarta tecta, winde tight and water tight, when houſes be letten to certain perſons to kepe them alway repaired ſufficiently, foȝ a certaine ſũme of money. Sarta tecta locare, to ſet out houſes at a pȝice certayne to be repayȝed.

Sarta tecta exigere, to charge a man with reparations oȝ to ſee that the houſes bee kepte in due reparations by theym that haue take the charge ſo to doe.

Sartum tectum habere, to kepe whole and ſounde, oȝ vncoȝrupted oȝ hurt.

Sarta tecta tua præcepta pater vſq; habui, fatther I haue ben alway moſte obedient to youre commaũdementes in euery point: oȝ I dyd neuer one iote contrary to youre wyll and cõmandement in any thynge.

Sarta tecta conducere, to vndertake at a certain pȝice to kepe houſes in due reparations.

Vt Marcum Curium ſartum & tectum conſerues, that you wolde kepe and defende Marcus Curius from all harme oȝ daunger.

Dicimus interdum cum coniunctione.

Sarta tectaq;, & Sartum & tectum.

Sartâgo, tâginis, f. g. a fryng panne.

Sarte, whole.

Sarticum, an entrie into the ryuer of Nilus.

Sartor, ôris, m. g. an harrower oȝ weeder of cozne, alſo a bodether oȝ mender of garmentes.

Sartus, a, um, amended, bodethed.

Sartûra, æ, f. g. a wedynge of cozne.

Sartutillus, ỹ bodie of a ſwine ſtuffed with meale.

Sas, olde wȝiters vſed foȝ Suas, oȝ eas.

Saſon, an ile fiue miles from the citee of Brunduſium, in the realme of Naples.

Sat, foȝ Satis, enough, ſufficient.

Quantum ſat eſt, as muche as is ſufficient.

Sat habet, it is ſufficient, he deſireth no moȝe.

Sat ſcio, I knowe well enough.

Non ſat commode diuiſa ſunt tibi temporibus hæc, theſe thynges are not appointed in theyr tymes halfe hanſomely, oȝ to the poynte.

Sat eſt teſtium, there is witnelle ſufficient.

Sat fecit officium, he dyd his dutie ſufficiently.

Sat habet, ſi tum recipitur, he is contented, oȝ he deſyzeth no moȝe, if he maie than be receiued into youre houſe.

Quæſo vt ſat habeas pater, quod. &c. I pȝaie you father, that you wolde content, youre ſelfe with this, oȝ thinke this ſufficient that. ỹc.

Sata, vſed ſubſtantiuely foȝ cozne.

Satagitæ, people, in the countrey now called Tartarie.

Sátago, ſatégi, gere, to bee diligent, to doe with ſpeede, to be buſy about a thynge, to be greatly occupied, to haue as muche as he can to doe, to haue buſineſſe oȝ matters enough to doe: and it is ſometime conſtrued with a genitiue: ſometime it is ſet abſolutely without any caſe.

Suarum rerum ſatagit, he hath enough to doo about his owne matters.

Nunc ſatagit, adducit domum. &c. now he is verey diligente, oȝ maketh ſpeede in the matter. ỹc.

Conſulibus de via ac multitudine hoſtium ſatagentibus, id eſt, ſolicitis.

Satan, is interpzeted an aduerſarie, by the whiche name the diuell was called, becauſe he was aduerſarie to Chziſte. alſo what ſo euer is contrary to peace, is called Satan.

Satarchæ, people in Scythia, whiche excluded from them the vſe of golde and ſiluer,

Sata-

Satrtes, a Perſian, the ſoonne of Teaſpes.

Satelles, tĕllitis, m. gen. one reteined to garde a mannes perſon. alſo a ſergeant, a catchepoll or bailiffe, that doeth attache men. alſo an armiger.

Satelles Iouis, an egle.

Satellitium, tii, n. g. a garde: the office of ſuche a perſon or officer.

Saterna, a beaſt, whiche dooeth lieue, ſometyme in water, ſometyme on lande.

Satias, ātis, f. g. ſaciete, fulneſſe or werynelle in muche vſyng of a thyng, ſometyme it ſignifieth aboundaunce.

Hi ſalubus occupatis externorum agros inuaſere, frumentiq; ex inopia graui, ſatias facta, after that they had gotten the wooddes or forreſtes, they inuaded the landes of them that wer borderers, and from ſcarſitee of corne thei happened to haue their fil or abundaunce.

Vbi ſatias cœpit fieri, commuto locum, whan I begynne to be wery, either of the one or of the other, I change my place.

Satiabilis, le, that whiche may be eaſily ſatiſfied.

Satiatus, a, um, filled, ſatiſfied.

Somno ſatiatus, that hath ſlepte ſufficiently.

Satie, for Satietas.

Satietas, ātis, f. ge. ſacietie or fulneſſe, lothſomeneſſe or werynelle.

Rerum omnium ſacietas, tedioſeneſſe of all thynges.

Sicubi eum hominum ſatietas ceperat, if he were at any tyme wery of the company of men.

Satietas noſtri, and Deſyderium, contrary.

Satin', for Satiſne.

Satin' ſanus es? art thou well in thy wittes?

Satin' ſalue? be all thynges well?

Satin' id tibi placet? dooeth that pleaſe the?

Satin' habes? ſi. &c. is this ſufficient for you: or will this content you, if. &c.

Satin' ſic eſt? is it well, if it be thus?

Satio, ōnis, f. g. ſowyng of corne.

Satio, āui, are, to ſaciate or fyll, whiche hath relation not onely to the body and ſenſes, but alſo to the mynde, to ſatiſfie.

Satiare cupiditatem, to ſatiſfie his appetite, to haue as muche as he can deſyre. Satiari, to haue enough.

Sātior, & hoc ſatius, oris, better.

Satis, enough, as muche as dooeth neede, ſufficient, verie well.

Satis iam verborū eſt, thou haſte ſaied enough: we haue talked enough of the matter now.

Satis habere, to be content, to deſyre no more.

Satis habeas, nihil me etiam tecum de tui fratris iniuria conqueri, be content, or content your ſelfe with this, that I haue not alſo laide to your charge, the wrong that your brother hath dooen me.

Quot ſunt ſatis? howe many will be ſufficient?

Satis certo ſcio, I knowe ſurely.

Satis credo tibi, I beleue well, I thinke wel.

Satis cum periculo, with great daunger.

Satis diu hōc iam ſaxum voluo, I haue labored about this now long enough, if that myght.

Satis multa me ſcripſiſſe arbitror, I thinke that I haue written enough.

Vt non eſt ſatis æſtimare, that one can not well iudge or eſteeme.

Non enim ſatis intelligebam, for I dyd not perceyue the mattier verie well.

Ne ſatis habeas, doe ye not thynke it enough.

Non ſatis me pernoſti qualis ſim, you doe not know me throughly what maner of man I am.

Oculis non ſatis proſpicio, I dooe ſcant ſee from me, my ſyght dooeth ſomwhat kayle me.

Pluſquām ſatis opus eſt, more than needeth.

Satis recte mones, thou dooeſt aduertyſe me tyght well.

Satis putabat ſe tempore vēturum, he thought he ſhoulde come tyme enough, or in good ſeaſon.

Satis ſuperq;, enough and to muche.

Satiſacceptio, ōnis, f. ge. a couenaunt, wherby a man is bounden, and ſureties with hym, a takyng of ſufficient ſureties.

Satiſaccipio, cēpi, cipere, to take ſufficient ſureties.

Satiſdatio, ōnis, f. g. the ſurete or bonde, wherby men are bounden for an other, for performāce of couenant, or the couenāter and ſureties with hym, a puttyng in of ſufficient ſureties.

Satiſdatum, ti, neu. gen. a bonde, whan one hath put in ſufficient ſureties for performance of a thynge.

Satiſdator, ōris, m. g. he that is bounden or hath putte in ſufficient ſureties for performance of couenant.

Satiſdo, dedi, dare, to put in ſureties for performance of couenantes. alſo to be bounden with ſureties for performyng of couenantes.

Satisfacio, ſatisfacis, fēci, cere, to ſatiſfie, to excuſe, to content, to make ſatiſfaction, to paie debtes, to purge.

Satisfacere ſuis, to cōtēt or paie his creditours.

Satisfacere de viſceribus ſuis, to paie debtes with his owne money.

Quām vt mandatis tuis ſatisfacerem, Than that I might dooe your commaundement in euery thyng.

Vt mihi ſatisfieri paterer à te, that I ſhoulde here your excuſe, or what ye coulde ſaye for your ſelfe.

Officio erga aliquem in re aliqua ſatisfacere, to dooe his duitie throughly.

Satisfacere immortalitati laudum alicuius, to make one haue immortall prayſes.

Non ſatisfacēre alicui, not to dooe that one woulde haue hym.

Alicui diſputationi ſatisfacere, to handle a mattier as it ſhoulde be.

Satisfactio, onis, f. ge. ſatiſfaction, contentyng, purgeyng, excuſyng.

Satiſpræſto, aui, are, idem quod Satiſdare.

Satius, the comparatiue of Satis.

Satiuus, a, um, that mate be or is sowen, set or planted.
Satiuum tempus, seede tyme.
Satnois, a ryuer in Phrygia.
Sator, ôris, m. gen. he that soweth corne, he that setteth or planteth. also a begetter, a father.
Sator mundi, Ianus.
Diuûm sator, Iupiter.
Sator litis, he that causeth contencion or vastyante.
Satórius, a, um, belongyng to hym that soweth.
Satræ, people of Greece, by the sea syde of Thrace.
Sátrapa, or Sátrapes, pæ, among the Persians was as a duke and an erle is here, a great ruler, a peere of a realme. it is also a capitayn or lieutenantcas the capitayne of Berwike, the lieutenant of Irelande.
Satrapia, æ, f. g. a prouince, duchie or countie.
Satullo, aui, are, idem quod Saturare, to satiate or fyll superfluously.
Sátum, ti, n. g. a measure of the Hebrewes, which receyueth of wyne. 33. li. and 4. vnces: of oyle 30. li. of honny 50. li. it is of our measure standerde. ti. gallons and a quarte: and beyng a measure of dry thynges, it is our peche, and the. iiii. parte of a peche.
Satur, sátura, rum, full sedde, sometyme abounsdant or plentuous.
Rus sáturum, a plentifull or fertile piece of grounde.
Saturâtus, a, um, filled, satisfied.
Satureia, æ, f. g. an herbe called sauerie.
Satúrio, ônis, m. gen. he that hath eaten enough and to muche.
Satúritas, âtis, f. g. fulnesse, saturitee, fertilitee or plentiousenesse. also abundance in excesse.
Saturitas ponitur aliquando pro excrementis ventris.
Saturnália, ôrum, neu. gen. plur. fine dates assigned to Saturne in December, wherin men vsed to feaste one an other, and to sende mutuall presentes.
Saturna colonia, a towne of Tuscan.
Saturnalitius, a, um, pertaynyng to the feaste of Saturne.
Saturnia, was the name of a towne also high places were called Saturnia.
Saturnius, a, um, of Saturnus.
Saturniniani, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that onely. vii. angels made the worlde agaynst the conscience of god the father.
Saturnius, a mountayne at Rome, which was afterwarde called Tarpeius.
Saturnus, one of the. vii. planettes. also a god of the paynyms, sonne of Cœlus and Vesta, and father of Iupiter.
Sáturo, aui, are, to saturate or fill with any thyng superfluously, most commonly in eatyng.
Stercore saturare terrã, to dounge the ground sufficiently.

Saturelanus, a, um, of Saturum.
Saturum, & Satyrum, a cytee of Calabria, not farre from Tarentum.
Satus, a, um, sowen or begotten.
Satus Anchisa, hauyng Anchisa to his father Anchises sonne.
Stirpe diuina satus, hauyng some god to his father.
Satus, us, m. gen. sowyng, plantyng. also seede, generation, begettyng.
Iouis satu editus, begotten of Iupiter, hauyng Iupiter to his father.
Sata, vsed substantiuely for corne.
Sátyra, ræ, f. g. a poesy rebukyng vices sharpely, not regardyng the persons.
Satyricus, and Satyrius, a, um, belongyng to satyres, or that writeth suche poesies or verses.
Satyria, a crowe.
Satyriacum, an image of Priãpus.
Satyriasis, sis, f. g. a sickenesse, wherby the membre of a man standeth alwaie without appetite or dilectacion.
Satyrica, was a comedie, wherin satyres were brought in.
Satyricé, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth sharpely and with reproche.
Sátyrus, a beast, hauynge the head of a man, the bodie of a gote, the poetes vse Satyri, for gods of the woodes.
Satyrorum insulæ, three ies by India, the inhabitauntes wherof haue tayles lyke to the monstruous beastes Satyri.
Satyrion, rij, n. ge. an herbe, hauyng leaues lyke a lilie, but smaller, a knappe with many smalle purple floures, and a roote lyke the genitours of a man.
Saucio, aui, are, to wounde, to hurte.
Ferro, sauciare, to cutte.
Sauciátio, ônis, a woundyng.
Sauciâtus, a, um, wounded, hurte.
Sáucius, a, um, cutte, wounded. sometyme wery with labour.
Sáuior, aris, ari, to kysse sweetely.
Sáuium, ii, n. g. idem Suauium.
Sauo, a ryuer in Campayne.
Sauona, a ryuer of Liguria called Sauon.
Saura, ræ, f. g. a lyzarde, whiche lyeth in hedges.
Saurites, tæ, m. ge. a stone, whiche is founde in the bealy of a greene lyzarde.
Sauromatæ, people called also Sarmatæ, Russes, Tartarpens, Moscouites. &c.
Saurus, a notable image maker.
Saxetânus, a, um, that breedeth among stones.
Saxátilis, le, stonie.
Pisces saxatiles, fyshes bread among stones.
Saxêtum, ti, neu. gene. a place full of rockes or stones.
Saxeus, a, um, stonie, or of stone.
Saxiphagon, or Sexiphages, in greke, or Saxifraga in latin, Dioscorides and Plinie doe call it also Empetron, whiche in deede is the herbe

called

called Sampyre, vsed for a sauce and in sa-
lates: and therfore is boyled and kepte in byne.
Anton. Musa denieth, that Saxifraga, and
Empetron be one. Ruellius describeth Saxi-
fragon with littell braunches, growynge on
stones, haupng small stalkes, not vnlyke to Es-
pithymus, but that they are blacke and shorte,
and hath leaues lyke to maidenheare, sbut that
they be greatter, or to Polypodi, on the toppe
bushy, but out of order, haupng neyther floure
nor seede, and a superfluous roote. He also
saieth, that it is founde in olde buyldynges, in
the toppes of the stones. In an other place
he nameth that kynde of maydenheare, whiche
is called Adiantum Saxifragon. Our Sax-
frage I neede not to describe, it is so com-
monly knowen, and groweth in suche aboun-
daunce, whiche is not lyke to any of the other:
nor yet to that, which in Fraunce (as Ruellius
writeth) is called Saxifragia maior, whiche
he affirmeth to bee Sefeli Massiliense: nor to
that, whiche he supposeth to be a kynde of Na-
pi. Some thynke Saxifragum to be the herbe
called Teintwoorte.

Saxificus, a, um, that tourneth into stones.

Saxoforatum, a towne in the confinees of Vm-
bria and Picene.

Saxones, the people of Saxonie.

Saxonia, Saxonie.

Saxósus, a, um, full of great stones or rockes.
Frutex saxosus, an herbe or shrub, that grow-
eth amonge stones.

Saxulum, li. n. g. a littell roche or stone.

Saxum, i, n. g. a roche, sometyme a stone, some-
tyme an hyll.
Signare carmine saxum, to wryte an Epita-
phie vpon a tumbe.
Saxū voluere, to tourne the stone, a prouerbe,
applied to theym that bee fatigate or weried
with continuall and vnprofitable labours.

S ANTE C

SCabellum li, n. g. a lowe stoole or low setle.

Scaber, bra, brum, rusty, rough, sometyme
filthy.
Dentes scabri rubigine, the teeth being filthy,
as it were with rust, whan they bee not washed.
Pecus scabrum, hoc est scabiosum.

Scabies, ei, f. g. a scabbe.

Scabile, lis, n. g. idem quod Scabellum.

Scabiósa, an herbe, rede Psora, scabiouse.

Scabiósus, a, um, scabbed.

Scabo, bi, bere, to rubbe or scratche.

Scabrárus, a, um, made rough or rugged, as it
were a thyng that is scalde.

Scabrédo, brédinis, fœ. gen. a roughnesse of the
shinne, as whan it dooeth wrincle.

Scabre, roughly, not playne or smothe.

Scabrítia, æ, and Scabrities, ei, fœ. g. rustinesse,
filthynesse, roughnesse.

Scabro, ônis, a wourme, which is ingendred of the
carrayne of a dead horse.

Scabrósus, a, um, idem quod Scaber.

Scabrum, bri, n. g. idem quod scabritia.

Scæa, an hauen at Troie, where as was the sepul-
chre of Laomidon.

Scæi, people in Thracia.

Scæna, næ, f. g. a place, whiche serueth onely for
enterludes or comedies to bee plaied in, whiche
was in the fourme of a halfe circle. it is also
where trees or bushes are cut and laied ouer
the head, in such forme as men may vnder them
walke or sitte in the shadowe. it is also where a
vice or offence is openly detected, in suche wyse
as men dooe crie out, or wounder at it. looke
Scena.

Scænaticus, vel scænarilis, for a player in come-
dies or enterludes.

Scænicula, a diminutiue of Scæna.

Scæ'nicus, a, um, pertenyng to enterludes.

Scæ'nicus, a player in enterludes.

Scænitæ, people of Arabie, whiche dwell alwaie
in tentes, couered with the heares of gottes:
among whom yf a swine or hogge be brought, it
dieth.

Scænóma, nómatis, n. g. a tente, also a bagge.

Scænopegia, orum, n. g. the feast of the taberna-
cles, wherin the Jewes dyd set vp tabernacles
or tentes in similitude of theym, wherein they
dwelled whan they came out of Egypte.

Scæua, uæ, f. g. the lefte hande. also he that vseth
the lefte hande for the ryght.

Scæuus, a, um, ill. sometyme it signifieth good:
as, Scæuum omen, good lucke or chaunce.

Scæ'uola, a noble man of Rome.

Scala, læ, or scalæ, scalarum, f. g. a ladder. also
a payre of Staires. some put this difference,
that Scala, læ, is a ladder, and Scalæ, arum, a
payre of Staires.

Scalabiscus, a citee of Portugall, called com-
monly Trugillo.

Scalde, a riuer in Fraunce.

Scalmus, mi, m. g. a littell piece of wood, wher-
vnto shypmen dooe bynde their ores, to rowe
the more easyly.

Scalpellum, li, n. ge. or Scalpellus, li, m. ge. a
penne knife. also an instrument or fine knife,
that surgions vse to leat blouddе with.

Scalper, pri, m. g. any instrument of yron, wher-
with incision is made, as a lancette, cissours, or
suche other.

Scalpo, psi, pere, to scratche, to clawe, to scrape,
also to graue in mettall or stone.

Scalprum, pri, n. g. an instrument, wherwith a-
ny thyng is scraped, or ripped: also a surgions
instrument, wherwith he taketh corrupte flesshe
from the bones. it is also a grauing iron, a sha-
ping knyfe. also a knyfe, wherwith they cutte
vynes.
Scalprum librarium, a penne knyfe.
Scalprum sutoriam, a shomakers paring knife,

of shauyng knife.

Scalptor, ôris, m. g. a grauer.

Scalptûra, ræ, f. g. grauyng in mettall.

Scalpturâtum pauimentum, a pauement made with stones of diuers colours ioygned together, hauyng ymages of beastes made in them.

Scalpturio, or Scalpúrio, riui, rire, to scrape as a coche dooeth or other foules.

Scálpturo, aui, are, to ingraue.

Scalpurigo, riginis, f. g. a clawyng.

Scamander, dri, a ryuer of Troie descendynge from the mountayne Ida.

Scamandria, a towne by the hauen of Ilium, not farre from Troie.

Scamandrius, the soonne of Hector and Andromache.

Scamnum, ni, n. ge. a benche or fourme. also a steppe or grice, whereby a man goeth vp into a hyghe bedde, also a balke vntilled betwene two forowes: by a metaphore a barre or shelfe in the sea.

Scamna, bee sometyme taken for boughes of trees.

Scammonea, or Scamonia, æ, or Scamonium, nij, an herbe, the iuyce whereof is vsed in medicine to pourge choler vehemently. All be it that it is venomous, and leaueth worse matter behynde, than it doeth expell.

Scandalides, a kynde of dates.

Scandalizo, aui, are, to offende.

Scandalum, li, n. ge. occasion to sinne, geuen by an other to hym that sinneth: any thynge that one is offended in.

Scandiana mala, a certayne kynde of appuls.

Scandiania, an yle in the northe Ocean sea, the quantitee wherof was neuer founde.

Scandix, dicis, f. g. an herbe lyke to cherupll, but it is sweeter, and hath a white floure, and a litle roote, wylde cherupll.

Scandó, didi, dere, to clymme.

Scandor, scánderis, the passiue.

Scandulaca, cæ, f. g. an herbe, whiche renneth vppon ozne, as yuie dooeth on trees.

Scandula, læ, fœ. gen. a shingle, whiche is a tyle of woodde, wherwith dyuers churches bee couered.

Scandularij, they ỳ do couer houses with shingle.

Scándulum contectũ, a house couered with shingle or woodden tiles.

Scáncilis, le, that which may be climmed or gone vp on.

Scansio, ônis, f. g. a climmyng vp.

Scapha, phæ, f. g. a bote made of a whole tree, or a shyppe bote.

Scaphiárius, rij, m. g. a bote man.

Scáphium, phij, n. g. a basen or vessell to receyue vrine or ordure. Also a drynkeyng potte. sometyme a spade or lyke toole to digge with.

Scapilium, lij, n. g. the space betwene the shoulders: also the backe.

Scapténsula, a place in Macedonia, where syluer was digged.

Scaptia, an olde citee in Italie, wherof came Scaptia tribus.

Scápula, læ, f. g. the hynder parte of the shulders.

Scapulâris, re, pertcinyng to the shulders.

Scapularis vestis, a garment, whiche coueretb oncly the shulders.

Scapulâris, a boye or wenche, which is often beaten about the shulders.

Scapus, i, mas. g. the body of a pillour, betwene the chapitre and the base. also an instrumente that weauers vse: after Ruellius, it is a stalke, whiche riseth bolte vpright: some doe call it a hnappe, wherin seedes are contained, as a poscie: some doe so name the huske of a grape. also the greene skinne of a kilbarde, acorne, walnutte, or suche lyke. also a beane stalke.

Scapi candelabrorum, the parte of a candils sticke betweene the base or foote and the nose, the shanke.

Scapus cardinalis, the chiefe poste of a gate, whervnto the hynges ber fastned, and whereby in some places the gate is turned in a socket aboue and beneth, the head of a gate.

Scapus trutinæ, the tongue of the balance.

Scapus in chartarum ratione, a reame or a queare of paper.

Scarabæus, bæi, m. g. a flie with a blacke shell or huske, called a bitell, whiche breedeth and feedeth in rowe shardes, and is blacke. also there is a kynde of them, whiche hath hornes lyke to an harte.

Scarabæus aquilam, a prouerbe, applied to suche as indeuour them selfe to do displeasure to those that be more puissant then they are.

Scardona, a citee of Liburnia called Scardo.

Scarificátio, ônis, f. g. launcyng.

Scarifico, aui, are, to launce or open a sore, that the corrupte matter may issue out.

Scarites, tæ, m. g. a precious stone.

Scarium, rij, a certayne measure of corne, how muche it conteyneth I know not.

Scarus, a fysche, whiche doeth chewe lyke a beaste: some me suppose it to be a gilte head or goldnie

Scátebra, bræ, fœ. g. the bollyng or rysyng vp of water out of a spryng, or a surge of water.

Scáteo, scátui, tére, to renne or braste out, as water doeth out of a narrow or streict place, to renne ouer, to be full, to haue excedynge great plentie.

Scaturiginósus, a, um, that bursteth out or renneth ouer.

Scaturigo, riginis, f. g. brastyng out of water, or other thyng in like maner.

Scatúrio, scatúris, riui, rire, to renne out or aboode. also to sprynge or growe aboode plentifully, as some herbes doe.

Scaurus, ri, m. ge. he that hath his toes swollen, or his ancle crooked, that he maie not goe faste. it was also an honorable house of the Romaynes.

Scaus

Scaurus, a certayne fiſche.
Scazon, tis, m. g. a kynde of meeter.
Scelerate, miſcheuouſely, naughtily, wickedly.
Scelerátus, a, um, he to whom a miſcheuous deede is doone: or that dooeth a miſcheuous deede, miſcheuous, naughty, lewde. alſo noyſome, hurtefull.
Scelerátum frigus, id eſt, nocens.
Sinapis ſcelerata, ſharpe and bytyng muſtarde ſeede.
Haſta ſcelerata, proſcripcion and open tellyng of meanes goodes againſte reaſon and honeſtee.
Scelerátus campus, a fielde at Rome, where the nunnes of Veſta were buried quicke, if they were founde to lyue incontinently.
Scélero, aui, áre, to pollute, to defyle.
Scelerósus, a, um, that hath done an vngracious or miſcheuous deede, full of miſchiefe, a miſcheuous and a naughty knaue.
Scelestè, vngratiouſely, miſcheuouſely, wickedly.
Scelestus, a, um, vngracious, full of vnhappineſſe, miſcheuous, vengeable.
Scelus, ſcéleris, n. ge. a miſcheuous deede. alſo an vngracious perſone, a naughty felowe.
Abeſſe ab aliquo ſcelere, not to be giltie in any miſcheuous acte.
Aſtringi ſcelere, to be culpable or faultie.
Scena næ, fœ. g. a pauilion or haule, alſo a ſcaffolde. alſo a place couered with bowes or trees, growynge one within an other, and geuyng a ſhadow. the ſhadow of an hyll, woodde or other lyke thynge: lyke Scœna.
Scena totius rei hæc eſt, this is the ſome and argument of the whole mattier.
Seruire ſcenæ, to doe accordynge to the preſent tyme and occaſion.
Scena minore, id eſt, minore apparatu & oſtentatione.
Scenâlis, le, perteinyng to a ſcaffolde, or ſtage.
Scénice, lyke to them that plaie on ſcaffoldes in comedies, or tragedies.
Scénicus, a, um, belonging to the playeng of tragedies or comedies, or one that plaieth in a tragedie or comedie.
Scenitæ, people of Arabia felix.
Scenofactórius, a, um, that belongeth to the makyng of tentes, pauilions, ſcaffoldes, arbers or other ſhadowed places.
Scenográphia, æ, fœ. ge. is an adumbracion or lyght diſcripcio of ỹ front and ſydes of a houſe, where the lines do anſwere to the compaſſe and tentre of euery parte.
Scenôma, nómatis, n. ge. a pauilion, a ſacke.
Scenopégia, órum, n. g. plu. the feaſt of tabernacles or tentes.
Sceparnon, ni, n. g. a couerynge.
Scepſis, a citee in Phrygia.
Sceptici, were a ſecte of philoſophiers, which affirmed nothynge, the chiefe of that ſecte was Pirro and Herillus.
Scéptica, cæ, fœm. ge. the ſecte of theſe philoſophers.
Sceptrum, tri, a princes ſceptre.
Potiri ſceptris, to be kynge or rular.
Reponere aliquem in ſceptra, to reſtore one to his kingedome againe.
Scéptrifer, ra, rum, that beareth a ſceptre.
Sceptúchus, ci, m. g. he that holdeth a ſceptre.
Sceda, æ, fœ. g. a leafe of paper, a ſcrowe, a ſcedule. ſometyme a booke. it was vſed in olde tyme for writyng tables.
Schedia, órum, n. g. a thyng lyke to a bridge with trees pinned together, wheron thynges are caried in the water, in the ſtede of a barge, as it maie be ſeene on diuers great riuers in Germanie. alſo a bote or litteli ſhippe.
Schedia, órum, n. g. plu. verſes made without meditacion or ſtudie.
Schedia, chippes that carpenters make in hewyng of tymber.
Schedion, dii, n. g. any thynge ſodaynely made, and without muche labour, as a bridge or other thynge.
Schédula, læ, fœ. gen. a littell ſcrowe or leafe of paper.
Schema, ătis, n. g. and Schema, mæ, f. g. an ornament ſpecially in ſpeche. alſo Schema, mæ, is vſed for a garment.
Scheſis, where a multitude of wordes are brought in together vnioygned: as, Nubila, nix, grando, procellæ, fluminа, venti, cloudes, ſnowe, hayle, ſhowres, ſtuddes, wyndes.
Schilchi, amonge the Iewes was a weyghte of foure ounces.
Schinis, the name of a notable and cruell robber, that was ſlayne by Theſeus.
Schinos, the tree, out of the whiche renneth Maſtic. rede Lentiſcus.
Schinuſa, one of the yles called Sporades.
Schiſma, ſchiſmatis, n. g. a diuiſion ſpecially in the churche.
Schiſtum, ti, n. g. the milke that remaineth after that the milke is ſodden, whiche is called well tourdes: after Budæus it is creame.
Schœneus, called alſo Jaſius a kyng of Arcadie, father of Atalanta.
Schœneius, a, um, of Schœneus.
Schœneis, idis, patronymicum fœmin.
Schœniculæ, harlottes, whiche dreſſe them ſelfes with ſtinkyng oyntmentes.
Schœniſmos, a meaſuryng of grounde.
Schœnobates, he that goeth on a corde.
Schœnobáticus, a, um, perteinyng to him that goeth vpon a rope.
Schœnobaticam facere, to exerciſe the feate of walkyng on cordes.
Schœnóplocos, ci, m. g. a ropar
Schœnos, or Schœnum, a corde. alſo that whiche is called Iuncus odoratus: Celſus calleth it Iuncus rotundus: the apothecaries call it Squinantum.
Schœnus, nuntis, a ruler by Athens: alſo an o-

ther in Arcadia.

Schenus, a ſpace of grounde, conteining .60 furlonges, whiche is ſeuen miles, and an halfe.

Verbum ægyptium.

Schola, læ, f. g. a ſchoole, a college. alſo a place in a bayne, where men did abide, whyles other were bained. ipheweyle in a porche, wherin men taried for anſweres. Scholæ, are taken for diſputacions betwene the maiſter and his ſcholars.

Scholam explicare, id eſt, præcepta doctrinæ vel ſectæ alicuius exponere.

Pomeridianis ſcholis Ariſtoteles. &c. Ariſtotle in his diſputations at after noone. ꝛc.

Scholāris, re, perteinyng to ſchooles.

Scholaſticus, ci, a ſcholar.

Scholaſticus, a, um, ſcholaſticall.

Schōlium, lij, n. g. a ſhorte or compendious expoſition.

Sciamāchia, æ, fœ. g. a priuie exercyſe, a ſhadowe or image of contencion or fyghtyng.

Sciāter, teris, m. g. an inſtrument of Aſtronomie, that men vſed in chooſynge ſituations of cities.

Sciatēricon, ci, m. ge. a diall ſet vpon a wall to knowe by the ſoonne what is a clocke.

Sciathos, a certayne ple.

Sciens, entis, knowyng, wittyng.

Sciens feci, I dyd it wittyngly.

Nunc adeo vt tu ſis ſciens, and nowe I wolde thou ſhuldeſt knowe.

Vt ſis ſciens, that you may not bee ignorant of the matter.

Te ſciente faciam quidquid egero, thou ſhalte be of counſayle what ſo euer I ſhall doo: or I wyll dooe nothynge without your counſayle.

Sciens non faciam, I wyll not dooe it wittyngly.

Sciens latinæ linguæ, one that is ſkilled in the latyne tongue.

Sciens citheræ, counnyng on the harpe.

Scienter, counnyngly, wittyngly.

Scienter feci, I did it counnyngly.

Scientia, æ, f. g. counnyng, knowlage, ſcience.

Iuris ciuilis ſcientia, knowelage of the ciuile lawe.

Scilicet, as who ſayeth, it is as muche, that is to witte, ſurely, moreouer, yea what els, ſometyme it implieth a negatiue.

Id populus curat ſcilicet, yea the people careth muche therfore, as who ſaieth, they care nothing for it.

Scilicet equidem iſtuc factum ignoſcam, yea mary that is well ſaied, ye I wyll pardone the anone: or thynkeſt thou that I wyll pardone this deede of thyne?

Scilicet expectemus illud quinquennium, ye marie it is beſt that we tarie yet vntyll the fiue yeres be paſſed, as who ſhould ſaie, I wyll not tarie ſo longe.

Scilicet grauiorem dolorem tibi patrui tui mors attulit, quam C. Graccho fratris, maie that be true, that the death of thyne vncle greeued the more, then greeued Gracchus the death of his brother.

Scilicet ita res eſt, truely it is as I tell you.

Non videsne P. videā obſecro quem? Ph. hunc ſcilicet, ſeeſte thou not? See, I praie the whom? Ph. hym I tell the.

Fraeris igitur Thais tota eſt? C. ſcilicet, yea it is euen ſo.

Alterum quod iam diu fuit ſcilicet conſulere, iam perdidiſtis, that is to wit, that is to ſaie.

Scilla, læ, fœ. g. a certayne herbe, whiche hath a roote like an oynion, growynge bothe on the lande and in the ſea: ſome call it Squilla.

Scillinus, a, um, and Scillitius, a, um, made of Scilla.

Scillites, tæ, m. g. a kynde of wyne made with Scilla.

Acetum ſcillites, vineger, hauyng the rootes of Scilla ſtiped in it.

Scimpōdium, dij, n. g. a littell couche or benche.

Scincus, a kynde of ſmall crocodilles in the riuer of Nilus.

Scindo, ſcidi, ſcindere, to cutte, to diuide, to rent, to teare.

Scindere ſententiam, to diuide his opinion.

Humum ſcindere vomere, to plough the grounde.

Nebulas ſcindere, to goe through the cloudes.

Penulam ſcindere, prouerbially, to forſe or holde one to tarie.

Ne ſcindam ipſe dolorem meum, that I make not refreſſhe or renewe myne owne ſorowe or greefe.

Scinditur incertum ſtudia in cōtraria vulgus, hoc eſt, it in diuerſas ſententias tanq; partes.

Scindidi, is vſed of Plautus for Scidi.

Scintilla, læ, fœ. ge. a ſparke of fyre, ſuche as is ſtriken out of a flint.

Scintilla belli prō reliquis.

Vt nequa ſcintilla reterrimi belli relinquatur, that no ſparke of that moſt cruell warre be lefte.

Scintillātio, ōnis, a ſparkelynge vp of fyre: alſo a ſprynkelynge vp as newe wyne dooeth in the cuppe.

Scintillo, aui, to ſparcle.

Scintillula, læ, f. g. a little ſparcle.

Scio, ſciui, ſcire, to knowe.

Scire fidibus, to bee perfecte in playynge on inſtrumentes.

Scire ſciſſere ep. to ordeine and inacte, as it is in our parlyament.

Scire omnes linguas, to ſpeake all languages.

Scit fidibus, he can playe on the harpe.

Latine vel græce ſcire, to vnderſtande or be counnyng in greeke or latine.

Sciens non faciam, I wyll not dooe it wittyngly.

Scio vti foro, I knowe what I haue to dooe, alſo I can accommodate my ſelfe to other mennes maners, ye to the condicions of the tyme and

place

place present.
De argento ni mater tua sciat, vt factum sit, if your mother knowe not what is become of the money.
Scire certum velim, I wolde know the truthe.
Non veneror quod sciam, he came not as farre as I knowe.
Sciri, the passiue.
Scin, for Scisne.
Scitur, the impersonall.
Scibo, for Sciam.
Scione, a towne of Macedonie.
Sciolus, li, m. ge. he that knoweth somewhat, a smatterer in any knowlage.
Sciomantia, a parte of nicromancie, wrought by shadowes.
Sciopodes, people, whiche lyng wpright, dooe shadowe them selfes with their feete: all be it euery one man hath but one legge, yet bee they wonderfull swyfte.
Sciotericon, lohe Sciatericon.
Scipiadæ, and Scipionidæ, they whiche were of Scipiones progenie, the noble capitaynes of Romayns.
Scipio, the surname of diuers noble Romayns, of the whiche. iiii. were most excellent, as well in marciall prowesse, as in other most notable vertues. The one, called Scipio Nasica, sonne of Gneius Scipio, who had ben bothe Consull and triumphed: and beyng a very yong man, was demed of al the people of Rome to bee the beste man in that citee. Two other were bretherne, ỹ sonnes of Publius Scipio. The one of them, L. Scipio, for the subduyng of Asia, was called Scipio Asiaticus, ỹ other, P. Cor. Scipio, for vanquisshyng Annibal, and the people of Affrica, was named Scipio Africanus Maior, this Publius Cor. Scipio, from his childhode was of a wonderfull towardnesse: for beyng but. xvii. yeres olde, in a great battaile by Pauie in Lumbardie, he rescued his father beyng enuironed with ennemies, and in danger to be slayne. Also after the discomfiture at Cannas, where the more parte of the floure of chyualrie was slayne, because the residue of the yong men concluded to haue forsaken Italie, this Scipio drewe out his sworde, and compelled them to sweare, that they shuld not leaue the citee, but defende it. After that his father and vncle were slayne, all men fearyng to be Capitaynes in so daungerous warres, he stept forth with a noble courage, proferyng hym selfe to take that charge in hande, whervnto the Senate and people consented, he beyng then but. 22. yeres olde, they beholdyng in his personage and visage a beautie incomparable, his countinance merry and gentill, and in his gesture and pase to be a wonderfull maiestee, whiche was had in suche admiracion, through out all the worlde, that after he had dryue Annibal out of Affrike, subdued the citee of Carthage, and costreigned the great kynge Antiochus to desyre peace of the Romayns, the warres beyng ceassed, men came out of all countrees to Rome, onely to see and honour hym, as one excedynge the state of mortalitee, whereby suche enuie was stirred fawarde hym, that he was accused for detenyng of certayne treasure, whiche shulde haue ben brought into the common Treasourie: but he with a noble and valiant courage came before the people, and remembryng what he had done for the weale publike, required them to go with hym to the Capitoll to geue thankes to god for his victorie: and so departyng, all the people followed hym, and lefte the iudges alone. But not withstandyng he so greuously tolde the ingratitude of the Senate and people, that he abandoned all common affayres, and went out of the citee of Rome to a manour place, whiche he had at Linternum, and there ended his life, when he had lyued liii. yeres. A notable remembraunce to them that dooe trust on fortune or fauour of the people. The fourth was Scipio Africanus Minor, sonne of Paulus Aemilius: he subuerted Carthage and Numantia.
Scipio, ónis, m. g. a staffe to walke with. also the stalke of a grape.
Sciron, a notable robbar, whose bones beyng caste into the sea, were turned into great rockes. lohe Scyron.
Scirôma, ătis, n. ge. hardnesse. also an infection or a disease of the liuer that can not bee healed.
Scironia saxa, rockes in the sea by Athenes.
Scirpea, æ, fœ. ge. a dounge potte or coine made with roddes, or rushes.
Scirpeus, a, um, that is made of bull rushes.
Scirpicula, læ, fœ. ge. a litteil hooke, wherewith rushes or any thynge is cutte of in byndyng of thynges.
Scirpiculum, li, n. ge. a basket or hamper made of twygges or rushes.
Scirpiculus, li, a litteil bull rushe.
Scirpi, subtile and capcious sentences.
Scirpus, pi, m. g. a bull rushe.
☞ Nodum in scirpo quærere, to seke for a knot in a rushe, is a prouerbe, wherby is signified, to seke to diligently for a thynge that maie not be founde, or to make doubte of a thyng, whith is playne. Scirpi in Aul. Gellius, are capcious argumentes, subtile saiynges, darke questions, riddils.
Scirrus, or Scirron, ri, neu. ge. is an hardenesse growen in the flesshe within the skynne, or in some other parte within the body, a kirnell.
Scirrhosis, sis, f. ge. a disease in the eies, comyng of a longe inflammacion, flesshe growyng in the somewhat blewe.
Scirta, a hynde of opnions growyng in wynter called scalions.
Scisciror, âris; ari, to demaunde, to aske, to inquire, to endeuoir to knowe a thyng, to watche to the intent to knowe.

Liber

Libet ſciſcitari, I haue a lantaly to inquire, I haue a great deſyre to aſke, that I may knowe.
Sciſcito, is vſed of Plautus actiuely.
Sciſco, ſciui, ſciſcere, to knowe. alſo to decerne or geue ſentence, to make ordinances or lawes, to ordeine.
Accurro vt ſciſcam, quid velit, I renne to him to knowe what he wolde haue.
Sciſsilis, le, that is or may be cutte.
Sciſsúra, ræ, f. g. and Sciſſus, us, m. g. a cutte, a chappe, a cleſte.
Sciſſus, a, um, cutte, diuided, cleſte, rent, torne.
Scitæ, people in the northe part of Aſia, whiche were cruell and harde to be vanquiſhed. thei be nowe called Ruſſians, Moſcouites, and Tartarians.
Scitè, counnyngly, craftily, pꝛeatyly, wittyly, gaiely.
Scitaménta, ôrum, neu. gene. pleaſantneſſe, by tranſlation ſuche thynges, as one perſwadeth hym ſelfe to be witty or ſubtile in his communication, fine and witty thynges ſet to adorne an oꝛation.
Scitor, aris, ari, to demande or inquire thynges ſecrete or vnknowen.
Scitum, ti, n. g. a decree or ſtatute, an ordinance.
Scitum facere, to make an ordinance or decree.
Scitulus, a, um, pꝛeaty, feate.
Scitus, a, um, wiſe or witty. alſo pꝛopꝛe or feate.
Hoc ſcitum eſt, this is a goodly wiſe ſaiyng.
Sciúrus, ri, m. g. a ſquyꝛrell.
Scius, a, um, that knoweth a thyng.
Scleriaſis, ſis, fœ. g. a ſwellyng of the eie liddes, with pepne and redneſſe.
Sclerophthálmia, æ, fœ. ge. where the eie liddes bene harde, and ware heauy with ache.
Sclopus, pi, m. g. a ſowne, whiche is made with puffyng of the cheekes.
Scobina, næ, f. g. an inſtrument that bowiers vſe to ſhaue their bowes with, called a grauer.
Scobino, aui, are, to wounde, to ſhaue of.
Scobs, ſcobis, f. g. that which cometh of ſawyng, ſhaupng, filyng, or boꝛyng of woodde or metall, ſawe duſte, pynne duſte and ſuche like. alſo gꝛpt of ſtones, wherwith mettall is ſcoured.
Scodra, a citee of Liburnia, called nowe Scutara.
Scolécia, æ, f. g. a kynde of ruſt or canker.
Scolécium, ci, a certayne wourme.
Scolopendra, dræ, a kynde of fiſhe that hath many feete, whiche beyng taken with an angle, caſteth out all his bowelles, vntill the hooke be out, and ſucketh them in agayne.
Scolopendria, æ, fœm. ge. the herbe called hartis tongue.
Scolopéndrion, an herbe called alſo Aſplenon, it groweth on ſtinte walles, where the ſon cometh neuer or ſeldome, and hath leaues like Polypodium, ſomwhat yelow by the grounde and rough, and aboue greene, haupng neither ſtalke, floure, nor ſeede. it is not hartes tongue, whiche is commonly called Scolopendria, but it is that whiche the apothecaries doo call Cetrac, rede before in Hemionitis, & Phillitis.
Scolopendra, ræ, f. g. a litteli wourme, with many legges, wherwith he goeth like to a barge with many oꝛes.
Scolus, a village in Aſopia, vnder the mountaine Citheron, a place vnpleaſaunt, vnfrutefull, vntilled and rough: Stephanus bounderh it in Bœotia.
Scolymos, mi, m. g. a thiſtell nowe called wilde Artichoke: of ſome men it is take for the thiſtill, whiche beaſtes doo eate, called cowthiſtell.
Scombrus, or Scomber, bri, m. g. a fiſhe, a certayne kynde of Tuny.
Scomma, ſcómmatis, n. gen. a ſcoffe or ſentence ſpoken in mirthe, whiche ſowneth otherwiſe then is ment of hym that ſpeaketh.
Scopæ, arum, f. ge. plu. a bꝛoome or beſome to ſweepe houſes.
Scopæ manuales camomeli, handfulles of the croppes of camomile.
Scopæ diſſolutæ, pꝛouerbially, diſſolute men without witte or counſayle.
Scopas diſſoluere, to faie or doe a thing without any purpoſe or reaſon, to make a thyng vnpꝛofitable, that it wyll ſerue to no vſe.
Scopa regia, an herbe called Wilfoyle.
Scopa regia, called alſo Bunium, an herbe haupng a ſtalke lower ſquare, a leafe like perſely, a flower like dill, and a ſwete ſede.
Scopæ, the croppes of herbes or trees.
Scopárius, rii, m. g. and Scopária, æ, f. g. he or ſhee that ſweepeth the houſe.
Scopas, a mannes name, a notable grauer.
Scopei, men of litteli ſtature.
Scopes, certayne birdes.
Scopelon, li, neu. ge. an high place, where men ſtande to beholde or eſpie.
Scopi, be grapes, after that the wyne is pꝛeſſed out, after Calepine.
Scopo, aui, are, to ſweepe.
Scoptula operta, two bones, whiche come from the neche to the ſhulders.
Scópula, læ, f. gen. a bꝛuſſhe, ſuche as peincters and pergettours doe vſe.
Scopulôſus, a, um, rochy or full of rockes.
Scópulus, li, ma. gen. an high rocke, by tranſlation that wherat a thynge taketh great hurte or periſſheth. ſometyme it is taken for Scopus, a marke to ſhoote at.
Ad ſcopulum ire, to renne on a rocke, to peꝛiſſhe or be deſtroied.
Ad eoſdem ſcopulos nauem appellere, To renne on the ſame rocke: by tranſlation, to take hurte or diſpleaſure by the ſame matter that a nother hath downe.
Geſtare ſcopulos in corde dicitur, when one is moued with no pitee or compaſſion.
Scopus, pi, m. gene. a marke whereat men doo ſhoote, a butte, a pꝛiche. ſometyme it ſignifieth any thing, wherunto that which is ſpoken, hath

principall respecte, the ende or marke, where vnto a mannes purpose is directed. also the thicke and bushy stalke, that grapes bee on in clusters.

Scordion, dij, n. g. an herbe that hath leaues like to germander, but muche larger, and the stalke foure square, and hath some parte of the sauour of garlyke: whiche fourme declareth it to bee neither ramsons, nor yet sauce alone.

Scordotis, idem. it is called water germander.

Scordona, an ile lying towarde Dalmatia, called commonly Malconseglio.

Scoria, æ, f. g. the refuse of mettall tried out by fyre, drosse.

Scorodon, di, n. g. garlyke or treffis.

Scorpæna, a fysshe, whiche keepeth hir selfe to one make.

Scorpioides, the herbe called also Scorpius.

Scorpio, ônis, m. g. or Scorpius, pij, m. g. a venemous wourme, called a scorpion, which hath viii. feete, and stryketh with his tayle, and neuer ceaseth to searche, where he may haue occasion to strike. also a signe in the firmament, it is also an instrument of warre like a scorpion, that shooteth small arrowes, some take it for a crosse bowe, some for a facion of slinges. Also a whippe hauing plummettes of leade at the endes of the cordes. it is also an herbe, whiche hath seedes like to a scorpions tayle, and verye fewe leaues, this herbe is diuerselye described. also a certayne fysshe.

Scorpionárij, they whiche doo shoote in crosse bowes.

Scorpites, m. g. a stone of the colour of a scorpion.

Scorpiúron, ri, ne. g. called also Heliotropion hauing the name of the likeneſſe of a scorpions tayle, whiche is in the flowers.

Scortator, oris, m. g. he that haunteth harlottes.

Scortes, the codde of a man or beaste.

Scorteus, a, um, that is made of skinnes or leather.

Scortillum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of scortum.

Scortor, âris, ari, to haunte or companie with harlottes.

Scortum, ti, n. ge. the hyde or skinne of a beaste. it is also a cõmon harlot or strumpet, a queane, a drabbe.

Scotia, Scotlande, the parte of Britannia from the ryuer of Tweede to Catanes.

Scoti, scottes or scottisshe men, of whome saincte Hierome writeth in this wise: Quid loquar de cæteris nationibus, quum ipse adolescentulus, in Gallia viderim Scotos, gentem Britanniæ cãm humanis vesci carnibus, & quum per syluas porcorum greges & armentorum, pecudumq; reperiant, pastorum nates, & fœminarum papillas solere abscindere, & has solas ciborũ delicias arbitrari? what shall I speake of other nations, seyng that when I was a boy, I sawe in Fraunce scottes, a people of Britayne, eate mennes flesshe: and when they founde in the forestes herdes of swine, beastes and cattall, they would cutte of the buttockes of the boyes, whiche kepte them, and also the womens pappes, and tolde that to be the moste deintie and delicate meate.

Scotos, in greke, darkenesse: it is more aptely called in the northerne tongue mirke.

Scotôma, matis, n. g. dymnesse of syght, or a dasselyng of the eies.

Scotusa, a citee of Thessalie.

Scranteũ, tei, n. g. a shynne, wherin arowes are putte, it may be called a scheffe.

Scraptia, a wourme, whiche is founde in leaues. also a vile and slinkynge harlotte, a driuelynge queane.

Screabilis, le, that whiche may bee spette or retched out of the longes or stomache.

Screâtor, ôris, he that retcheth or spetteth.

Screâtus, us, m. g. a spettynge or retchynge to spette.

Screatio, ônis, idem.

Screo, aui, are, to reache in spettynge.

Scriba, æ, m. g. a secretarie, a notarie, a scrybe, a clerke of an office.

Scribâtus, us, m. g. the office of a clerke or scribe.

Scribello, aui, are, the olde writers vsed for scribo.

Scribligo, ginis, f. g. an vntrue forme of speakyng or writyng, called also Solecismus.

Scriblita, æ, f. g. a delicate meate made of paste, stouffed and wounden like a rope, I thynke it be suche as fritters of Portugall are, after some it is a tarte.

Scribo, scripsi, scribere, to write: also to make, as one maketh a booke or other woorke. sometyme to peynte.

Scribere seruo libertatem, to geue freedome to a bonde man in his testament.

Scribere nummos alicui, to deliuer money by exchange or out of the hande.

Supplementum legionibus scribere, to perfourme or make vp the legions with the iuste numbre of souldiours.

Scribere mea, tua, sua manu, non autem propria manu: nusquam enim apud bonos autores reperitur.

Ad me scripsit, quemadmodum. &c. he wrote to me how. &c.

Hæc igitur pluribus scripsi, therfore I haue written these thynges more at large.

Notis scribere, to write in cyphers.

Scribe salutem patri meis verbis, write commendacions to your father in my name.

Leges scribere, to make lawes.

Aliquem hæredem scribere, to make one his heyre: to appoint or ordeyne one to be his heire by testament.

Dicam alicui scribere, loohe Dica.

Scripta illa sunt in animo, those thynges are writ-

wrytten or prynted in my mynde.
Scripſit & Apollinē & Dianam, id eſt pinxit.
De bonis græcis male ſcripta latine, bookes tranſlated into ill latyne, that were before in the greke tongue eloquent and good.
Scriniárius, rij, m. g. a keper of ſecrete letters.
Scriniolum, li, n. ge. a basket or forſar, a gardiuiance.
Scrinium, nij, n. ge. a coffre or other lyke place, wherin iewels or ſecret thynges are kept, as euidences and recordes of iudgementes or inrollementes.
Scriptio, ônis, f. g. an inſcription or any other wrytyng. alſo the acte of wrytyng.
Scriptito, aui, are, to wryte often.
Scriptor, ôris, maſ. g. a wryter, an authour, one that maketh a booke, epiſtol, or any other worke wryten. ſometyme a ſecretarie or ſcribe.
Scriptor legum, a maker of lawes.
Scriptórius, a, um, apte for wrytyng, or that belongeth to a wryter.
Atramentum ſcriptórium, wrytyng ynke.
Scriptum, ti, n. g. that whiche is wrytten.
Tradere aliquid ſcripto, to put a thyng in wrytynge.
Scriptum facere, to gette ones lyuynge with wrytynge, to be a ſecretary or clerke.
De ſcripto dicere, to rede a thynge vpon his paper: to pronounce a thynge that was penned before.
Scriptúra, ræ, f. g. wrytynge. ſometyme ſtyle, alſo the rente of common fermes. alſo a rekening of a common bailiffe, whiche byeth and ſelleth cattall, or hath the lettyng of common paſtures: or of hym whiche oughte to paie certayne reuenewes for that whiche he hath hired, as cuſtomers, or they that haue in ferme tolles and other common duties.
Reliquum ſcripturæ conſumetur in exemplis, the reſidue that is to be wrytten. &c.
Genus hoc ſcripturæ, for this kynde of wrytynge.
Magiſter ſcripturæ, he that hath the lettyng of common paſtures, and keepeth the regeſters and accomptes of the bailiffes, or them that haue in ferme the common tolles, coſtomes and other duties and paiementes.
Scripturárius, rij, m. ge. he that writeth thynges that be commonly done, or bookes of rekenyng for bailiffes and reues, a clerke: idem quod magiſter ſcripturæ.
Scriptúrio, riui, rire, to be with childe to be wrytyng, to longe or haue a great deſyre to be wrytynge.
Scriptus, a, um, wryten.
Scriptus, us, m. g. a wrytynge.
Scrobiculus, li, m. g. a littell diche or furrowe.
Scrops, ſcrobis, f. & m. g. a diche or furrow.
Scrobis, is ſometyme vſed in the nominatiue caſe.
Scróbulus, a littell diche or furrow.
Scrofulária, æ, f. g. ſome thynke it to be the blinde nettill, other the herbe called of Dioſcorides Chelidonium minus.
Scropha, or Scroſa, æ, f. g. a ſowe that hath had pigges more then ones.
Scrophipaſcus, ci, m. g. one that keedeth ſwyne, a ſwyne herde.
Scrófula, læ, f. g. a littell ſowe pigge. alſo the diſeaſe called Struma.
Scrotum, ti, n. g. the codde or ſhinne, wherin be the ſtones of a man. Scrota be alſo littel images made of paſte, whiche are wont to be geuen to childzen.
Scrupeus, a, um, of littell ſtones.
Scrupôſus, a, um, full of littell grauell ſtones.
Scrupulátim, by ſmall pieces.
Scrupuloſe, curiouſlyy, anxiouſely, ſcrupulouſely.
Scrupulâris, re, that belongeth to the coyne of money called ſcrupulus, or that is the thirde parte of a dramme in weight.
Scrupulátim, by littell peaces.
Scrupulóſitas, âtis, fœ. ge. anxietee, or curiouſenesse of conſcience, ſcrupuloſitee, ſpyced conſcience.
Scrupulôſus, a, um, full of littell grauell ſtones, ſcrupulous, curious or doubtfull in lighte thinges, ſometyme it ſignifieth difficile or difficultee.
Scrupuloſa res, a thynge wherin there ſeemeth to be ſome difficultee.
Scrúpulus, li, m. g. a littell sharpe ſtone, whiche ſometyme happeneth to fall into a mannes ſhoe and hurte his foote. it is alſo taken for muche ſolicitude: alſo for difficultee or ſpyced conſcience. alſo a poyſe, whiche is the thirde parte of a dramme, and then it is alſo written with a, y, as Scrypulus. it is more ouer a certayne meaſure of groũde, containynge. 100. foote ſquare, that is. 10. in bredth, and as many in lengthe.
Scrupulum injicere, to bringe into a mannes mynde doubt, carefulneſſe, or thought.
Scrupulum eximere, to put awaie doubte or care.
Inieci ſcrupulum homini, I haue geuen him a bone to gnawe vpon.
Qui fit in hac re ſcrupulus? what doubte is in this matter.
Vnus mihi ſcrupulus etiam reſtat, qui me male habet, I haue one gnawig bone or doubt lefte yet, whiche troubleth me curſtly.
Scrupus, pi, m. g. a littell sharpe ſtone, or pece of a ſtone: after ſome it is a doubt or intricate ſentence that vexeth a mannes mynde.
Scruta, ôrum, ne. ge. plu. olde garmentes, hoyſe ſhoes, and ſuche other baggage, ſolde for neceſſitee. alſo littell images made in paſte, ſolde to the people.
Scrutária, æ, and Scrutatio, onis, f. g. a ſerchyng. alſo a ſellyng of olde ſtuffe.
Scrutariam facere, to get ones lyuynge by ſellyng of olde ſtuffe.
Scrutárius, rij, m. g. he that ſelleth olde ſtuffe, or maketh

maketh suche images.

Scrutitio, ônis, f. g. a sercheyng.

Scrutâtor, ôris, m. g. a sercher.

Scrutellus, li, m. ge. the bealy of a swyne farced or stuffed.

Scruto, aui, are, and Scrutor, aris, ari, to serche, to inquire diligently.

Vestigia scrutari, to trace out by the steppes.

Scrutinium, nij, n. g. a serche, a scrutinie.

Scrutum, ti, n. g. the singular numbre of Scruta.

Scuina, olde writers vsed for Sequester, an arbitrour.

Sculpo, psi, pere, to carue images in stone. sometyme to graue in mettall.

Sculponea, æ, f. g. a wollen soche.

Sculponeâtus, a, um, that dooeth weare wollen soches.

Sculptilis, le, that is carued or grauen.

Sculptor, ôris, m. g. a grauer, a caruer.

Sculptrix, tricis, a woman of that occupacion.

Sculptura, ræ, f. g. graupng or caruyng.

Sculptus, a, um, graued, carued.

Scumgum, a citee of Germanie.

Scurra, ræ, f. g. a railer, a scoffer.

Scurrâlis, ãlis, playyng the scoffer or iester.

Scurrilis, le, pertepnyng to railyng, scoffyng, or vnhoneste iestyng.

Scurrilitas, ãtis, f. g. railyng, scoffyng, immoderate iestyng.

Scurriliter, in railyng or scoffyng facion, saucily, malapertly.

Scurror, aris, ari, to playe the scoffer or railer.

Scutale, lis, n. g. the leather of a synge.

Scutârius, rij, m. g. a buckelar maker, or a maker of tergates

Scutârius, ria, rium, pertepnyng to shieldes or tergates.

Scutâtus, a, um, armed with a shielde or tergate.

Scutella, læ, f. g. a sauser.

Scutica, cæ, f. gen. a whippe made with leather thonges.

Scutigérulus, li, m. g. a rustrell or page, whiche beareth his maisters shielde or buckelar.

Scútilum, li, n. gen. that is leane and hath nothyng but shynne vpon it.

Scutiscum, ci, n. g. a synde of vessell.

Scutula, æ, a rounde figure, suche as spynners or spiders dwe wooche. also a vessell, whiche conteyneth viii. ounces. also a staffe, wherwith flaxe is beaten. also a certayne serpent. more ouer a litteil rounde pece cut out of the barke of a tree in the kinde of graffyng, called Inoculatio. also a staffe or yarde that the Lacedemonians vsed in writyng their priute letters, which is more truely called Scytala, lowe there.

Scutulâtus, a, um, rounde and wrought in the fourme of a copwebbe.

Scutulata vestis, a garment of silke, wherin be wrought figures like to round copwebbes.

Scutulâtus color, is a colour, I suppose watchet.

Scútulum, li, n. g. a litteil shielde or scouchin.

Scutum, ti, n. g. a tergat or shielde, a buckler.

Scyathos, an ile and a towne in the sea Aegeum.

Scylace, a citee in Grecia.

Scylaceum, a towne in the furthermoste parte of Italie, firste builded and inhabited by men of Athenes.

Scylatium, a citee of the Bzutians, called commonly Schilazo.

Scylax, a musician.

Scylla, a daungerous roche in the sea by Sicile. also a lady, daugheer of Nisus, king of Megarensis, whiche for loue of Minois, hir fathers enemie, stale a purple heare from hir fathers head, which cauled hym to be vanquisshed. But she beyng forsaken of Minois, threwe hir selfe into the sea, and was trãsformed into a birde of hir name. it is also a kynde of fysshe in the riuer of Liris in Campania. it is also an herbe, whiche hath a roote lyke to an oynion, and is of the apothecaries called Squilla.

Decidit in Scyllam cupiés vitare Charybdim, prouerbially, to fall into one daunger while he coueteth to eschewe an other.

Scylleus, a, um, of Scylla.

Scylliticus, a, um, of the herbe Scylla.

Scyllera, places wherin is taken the fysshe, called Scylla.

Scyllæum, a promontorie or hill in the parte of Grecia, nowe called Morea. also a towne of the Bzucians in Italie.

Scyllias, or Scyllis, the name of a grete, whiche swymmyng vnder water, did cut in sunder the cables of the Persians shippes.

Scyllus, luntis, a towne in Achaia.

Scylurus, the name of a man that had 80. sonnes, who whan he died called them afore hym, & deliuered to euerichc of them a sheffe of arowes, commandyng them to brake the sheffes incontinent: whiche when they mought not doe, he toke out of the sheffes one arrow after an other, & brake them all lightly, declaryng therby vnto his sonnes, that if they continued & agreed well together, they shulde be puissant: and if they varied and were discouered, they shulde be feble and shortly destroied.

Scymnus, ni, m. ge. the whelpe of a lion. also a mannes name.

Scynifes, bytyng gnattes.

Scyphus, phi, m. g. a great cruse or iugge: some take it for a bason.

Scyriades, women of the ile Scyros.

Scyricum, ci, neu. gen. a bionket colour or light wachet.

Scyritæ, people in India, whiche haue no noses, but in the stede of a nose, they haue two holes in their visage.

Scyricus, and Scyrius, a, um, of Scyros.

Scyron, a theefe in the countreye of Attica, who wolde sitte on an high roche, and compell them that came by to washe his fete, or els to honour hym:

hym: and when they had so doone, he threwe them downe into the sea. Finally he was slaine by Theseus, and it was surmised, that his bones were turned into roches, which of him were named Scyronia: and they be betweene Attica and Megaris, whereby the passage is harde.

Scyron, a certayn wynde, whose hurtfull blast, is of all Greece knowen, onely to them of Athens.

Scyros, an ile in the sea called Aegeum, stony and vnfrutefull, where Achilles was hidde by his mother in a womans apparaile, to the intent that he shulde not go with the greekes agaynst Troye.

Scyrpus, pi, loke Scirpus.

Scytala, læ, or Scytale, les, fœ. ge. a littell fielde mouse, called also Mus araneus, some suppose it to be an ermine, some, a shrewe. also a kynde of serpentes, whiche hath a backe of meruayllous glisterynge and beautifull colour.

Scytale laconica, a littell round staffe, that the Lacedemonians vsed to wryte their letters by. and therfore that kinde of letters be called Scytalæ, loke Gellius the. 17. booke and. 9. chaptre.

Scythia, a man or woman of Scythia. also Hercules sonne.

Scythes, one of Scythia. also Iupiters sonne, whiche first inuented bowe and arrowes.

Scythia, a great countrey, whiche is diuided with the riuer Tanais, and stretcheth into the easte. so that one parte therof is in Europa, the other in Asia, and hath on the south part Sacos and Sogdianos, people vnder the kyng of Persia: and on the north part be countreies vnknowen and desert: and is now vnder the dominion of the great Cane of Catate.

Scythicus, and Scythius, a, um, of Scythia.

Scythis, patronymicum, fœm.

Scython, a mans name, whiche whan he listed was man or woman.

Scythópolis, a citee of Decapolitana in Syria.

Scythotauri, people of Scythia, whiche sacrifice straungers that come thither.

S. ANTE E.

Se, a pronowne, the accusatiue case of Sui, and signifieth hym or hir.

Se, a prepositiõ, vsed alwaie in compositiõ, and noteth a separation, diuision, or negation: as, Separo, seduco, securus.

Se, a syllable in composition, signifiyng dimidiũ: as, selibra, semodium, semuncia.

Sebaste, a citee in Syria, called before Samaria.

Sebastópolis, a citee in Pontus, called saincte Gregories.

Sebennytum, a citee in Egypt.

Sebesten, is that fruite, whiche Dioscorides calleth Myxa.

Sebethis, béthidis, f. g. of Sebethos.

Sebéthos, a fountaine at Naples, whiche serueth the citee, rennyng through out the citee.

Sebinus, a poole, that the riuer Lollius maketh.

Sebra, or Sebre minor, is (as Antonius Musa saieth) our Sfula, or Spurge.

Sebritæ, a people sometyme called Sembritæ.

Sebum, bi, n. g. idem quod Seuum.

Sebo, aui, are, idem quod Seuo.

Secále, lis, neu. g. a certayne grayne, whiche serueth onely to put awaie hunger.

Secamentum, ti, neu. gen. that is cutte of or dispyded.

Secanabin, amonge the Arabians is our Oxymel. amonge the Latines it is called Acetum mulsum.

Secárius, a, um, that wherin shreddes are put.

Secêdo, secessi, dere, to goe backe, or to goe out of company, to goe a parte from other, to goe awaie, to goe to plaie or sporte from labour.

Secede huc, come a syde hyther.

Ad stylum secedere, to geue hym selfe to wrytynge and exercisyng of his style.

Secerno, secrẽui, secernere, to diuide or lase one from an other, to putte a sunder or a parte, to seuer, to separate from other, to chose from among other, to laie or put by it selfe.

Secéspita, tæ, fœ. ge. a cuttyng knyfe, wherwith the paynyms diuided theyr sacrifice. some take it to be an hatchet or axe of brasse, vsed for that purpose.

Secessio, ônis, fœ. g. a departyng from other, a separatyng of ones selfe from others company, a forsakyng.

Secessionem facere, to forsake other and go apart by them selfes.

Secessus, us, m. g. a departyng, a vacation from busynesse, a secrete place.

Seciuium, uĩ, n. g. a cake of breadde cutte in sacrifice, some call it secium.

Secius, later, lesse.

Nec eo secius, neuer the later.

Nihilo secius, idem.

Secludo, si, dere, to shutte out, to shutte aparte from other.

Secludite curas, put away care and heamines of mynde.

Vitam corpore secludere, to spill hym selfe.

A communi luce seclusum, To bee kepte in a doungeon or prison, that he can not see light.

Seclum, for Seculum, the space of one hundred yeres.

Seclusórium, rii, n. g. a place, wherin any thyng is shutte vp aparte from other.

Seclûsus, a, um, shutte, or kepte vp aparte from other.

Seclusa sacra, ceremonies that be secretly vsed, to be had in the more reuerence.

Seco, secui, care, to cutte, to cutte of, to cutte a sunder.

Viam secare, to leade the waie, to goe on forwarde.

Campos salis ære secare, To saile on the sea with shippes that haue stemmes of brasse.

Pabu-

Pabulum secare, to mowe grasse to make hey for beastes.
Spem secare, id est, tenere, habere, to haue a certaine hope, to be in hope.
Secors, dis, om. ge. heretlesse, apt to no purpose, profitable neither to him self, nor to any other.
Secordes agni, lambes late eaned or fallen.
Secordia, and Socordia, æ, f. g. sluggardnesse, sulkysshenesse, vnaptnesse, foolyshenesse.
Secrétio, ônis, fœm. ge. a separatyng or settyng apart from other.
Secretò, priuily, secretely, a parte from other.
Loqui cum aliquo secreto, to speake with one priuily or apart from other.
Secrétum, ti, neu. ge. a secrete place awaie from company. also a secrete thynge that one discloseth to no man or to very fewe.
A secretis, of the priuie counsaile.
Secrétus, a, um, secrete, apart from other, farre of, separate.
Consultant secrete, they consulte aparte by theym selfes.
Secta, tæ, f. ge. a diuerse consent in sundry wylfull opinions, a secte of philosophers, a secte of heretyches, a certaine maner of teachynge, a fourme of lyfe.
Sectáula, læ, fœ. g. a diminutiue of Secta, a following, an offspring, a sequele.
Sectárius, a, um, that other dwe folowe.
Sectarius verues, the bell weather, that goeth before the flocke.
Sectátor, ôris, m. g. a folower, he that immitateth an other, to the entent to learne.
Séctilis, le, that whiche is or maie be cutte, or that whiche is cutte, cropped or lopped to the vse of men. also that maie be taken one piece from an other.
Imagunculæ sectiles, images, whereof one piece maie be taken from an other.
Sectio, ônis, fœm. ge. a cuttyng, a diuision, the partynge of a praie in takynge of a towne. also all that is taken in praie at the wynnynge and takyng of a towne, the forfaite of ones goodes or penaltie, all that is forfaited or taken to the kynges vse.
Sectiuus, a, um, that is often cutte, idem quod Sectilis.
Sectiuum porrum, vnsette leekes.
Sector, âris, ari, to folow, to renne after one. also to folow in maners and fourme of speakyng or lyuyng, also to hunte or chase a beaste.
Sectari leporem, to hunt the hare.
Sectari iussi, I bade hym folowe my faction or trade of lyuyng, and learne at me.
Sector, ôris, m. ge. one that cutteth or loppeth, also an accuser that taketh profyte, he that profyteth by the condemnation of other, also a byer of forfapted goodes, one that by fauise complayntes causeth men to be put besydes all that they haue, to the entent to haue the profyte in the sale of the goodes.

Sectûra, æ, fœ. ge. a cuttyng. also a caue or mync vnder the earthe.
Sectus, a, um, diuyded, cutte.
Secúbitus, us, m. g. a lyeng a parte frō the other.
Sécubo, cubui, are, to lye aparte or a sunder frō other.
Sécula, læ, fœm. gene. a sythe, wherwith hey is mowen, a hoke.
Seculâris, re, that is renewed euery hundred yeere.
Séculum, li, n. g. some doe suppose it to bee the space of one hundred yeres, some of one thousande yeres, other of thyrtie yeeres, sometyme it is taken for tyme.
Seculum sterile, a barraine tyme.
In multa secula, for a longe tyme, for many hundred yeeres.
Aliquot seculis post, certaine hundred yeeres after.
Seculum, or Seclum, is vsed often of Lucretius, for Genus.
Secum, the ablatiue case of sui, with the preposition cum, with hym.
Secundæ, arum, pluraliter tantum, the shynne that the chylde or other younge thyng is wrapped in whan it is brought foorth. it is also called Secundina.
Secundânus, a, um, of or belonging to the seconde.
Secundani milites, souldiours of the seconde legion.
Secundárius, a, um, of the seconde sorte.
Panis secundarius, chete bread, browne bread.
Secundarium, for Secundum, or Proximum, the seconde, the next.
Secundo, an aduerbe, the seconde tyme or place, also ekesoones.
Secundo, aui, are, to prosper or make prosperous, also to make better or amende a thynge, sometyme for Obsecundari, to obey.
Vento secundante, the wynde blowyng prosperously.
Secundum, a preposition, signifieth nygh or by.
Secundum aurem, by the eare, also next after.
Secundum patrem, next after my father, sometyme, for.
Secundum te litem do, I iudge the matter for the, or on thy parte, also in.
Secundum quietem, in rest, in ones slepe, also vpon.
Secundum ea, therupon.
Secundum Platonē, after the saiyng of Plato.
Secundum Pythagoram viuo, I lyue lyke to Pythagoras.
Secundum flumen, a long by the riuers syde.
De absente secundum præsentem iudicare, to geue iudgement on his part that is present, as gaynst one that failed at the daie appointed.
Secundum hunc diem, after this daie.
Secundum ea quæro, seruarisne in eo fidem, id est, Postea, præter hæc, further more, more ouer than this,

Multa ſecundum cauſam noſtram diſputauit, he ſpake many thynges for our matter, or that concerned or touched our matter.

Secũdum eum fieri, to be done for his profite.

Secundus, a, um, ſeconde or next to the fyrſt, alſo proſperouſe.

Secunda fortuna, good or proſperouſe fortune, proſperitee.

Res ſecundæ, that whiche dooeth folowe our deſire or appetite, good fortune, proſperitee.

Secundo flumine nauigat, he goeth or ſaileth, or roweth with the ſtreame.

Secundus ventus, a good wynde.

Secunda menſa, the laſte courſe, wherin cometh fruite and confetues.

Secundo populo, with the peoples good will or fauour.

Secunda prælia, battailes proſperouſly fought.

Secundo lumine, the nexte daie.

Cæſaris interdicta, ſi te ſecundo lumine hic offendero, reſpuentur, if I fynde the here the nexte daie, I wyll ſet litle by Cæſars commandement.

Secundus panis, browne breade.

Paſti ſiliquis & pane ſecundo, fed with beane huſkes, and browne breadde.

Nulli virtute ſecundus, inferiour to no man in vertue.

Secundus à rege, next to the kyng.

Secundis admurmurationibus ſenatus illum accuſauit, the ſenatours ſpake ſoftely on my part whan I accuſed hym.

Secundis auribus aliquid accipere, to heare a thyng gentylly, gladly, or fauourably.

Secundis auibus, happyly, with good fortune.

Secunda exiſtimatio, good fame and eſtimation.

Maxime, chiefely, Secundo loco, next, Tertio, thirdely, Notæ ſecundæ vites, id eſt, bonitatis, præſtantiæ. Oratio ſecunda, id eſt, grata, plauſibilis.

Me in tuis ſecundis rebus reſpice, looke on me, or helpe me nowe in your proſperitee and good fortune.

Si mihi ſecundæ res de amore eſſent, if I had good fortune, or if all were well concernynge my loue.

Secundus rumor, gladde tydynges.

Secundæ authoritatis homo, he that is in better auctoritee than an other.

Secunda in aliquem voluntas, the good will or fauour towardes a man.

Secunda voluntate hominum, with the good wyll and fauour of all men.

Prælium ſecundum fecit, he fought proſperouſely, he hadde the victorie, or had good fortune in that battaile.

Secundus, a philoſophier of Athens.

Secure, quietely, ſurely, in ſauegarde.

Securicla, æ, f. gen. a ſwalowes tayle, or a doue tayle in carpenters worke, whiche is faſtnyng of two pieces of timbre or bourdes, ſo ſtrongly together, that they can not awaie.

Securicula, æ, f. g. an hatchet.

Securidaca, a certayne weede, that hurteth the pulſe, called Lintels.

Securifer, and Securiger, rigera, um, that beareth an axe.

Secũris, ris, f. g. an axe, ſomtyme it is taken for an officer that hath auctoritee to commytte men to the execution of death.

Infligere, or Injcere Securim, by tranſlation, to hurt ſore.

Secũritas, ãtis, fœm. g. quietneſſe, lacke of care, ſurete, negligence.

Secũrus, a, um, ſure, quiete, without care, aſſured, careles, negligent, fearyng nothyng.

Securus admodum de bello Romano, fearyng or miſtruſtyng nothing at all, that the Romaynes wouldе make any warre.

Teſtamentum ſecurum, a ſure teſtament, that needeth not to be feared.

Securus tam paruæ obſeruationis, nothyng at all regardyng ſo ſmall a mattier.

Securi animi homo, one that feareth nothyng.

Ab omni afflatu ſecurus, that feareth not the wynde.

Securus viuit, he lyueth at hertes eaſe.

Secus, a preпoſition, by or nyghe to.

Secus flumen ſeruntur ſalices, nyghe to the ryuer willowes are ſet.

Secus, an aduerbe, otherwyſe.

Non dixi ſecus ac ſentiebam, I ſaied none of otherwyſe than I thought.

Quid diximus tibi ſecus quam velles? what ſaied we vnto the otherwyſe than thou woldeſt haue vs ſaie?

Niſi quid ſecus tua ſententia eſt, except your mynde or opinion be otherwiſe.

Secus quam, Secus ac, Secus atque, otherwyſe than.

Longe ſecus, farre otherwyſe.

Sed, but.

Sed autem, yea but.

Sed quid hoc, admirantis, but what meaneth this.

Sed videon' ego Philoſium? but is not that Philoſius that I ſee?

Sed enim, for Certe.

Sed & noſtrorum gloriam percenſeamus, id eſt, quin etiam.

Tuus deus non digito vno redundat, ſed capite, collo. &c. id eſt, verum etiam, thy god hath not onely a finger to muche, but alſo an head and a necke. &c.

Hem, ſed mane, concrepuit. &c. but harke, tarye. &c.

Sedatè, without trouble, quietely, patiently.

Sedãtio, õnis, f. g. a mitigacion, a qualifyng.

Sedãtus, a, um, appeaſed, mitigated, qualified, alſo ſobre, temperate, quiete.

Sedãcula, æ, f. g. or Sedicula, a littell ſeate.

Seden-

Sedentárius, rij, m. g. he that wooꝛketh ſittyng, as a ſhoemaker oꝛ tapiꝛer.

Sedenim, all bee it.

Sedentárius, a, um, that is done ſittyng.

Sedeo, ſedi, ſedére, to ſitte, to bee idle and dooe nothyng, to cõtent oꝛ pleaſe, with a datiue caſe, to tarie oꝛ abide, to take counſaile.

Si ſedet hoc animo, if it pleaſe you ſo to doe.

Sedent niues, the ſnowe abideth oꝛ tarieth longe.

Ad latus alicuius ſedere, to ſitte harde by ones ſyde.

Ad gubernacula reipublicæ ſedere, to be occupied in the gouernance of the cõmon weale.

Sedere iudicem in aliquem, to ſitte in iudgement vpon one.

In equo ſedere, to ſitte on hoꝛſe bacbe, to ryde.

In ouis ſedere, to ſitte abꝛoode on egges.

Poſt aliquem ſedere, to ſitte behynde one.

Animo ſedet fixum, id eſt, ſtatui, I haue puꝛpoſed oꝛ determined with my ſelfe.

Adeóne penitus ſedet hic vbi morbus? is this diſeaſe ſo deepely rooted in the?

Nunc mihi parũ ſedet iudicij, now my iudgement is not conſtant and firme.

In ſedet melius toga, ſo his gowne dooeth ſit better on his bacbe.

Quambene humeris tuis ſederet imperium, how mete oꝛ apte ye were to haue the ſouereigne rule.

Paſſer ſedet in tecto, the ſparowe ſitteth on the houſe.

Si eſſent venti, nos Corſyræ non ſederemus, we woulde not abyde oꝛ tarie at Corſyra.

Arte ſedendi egerat, id eſt, cunctatione, by deliberation, taꝛying of counſayle oꝛ good abꝛiſement.

Sedeo, was ſometyme vſed of olde wꝛiters to conſider, to take counſayle.

Sedeor, deris, deri, the paſſiue.

Sedes, dis, f. g. a ſeate oꝛ place to ſitte on, alſo a manſion houſe, a place to abyde oꝛ dwell in, a reſtyng place, ſometyme a ſepulchre. ſometyme all that parte of the bodie, wheꝛon one dooeth ſytte.

Sedicula, læ, f. g. a ſettle.

Sedigitus, the name of Volcatius, a noble poete, whiche had .vi. fingers on one hande.

Sedile, lis, n. g. a benche oꝛ other place to ſit on, a ſettle.

Sedimentum, ti, n. g. a ſinking downe to the bottome.

Seditio, ônis, f. g. a ſedition and diſoꝛdre among the people.

Seditionem comprimere, to ſuppꝛeſſe oꝛ quiet a ſedition.

Seditionárius, a, um, a ſeditious perſone.

Seditioſè, ſeditiouſely, contentiouſely.

Seditiôſus, a, um, ſeditious, contentious, that louetb ſedition and debate.

Sedó, aui, are, to mitigate, to pacifie, to aſſwage, to reſtreigne, to extincte.

Animũ ſedare, to ſwage oꝛ quiete ones minde.

Bellum ſedare, to quiete oꝛ finiſſhe a warre.

Flammam ſedare, to quenche oꝛ put out the flame of fyre.

Sedare infamiam, to ceaſe the yll bꝛuite that goeth on a man.

Vt matris iram eſſe ſedatam ſciat, that he may knowe that my mothers anger is aſſwaged.

Vt ſedes laſſitudinem, that you maie caſe youꝛ ſelfe of this weꝛyneſſe.

Sedûco, duxi, cere, to leade a ſyde oꝛ leade away, ſometyme to deceiue, to ſeparate oꝛ diuide.

Animum a corpore ſeducimus, whõ we withdꝛawe our mynde from thinkinge on woꝛldely matters.

Etiam nunc me ſeducere, oꝛ (after ſome pꝛintes) ſubducere iſtis dictis poſtulas, thou woldeſt yet again deceiue me with theſe flikeryng woꝛdes.

Seducere arrogantiam, to laie aparte pꝛide.

Seductilis, le, that maie be deceiued.

Seductio, ônis, a deceiuyng oꝛ beggiyng, a leadyng aſyde oꝛ apart.

Seductus, a, um, ledde apart, ledde aſunder one from an other. alſo ſeduced oꝛ beggied. ſometyme foꝛ Diſtinctus, oꝛ Diſcretus.

Seductus, us, m. g. a voide place from companꝛ.

Seduculum, li, neu. g. a certayne ſcourge oꝛ whip that one is beaten with.

Sedulè, idem quod Seduló.

Sedulitas, âtis, f. g. diligence with muche care.

Sedulò, in dede, diligently, without feignyng.

Faciam ſedulo, I wyll doe it with a good will, I wyll doe the beſt I can.

Sedulus, a, um, he that plainely without craft dooeth a thyng diligently, diligent.

Sedum, di, an herbe called ſingrene oꝛ houſeleke.

Seges, ſegetis, f. g corne whan it ſtandeth: ſometyme the grounde ſalowed and redie to receiue corne. ſometyme it is ſpoken of pulſe.

Segetes quæ interquieuere. &c. thoſe landes that haue lyne ſalowe.

Seges ſcelerum.

Segeſta, an olde towne in Sicilie, alſo the name of a goddeſſe.

Segeſtanus, a, um, that dwelleth in the citee Segeſta.

Segeſtia, the goddeſſe called alſo Segeſta.

Segeſtria, was the ſtrawe that was leied in a lieter, wheꝛin great men were boꝛne by theiꝛ ſeruauntes.

Segmen, inis, n. g. idem quod Segmentum.

Segmenta, bee certayne lynes imagined, by the whiche Coſmographers doe deuyde the woꝛlde into poꝛcions, whiche bee called alſo Paralleli, wheꝛby the diſtaunce of places be founde.

Segmentárius, he that maketh garmentes of cloth of golde.

Segmentâtus, a, um, maie be ſaied of any thing,

that hath bozders oz trayles, fynely wzought with small pieces fastened theron, be it of mettall oz tymber.

Segmentatæ vestes, garded oz purfled garmentes.

Segmentum, ti, neut. ge. a littell piece oz paring cut of from any thynge, bee it mettall oz stone. It is also a bee, colar oz ouche, which is about a womans neche. some doe take it foz the purfle of a womans gowne, it maie as well bee taken foz a garde oz bozder aboute any garment.

Segnis, ne, neutri. gene. slowe oz dull witted, barrayne. Haud segnis, quiche oz with spirite and lyfe.

Segniores ad imperãdum posthac cæteri sint, other mai not be so hasty to be in auctozite oz to beare rule.

Segnis ad credendum, harde of belike.

Non segnior discordia domi, there was no lesse variance oz discozde at home in the citee.

Segnis animus, a fepnte and base courage.

Segnipes, segnipedis, that goeth slowly.

Segnitas, ãtis, pro Segnitia, slouthfulnes.

Segniter, slowly.

Segnities, ei, oz Segnitia, æ, f. g. slowneſſe, dulneſſe, great negligence, also baraunneſſe.

Segodunum, Rhodes in Fraunce.

Segodunum, is also a noble citee in Almaine, now called Nurenberge.

Segobrida, a towne in the parte of Spaine, whiche is nowe called Bysshape.

Segrego, aui, are, to seuer oz separate from other company, to segregate.

Segregare suspiciones, to put away suspicion.

Segregare sermonem, to speake no wozdes.

Si quis ibi est odiosus, abeo domum, sermonem segrego, if any man be there, whõ I loue not, I get me home, and speake neuer a wozde.

Segrega sermonem, tædet, holde thy peace, I am werie, oz it irketh me to here the.

Ne abs te hanc segreges, that pou wouldе not put this woman from pou.

Vt culpam ab se segregent, that they maie put awaie the faute from them, oz shewe that they be not fautie.

Seque gregari, pro Segregarier. Vt segregaret pugnam eorum, that he mpght bzeake their arraie in battaple.

A numero ciuium segregare, to disfranchese and make no citisin.

Segrex, gregis, om. g. solitarie, aparte frõ other.

Segullum, li, ne. ge. a pepne of earth in mynes, whiche declareth that therein golde maie bee founde.

Segor, a citee, which was preserued by the praier of Lothe, whan Sodome was destroyed by the vengeaunce of god.

Segusiani, oz Segutiani, Wzesse in Fzaunce.

Segusium, the parte of the Alpes called mount Sion.

Seia, the goddes called Segesta.

Seianus, a mannes name.

Seir, a moũtapne in the countrey of Edom, where Esau, the bzother of Jacob the patriarke dwelled.

Seiugi, & Seiuges, a teeme of fyre hozses.

Seiugo, aui, are, idem quod Seiungo.

Seiũctio, ônis, f. g. a feparatyng oz puttynge a sundze.

Seiunctus, a, um, separated, put asundze.

Seiungo, nxi, ere, to separate, to put a sunder, to take from an other.

Seius, a mans name.

Selãgo, lãginis, f. g. a certapne herbe.

Seléctio, ônis, f. g. a cholynge out from other.

Selectus, a, um, cholen from amonge other, picked, also chiefe amonge other.

Selecti iudices, amonge the Romapnes were iudges appoynted of the state of gentilmen called Ordo equestris.

Selenétes, tis, m. g. a stone, wherein is a white, whiche decreaseth and increaseth as the moone dooeth.

Seleucia, the pzincipall citee of Syzia, whiche is 30 furlonges from Babylonia.

Seleucides aues, certapne birdes, which helpe the inhabitantes of the mountapne Casius to kpll the Locustes, that often tymes doe swarme there. and destroie thepz cozne: from whence they come, oz whyther they go, it is vncertaine.

Seleucus, a kynge of Syzia, nexte after Alexander the great.

Sélibra, æ, f. g. halfe a pounde.

Seligo, ligínis, a certapne herbe.

Séligo, légi. seligere, to gather a parte oz the chiefe thyng among many.

Sélinis, the name of thzee pueres in Greece.

Selinis, a pzuer by Lilybæum.

Selinon, an herbe called also Apium, wherof be dpuers kyndes, as Hipposelinon, Petroselinon, seeke foz theym in their places. this herbe Selinõ is of some take foz smalage. loke Apiũ.

Seliquastra, æ, f. g. a stoole to syt on.

Sel'is, a stoole, that was wonte to stande in the foze parte of the shippe.

Sella, æ, f. g. a stoole, chapze, oz seate.

Sella curulis, a chapze, wherein the chiefe officers of Rome sate in a charlote, and were so caried whan they came from thepz houses. some doe suppose that it was called Curulis, because the feete were croked, the iudgement thereof I remitte to the readers.

Sellaria, æ, f. g. a place, wherin were fourmes and stooles foz men to sit on.

Sellariolus, a, um, that belongeth to suttyng.

Sellulárius, a, um, that wozketh suttyng.

Sellularij opifices, artificers, whiche wzought suttyng.

Selymbria, a citee in Propõtis, nere to Bizaunce.

Sembella, æ, f. g. halfe a pounde.

Semel, once: also at one tyme, shortly, bziefely, sum-

summarily, once for all together.
Semel anno, once in a yere.
Semel ac iterum, once or twyse.
Semel ac vities, one and twentie tymes.
Pharmachum semel totum hauriendum est, the drinche must be supt vp all at once.
Semel ait se in vita pertimuisse, he saied he was once sore afrayde in all his life, and neuer elles.
Semel à condito æuo, neuer but once sense the worlde beganne.
Vt semel finiam, finally, that I maie once make an ende.
Semele, the daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus.
Semeleius, a, um, of Semele.
Semen, seminis, n. g. seede, a kernell, somtyme settes of young trees, or nurse gardaynes, somtyme the kynde, or generation: by translation the chiefe autour and begynner or cauler of a thynge. also that, whereby a thynge is nourished and mainteyned.
Deponere semina, to plante.
Huius belli semen tu fuisti, thou wast the verie cause or begynner of this warre.
Abire in semen, to seede as herbes doe.
Sementicus, a, um, that maie be sowen.
Sementinus, a, um, belongyng to sowyng.
Sementinæ feriæ, holy daies ordeined to praye that corne beyng sowen, mought come foorth and encreasle.
Sementina pyra, peares that haue many kernelles, or that continue tyll graffyng tyme.
Dies sementina, a feaste kepte after seede sowyng.
Sementis, is, fœm. g. the acte of sowyng, somtyme seede that is sowen, sometyme corne, also seede tyme.
Sementem facere, to sowe corne.
Prima sementis, id est, primum tempus sationis, the begynnyng of seede tyme.
Sementem malorum facere, to sowe mischiefe.
Sementim, was vsed in the accusatiue case,
Semento, aui, are, to bringe foorth seede.
Semestris, tre, of syx monethes.
Semestre regnum, a kyngedome that contynueth but halfe a yere.
Semestre aurum, money to prouyde vitaile for halfe a yere.
Semesus, a, um, halfe eaten.
Semet, hym selfe, the accusatiue case of Suimet.
Semi, indeclinabile, halfe.
Semianimis, halfe quicke halfe deade, almoste deade.
Semianimus, idem.
Semiapertus, a, um, halfe open.
Semiassus, a, um, halfe rosted or broyled.
Semibos, mibouis, that is halfe an oxe, halfe an other beaste.
Semicadium, dij, n. g. halfe a barrell.
Semicæcus, a, um, halfe blynde.
Semicaper, i, that is halfe a gote and halfe an other beast.
Semicinctium, ij, a certaine garment, that cometh no further than the bealy, or that cometh onely from the bealy downeward.
Semicirculâris, re, that hath the forme of halfe a circle.
Semicirculus, i, m. g. halfe a circle.
Semicoctus, a, um, halfe sodden.
Semicomestus, a, um, halfe eaten.
Semicõsumptus, a, um, halfe cõsumed or wasted.
Semicremâtus, a, um, halfe burned.
Semicremus, idem.
Semicrûdus, a, um, halfe rawe.
Semideus, a, um, halfe a god, or belongyng to halfe goddes.
Semidoctus, a, um, meanely learned.
Semiermis, me, halfe armed.
Semifactus, halfe made.
Semifera animalia, beastes engendred betweene a wilde beaste and a tame, as betwene a woulfe and a dogge, or betwene a wylde boare and a tame swyne.
Semiferus, a, um, somewhat wilde, halfe wild.
Semiformis, me, that hath halfe a forme or fascion, vnperfect.
Semifultus, a, um, halfe vnderset or staied vp.
Semigermanus, an halfe brother.
Semigræcus, a, um, halfe a greke.
Semigrauis, ue, halfe drowsie or heauie.
Sémigro, aui, are, to goe to dwell in an other place.
Semihomo, halfe a man.
Semihôra, æ, halfe an houre.
Semiiúgerum, i, n. ge. halfe as muche lande as conteyneth. 120. foote in length, and halfe as muche in breadeth.
Semilacer, a, um, halfe torne or rent.
Semiliber, a, um, halfe free.
Semilissula, & Semilixula, a littell cake, made with meale chese and water.
Semilixa, æ, masc. gene. a vile felowe, a scolian or drudge.
Semimadidus, a, um, halfe wette.
Semimares, they whiche are not perfecte men, as those whiche are gelded.
Semimarinus, belongynge partely to the sea, partly to the lande.
Sémimas, aris, m. g. any beast that is gelded.
Ouis semimas, a wether.
Semimórtuus, a, um, halfe dead.
Seminâlis, le, that belongeth to sowyng.
Seminanis, ne, halfe voyde or emptie.
Seminárium, ij, n. g. a place, from whence settes and plantes be translated or remoued, also a tree, of the whiche settes be taken, by translation, the fyrst begynnyng or chiefe cause of any yll or good.
Seminatio. ônis, f. g. sowyng.
Seminâtor, ôris, m. g. a sower.
Seminecis, ci, cem, ce, halfe slaine.
Seminium, nij, n. g. seede, also the gaine of seede.

Sémino, aui, are, to ſowe.
Semnúdus, a, um, halfe naked.
Semióbolus, the twelue the parte of a Greche dramme.
Semipagánus, a, um, halfe an houſebandeman, halfe a carle of the countrey.
Semipater, tris, halfe a father.
Semipedális, le, halfe a foote in quantitee or heyght.
Semipedáneus, a, um, idem.
Sémipes, mipedis, m. g. halfe a foote.
Semiplacentinus, halfe a placentine, partly of the citee of Placentia.
Semiplágium, ij, n. g. a littell neite.
Samiplénus, a, um, not full, halfe full.
Semiplótia, were ſhoes that couered but halfe the foote, whiche the Romaines dyd weare on whan they went on huntyng.
Semiputátus, a, um, halfe cutte, halfe vncutte, not all cut.
Semiquinárius, a, um, that whiche is halfe fiue in numbre.
Semiramis, mis, and idis, the wyfe of kyng Ninus that made the citee of Babylon, and conquered many countreys.
Semirâſus, a, um, halfe ſhauen or ſcraped.
Semirefectus, a, um, halfe refreſſhed.
Semirutus, a, um, partly decayed, halfe deſtroied or caſt downe.
Semis, halfe.
Semiſenex, & Semiſeneus, after olde writers, halfe olde.
Semiſepultus, a, um, halfe buried.
Semiſextula, læ, the. xii. parte of an ounce. alſo a meaſure of grounde. 10. foote broade, and 20. in length: that is, 200. fote ſquare.
Semiſomnis, ne, & Semiſomnus, a, um, halfe aſleape, halfe in a ſlumbre, halfe ſleappyng halfe wakyng.
Semiſonárius, he that playeth on a tymbrell.
Semiſopitus, a, um, halfe ſleppyng halfe wakyng.
Semiſoporátus, a, um, idem.
Semiſpathium, a ſhorte ſwoorde.
Semiſsis, is, m. g. halfe of any thyng, halfe a cubite. it is alſo the halfe pounde weyght, or. 6. ounces. alſo a certaine piece of money, whiche was halfe the Romaine coine called Aureus.
Semiſsis homo, a vyle perſone.
Semiſsis vſura, the gain of yr in an hundred.
Semiſupinus, a, um, halfe vpright.
Sémita, æ, f. g. a pathe, alſo a foote wate.
Semitárius, a, um, that haunteth pathe wates.
Semitarius mœchus, a vile knaue and lechour that haunteth quenes in the hyghe wates.
Semitâtus, a, um, deuided in pathes.
Sémito, aui, are, to make pathes, or to deuide in to pathes or wates.
Semitogátus, & Semitogatulus, he that weareth a ſhorte gowne.
Semitógium, gij, neu. gener. a ſhorte gowne, a prieſtes cloke.

Semitritæon, vel Hemitritæon, a feuer, the whiche is a tercian and a halfe, and of 48. houres, and vereth one. 36. houres.
Semitritus, a, um, halfe braied or pounded, halfe bruiſed, not all threſſhed.
Semiuiétus, a, um, ſomewhat ſoke.
Sémiuir, miuiri, m. g. an vnperfecte man, halfe a man, alſo an effeminate perſon.
Semiuiuus, a, um, halfe alyue.
Semiuſtulandus, a, um, to be halfe burned.
Semiuſtulâtus, a, um, idem quod Semiuſtus.
Semiuſtus, a, um, halfe burned.
Semimódius, ij, m. g. halfe a buſſhell.
Semótus, a, um, remoued, put alyde.
Semóueo, ſémoues, móui, ére, to moeue or goe awaie, to remoue awaie, to put alyde.
Semper, euer, alwaies, continually, from tyme to tyme.
Semperlæ'nitas, âtis, f. gene. accuſtomed gentilneſſe or mildeneſſe, continuall gentilneſſe.
Semperuiuum, i, n. g. an herbe called Sengreene.
Sempiterno, an aduerbe, euer, alwaies.
Sempiternus, a, um, euerlaſtyng.
Sempronius, a ſenatour of Rome.
Semuncia, æ, f. g. halfe an ounce.
Semuntia terræ, a platte cõtemyng. 1200. fote 30. fote broade and. 40. longe.
Semunciális, le, of halfe an ounce.
Semunciarius, a, um, idem.
Sena, a citee in Tuſcane, called Senes, whiche is an hundred myles from Rome, ſometyme it is writen Senæ, in the plurall numbre.
Senáculum, li, n. g. a counſaile hous, a counſaile chambre, alſo a littell ſenate.
Senárius, a, um, that is of the numbre of vi.
Senarij verſus, & Senarioli, verſes hauyng vi feete, propely lambici, or Trochaici.
Sanâtor, ôris, m. g. a ſenatour, a counſailour.
Senatórius, a, um, pertenyng to ſenatours.
Senâtus, us, m. gen. a ſenate or counſaile. alſo a place where the counſaile is holden.
Cogere, cõuocare, or vocare ſenatum, to call a ſenate, to aſſemble a counſaile or parliament.
Habere ſenatum, to hold a counſaile.
Dare ſenatum alicui, to cauſe ones matter to be heard before the ſenatours or counſailours.
Extinguere ſenatum, to abolyſſhe the auctoritee of the ſenate.
In ſenatum aliquem legere, to chooſe or elette one to be a ſenatour.
Mitti vel dimitti ſenatus dicitur, whan the ſenate is diſſolued, whan the prætor geueth licence to departe.
Mouere ſenatu, to put out of the ſenate.
In ſenatum venire, to be made a ſenatour.
Frequentem ſenatum efficere, to make a great aſſemble of the ſenatours.
Senatus diſcedit, the ſenatours departe and goe home to theyr houſes.
Senatum cooptare, to chooſe counſailours.
Senatus conſultum, ti, an acte of counſaile, or an

ordinaunce made by the senate.
Séneca, æ, the name of two great learned men.
Senécio, ónis, an herbe, whiche groweth on walles and tiles, and is hote in sommer, and hath redde stalkes, called grounswell.
Senecta, æ, f. g. olde age.
Senectus, utis, f. g. age.
Adipisci senectutem, to become olde.
Confectus senectute, verie olde.
Obrepit non intellecta senectus, age crepeth on a man er he be ware.
Desipere senectute, to dote for age.
Senectus orationis, id est, maturitas.
Senectus, is also an adders skinne, whiche he casteth of in the spryng tyme.
Senectus, a, um, olde.
Seneo, & senesco, scere, to waxe olde, to growe in age.
Fama senescere dicitur aliquis, when his bruit or renoume decaieth.
Ne cunctando senescerent consilia, lest by longe delaynge theyr counsayle shulde come to none effecte.
Hyems senescit, id est, declinat, winter draweth towarde an ende.
Litteræ senescunt, learnyng or knowlage of good letters beginneth to decaie.
Luna senescens, the moone whan it is in the wane.
Morbus senescit, whan it beginneth to weare awaie.
Pugna senescit, the battaile beginneth to quaile, or to drawe towardes an ende.
Senescit laus, whan ones prayse beginneth to decaie.
Senex, senis, com. gen. an olde man or wooman. it is sometyme taken for Rugósus, withered or riueled.
Seni, æ, na, ꝑr.
Senio, ónis, m. g. a spee or numbre of syre marked in the dice.
Sénior, óris, m. g. a verie auncient persone, a graue father or counsailour.
Senior, & hoc senius, elder.
Senilis, le, belongyng to an olde man.
Seniliter, lyke an olde man.
Senium, nij, n. g olde age. somtime an olde man. sometyme sadnesse, heauinesse and mournyng.
Senium lunæ, the later parte of the wane of the moone.
Vtillum dij, deæque senium perdant, I praie god and all the saintes in heauen bryng that olde charle to a mischiefe.
Sennaar, the fielde, where the toure of Babylon was builded.
Senogallia, a citee in Italie.
Senones, people in Fraunce.
Sensa, the senses or those thynges, whiche we doe meane.
Sensibilis, le, that maie be felte, or that can feele, sensible

Sensiculus, li, the diminutiue of sensus, a fonlisshe or trifelyng sense.
Sénsifer, sifera, rum, that bringeth sense or feling.
Sensificus, a, um, that causeth feelyng.
Sénsilis, le, that maie be felte.
Sensim, littell and littell.
Sensim & repente, contrarie.
Sensus, us, mas. ge. sence, feelyng or perceiuing, sometyme that one thinketh or hath conceiued in his mynde. also the sense or meanyng of any writyng.
Nullus in te sensus est humanitatis, there is no sparke of gentilnesse in the.
Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe the mans mynde or fantasie tolity well.
Suffugere sensum res dicitur, whan it can not be felte or perceiued.
Ostendere sensum suum, to shewe his mynde.
Exponere sensum, to shewe or vtter that he hath conceiued in his mynde.
Sensus communis, the common sense, experience & perceiuyng of thynges, ꝑ is in euery man.
Sensum, si, neu. g. that one hath conceiued in his mynde.
Senta, was called Fauna or Bona dea, the good goddesse.
Sententia, æ, f. g. sentence, iudgement, opinion or counsayle spoken or writen concernyng the ryse of man.
Contrariam sententiam accipere, to haue the cause iudged agaynst hym.
Sententiam dicere, to shewe his opinion.
Sententiam facere, to geue sentence or iudgement.
Sententiæ, arum, graue and morall sentences of counsaile, or any vertuous matter.
Si sententia est, ꝑ your mynde or purpose be.
Et sapiunt mea quidem sententia, and in faith after myne opinion and iudgement they doo wysely.
Quantum intellexi senis sententiam, as muche as I perceiued by the olde mans mynde or woordes.
Mouere aliquem sententia, to cause one to change his sentence or opinion.
Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he sheweth me his mynde vnder the colour or pretence of an other.
Ponere suam sententiam, to write his owne opinion.
In ista sum sententia, I am in this mynde, I thynke this, this is myne aduise or opinion.
Eorum magis sententiæ sum, I incline more to theyr sentence or opinion.
Sic sententia est, I haue so determined with my selfe.
Sententijs omnibus hostis iudicatus est, he was iudged an enemie of the common weale by euery mans voice and consent.
Sententiola, læ, f. g. a littell or shorte sentence.
Sententiosè, sententiously.

Sententiôsus, a, um, sentencious, full of thyrte sentences.
Sentica, a towne of Spayne called Simancas.
Senticétum, ti, n. g. a place full of bryers.
Senticôsus, a, um, sharpe as a bryer, ful of bryers.
Sentina, næ, f. ge. the pumpe of a shippe, a place where all filthe is receiued, a sinke: sometyme a tauerne: and by translation a place, whither all naughty people resorte, or a company of naughty packes, or lewde & mischeuous felowes: also the lowest & most base estate of the cõmõ weale.
Sentinária, a countrey in Italie.
Sentino, aui, are, to auoide perill. also to pumpe vp water out of a shippe, to labour harde to auoyde daunger.
Sentinum, a towne in Italie called nowe Saxoferratum.
Sentio, sensi, sentire, to perceyue, to vnderstande, to feele, to iudge, to suppose, to knowe, to be of opinion.
Aliud sentire, aliud loqui, to speake one thynge and thinke an other: to beare two faces in one hoode: to speake otherwise than he thinketh.
Sentio tecum, I am of thine opinion.
Sentio sonitum, I heare a noyse.
Famem sentire, to suffer hunger, to be hungry.
Sentire sitim, to be dry.
Sentire medicinam, to be somewhat better after the receiuyng of a medicine
Celeriter sentit cariem, it is quickely rotten.
Si me senserit eum quærituare, if he perceiue that I doe seke hym.
Recte sentire, to thynke well, or be of a good opinion.
Iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, that marchaunt of yours shall feele it hym selfe an other date.
Iste haud mecũ sentit, this man is not of myne opinion.
Sentire grauiter de aliquo, id est, ei male cupere, to wish cruel to a mã, to desyre some great displeasure to come to hym.
Male sentire de aliquo, to haue an yll opinion of one.
Sentiet qui vir siem, he shall knowe what a felowe I am.
Sentis, is, m. g. a bryre or bramble.
Sentis canis, dogge bryre.
Sentisco, scere, to begyn to knowe or perceiue.
Sentus, a, um, heary, rough.
Seorsum, an aduerbe, a parte, a sonder, one from an other. also namely, specially.
Omnibus gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi præterea Demea, I thanke you all, but namely ye Demea.
Seorsum ate sentio, I am of an other opinion then thou arte.
Seorsus, idem quod Seorsum.
Separ, separis, vnlyke, vnequall, diuers.
Separâbilis, le, easy to be diuided or separated.
Separate, aparte, separately.

Separâtio, ônis, separation, settyng aparte, puttyng one from an other.
Separâtim, aparte, seuerally.
Separâtus, a, um, separate, or diuided from an other thynge.
Séparo, aui, are, to put aparte or departe one from an other, to separate.
Sepâtus, a, um, of talowe, or made of talowe.
Candelæ sepatæ, talowe candels.
Sépedes, emotes.
Sepelibilis, le, that is or maie be buried.
Sepélio, sepelis, liui, lire, to burie, to interre, to laie in the earthe.
Sepelire se vino & epulis, to geue hym selfe to dronkennesse, and banketyng.
Sepes, or seps, sepis, f. g. a hedge.
Præxtendere sepem, to make a hedge before a place.
Sepia, æ, a fysshe white of colour, but it hath a blacke iopce, it is called a cuttell.
Sepiola, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Sepia.
Sepimentum, ti, n. g. an inclosure or hedge.
Sepio, sepiui, sepitum, or sepsi, septum, sepire, to hedge or inclose.
Sepiuns, piuntis, Sipus, puntis, & Sipontum, a cittee in the realme of Naples.
Seplasiarius, a maker of soote oyntmentes.
Seplásium, or Seplasia, a shoppe where sweete oyntementes are solde. it was a strete in the cittee of Capua, wherin were diuerse delicate oyntmentes.
Sepono posui, ponere, to put or lay aparte.
Seponere pecuniam in ædificationem, to laie vp money to builde with.
Seponere sibi tempus ad rem aliquam, to reserue or kepe a tyme of leysure to doo any thynge in.
Sepósitus, put or laied aparte. sometyme for Remotus, that dwelleth farre of.
Seps, sepis, m g. a venemous wourme, of whose stroke or bityng the flesshe rotteth.
Seps, sepis, f. g. a hedge.
Septa, órum, n. g. the generall name of all places inclosed, looke septum.
Septangu'us, a fygure hauing seuen corners.
Septem, adiectiuum indeclinable, plur. nu. seuen.
September, bris, m. g. the moneth of september. it is sometyme vsed adiectiuely.
Septémfluus, a, um, that floweth in seuē partes.
Septémpeda, a place in Italie called Sancte Seuerine.
Septempedâlis, le, of seuen feete, seuen foote longe.
Septemgéminus, a, um, seuen tymes double.
Septemplex, plicis, seuen folde.
Septemuir, uiri, m. g. an officer in Rome, where seuen were of ythe authoritee.
Septemuirâlis, le, belongyng to those officers.
Septemuirâtus, us, m. g. the authoritee or dignitee of those officers.

Septéndecim, seuentene.
Septeni, næ, na, seuen.
Septennis, ne, of seauen peres.
Septennium, the space of seuen peres.
Septentrio, ônis, the noꝛthe cost. also the noꝛthe Pole.
Septentrionâlis, le, noꝛtherne, oꝛ towarde the noꝛthe.
Septentriones, the seuen sterres, which are seene by Charles wayne, oꝛ Vrsa maior.
Septiana mala, a kynd of rounde apuls grafted firste by one Septius.
Septicollis, by that name Rome was called, because of the seuen hilles, whiche were in it, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Auentinus, Cœlius, Viminalis, Exquilium, and Ianiculum.
Sépticus, a, um, putrifactiue, oꝛ coꝛrosiue.
Septies, seuen tymes.
Septifariam, seuen maner of factions, oꝛ waies.
Septifârius, a, um, seuen dpuers.
Séptimum, the seuenth tyme.
Septimâna, næ, f. g. a weke.
Septimatrus, was an holy daie, kepte the daie folowyng the sixte Idus of euery moneth.
Septimontium, a place hauing seuen hilles.
Séptimus, a, um, the seuenth.
Septingenârius, a, um, that conteyneth seuen hundꝛed.
Septingéni, and Septingenti, seuen hundꝛed.
Septingenties, seuen hundꝛed tymes.
Septingentesimus, a, um, the seuen hundꝛedth.
Septingéntuplus, a, um, seuen hundꝛed folde.
Septimius, a Romaine, of whome Catullus wꝛiteth.
Septuagenârius, a, um, thꝛee scoꝛe and ten peres olde.
Septuagênus, a, um, the seuenteth.
Septuagies, thꝛe scoꝛe and ten tymes.
Septuaginta, thꝛe scoꝛe and ten.
Septum, ti, n g. euery place inclosed, as the place of exercise at Rome, in the fielde called Martius, a close oꝛ leisew hedged about, sometyme a folde foꝛ sheepe. also an hedge: moꝛe ouer a sluice oꝛ locke in a riuer, either to stoppe oꝛ let go the water, made of stone, timber oꝛ other matter.
Septum transuersum, the midꝛiff, whiche diuideth the stomache from the lower bowelles.
Septuosè, darkely, obscurely.
Septunciâlis, le, of seuen vnces.
Septunx, uncis, m. g. a poice of seuen vnces. also a measure of lande conteinyng in bꝛeadth and lengthe. 16800. fote, and is halfe the measure called Iugerum, and a. 12. parte.
Septunx, seuen partes of any hole summe oꝛ measure: as, Septunx vini, a cuppe conteinyng seuen partes of the measure Sextarius. i. Septem Cyathos, and euery Cyathus, is two ownces. so that Septunx vini is. xiiii. ownces. but after phisitions, takyng Cyathus to be an ownce and an halfe, Septunx is but. 10. ownces, and an halfe.
Vsura ex septunce, the vsurie of vii. in the hundꝛed.
Septus, a, um, inclosed, hedged, oꝛ compassed about, fenced.
Sepulchrâlis, le, beloging to a sepulchꝛe oꝛ graue.
Sepulchrétum, ti, n. g. a solemnitee kepte about a graue oꝛ tumbe, a buriall.
Sepulchrum, cluri, n. g. a sepulchꝛe oꝛ tumbe, a graue.
Sepultûra, ræ, fœ. g. an interment, a sepulchꝛe oꝛ buryng. sometyme foꝛ sepulchrum.
Sepultus, a, um, buried oꝛ hidde. also lyke as it were dead.
Sepultus sum, I am but a dead man, I were as good be buried, I am vtterly vndoone oꝛ cast awaie.
Sepum, pi, n. g. talow.
Sequana, a ryuer in Fraunce called Sein.
Sequâni, burgonions of high Bourgoyne.
Sequax, âcis, om. g. that whiche foloweth, pliant. also clammie, that sticketh to ones fingers lyke birdelyme oꝛ pitche.
Sequax bytumen, the clammy slaie oꝛ lyme called Bytumen.
Hederæ sequaces, pute that groweth and spꝛeadeth abꝛoade on walles.
Sequêla, læ, f. g. the acte of folowyng, sequele.
Sequester, tris, tre, and Hic & hæc sequestris, & hoc sequestre, oꝛ Sequester, stra, strum, indifferent to bothe parties, with whom money is lefte, oꝛ in whose handes any thyng is putte by agreement of bothe the parties that be at controuersie. also he that at the election of officers receiued money to make frendes, and solicite the people to geue theyꝛ voyces: oꝛ one that is hyꝛed to coꝛrupte a iudgement, oꝛ vndertaketh to bꝛynge any naughty matter to passe foꝛ money. In Quintilian Sequester is taken foꝛ hym that is instructed of the partie that seweth, and informeth the aduocate oꝛ atturney, a solicitour.
Pax sequestra, a truce oꝛ league.
Sequestrarius, a, um, an adiectiue.
Actio sequestraria, an action in the law, when one is sewed to deliuer a thyng that was lefte in his handes.
Sequestro, aui, are, to laie oꝛ lette a thyng indifferently, oꝛ in the hepyng of an indifferent persone.
Sequestrò, an aduerbe, a parte.
Sequius, foꝛ Secius.
Sequor, séqueris, sequi, to folowe, to goe after, to ensue, to seke foꝛ.
Sequi lites, to sewe at the lawe.
Sequi quod assequi non queas, to labour to haue that thou canst not attaine.
A tergo sequi, to folow one at the bacbe.
Amicitiam populi Romani sequuti sumus, we haue alwaie sought the frendshyp of the Romaines.
Amicum sequi, to doe as his friende doeth, to obey

obey his friende.
Quicunq; ex fuga Pompeium ſequerentur, all that dyd flee and folow Pompey.
Feras ſequi, to hunt beaſtes.
Cæſaris nidem ſequutus, beleuyng or truſtyng to the promiſes of Cæſar.
Imperat hortetur, vt fidem populi Romani ſequantur, he chargeth hym to exhorte them to be feithfull to the Romayns: or to take parte with the Romayns and ſtiche to them.
Compendia temporis ſequi, to auoyde the ſpendyng and loſſe of tyme, to beſtow or ſpend as litell tyme as one can about a thynge.
Gratiam Cæſaris ſequi, to ſeke Cæſars frendſhip or fauour.
Interuallo magno ſequi aliquem, to folow one a louſe of, or a great wate after.
Sequi matrimonium diuitis, to deſire the maryage of ſome ryche perſone.
Sequi naturam ducem, to folow nature in euery thynge as a gouerneſſe and leader.
Officium ſequi, to endeuour to doe his duitie, or that reaſon and honeſtie moueth hym to doe.
Credo illos ſequutos oportunitatem loci, I thynke they had reſpecte to the opportunitee of the place.
Pedibus ſequi, to goe after on foote.
Promiſſa alicuius ſequi, to truſte ones promiſſes.
Diſpares mores diſparia ſtudia ſequũtur, thei that be vnlyke in maners, haue vnlyke affections, and delite in contrary thynges.
Vtilitatem ſequi, to ſeke or loke for profite.
Veſtigijs ſequi, to folowe by the trace, to folow ſteppe by ſteppe.
Sequũtor, ôris, m. g. one that foloweth.
Sequũtus, a, um, that foloweth.
Die ſequuto, the nexte date folowyng.
Sera, an aduerbe, idem quod Sero.
Sera, a citee of Aſia.
Sera, ræ, f. g. a locke.
Seranus, the ſurname of a noble Romayne, which was fet from the plough and made Dictatour.
Serapias, an herbe called alſo Orchis, and hath leaues lyke to leeke blades, and a roote lyke to a mannes ſtones.
Seraphim, angels.
Serapion, an oratour of Alexandria, which wrote to Adrian the emperour: an other was biſſhop of Antioche, in the tyme of Commodus: an other was a notable peinter.
Serapis, or Seraphis, idis, a ſerpente, whiche the Aegyptians worſhipped for a god.
Serénitas, âtis, f. g. fayrenes of weather, dyuthe. alſo quietneſſe.
Sereniſſimus, a, um, is a terme appropried nowe adaies to kinges onely, and is vſurped for moſt famous, or moſt renowmed.
Serênum, ni, n. g. fayre weather.
Serêno, aui, are, to make fayre and clere.
Serênus, a, ũ, faire, clere, without clowdes or raine.
Cœlum ſerenum, fayre weather.
Tranquilla & ſerena frons, a glad and merry countinance.
Seres, a people in Aſia, hauig great plẽte of ſilke.
Séricus, a, um, of the people Seres or of ſylke.
Sericæ veſtes, ſilken garmentes.
Sereſco, or ſereneſco, ſcere, to be fayre and dyie, alſo Sereſco, is to turne into whey.
Sergeſtus, one of Eneas ſhipmen.
Sergia, a kynde of olyues.
Seria, a citee of Spayne.
Seria, erneſt, graue and ſad wooydes.
Seria, æ, f. g. a wyne veſſell, whiche is longe.
Sericárius, rij, m. g. a weauer of ſilke.
Sericâtus, a, um, apparayled in ſilke, or he that weareth a garment of ſilke.
Séricum, ci, n. g. ſilke.
Séricus, a, um, of ſilke.
Séries, ei, fœ. g. an order or proceſſe in any matter, whan a thynge hangeth well together.
Serilla, botes or ſhippes called with rowe.
Seriola, a diminutiue of Seria.
Seriô, in good erneſt.
Seriphius, a, um, of Seriphos.
Rana ſeriphia, ſpoken prouerbially of them that be as they were dumme, or can ſay nothing in any mattier.
Seriphos, an yle by Grecia, in the ſee called Aegeum, where the frogges that there breede, are dumme.
Sériphum, phi, n. g. a kynde of wormewoode, growyng in the ſea.
Seris, is, f. g. is the generall name of all ſtrange & endiue, rede Indybus.
Serius, a riuer of Fraunce.
Serius, a, um, erneſt, graue, of importance, that is doone or ſpoken erneſtly.
Sermo, ſermônis, m. ge. a ſpeche, a fourme of ſpeakyng. ſometyme an oracion. alſo communication. alſo ſermo is a bruite or a rumour: as ſermo datus per ciuitatem, a bruite ſpredde ouer all the citee.
Erat in ſermone res, there was a rumour.
Quum mihi in ſermone ineſſiſet, when he had caſte out a worde to me in communication.
Eccum tibi lupum in ſermone, prouerbially, ſee, here cometh the man that we ſpake of.
Sermonis caput & pes, the beginnyng and ende of ones communication.
Latialis ſermo, the latine tongue.
Obſcœni ſermones, rebaudyte.
Otioſi ſermones, idell talke.
Patrius ſermo, our mother or native tongue.
Pedeſtris ſermo, id eſt, humilis.
Abrumpere ſermonem, to breke of communication or talke of a mattier.
Conferre ſermonem cum aliquo, to common or talke with one.
Delabi in ſermonem, to fall by chaunce into communication of any mattier.
Diuulgare ſermonibus rem aliquam, by com-

munication and talke to ſpreade a matter abrode.

Dare ſermonem alicui, to cauſe one to ſpeake of vs.

Habere ſermonem de re aliqua, to ſpeake of a matter, to intreate of a matter, to handle a matter.

Incidit ſermo de. &c. we chaunced to commen of. &c.

Sermo eſt de te, we talke of you.

Sermo eſt eum. &c. the brute or ſaying is, or men ſaie that he. &c.

Primus annus habuit plurimũ ſermonis, there was muche talke or ſpeaking of this matter the firſte yere.

In ſermone, as we talked together.

In ſermone omnium eſſe, to be in euery mans mouthe, to be talked or communed of of euery man.

Percrebuit omnium ſermone, idem.

Inſtituere ſermonem cum aliquo, to beginne to talke with one.

Multus eſt ſermo te. &c. it is a great brute or ſaying abrode: or men talke muche abrode, that you. &c.

Multi ſermonis ſunt iſta, theſe thynges require many wordes, or to be communed of at large.

Sermocinátrix, tricis, fœ. g. ſhe that inſtructeth to ſpeake.

Sermócinor, âris, ari, to talke, to commune.

Sermúnculus, li, m. ge. a litteli talke or communication.

Sernula, a citee of Macedonie.

Sero, aui, are, to ſhutte or locke.

Sero, ſeui, ſatum, ſerere, to ſowe, to plante, to ingendre, to ſpreade abrode a brute or rumour.

☞ Manu ſerendum non corbe, ye muſt caſt your ſeede by litle & litle with your hand, & not in heapes with the hole basket: for he that ſo doth by ouer muche haſt leſeth all his thrifte: haſt maketh waſt.

Serere bella, to moue or reiſe warre.

Bella ſermonibus ſerere, to ſpreade abrode rumours of warre.

Incuſauerat bella ex bellis ſeri, he laied to their charges, that they reiſed warres vpon warres.

Serere certamina, to moue diſcencion and debate. alſo to fight.

Leuia certamina ſerere, to ſkyrmiſche.

Secreta colloquia ſerere cum aliquo, to talke or commune ſecretely with one.

Crimina ſerebant in Senatum, they ſpake or reported ill abrode of the ſenatours, and blamed them for diuers thynges.

Diſcordias or lites ſerere, to ſowe or make debate or diſcorde.

Mentionem alicuius rei ſerere ad vulgus, to talke common or babble abrode amonge the people of any mattier.

Prælia ſerere, to fight, to ſkyrmiſche.

Sermones ſerere, to commune or talke.

Aliquid ſerere occultis ſermonibus, to ſpreade a thyng abrode in priuie communication.

Mihi iſtic nec ſeritur nec metitur, that is no thyng for my profite, I haue no thyng to doo with it.

Sero, an aduerbe, ſignifieth late, to late, after the tyme that it ought to be, alſo in the euenyng.

Longe abſum, audio ſero, I am farre of, it is long ere I here any thynge.

Sero enim eſt, for it is to late.

Venit ſero, he came late in the euenyng.

☞ Sero veniſti, thou comeſt to late, thou comeſt when the feaſt is done: or in an other ſens, after meate muſterd.

Sero, ſerui, ſertum, ſerere, to put to, to laie on. alſo to ſet or laie in order, as men doe floures in a gardein.

Serotum, idem quod Scrotum.

Seropta, a citee in Phenicia.

Serótinus, a, um, that whiche is in the euenyng. ſometyme late, or latewarde.

Serótini fructus, latewarde fruites.

Serpens, entis, om. gen. creppng or procedyng forwarde, augmentyng or ſpreadyng abrode by litteli and litteli.

Serpens, pentis, m. & f. g. a ſerpente, the generall name of all vermine that crepe as ſerpentes doe.

Serpéniger, ígera, rum, that beareth a ſerpent.

Serpentigenæ, ingendred of ſerpentes.

Serpentária, æ, ſ. g. an herbe, called Dragons.

Serperaſtum, a ſwathyng or ſwadlyng band, or rather a thynge bounde to childrens knees to make their legges ſtreight.

Serphus, a litteli breaſte, not vnlike an ampt or piſmere.

Serpillus, li, m. gen. or ſerpillum, li, neu. gen. an herbe, whiche groweth on old walles about welles or pondes: and in ſome places it ſmelleth lyke tyme, and in ſome places lyke to ſauoury: ſome doe take it for the common ſauoury.

Serpo, pſi, pere, to creepe, to procede or goe forwarde by litteli and litteli, to go or ſlyde vpon the bealy, as peles and ſerpentes do, to ſpreade abrode by litteli and litteli as herbes doe growyng harde by the grounde.

Serpit amicitia per omnem vitam, frendſhip & amitee ſpreadeth it ſelf in the life of all men.

Serpit conſuetudo, when it is taken vp by litteli and litteli.

Ad alios etiam hæc res ſerpit, this mattier extendeth it ſelfe, or appertayneth or belongeth to other alſo.

Serpit cura, it encreaſeth and waxeth more and more. likewiſe Serpit malum.

Serpit rumor, this rumour increaſeth and goeth abrode.

Serpula, læ, ſ. gen. of olde writers was vſed for Serpens, a ſerpent.

Serpyllus, li, ibke Serpillus.

Serra-

Serra, ræ, fœm. gen. a ſawe. alſo an inſtrument, that men were turmented with by dzawyng of oren. alſo a hynde of ſea fiſſhe, and the name of the riuer Tyber.

Serra prælíari, is to fight in battayle, ſomtyme marchyng forwarde, ſomtyme reculyng, as a ſawe goeth, whan it is dzawen.

Serrata, an herbe, whiche is called Germander.

Serrátula, læ, the herbe Betayne.

Serrátus, a, um, like a ſawe. alſo ſawed.

Serrati dentes, teeth ſtandyng a ſunder like the teeth of a ſawe.

Serrati, a certayne copgne, which had the pzinte of a ſawe in it.

Serro, aui, are, to ſawe.

Sérrula, læ, f. g. a litteli ſawe.

Sertor, óris, m. ge. he that ſoweth ſeedes oz ſetteth herbes.

Sertorius, a Romayne, whiche rebelled agaynſt his countrey.

Sertum, ti, n. g. a garlande.

Sertus, a, um, ſet with floures, as in a garland.

Serti flores, floures ſet in a garlande.

Serrula campana, an herbe called Wellilote.

Seruábilis, le, that maie be kepte.

Seruátor, óris, m. g. he that pzeſerueth oz deliuereth one from harme.

Seruátrix, tricis, the feminine.

Seruátus, a, um, kept, pzeſerued, ſaued.

Seruia, æ, f. g. a garlande of floures.

Seruilis, le, pertepnyng to ſeruantes, ſeruile.

Bellum ſeruile, warre, whiche the ſeruáuntes of the Romayns made agaynſt their lozdes.

Seruiliter, lyke a bondman oz ſlaue.

Seruio, uiui, uire, to ſerue, to geue all ones indeuour and diligence to a thynge, to labour oz dwe the beſte he can to helpe a thing oz perſone.

Seruire auribus, to flatter.

Seruire alicui rei, to intende vpon any thyng, to geue his whole diligence to a thyng.

Aetati ſeruire, to accommodate hym ſelfe to the age of one.

Petitioni ſeruire, to doe nothyng els but attende to the ſuite and labouryng foz an office.

Scænæ ſeruire, to dwe accozdyng as the tyme requireth.

Rumori ſeruire, to go about to get a great name.

Valetudini ſeruire, to pzouide foz his helthe, to haue regarde to his healthe.

Ne apud lenonem hunc ſeruiam, that I maie not ſerue this baude.

Vt huic bello ſeruirent, that they ſhulde attẽde and geue their hole diligence to this warre.

Quàm maxime ſeruire veſtris commodis, to dooe all diligent ſeruice that I can foz youre pzofites.

Summa ſedulitate culturæ ſeruiat, lette hym geue all diligence poſſible to huſbandzie and tyllyng of the grounde.

Cupiditatibus ſeruire, in all thynges to obey his ſenſuall appetites.

Niſi tuæ exiſtimationi ſeruiſſet, if he had not doone his endeuour to helpe oz ſaue youre eſtimacion.

Gloriæ ſeruire, to be deſirous oz courtous of glozie, to dooe all that he can to attayne glozie, oz foz glozis ſake.

Defenſioni patriæ ſeruiret, to defend oz helpe to mayntayne his countrey.

Matrimonio puellæ ſeruire, to dwe all that he can to helpe oz pzouide a mayden to be maried.

Poſteritati ſeruire, to geue all his diligence to pleaſe oz to dwe gwd to his poſteritee.

Rei familiari ſeruire, to be buſy and occupied about his houſholde affaires, to attende to his houſholde buſyneſſe.

Seruire ſeruitutem, to be in bondage.

Seruitur, the imperſonall.

Seruibo, oz Seruiam, in the future tenſe.

Séruior, uiris, uiri, the paſſiue, to be ſerued.

Seruitium, tij, n. gen. ſeruice, alſo the multitude of ſeruantes, the meyny.

Genitus in ſeruitio, a ſeruaunt oz bondman bozne.

Seruitia, órum, plu. ſeruantes oz bondmen.

Séruitus, tútis, f. g. bondage, ſeruage, ſeruitude.

Aſſerere in ſeruitutem vrbes, to bzyng cities in bondage and ſubiection of tyzannes.

Pati ſeruitutem, to be in bondage.

Seruius, a ſurname among the Romayns.

Seruo, aui, are, to kepe, to pzeſerue, to poſſede, to dwell in a place, to watche diligently and cautiouſely, to take good heede, to obſerue.

Seruare fidem, to kepe touche, to be feithfull, to kepe pzomiſſe, to do that he pzomiſed.

Seruare de cælo, to awapte what weather ſhall come, to obſerue tokens oz ſignes in the heauen oz firmament.

Omnia integra principi ſeruare, to reſerue the whole matter vnto the pzince.

Modum ſeruare, to kepe a meane.

Serua obſecro hæc nobis bona, kepe oz continue vs in this good foztune, felicitee, oz pzoſperitee I beſeche the.

Ad reditum ſeruare, to kepe till ones comyng agayne.

Concentum ſeruare fides dicitur, To be in tune.

Seruare conſuetudinem, to kepe a cuſtome oz facion.

Seruare quod deceat, to dooe that is comely and ſittyng.

Seruare fidem veritatis, to wzite ſymply as the truthe is.

Seruare officium aduerſus inimicum, to doe his dutie, oz that honeſtee requiretth euen to his ennemie.

In vetuſtatem ſeruare vinum, to kepe wyne a longe tyme.

Seruare ſuum, is vſed in the lawe, foz Recuperare, to recouer.

Seruaueris, beware what ye doo, take hede what ye doo.

Serum, ri, n. g. the laste parte of the date, the euentyde. it is also whey of milke.

Rem in serum trahere, to prolonge the matter vntill it be night.

Pasci sero pingui, to be fedde with fat whey.

Liquidum serum, clere whey.

Quia serum erat diei, because it was in the euenyng.

Serus, a, um, late, sometyme great: sometyme greuous or heauy, that is longe a comyng.

Sera arbor, a tree whiche bringeth foorthe leaues verey late.

Serum lumen, almost night.

Serę frondes, leaues whiche fall verey late.

Sera omnia, all full of sorowe or heauinesse.

Sera rosa, for serótina.

Serum bellum, great and greeuous warre.

Quid tam sera aduenis? why comest thou so late?

Serum est, it is to late.

Séruula, lę, f. g. a wenche or woman seruant.

Séruulus, li, a diminutiue of seruus.

Seruus, a, um, that is in bondage or subiection.

Seruus, ui, m. g. a seruant, properly whiche is compelled to serue, as bondmen or apprentises doone.

Seruum pecus, a prouerbe, applied to hym, which in speaking or writing, dare not digresse from an other mans steppes or fourme of writyng.

Seruus ordinarius, a chiefe seruant, that hath the ouersight of other.

Seruus vicarius, an vnder seruant.

Seruus mediastinus, a mongerell.

Serua, uæ, f. g. a wenche or woman seruant.

Sésama, mæ, f. g. & sésamum, mi, n. g. a white grayne, whiche groweth in India, wherof oyle is made, whiche is called oleum sesáminum.

Sesáminus, a, um, of sesama.

Sesamoides, an herbe, which purgeth melancoly.

Sesamus, a citee of Paphlagonia.

Sescuntiális, le, of an vnce and an halfe.

Sescunx, cuncis, m. g. and Sescuntia, æ, f. g. an vnce and an halfe

Sésquplum, pli, neu. ge. the whole and the halfe parte.

Sese, the accusatiue case of Sui.

Seselis, lis, f. g. an herbe, called also Siler

Sesostris, a kynge of Egypte, whiche intended to make a ryuer betwene the redde sea and the ryuer of Nilus.

Sesqui, as muche and halfe as muche, ioyned to an other woorde, it signifieth halfe as muche more.

Sesquiáltera, so muche and halfe so muche, a proporcion in musike.

Sesquihóra, an houre and an halfe.

Sesquiúgerum, an aker and an halfe.

Sesquihibra, bræ, fœ. ge. a pounde and an halfe.

Sesquimensis, a month and an halfe.

Sesquióbolus, a poise conteinynge three partes of a scruple: it may bee vsed of vs for three farthynges.

Sesquioctáuus, a, um, the eight and a halfe.

Sesquimódius, a bussheli and a halfe.

Sesquiópera, ræ, f. g. one tourney in tillage and a halfe.

Sesquiplaga, æ, f. g. a stroke and a halfe.

Sésquipes, pedis, m. g. a foote and a halfe.

Sesquipedália verba, great and stoute woordes, as some noble men dooe speake to theyr inferiours, when they are displeased.

Sésquiplex, idem quod Sesquialter.

Sessibulum, li, n. g. a benche to sitte on, a setle, a couche.

Sessilis, le, that sitteth or seemeth to sytte.

Tergum sessile, a backe whereon one may sit.

Sessilis lactuca, lettise that groweth harde by the grounde, so that it seemeth to sitte.

Sessio, ônis, f. g. a sittynge.

Sessito, aui, are, to sitte often.

Sestans, antis, m. g. a certayne coyne, lesse then that whiche is called Quadrans, by the thirde parte, and conteineth. ii. vnces: after some it is also called óbolus, the sixte parte of a dramme: after some other, it is the sixte parte of a pońde.

Sestans, the sixte parte of any somme, measure, or quantitee, which is diuided into twelue partes: as, Sestans vini, the sixte parte of sextarius, that is, foure vnces of wine.

Exsestante hæredem facere, to make an heire of the sixte parte.

Vsura ex sestante, two in the hundred: as in a hundred pounde. 40. shillinges.

Sestans agri, the sixte parte of iugerũ, conteynyng. 4800. foote.

Sestantárius, a, um, that is the weighte of Sestans.

Sestertius, seu Sextartius nummus, was a siluer coyne of the Romaynes, wherof Denarius conteined foure: so that when viii. grotes englishe made an vnce, then was Sestertius our englishe peny: and it was called Sestertius, as it were Semitertius: for it conteined. ii. and a halfe of the brasen coigne called As, and therfore it is writen with this figure ℔, whiche signifieth. ii. li. and dim. Sestertium, in the neutre gender, signifieth a thousande Sesterti, that is. ii. li. and an halfe of the Romaynes called libra, or pondus, in value. 25. crownes frenche, v. li. sterlyng.

Decem sestertia, and Decem millia Sestertium, idem, 250. crownes frenche. 50. li. sterl.

Dicimus autem mille sesterti, Mille nummi, mille sestertiũm, mille nummũm, and Mille sestertiũm nummũm, 25. crownes frenche, v. li. sterlyng.

Decies sestertiũm, idem quod decies centena millia sestertiũm. 25. thousande crownes frenche. 5000. li. sterl.

Mille

Mille seſtertia, idem.
Seſtértium, tij, n. g. a certayne lewſe garmente that men vſed to caſt about them ſyke a ſheete.
Seſtertiolum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Seſtertium.
Seſtiæ aquæ, certayne water in the prouince of Narbon.
Seſtiana mala, a certayne kynde of apuls, named of one Seſtius.
Seſtos, a citee in Thrace.
Seta, tæ, f. g. a brſtill or bigge heare.
Setabis, a riuer in Spaine.
Setia, a citee in Campania.
Sétiger, ra, rum, that beareth or hath brſtils on his backe.
Setinum vinum, wyne made about the citee of Setia.
Setim, a tree, lyke to white thorne, whiche doeth neuer rotte: wherof was muche of the tymber in the temple of Salomon.
Setôſus, a, um, full of brſtilles.
Setubia, a towne of Spayne.
Setuoſe, lowe Septuoſe.
Setuôſus, a, um, olde writers vſed for obſcurus, darke.
Seu, for ſiue, either, or.
Seuére, ſeuerely, with grauitee. alſo ſharpely, cruelly rigorouſly.
Seuériter, idem.
Seuéritas, tátis, f. g. grauitee, conſtantneſſe, propꝛely in miniſtrynge iuſtice, ſeueritee, rigour, ſharpeneſſe, ſtrictneſſe, hardeneſſe.
Adhibere ſeueritatem, to vſe ſeueritee or grauitee.
Seueritas animaduerſionis, ſtrictnes, rigour, or ſeueritee in puniſchyng.
Seueritúdo, dinis, f. g. idem quod Seueritas.
Seuêrus, a, um, graue, conſtant, cruell, ſharpe, daungerous to meddill with, ſeuere, harde, ſtreicte, rigorous.
Acerbe ſeuerus in filium, very cruel and harde towarde his ſoonne.
Seuerus, the name of diuers men. alſo an hill in Italie, after Seruius.
Séuoco, aui, are, to call aparte or awaie, to call aſide from other.
Animum ab omni negotio ſeuocare, to withdꝛawe the mynde from cogitacion of all maner of buſineſſe.
Seuocare ſe à corporibus, to withdꝛawe hym ſelfe from cogitacion of corporall and wꝛoldely matters.
Seuo, aui, are, to make candils of talow.
Seuôſus, a, um, greaſy lyke talow.
Seuum, ui, n. g. talow of beaſtes.
Sex, ſyxe in numbꝛe.
Sexageni, næ, na, ſixtie.
Sexageni dies, thꝛee ſcoꝛe daies.
Sexagies, thꝛee ſcoꝛe tymes.
Sexaginta, thꝛee ſcoꝛe.
Sexangulus, a, um, hauyng ſixe coꝛneꝛs.
Sexcentéſimus, a, um, the ſixe hundꝛed.
Sexcénties, ſixe hundꝛed tymes.
Sexcentenus, and Sexcenus, a, um, ſixe hundꝛed.
Sexcenti, tæ, ta, idem.
Sexcentoplagus, he that receiueth ſixe hundꝛed ſtripes.
Séxcuplus, a, um, ſixe double, or ſixe tymes ſo muche.
Sexdecies, thꝛee ſcoꝛe tymes.
Sexennis, ne, of ſixe peres olde.
Sexennium, nij, n. g. the ſpace of. vi. peres.
Sexies, ſixe tymes.
Sextans, and Sextarius, looke Seſtans, and Seſtarius.
Sextarius, is a meaſure, wherby all other meaſures maie be made: it conteineth two meaſures called Heminæ or Cotilæ: and. vi. ſextarij dooe make one Congium: and. viii. Congij dooe make Amphoram: xx. Amphoræ, one Culeum. notwithſtandyng there is Sextarius Romanus, and Sextarius Atticus. Romanus conteineth the weyghte of oile. xviii. vnces: of wyne. xx. vnces: of honny. xxx. vnces. Atticus receiueth the weyghte of oyle. xv. vnces: of wyne a pounde. iii. vnces, ꝛ. dꝛagmes, and one ſcruple: of honny, ii. pounde and one vnce: This kar Tellote. But after Budei, Glarian, and moſte certaine triale by weyght and meaſure, Sextarius Romanus conteineth of wine or wheate, ii. pounde Romane, that is. xviii. ounces, a pounde and an halfe of habber de poyſe weyghte. leſſe then the pinte of Pariſe by eyghte ounces. ye may trie it by makyng a meaſure. iiii. inches longe by ſquiere, iii. inches deepe, and as many bꝛoade, whiche is the true ſextarius. Accoꝛding to this compte ſextarius is one pinte ⁊ an halfe. foꝛ in our pint (as I haue pꝛoued) is but. 16. ounces, I meane a wyne pinte: The phiſicions do aſſigne but. 18. ounces to ſextarius, and then is it but. ii. ounces moꝛe then our pinte.
Sextiana pyra, a certayne kynde of peares.
Séxtilis, the moneth nowe called Auguſte.
Sextus Caballus, the name of a notable ſcoffer or rapler.
Séxtula, læ, f. g. the ſixte parte of an vnce: whiche is a dꝛamme and a ſcruple. alſo a meaſure of lande, conteinyng. 400. foote.
Sextus, a philoſophier, Plutarchus nephew, and inſtructour of Marcus Antonius the empeꝛour.
Sextus, a, um, the ſixte.
Sextum, the ſyxte tyme.
Sextum conſul, the ſyxte tyme conſull.
Sexus, us, or ſexus, i, after Pꝛiſcian, m. g. a kynde.
Sexus virilis, the male kynde.
Sexus muliebris, the woman kynde.

Si, if, although, I wolde god.
Si dis placet, if god will, or on gods name: or in the name of god: a worde spoken either in disdeigne or in mockage, for any thyng not well done.
Etiam latini, si diis placet, hoc biennio magistri dicendi extiterunt, yea and also the latines, on goddis name, haue ben these two yeres maisters of eloquence.
Quin etiam, si diis placet, nephas aiunt consulem plebeium fieri, they saie also, on goddis name, that it is vnlefull for a commoner to be made consull.
Si sapis, if thou be wise.
Si nihil aliud, saltem vt. &c. if he coude do nothyng els, at the least wise that he might. &c.
Si modo senescere datum est, if it be my fortune or destenie to lyue tyll I be an olde man.
Si non perfectio, at conatus tamen, if there be no perfection, at the leaste wise there is an indeuour.
Præsentibus amicis, si tamen illa non grauantur, id est, si modo.
Magnus orator est, si non maximus, he is a great orator, if he be not excellent and passyng all other.
Non si capiũdos mihi sciam inimicos omnes homines, no though I knewe I shulde haue the displeasure of all men liuyng.
Non si me obsecret, no, not though she wolde desyre me.
Si for Etsi, as, Nam si ego digna hac contumelia sum maxime, at tu. &c. id est, etsi ego. &c.
Herus si redierit, id est, quum, or Postq̃.
Solui, si quid ad me literarum, nihil erat, id est, vt sciam si, that I might see or know, whether there were any letters to me.
Visam si domi est, id est, an, I wyll go see whether he be at home.
Si est vt velit, if it be so that he will.
Si concessa peto, si dant ea mœnia parcæ, id est, siquidem, for.
Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat. &c. I woulde to god, or O that god wolde.
Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, If you know that I haue. &c.
Siambis, an ile in the Wyttisshe ocean sea, on the north parte.
Sibaris, or rather Sybaris, an olde towne. xii. miles from Rome. also a citee in Calabria. sometyme it is taken for delicate and wanton liuyng.
Sibaritícus, or rather Sybariticus, a, um, wanton or delicate.
Sibi, to hym selfe.
Sibimet ipsis concitare mortem, to kill them selfes.
Sibilo, aui, are, to whistill, to hisse.
Sibilus, li, mas. gen. pluraliter. m. & neu. ge. a whistlyng, a hissyng, in poetes the blowynge of wynde.
Sibilo signum dare, to whistle when one shuld dooe a thyng.
Edere sibilum, to hisse, to whistle.
Sibilo consectari aliquem, to hisse at one.
Sibilus, a, um, that hisseth or whistleth.
Sibus, of olde writers was vsed for Calidus, or Acutus.
Sibylinus, a, um, of Sibylla.
Sibylla, læ, fœm. ge. a generall name to all women, which had the spirite of prophesie. of them (as Varro and Lactantius dooe write) were ten: the firste called Persica, the second Libyca, the thirde Delphica, the fourth Cumæa, the fifte Erythrea, the sixte Samia, the seuenth Cumana, the eight Hellespontia, the nynthe Phrygia, the tenthe Tyburtina, euery one of these (as Lactantius saieth) wrate of the incarnation of Christe.
Sic, so, in likewise, accordyngly, so lightly, in this wise, after this faction.
Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, I wolde haue meruayled, if it shulde haue passed so lightly.
Sic ago, so I am wonte to dooe.
Sic sum, such a one am I, suche is my faction.
Sic est, sic est factum, sic est res, sic res habet, so it is as I tell you, the truthe is so, it is true that I tell you, it is euen so.
Sic cogitabam, I thought this or in this wise with my selfe.
Sic satis, soso, indifferently.
Sic est ingenium, suche is my nature, disposition or faction.
Sic est vulgus, this is the faction, maner or trade of the common people.
Sic vita erat, suche was his nature, suche was his life or faction.
Nihil sic celere est, id est, tam, nothynge is so swyfte.
Sic vt quimus (aiunt) quãdo vt volumus non licet, as we maie (accordynge to the olde prouerbe) when we can not as we wolde.
Sic salutas quasi, ye dowe salute me after that faction as though.
Sica, cæ, f. g. a shorte swoorde.
Sicambri, the people of Nassau and Hessen in Germany.
Sicâni, people of Sicilie, whiche came out of Spayne.
Sicania, the ile of Sicilie.
Sicanius, and Sicanus, a, um, of Sicilie.
Sicárius, rij, m. g. a murderer.
Siccaneus, or Siccanus, a, um, drie of nature, that hath no riuers or springes to water it.
Siccátus, a, um, dried vp.
Siccé, drily, without good moysture.
Sicceſco, scere, to drie, to ware drie
Siccine? of that faction? in suche faction.
Siccine tu illam? Siccine nos habes ludibrio omnes? wylt thou handle hir of that faction? wylt

wyll thou in ſuche facion moche vs all?
Siccine eſt ſententia? be you of that mynde or opinion? be ye ſo mynded?
Siccitas, ātis, fœm. ge. dryneſſe, drythe, lacke of moyſture.
Sicco, aui, are, to drye or make dryte.
Siccóculus, a, um, that hath drye eies.
Siccus, a, um, drye, wythered, without moyſture or lycre. alſo ſobre.
In ſicco, out of the water on the lande.
Sicelion, an herbe, that groweth commonly in vyneyardes.
Sicelis, ſicelidis, of Sicilie.
Sicelides muſæ, the muſes of Sicilie.
Sicendus, a lake in Theſſalie, where the frogges bee dumme.
Sicera, æ, f. gen. all maner of dryncke, wherewith one maie be made dronke.
Sichæus, Didos houſbande.
Sicileo, ſiciles, cilui, cilere, or Sicilio, liui, lire, to cut agayne that whiche was not well cut before, properly graſſe in a medowe.
Sicilia, a noble ile firſt called Trinacria, afterwarde Sicania, and at the laſte Sicilia, it is in fourme three cornarde, and therfore hadde the name of Trinacria, The one corner called Pachynus, extendeth towarde the parte of Greece, whiche was called Peloponéſus, nowe Morea: The ſecond corner called Pelorus, lyeth towarde Italie: The thyrde called Lilybæus, is extended towarde Affrica: of the whiche Pelorus excedeth in the temperaunce of the earth. for with no weate there maie be any myre, nor by any dryethe duſt. This ile conteyneth in circuite (as Solinus writeth) three thouſande furlonge, whiche is of Italian myles. 375. as Diodorus Siculus writeth. 4360. but Plinius ſaieth, that the three corners be diſtaunt, from Pelorus to Pachynum by lande. 166. myles: from thens to Lilybæum. 200. myles: from thens to Pelorus. 170. myles. and ſaieth alſo, that Agrippa affirmed it to be in circuite 618. myles, whiche dooe not agree with Solinus nor Diodorus, whiche maie happen to be by the diuerſitee of furlonges. Reade therof in Stadium. The fertilitee of this ile in al grayne, beautie of medowes, delicateneſſe of waters colde and hote, mountains and caues miraculous, and other thynges there excedyng notable, many autours haue written and wondryed at, bothe Greekes and Latines.
Sicilicum, ci, or Sicilicus, ci, a poyſe or weyght weyghynge two drammes, and is the fourth parte of an ounce. alſo a meaſure of grounde, 20. foote broade, and. 30. longe, that is, a platte conteinyng 600. foote.
Sicilices, the broade heades of iauelins.
Sicilienſes, people dwellynge in Sicilie, whiche were borne elſe where.
Sicilienſis, e, that is in Sicilie.
Sicilimentum, i, n. g. that is cut or mowed after it hath bene all mowed before.
Siciliſſo, aui, are, to ſpeake the language of Sicilie.
Sicimia, after ſome, a kynde of trees growyng in Paleſtine, but after Hierome, it is a kynde of bryers that bryngе forthe beries.
Sicinius dentatus, a valiant warriour.
Sicinnium, nii, n. ge. or Sicinnis, is, fœm. gen. a kynde of daunſyng, wherin they that daunced didde ſyng, as they do in Chriſtmas whan they ſyng carrolles, and as maydens dooe nowe vſe to dooe in the ſtretes.
Siclus, cli, ma. gen. called alſo Tetradragmum, and Stater argenteus, is as well a coyne as a weyght, beyng halfe an ounce in poyſe, and in value about. iiii. grotes. ſome write, that amõg the Hebrues it is an ounce, among the Grekes and Latines, onely the fourth part of an ounce, ii. drammes.
Sicoris, a ryuer in Spayne.
Sicula, the herbe called bete.
Sicubi, where ſo euer, if in any place, if at any tyme.
Sicubi eum ſatietas hominum ceperat, if he were wery of mens company in any place.
Siculi, men of Sicile.
Siculus, a, um, of or belongyng to Sicilie, or that dwelleth in Sicilie.
Siculum mare, the ſea by Sicilie.
Sicunde, if from any place.
Sicunde potes eruere, if you can pull it out of any place.
Sicut, & Sicuti, as, lyke as, euen as.
Sicut dicis, as you ſaie.
Sicut, for Vt.
Sicut ſolebat Antiochus, as Antiochus was wont.
Sicut, for Tanquàm.
Sicut in aram confugit in huius domum, he fledde for ſuccour into this mans houſe, euen as it had ben to an aultar.
Sicynus, one of the iles called Sporades.
Sicyon, onis, or Sicyonia, æ, fœm. gen. a citee in Achaia, not farre from Corinth, called now Clarentia, where is greate aboundaunce of mettall.
Sicyonis, or Sicyonia, an ile in the ſea Aegeum.
Sicyonij, the inhabitantes of Sicyon.
Sida, a towne of Pamphilia.
Sidens, entis, ſynkyng, fallyng downe.
Siderites, is, maſ. gen. an herbe, whiche groweth on tyles and olde walles, walle ſage or ſtone ſage. alſo a kynde of diamandes. alſo a ſtone lyke yron, whiche hath the nature to cauſe variance betwene men.
Sidicinum, ni, n. g. a towne of Italie.
Sidicinus, a, um, of Sidicinum.
Sido, ſedi, ſidere, to ſettle, to ſynche to the bottome, to lyght downe as bryddes dooe on trees after they flyght.
Sidere ad ima vaſis, To ſinche downe to the bot-

bottome of the veſſell.

Sidon, a citee in Phœnicia, vpon the ſea ſyde, ſo called for the plentie of fiſhe there beyng taken, there was glaſſe fyrſt made.

Sidones, people of Thrace by Hebrus. alſo people of Scythia.

Sidonij, people of Sidon.

Sidonis, is, f. g. a woman of Sidon.

Sidonius, a, um, of the citee Sidon.

Sidrona, a citee of Dalmatia, where ſainct Hieſome was borne, called commonly Sdrigna.

Sidus, eris, lyke Sydus.

Sifilare, vſed of olde writers for Sibilare.

Sifilator, oris, for Sibilator.

Siga, a citee of Mauritania Cæſarienſis.

Sigæum, a great mountaine in the ſea by Troy.

Sigæus, and Sigæius, a, um, of Sigæum.

Sigillaria, orum, plur. certain ſtreetes in Rome, alſo certain daies added to the feaſt called Saturnalia, on the whiche men dyd ſende littell images for gyftes one to an other.

Sigillaria opera, woorkes, wherin were ſette ſmall images.

Sigillaris, re, belongynge to ſeales or lyttell images.

Sigillatim, one after an other, lyke Singillatim.

Sigillatus, a, um, ſealed, that hath littell images ſet on it.

Sigillo, aui, are, to ſeale, ſomtime to cloſe or ſhut, to ſet a littell image vpon a thyng.

Sigillum, li, n. g. a littell image, alſo a ſeale.

Sigillum Solomonis, an herbe, reade Corrigiola.

Sigma, atis, n. g. a littell table, wherat ſyx men mate ſitte.

Signáculum, li, n. g. a ſeale.

Signatórius, a, um, that ſealeth, or that is vſed to ſeale with.

Signatorius annulus, a ſignet, a ryng with a ſeale.

Signátor, óris, he that ſealeth teſtamentes.

Signátus, a, um, ſealed, marked, alſo notable.

Signata virgo, a pure maiden of notable chaſtitee.

Signia, a citee in Campania, after ſome an hill, at the foote wherof ſtandeth Apamia.

Signifer, feri, he that beareth a ſtandard or banner in a fyelde. it is ſometyme taken for the circle in the firmament, called alſo Zodiacus, wherin bee the. xii. ſignes.

Significans, antis, that ſignifieth, that declareth a thyng playnly.

Verba ſignificantia, woordes declarynge well the thynges that they be ſpoken of.

Significanter, plainely, that it maie be well vnderſtande.

Significátio, ónis, fœ. g. a ſignification, a declaryng, a notifyng.

Significatio virtutis, a token and ſignification of vertue.

Ne qua ei' aduerſus ſignificatio fiat, that there

myght be no token or ſygne of his comyng.

Significatio, is ſometyme taken for a meſſage or tidynges.

Significátus, us, m. g. a ſignifiyng, a declaryng, a betokenyng.

Significo, aui, are, to ſignifie or geue knowlage, to dwe to witte, to notifie, to ſhewe.

Significare per litteras, To geue knowlage by letters.

Vt ſignificent ſi fures venerint, that they might geue ſome token or warnynge if theaues dyd come.

Signini, people of Italie.

Signinus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Signinum vinum, wyne made by the people Signini.

Signinum opus, a woorke made with ſhelles and morter, or tiles and morter.

Signo, aui, are, to make a ſigne, to ſigne or ſeale, to ſignify or ſhew by a ſigne or token, to write.

Argentum ſignare, to make or coyne money.

Locum ſignat, he ſheweth the place, or poynteth to the place.

Signare numeris, to write or declare in verſes.

Exauro denarium ſignare, to coyne a piece of golde.

Vt proximè vtriuſq; differentiam ſignem, that I maie note, declare or ſignifie the difference of them both, as nere as can be poſſible.

Signum, i, n. g. a ſigne, a token, a marke, a miracle ſignifiyng a thyng to come. alſo an image or figure of a beaſte or other thyng, alſo a ſtandarde or ſtreamer, a ſigne of ſterres in the firmament. ſomtyme a ſeale, a ſignet, a ſigne maſnuell, a ſigne that hangeth at mens dores.

Signum dare militibus, to cauſe the trumpetters to blowe, that the ſouldiours maie prepare theim to battaile, or to aſſemble theym ſelfes together.

Signa ad ſalutem, tokens of health.

Clarum ſignum, a manyfeſte token or argumente.

Coniecturam facere ex ſignis, to coniecte by ſignes and tokens.

Id erit ſigni me inuitum facere, that ſhall be a ſigne or token, that I do it againſt my will.

Adulterina ſigna, counterfaite ſeales.

Imprimere ſigna pecori, To marke the cattayle.

Signis aſpera pocula, id eſt, ſigillata, cuppes haupng littell images grauen about theim.

Exculpere ſignum, to graue an image.

Signis collatis, topnyng in battaile.

Proſpera ſigna, luchy tokens and ſignes of thynges to come.

Multa ſigna dederat, quamobrem reſponſurus non videretur, he hadde ſhewed many ſignes or tokens. &c.

Sil, ſilis, neu. ge. certaine erth yelowe of colour, founde in the mines of golde and ſiluer.

Sila, ap helmette.

Silaceus color, a pelowe colour.
Silanus, an hyghe hyll in Irelande.
Silago, an herbe, whiche Brunfelsius supposeth to be common crowfote.
Silarus, or Silaris, a riuer of Lucania, which tourneth boowes, twygges and leaues into stones, and yet is the water holesome to be dronke.
Silatum, vsed of olde writers for ientaculum.
Silaus, an herbe called commonly Cressio.
Sile, lis, neu. g. an herbe, called also Seselis, the seede wherof was wont to be steeped in wyne that men dranke in the mornyng, and therfore Silatum was vsed for a breakefaste.
Silens, entis, om. ge. styll, keppng silence, without noyse or trouble.
Silentia loca, quiete places, wherin is no noyse.
Cœlum silens, a faire or calme weather.
Dies silens à ventis, a calme daye without wynde.
Spiritus silentis dies, idem.
Flos silens, a floure that is not full spredde.
Luna silens, the wane of the moone, or the tyme betwene the olde moone and the new whan she shyneth not.
Surculi silentes, shotes that doe not yet burge.
Venti silentes, styll and calme wyndes.
Vineæ silentes, vines that do not yet burgen.
Silentiarius, ij, m. g. an emperours seruaunt in his palaice.
Silentium, ij, n. ge. silence, quietenesse.
Silentio aliquid facere, to take a thynge patientlp, without speakynge any woorde, or maskyng any noyse.
Silentium noctis, mydnight whan all thinges be at quiete.
Agere silentiũ de aliquo, not to speake of one.
De omnibus ætatis suæ oratoribus silentium egit, he spake no whit of any of the oratours that were in his tyme.
Dissimulare silentio, to leat a thynge passe as thoughe he knewe it not.
Rumpere silẽtium, to speake after long silence.
Silentium facere, to cause men to kepe silence.
In silentium descẽdere, to holde his peace and sate nothyng.
Silentium est causarum & iuris, whan there is no pleadyng of causes, nor ministryng of iustice in the common place.
Tenuere silentia cuncti, they all kepte silence or helde theyr peace and sated nothyng.
Tramittere aliquem silentio, To leat a man passe and speake not of hym. Likewyse, Transire quippiam silentio.
Silentio, aduerbially, styly, patientely, without noyse.
Silenus, the foster father of Bacchus.
Sileo, lui, lẽre, to kepe silence, to speake nothing.
Siletur, the impersonall.
De iurgio siletur, they speake nothynge of the variaunce betwene theim.
Sileatur ille, leat hym not be spoken of.
Silent musæ Varronis, Varro writeth no more.
Silent inter arma leges, in the tyme of warre lawes be not exercised, or be of none auctorites or force.
Sileo verbum facere, I holde my peace.
Siler, leris, n. gen. a kynde of wyllowe or withy growyng in water, commonly called Osier.
Siler, or Silerus, a riuer in the royalme of Naples, some wryte it Silarus.
Silesco, scere, to be in silence or quiete.
Silex, icis, m. g a flinte stone.
Silex, is vsed of Virgile in the. f. g. Stabat acuta silex. &c.
Silia, a riuer in Asia, in the which (after some authours) nothyng doeth swymme, but sincke to the bottome.
Silicatus, a, um, made with flinte stones.
Silicernium, nij, n. g. a certayne puddyng, eaten onely at the tyme of funeralles, some doe take it for a feast or diner made at the funerall or interment of a man or woman, a dirige feaste.
Silicernio, is vsed of Terence, for an old creple that is ready to haue such a diner made for hym.
Siliceus, a, um, of a flynte stone.
Silicia, siue Silicula, an herbe called fengreche.
Silicius, cij, m. g. seemeth in Plinie to be a part of a carued or ioyned bed.
Siligineus, a, um, made of the wheate called Siligo.
Siligineus panis, manchet or fine breadde.
Siligo, ginis, f. g. a kynde of wheate hauyng an vpright stalke, and the corne verie white, and therof is made the finest breadde and most principall, as Galenus writeth. it was also called Olyra, of some Typha.
Siliginarius, ij, one that selleth or distributeth the fine wheate called Siligo.
Siliqua, æ, f. g. the huske or codde of any thyng, also a certain tree called of the Greekes Ceratonia. also the fruite of the same tree, which is in length of a mans fynger, and brode, and somewhat hooked, the weyght of sixe of them made the poyse called Scrupulus, whereof three doe make a dramme, it is now called a carate, and is vsed amonge finers of golde and siluer, and also coyners in the fynyng and alayng therof.
Siliqua, is also a tree, whiche the Jones doe call Cerauma, diuers from the other before mentioned.
Siliqua, is sometyme taken for Fœnugræcum,
Siliqua Aegyptia, is casia fistula.
Siliquastrum, i, n. ge. an herbe called costmarie, or alle quoode.
Siliquor, aris, ari, to growe in huske or codde.
Silis, a riuer by Venice.
Silla, idem quod Silia.
Silli, tauntes, scoffes.
Sillura, an ile in the Britaine sea.
Silo, lonis, he that hath great browes, or after some, he that hath a nose crookyng vpwarde.
Silon, an ile of Indie, where the trees neuer lose

theyr

thrie leaues.

Siloſon, the brother of Polycrates, the tyranne of Samia.

Siloſontis chlamis, is ſpoken in a prouerbe, of him ꝑ boaſteth hym ſelfe of riche garmentes.

Silphq, propre of Libya.

Silphium, ij, an herbe, wherof cometh the gum called Benioin. Some learned men thinke Silphium to be a kynde of Laſerpitium.

Silurus, i, a fiſche called a ſturgion, or rather a fiſh muche lyke to a ſturgiõ, which is thickeſt foũde in the ryuer of Nilus.

Sius, li, m. g. a camoſed noſe, or a noſe that is tourned vpwarde.

Simbella, æ, f. g. halfe a pounde, alſo a paire of golde balaunce.

Simethis, a nymphe.

Simethius, a, um, of Simethis.

Simia, æ, ſcr. ge & Simius, ij, m. g. an ape, and by tranſlation, he that imitateth, counterfaytteth or endeuoureth to be lyke an other in any thyng.

Simichida, the name of a ſheepeherde in Theocritus.

Simila, æ, f g. fine meale of corne, or floure.

Similagineus, a, um, made of fine floure.

Similagineus panis, manchet breadde

Similago, ginis, f. g. idem.

Similax, idem quod Smilax.

Similis, le, lyke. Dyuers grammarians haue noted, that when Similis gouerneth a genitiue, it betoeneth lyke of maners or conditions: as, Domini similis es, ſuche maiſter ſuche man. Tui ſimilis eſt probe, he is verey lyke vnto the in condicions. whan it gouerneth a datiue caſe, than it doeth betoken lyke in fauour: as, Fratri ſimilior quàm patri, more lyke in fauour to his brother, than to his father. But this obſeruation is not alwaies true: for Plautus ſaieth, Nec aqua aquæ, nec lac lacti vnquam ſimilius, quam hic tui eſt, tuque huius, ſpeaking of the lykeneſſe of the witte, nature and maners. Similius veri, and vero eſt, it is more veritable or lyke to the trueth.

Similes inter ſe, one lyke an other.

Similes ſunt, vt ſi qui dicant gubernatorem, &c. they be lyke to them that ſaie. ꝛc.

Nihil in his ſimile, as lyke as an apple is to a nutte, or as wotte meale to grene theſe.

Similes habent labra lactucas, a prouerbe applied to them that beyng of lyke pli rondicions, be matched togither, as a lewde ſeruaunt with an pli maiſter, an vnruly people, to a negligente gouernour, a ſhrewd wyfe, to a frowarde houſebande. ꝛc. lyke maiſter lyke man, lyke will to lyke.

Simile gaudet ſimili, lyke will to lyke.

Simile, an aduerbe, lykewiſe.

Similitas, ãtis, f. g. lykeneſſe.

Similiter, lykewyſe: alſo after the ſame faſhion.

Similiter facis, ac ſi me roges cur &c you doe euen as thoughe you ſhoulde demaunde of me why. ꝛc

Similiter atq; ipſe eram, euen as I was my ſelfe.

Similitudo, inis, f g lykeneſſe.

Simillimus, a, um, moſte lyke.

Simulo, aui, are, to be lyke.

Simiolus, li, m g. a little ape: alſo he that counterfaiteth a man ſomewhat.

Simitu, pro ſimul, together.

Simius, loobe Simia.

Simmias, a philoſopher, of Thebes.

Simoeſius, a Troiane.

Simois, moentos, a ryuer by Troy.

Simon, the name of diuers learned men, and alſo of a notable hereſie, ſurnamed Magus, who was woorſhipped in Rome for a god.

Simonia, æ, f. g. ſymonie.

Simonides, a poete of Greece, borne in the ile called Cea, who was the fyrſte that inuented the verſes called Lyrici, and was excellente in prouokyng of teares, and in that kynde of wrytyng, there was in hym a wonderfull grace as is written, that Pauſanias kynge of Lacedemonians, at a banckette, deſpred inſtantly of hym, that he woulde than ſpeake ſome thynge notable, and that ſauoured of wiſedome, Simonides therat ſmylynge, remembre ſaied he, that thou arte a mã Pauſanias take ꝑ ſeemeſully, and eſteemed it nothyng afterwarde Pauſanias beynge putte in priſon in Chalcidico, and there beynge famiſhed or he died, remembred the ſaiynge of Simonides, & with a lowde and lamentable voice, ſaied: O my friende of Ceos, thy wordes were of great importaunce, but I for madde pride eſteemed theym nothyng.

Simplares armaturæ, hoſtynge harneys, ſo called becauſe they that weare it, haue but ſingle armeſwaunce.

Simplariæ, or rather Simpulariæ, ſimple thynges or of litle value.

Simplarius, a, um, belongynge to a thyng that is but once, or that hath a thyng but once.

Simplaria venditio, whan the ſeller byndeth hym ſelfe to tendre onely the price, and not the double or triple.

Simplex, icis, ꝑ is not double, ſincere or plaine, without decepte, of one ſorte, vnmixte.

Anni ſimplices, qui ſimplici numero efferuntur, all the yeeres vntill xi.

Cibus ſimplex, pure meate without ſauce or other delicate dreſſyng.

Homo ſimplex, an honeſt plaine man, without fraude or gyle.

Simplicitas, atis, f g plainneſſe, ſimplicitee.

Simpliciter, plainly, ſymple.

Simplicitus, for Simpliciter.

Simplus, a, um. ſyngle in noumbre, one onely.

Simpulatrices, women dedicate to diuine thynges.

Simpulum, li, ne. ge. a chalice or cuppe of earthe, where with they sacrificed in the olde tyme, before that golde and siluer were in great estimatiõ. it is of Varro taken for a cruet with a pipe, out of whiche wyne came droppynge by lyttell and lyttell.

✠ Excitabat enim fluctus in simpulo. &c. prouerbially vsed of Cicero, as though he had saied, he reised busines and trouble priuily or in a small and trifling mattier.

Simpuuium, idem quod Simpulum, li.

Simul, together with other, moreouer. also al vnder one, there with all, at ones.

Simul consilium cum re amisisti? Haste thou loste thy goodes or substaunce, and thy witte to? or didst thou lose thy witte also whan thou lost thy goodes?

Tecum simul conspicio, I behold or see it together with you, or nowe whan you doe see it.

Et simul tibi in mentem veniat facito, and also, or, and more ouer.

Duas res simul nunc agere decretum est mihi, I haue appointed now to doe two thynges at ones.

Simul, geminatum, habet eandem pene vim quàm Cum & Tum, siue partim.

Adeo omnes simul spernebant, simul tantam molem sibi meruebant, they all dyd bothe so contemne and despise theym, and also feare the danger of so great a mattier lyke to ensue.

Contempta simul senectute patris, simul societate Romana, contemninge partely the age of his father, partely the alyance or friendshyppe of the Romaynes: or as well the olde age of his father, as also the friendeship of the Romayns.

Simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, by and by as soone as he thought he hadde any occasion.

Simul &, for atq; etiam or praeterea.

Simul primũ magistram abijt, as soone as &c.

Qui simul in vestra potestate erat, extemplo omnia &c. id est, simulac.

Simul ac belli patiens erit, incontinẽte as sone as he shall bee able to abyde or endure the trauaile of warre.

Simulatque natum sit, as soone as it is borne.

Simul ac, simul atq;, as soone as, incontinent as.

Simulachrum, chri, n. ge. an image of a man or woman, the proporcion of any thyng, by a metaphore the signe or shadowe of any thyng.

Simulãmen, minis, n. g. an image.

Simulate, counterfaitly, feignyngly.

Simulatio, ônis, f. g. fantasy. also dissimulation, feignynge, counterfaityng.

Non mea est simulatio, I doe not vse, or it is not my faction to feigne and counterfaite.

Simulatione belli, vnder the colour of warre.

Simulâtor, ôris, m. g. he that dissembleth, he that feigneth or counterfaiteth.

Simulatus, a, um, feygned, counterfaitted.

Simulo, aui, are, to be lyke to one, to resemble. Also to feigne, to counterfaite, to make semblaunce, to make a countinaunce, to sette a face on a thynge, to pretende, to make as though a thynge were true that is not so in deede also to shewe a towardenesse of a thynge: as, Simulare philosophiam.

Simulare anum, to resemble or be lyke an olde woman.

Omnia se simulant scire, they make as though they dyd knowe all thynges.

Simulare amicitiam, to make countinaunce as though he dyd loue a man.

Simultas, âtis, for. g. priuie displeasure or hatred with dissemblyng countinaunce, priuie grudge, priuie hatred, breche of loue.

Simulter, for similiter.

Simulto, aui, are, to be at variaunce with one, to hate one priuily.

Simus, a, um, flatte.

Nasum simum habet, he hath a nose as flatte as a cake.

Sin, or els, if not, but if.

Sin est vt nolit, but if it be so that he will not.

Sin minus, if not.

Si ita est, omnia faciliora, sin aliter. &c. if it be so, all thynges will bee the more easie: but if it be other wise. &c.

Sina or Sinai, a mountaine in the deserte of Arabia, called also Oreb. it is of Solinus called Casius: Justinus calleth it Synæus. on that hill god appeered to Moyses, and deliuered to him the tables of the lawe: reade hereof abundantly in the olde testament. it is also a citie of Mesopotamia.

Sinada, a citie of Asia, nere to Caria.

Sinãpi, n. g. indeclinabile, lenuie seede, whereof mustarde is made.

Sinãpis, pis, f. g. and Sinape, pis, n. g. idem.

Sinãpium, pii, n. g. mustarde.

Sinapodes, people in Affrike, whiche doge eate as they crepte.

Sinarum Regio, a countrey beyonde the equinoctiall line.

Sincerastum, looke Syncerastum.

Sincêrus, a, um, looke Syncerus.

Sinciput, cipitis, n. g. the fore parte of the head, looke Synciput.

Sindo, ônis, m. g. a fine linnen clothe.

Sine, without.

Sine fraude mea, my ryght saued.

Sine corrice enarme, a prouerbe spoke of them, that neede none instructour.

Sine fine, without ende.

Singillatim, to euery one, or of euery one, one after an other.

Singulâris, re, singular, excellente, one without any mo, one that hath no felowe.

Singulârius, a, um, one, an olde woorde.

Singulâriter, singularly, onely, marueilously.

Singulâtim, euery thynge by it selfe.

Singulatim gratias agere, to thanke euery man by

by name.

Singultans, antis, om. gen. that sobbeth a pace, or that pereth.

Singultiens, he that hath the pere.

Singultiens gallina, a clockyng henne.

Singultim, with sobbes or stoppynges.

Singultim pauca loquutus, id est, verbis interruptis.

Singúltio, tiui, tire, to pere.

Singultus, us, m. g. perynge.

Singultus gallinarum, clockyng of hennes.

Singulus, a, um, euery chone.

Singulis diebus, euery daie.

In singulos dies, euery daie, without passynge one daie, from daie to daie.

Sinister, stra, strum, pertcinyng to the left hand, that is on the left hande. sometyme it signifieth cõtrary, vnprosperous or vnhappie. in diuination of Augurs it signifieth prosperous, luckp.

Sinistris sermonibus carpere aliquem, To speake ill of one, to speake mischieuous woozdes against one.

Sinistéritas, átis, fœm. ge. vnhansomnesse, frowardenesse.

Sinistra, an aduerbe, on the lefte hande.

Sinistra, æ, fœ. ge. the lefte hande. also the parte towarde the lefte hande.

Sinistre, vnhappily, vnfortunately.

Sinistrórsum, on the lefte hande, towarde the lefte hande.

Sino, siui, sinere, to suffre.

Sine te hoc exorem, lette me intreate pou in this poincte.

Sine vt veniat, let hym come.

Sine sic habere, admitte the case that it be so.

Sinon, a mans name in Virgill.

Sinonia, an ile of Corsica.

Sinope, pes, a citee in the countrey of Pontus. it is also the name of an harlot, of whom grew a prouerbe, loke Sinopissas. Sinope is also the name of a maiden, to whom nothyng was so dere as virginitee.

Sinopeus, one of Sinope.

Sinopis, pidis, a redde stone, commonly called Sinoper.

Sinópicus, a, um, of or pertepnyng to Sinoper.

Sinuessa, a citee in Campania.

Sinuessanus, a, um, of Sinuessa.

Sinuo, aui, are, to tourne and wynde in ꝑ fourme of a serpẽt, making holow bosoms or furrowes. It is also applyed to garmẽtes that are pleighted or gathered vp. also to streames of riuers, whiche in rennynge make dyuers tournynges. Also to bankes, whiche haue holowe creekes or bosomes.

Sinuósus, a, um, that whiche hath many turnynges and wyndynges.

Sinus, us, m. g. a bosome. Also the tournynges or holownesse of water bankes. somtyme the hoslownesse of eies. Also a cup for wyne. also nettes. somtyme a saple whan the wynde fylleth it.

In sinu, seemeth to bee spoken sometyme for intima familiaritate, entier frendship. And in sinu meo, for in potestate & fide mea.

Sinus vrbis, the middyll of a citee.

In sinu habere, to haue secretely in his herte, or to haue secretely in his handes or power, that other knowe not of.

In sinu gaudere, to bee merp or glad without shewyng it openly.

Soluto sinu, with all liberalitee.

Sinus, is sometyme vsed for a sure place of refuge or succour.

Sinus vestium, playtes of garmentes.

Confugit in sinum tuum concussa respublica, the common weale beynge afflicted and troubled, fleeth to the for succour.

Ex toga facere sinum, to holde vp his gowne rounde lyke a lappe.

Calumniatores ex suo sinu apposuit, he subornced false accusers of his owne house or familie, or that were his great frendes & familiars.

Sinus maris, a bosome or goulfe of the sea.

In tuum ipsius sinum inspue, a prouerbe, monishyng hym that correcteth or carpeth other, to consider his owne life and state.

Sinus, nus, m. ge. and Sinum ni, n. ge. a littell cuppe to drynke wyne or milke in.

Sinus magnus, a bosome or goulfe of the sea in India, called now Mare de Sur.

Sion, ii, n. gen. an herbe growyng in the water, hauyng leaues lyke Alisanders, but somewhat lesse and swete in smellyng lyke Lauer.

Sipárium, and somtyme Sipparium, ii, n. gen. a curtaine vsed in stages.

Siphnius, a stone of nature softe, but beyng hette in oyle, it waxeth harde.

Siphnus. an ile in the sea Ægeum, wherein was founde sometyme plentie of golde and siluer.

Siphon, phonis, m. g. a pipe of a cundite.

Sipho, or Sipo, aui, are, to spyncle or scatter abroade.

Siphunculus, li, m. g. a roche in a cundite.

Sipius, pinus, or Sipontum, a citee in Apulia by the mountapne called Garganus.

Sipontinus, or Sipuntinus, a, um, of that citee.

Siqua, for si aliqua, if any.

Siquando, if at any tyme.

Negotii siquando odium ceperat, if he were at any tyme weap of busynesse.

Siquidem, for, because also if, truely.

Siquidem biduum, if it bee but the space of two daies.

Siquis, siqua, siquod vel siquid, if any.

Siquo pacto potes, if thou canste by any meanes.

Sir, a citee in Illiria or Slauonie.

Siraces, people towarde the southe parte of the worlde.

Siremps, for similis res ipsa.

Siren, renis, and Sirena, næ, fœm. gen. a meremayden.

Sirênes, were three daughters of Achelous and Calliope, whiche dwelled in an ile betweene Italie and Sicile, who with their swete syngynge drewe suche vnto them, as passed that sea, and than slewe them. As it happened to Ulisses to sayle that waie, he stopped the eares of all his company, to the entent they shoulde not heare the songes of Sirenes, and caused hym selfe to be bounde to the maste of the ship, and so escaped. Sirênes sorowed so much, that they were dispayred, that they threwe them selfes into the sea, whom poetes fayned to be mermaydens.

Siri, pittes, wherin corne was layed to be preserued.

Siriasis, a sycknesse of trees, whereabout the tyme of the canicular daies, by the excedynge heate of the soonne, the trees be brent and doe sterue. it is also a sickenesse in the heades of childrene, procedynge of the inflammation of the brayne.

Siringa, gæ, f. g. a pipe, recorder or flute: sometyme a reede of the fennes: sometyme a reede or other thing, through the whiche any thing is blowen or caste, properly a trunke or a squirte.

Siris, the name of the ryuer Nilus amonge the Aethiopians.

Sirius, a sterre in the middell of the firmament, vnto the whiche whan the soonne cometh, the feruentenesse of heate is doubled, wherby the bodies of men become sicke with heate. This sterre is also called Canicula: and the daies, wherin it appeereth, be called Caniculares, whiche doe begynne the. vi. daie of Julie.

Sirmion, a citee of Pannonia inferior.

Sirpea, æ, fœ. g. a matte or other thyng made of russhes.

Sirpeus, a, um, made of russhes.

Sirpices, were instrumentes made with teeth like to a sawe, whiche bynge drawen with oxen, plucked vp by the rootes flagges, & great weedes, whiche grew in medowes.

Sirpiculæ falces, hookes, wherwith vines ar cutte.

Sirpiculum, a littell basshette.

Sirpo, aui, are, to bynde or wynde with russhes or osiars, or other lyke thyng.

Sirpus, pi, m. ge. a russhe, lyke Scirpus.

Sirpi, be also wordes or verses, which be verie harde to vnderstande.

Sirus, a caue vnder the ground, in the which men kept wheate.

Sis, olde writers vsed for Si vis.

Sisacthea, æ, a rangeyng sieue.

Sisachthea, a lawe of the Athenienses, made by Solon, for the mitigacion of debtes or money owed.

Sisama, æ, fœm. gen. a maner of pulse or corne. it is also that, whiche the apothecaries doe call Sesama.

Sisamus, a citee of Paphlagonia.

Sisapo, a towne of Spaine.

Sisara, ræ, fœ. ge. after Varro is a tree, whereof the bees dwe gather liquide honny. Plinius calleth it Sisarum, it is supposed to bee that, whiche Dioscorides calleth Ericem, not muche vnlyke to Tamarix: the Athenienses (as Plinie writeth) call it Tetralicem.

Sisaron, or Sisarum, ri, idem quod Siser.

Sisenna, a mans name in Horace, whiche was a great detracter.

Siser, a delicate roote to be eaten, which some men dwe suppose to be yelow carrettes.

Siscia, a citee of Pannonia, called now Lubiana.

Sisigambis, kyng Darius wyfe.

Sisto, sistis, stere, to make to tarie or stande styll, to reteine or kepe backe, to stoppe, to appeere, as a man dooeth begynge sued in the lawe. also to state, to confirme, to make more strong.

Sistas tu, appeere thou.

Ore sistere. Eminor, interminorq; ne quis mihi obstiterit obuiam: nam qui obstiterit, ore sistet, I threten, and I menace, that no man leat me of my waie: for who so euer letteth me, shall kysse the ground. Likewyse Sister capite quemcunq; offendero.

Sistere vadimonium, to bynge in suretie.

Sistere gradum, to stoppe, to stande still, to goe no further.

Siste lachrymas, ceasse your wepyng, weepe no more.

Sistere sanguinem, to stent bleedyng.

Aluum sistere, to stoppe or bynde the belly.

Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistet eques, id est, corroborabit, confirmabit.

Sistere fugam, to cause men to stoppe, that be fleeyng or rennyng awaie.

Templum eisdem vestigiis sisteretur, id est, conderetur.

Vas factus est alter sistendi eius, the other became suretie for his apparance.

Ego illam huc tibi sistam in viâ, I wyll bring hir hyther in to the strete before you.

Ecce me sisto, Lo I appeere here personally.

Rempublicam sistere negat posse, id est, consistere, stare.

Ruinas sistere, To do reparacions, and make that the house fall in no further ruine and decaye.

Sistrum, stri, neut. gener. an instrument lyke a horne, which was vsed in battaile in the stede of a trumpette. also a brasen tymbrell vsed in olde tyme.

Sisymbrium, an herbe, wherof bee two kyndes, the one is called Sisymbrium alone, whiche is also called Thymbrea, in englisshe water myntes: the other is called Sisymbrium Cardamine, whiche in englisshe is watercresses.

Sisypheus, a, um, of or belongyng to Sisyphus.

Sisyphus, a great theefe, which was slayne by Theseus, of whom it is feigned, that in hel he tureneth a stone vp to a great hill toppe: but whan

it is

it is at the toppe, it falleth downe agayne, and renewyth his labour.

Sitanius, a, um, made of newe corne.

Sitanius panis, breadde of newe wheate.

Sitarchia, a bagge or gardiuiandes, wherin meate is putte.

Sitella, æ, fœ. ge. a diminutyue of Situla, a littell potte, wherinto lottes were put.

Sithonis, nidis, f. g. she that is of Sithonia.

Sithonia, a countrey in Macedonia vppon the sea syde.

Sithonius, a, um, of Sithonia.

Sitibundus, a, um, verie thyrstie.

Siticen, citicinis, he that did blowe in a trumpet whan men were buried: or he that singeth at mens burialles.

Siticulosus, a, um, that is alwaie a thirste, very thyrstie, drie, lackyng moysture.

Siticulosa loca, drie places.

Sitiens, entis, om. ge. that is a thyrst, thirstie, drie, that coueteth or desyreth any thynge.

Sitienter, thyrstily, greedily.

Sitientia, drie places.

Sitis, is, fœ. g thyrst or desyre to drynke, and by translacion a great appetite or greedy desyre of any thyng.

Contipere sitim labore, to become thyrstie with labour.

Compescere, depellere, restinguere, explere sitim, to quenche ones thyrst.

Sitim sedare, leuare, to asswage ones thyrst.

Consumi siti, to be almost dead for thyrst.

Excesit sitim potio, he dranke more than he needed.

Sistere, and Alere sitim, contrary.

Facere alicui sitim audiendi, to make desyrous or greedy to here.

Sitocomia, an officer or magistrate, which hadde the prouision of grayne or wiaple.

Sitta, æ, a litle birde called a nuthobber, whiche clymeth often on trees, and eateth nuttes, brekyng them with his bill.

Situla, læ, f. g. a littell coffer, wherin lottes were putte at the choosyng of officers. also a bucket to drawe water.

Situs, a, um, of Sino, suffred, permitted.

Accusare non est situs, he was not suffred to accuse hym.

Situs, a, um, put or set, situate, placed.

Res omnis in incerto sita est, the whole mattier is in doubte.

In te spes omnis sita est, all our hope lieth or resteth in you.

Si in te solum sit situm, if it rested onely in you, if it were onely in your hãdes or power to do it.

Huiusce rei potestas omnis in uobis sita est, all the doyng of this mattier is in your handes, or you haue full power and auctorite to do in this mattier as ye wyll.

Ara sita Druso, id est, constituta, aut posita, was made or sette vp.

Hic siti sunt Acarnanes. &c. here lie buried the men of Acarnania. &c.

Situs, us, m. ge. fylthynesse gathered of moisture by lacke of clensyng. also of slutysshnesse, horenesse, duste. also the settyng or standynge of a place, which is nowe called the syte or situacion of a manour or countrey.

Ducere situm, to waxe hore and fylthy, to be foule with dust.

Siue, cuher, or if, whether.

Siue me amas, siue odisti, non magni æstimo, whether thou hate me or loue me, I do not greatly passe.

Postulo, siue æquum est, te oro Daue, I requyre, or if it be mete, I praie the Dauus.

S ANTE M

SMaragdinus, a, um, of an emerande.

Smaragdus, di, m. g. a precious stone called an emeraude.

Smegma, matis, n. g. sope, and all other thynge that dooeth putte awaie spottes or vncleanesse.

Smegticus, a, um, that hath the strengthe or efficacie to purge or clense.

Smerdis, the brother of Cambises kynge of Persia.

Smilax, smilacis, a tree, called of the latines Taxus. also an herbe, which hath leaues lyke an ivy with bearies, and a white floure, and smelleth lyke a lilly, and renneth vp vpon trees. Dioscorides reigneth it to be a weede, which dyenge for the loue of a younge man, called Crocus, was transformed into the saide herbe.

Smilium, li, n. g. a shoemakers paring knyfe. also a knife or instrument that surgians vse to cut woundes with.

Smynheus, one of the names of Apollo.

Smyrna, a citee of Ionia in the lesse Asia, whiche was supposed of some to be the countrey of Homerus.

Smyrneus, a, um, of Smyrna.

Smyrnium, an herbe, whiche Crittus Lozdus supposeth to be the commune Angelica. Manardus epist. li. 12. epist 4. interpreteth it to be Olusatrum, in englysche Alisander. Ruellius affirmeth it to bee that herbe, whiche in Fraunce is called Leneche, I suppose in englyche Louage: which saieth moste truly I referre to the reader

S ANTE O.

SOana, a ryuer in the ile Taprobana.

Soanes, people of Asia, dwellyng about the extreme parte of the mountayne called Caucasus.

Soboles, lis, f. ge. issue or succession of children, ofspryng.

Soboleſco, scere, to increase people.

Sobrie, sobrely, aduisedly, prudẽtly, temperately.

Sobrini, lifters children.

Sobrius, a, um, ſobre, not drunke, temperate, well aduiſed.

Tu pol homo non es ſobrius, in feith thou arte not well in thy wyttes or well aduiſed.

Rura ſobria, where no wyne is made.

Terræ ſobriæ, id eſt, ſteriles.

Soccatus, a, um, that weareth ſtertups or pinſons.

Soccus, ci, m. g. a hynde of ſhoes, and is fourmed of ſoccus a bagge, becauſe that when it was faſtned vpon the foote, it bagged and late full of plaites, and were vſed both of men and women, but moſte amonge the noble and ryche folke.

Soccos detrahunt, thei pull of my pinſons or ſtertups.

Sócculus, li, a diminutiue of Soccus.

Socer, ſoceri, and Socerus, ri, m. g. the wiues father.

Socia, æ, f. g. a felow, a mate.

Socialis, le, that belongeth to felowes, alies or confederates, that mayntayneth felowſhip or frendſhyp.

Carmina ſocialia, verſes ſonge at weddinges.

Sociale bellum, that warre, whiche is made with confederates or alies.

Socialitas, tatis, f. g. felowſhippe, companíe.

Socialiter, lyke felowes.

Sociabilis, le, that may be eaſily ioygned to other.

Sociatus, a, um, coupled, ioyned as a felowe.

Sociatrix, tricis, ſhe that coupleth or ioyneth.

Socienus, ni, m. g. a companion or felowe, an olde woorde.

Societas, atis, fœ. ge. felowſhippe, alpaunce, ſocietee.

Quorum tibi ſocietas cum illo eſt, which thinges thou arte partaker in as well as he.

Adiungere aliquem in ſocietatem, to make alliaunce with one.

Socio, aui, are, to ioygne or confederate, to accompanie.

Sociare ſermonem, to haue familiar communicacion with one.

Socius, ij, m. g. a felowe or companion, a mate. alſo Socii, be confederates, alies, they whiche in all counſailes & actes do participate one with an other. Looke for Comites and Sodales, in theyr places.

In negotio aliquo ſocius, he that taketh ſuche parte as an other doeth in any buſineſſe.

Conſiliorum ſocius, partaker of ones counſayles.

Addere ſe ſocium alicui, to aſſociate him ſelfe with one.

Socius, a, um, that helpeth aydeth or taketh parte with an other in any thynge, that is companion or felow with an other.

Socordia, æ, f. g. luſkyſheneſſe, ſluggiſheneſſe, ſometyme it ſignifieth idleneſſe.

Socorditer, ſlouthfully, lyke a luſke, luſkyſhely.

Socors, ordis, om. g. luſkyſſhe, apt to no goodneſſe, negligent, ſlowe, that hath no witte or vnderſtandyng, as it were without herte or ſpirite.

Socrates, an excellent philoſophier, ſonne of Sophroniſcus the maſon and Phanaritta a mydwyfe, who beyng firſte ſtudiouſe in naturall philoſophie, finally gaue hym ſelfe to morall philoſophie, teachyng openly vertue, and ſo diligently enſewed it in his liuynge, and in diſputyng was ſo ſharpe & ſo ſure againſt them that were called Sophiſtæ, that Apollo beynge demaunded whoe was the wyſeſt man lyuynge, anſwered, Socrates. he was maiſter to Plato, Xenophon, Xenocrates, and other the greateſt philoſophiers at that tyme lyuyng. Beſydes his excellency in vertue and knowlage, he was of a rare & meruailouſe nature, for he mought ſuſtayne colde, labour, honger, and thirſt, aboue any man at that tyme, as Alcibiades declareth in Plato. he affirmed that there was alwayes with hym a ſpirite or ſpirituall power called Dæmonium, the which as often as he was moued to doo any thynge not conuenient or neceſſarie, that ſpirite touched hym, and dyd prohibite hym to do it. Under ſharpe and merie tauntes in the fourme of argument called Inductiõ, he cauſed men to perceyue theyr ignoraunce, where before they thought them ſelfes to be wiſe. finally, beynge enuied of them which did then beare chiefe rule in Athens, he was accuſed of Anytus, Meliſſus the poete, and Lycon the oratour, that he ſpake againſte theyr goddes, and corrupted theyr childzen with peruers doctrine: but he contemnyng death, would ſuffer no man to ſpeake for hym, and ſo drynkyng poyſon with a ſopouſe countinaunce, and ſaiynge to Anytus, I dyng the good luche, died incontinent. But ſone after, the people were ſo ſorie for his death, & of his accuſers, ſome they ſlewe, and ſome they exiled, and dyd ſet vp openly the image of Socrates made of copper. he was before the incarnacion of Chriſte. 367. yeres.

Socraticus, a, um, that foloweth the doctrine of Socrates, of or belongyng to Socrates.

Socrus, us, f. g. the wyues mother, or the houſbandes mother.

Socus, a Troiane, the ſonne of Hippaſus.

Sodalis, is, m. g. he that kepeth company with other at meales or paſtime. it is alſo he that is of one fraternitee, companíe or colledge with other, a companion, a felowe.

Ille ſodalis iſtius erat in hoc morbo, he had the ſame diſeaſe that this man had, he was fautie in that point, as well as this man.

Sodalitas, atis, a fraternitee, a brotherherhode. alſo a companíe incorporate of any miſterie or craft, generally al felowſhippes, priuately aſſembling amonge the people.

Sodalitium, ij, n. g. idem.

Sodes, an interiection, or an aduerbe of exhorting

tyng, if thou dare, on good felowſhip, I pꝛaie the, I beſeche the.
Dic ſodes, tell me on good felowſhip, tell me I pꝛaie the.
Sodoma, æ, f. g. and Sodomum, i, n. g. oꝛ Sodoma, orum, a citie in Iudea, whiche foꝛ ſynne doone againſt nature, was by almightie god conſumed by celeſtiall fire.
Sodomito, aui, are, to vſe oꝛ committe the ſinne of Sodome againſte nature.
Sogdiana, a countrey in Aſia extendyng to the noꝛth parte of Scythia.
Sol, ſolis, m. g. the ſunne.
Soles, ſignifieth ſometyme the daye, ſometyme the beames af the ſunne. alſo the heate of the ſunne.
Soles longi, longe dayes.
Sole nouo, at the ſunne riſyng.
A primo ſole, from the ſunne riſyng.
A ſole orto, idem.
Iam ſole infuſo, the ſunne beyng all readie riſen, and ſhinyng abꝛoade.
Solibus expoſitus locus, a place open vpon the ſunne.
Supremo ſole, a little befoꝛe the ſunne ſet.
A ſolibus coctus, ryped in the ſunne.
Abiit ſol, the ſunne is gonne downe.
Arcti ſoles, ſhoꝛte dayes.
Candidi ſoles fulſere mihi, I was foꝛtunate and happy.
Solamen, inis, n. g. ſolace, comfoꝛt, conſolation.
Solanum, i, n. g. an herbe called night ſhade.
Solanum ſoporiferum, an herbe called dwale
Solanus, a, um, idem quod Solaris, re.
Solaris, re, of oꝛ partayning to the ſunne.
Solaris herba, an herbe, the floure wheꝛof tuꝛneth about with the ſunne. The Gꝛeekes call it Heliotropium.
Solarium, ij, neu. ge. a place where by the ſunne, houres ar knowen, a diall. alſo a ſoliar of an houſe. alſo a penſion payde to the pꝛince, to lyue out of common buſineſſe.
Solati, they which be diſeaſed oꝛ ſicke by the heate of the ſunne.
Solatiolum, li, n. g. a littell comfoꝛte oꝛ conſolation.
Solatium, tij, neu, gene. ſolace oꝛ comfoꝛte, conſolation.
Afficere ſolatio, to comfoꝛte.
Solatia dare, and pꝛæbere ſolatium, idem.
Hoc ſibi ſolatij proponebat, they comfoꝛted them ſelfes in this poynte.
Solatio eſſe, to comfoꝛte.
Solator, oris, m. g. he that comfoꝛteth.
Solatus, a, ũ, ſãed, burned oꝛ heate in the ſũne.
Soldum, foꝛ Solidum.
Soldury, certaine contured perſones, oꝛ ſwoꝛne bꝛetherne amonge the Galles in the tyme of Iulius Cæſar, whiche vowed to lyue and die togeꝛther, called of the Latines Deuoti.
Solea, æ, fœ. gen. a ſhoe called a galage oꝛ paten, whiche hath nothyng on the feete but onely latꝛchettes. alſo a fiſhe called a ſole. alſo a groundſople, wheꝛon the wall of an houſe ſtandeth. it is alſo a ſhoe, wheꝛwith hoꝛſes and oxen be ſhodde, and an inſtrumente vſed in makyng ople.
Induere ſoleas iumentis, to ſhoe hoꝛſes oꝛ oꝛther beaſtes, to ſet on ſhoes.
Solearius, ij, m. g. a paten maker.
Soleatus, a, um, ſhod, oꝛ that weareth pattens.
Solennia, orum, feaſtes oꝛ holy daies.
Solenne, nis, n. g. a ſolemne feaſte perely obſeꝛued, an anniuerſarie.
Solenne habent, it is an oꝛdinarie faction, oꝛ a cuſtome muche vſed amonge them.
Solenne inſtituere, to inſtitute a ſolemne and oꝛdinarie feaſte, to be perely kepte at a certaine tyme.
Solennis, ne, annuall oꝛ perely, that whiche is ſolemne, wont, oꝛ done euery pere, oꝛdinarie, accuſtomed to be ſeene oꝛ doone oftentymes.
Iter ſolenne, a neceſſarie accuſtomed and oꝛdinarie voyage oꝛ iourney.
Sacra ſolẽnia, oꝛdinarie feaſtes oꝛ ceremonies.
Verba ſolennia, oꝛdinarie wooꝛdes.
Dies ſolennis, a ſolemne daye, that cometh once euery pere.
Solenne olim erat, it was once accuſtomable, a common thyng, often times vſed.
Noſtrum illud ſolenne ſeruemus, let vs kepe oure accuſtomable wont and faction.
Solennitas, atis, f. g. a ſolemnitee.
Solenniter, ſolemnely, oꝛdinarily.
Solennitus, idem quod Solenniter.
Solens, entis, wont, accuſtomed.
Soleo, ſolitus ſum, vel ſolui, ſolere, to be wont, to be accuſtomed.
Solere, to bepe companie.
Solet, it was wont, oꝛ the vſe hath ben.
Solens, foꝛ vt ſoleo.
Ego abceſſi ſolens paululum ab illis, I went a little from them as I was wont.
Solers, ertis, om. g. wyttie, pꝛudent, wyſe, full of craſte.
Solerti auditu animal, a beaſte that is quiche of hearyng.
Solertiorem cuſtodiam pꝛæbet, it watcheth moꝛe ſurely.
Solerter, wittily, cunyngly, craftily, ſubtylly.
Solertia, æ, fœ. ge. ſharpeneſſe oꝛ quickeneſſe of witte, wittineſſe, craftineſſe, oꝛ ſubtiltie in pꝛactiſyng good oꝛ yll.
Solicitacio, onis, f. g. a ſolicitation, an entyſyng oꝛ mouyng to dooe a thyng.
Solicitator, oris, one that doeth ſolicite oꝛ entiſe other.
Solicite, carefully.
Solicito, aui, are, to turne vp the grounde in tyllyng and plowyng, to ſtyre a thyng out of the grounde that it ſtandeth on, and remoue it out of his place, to ſhewe both hope and feare. alſo

to disquiete or make sorie, to vexe, to trouble, to make heauy, solicitouse or carefull, to make pensyue, to solicite, to procure, to prouoke and tie instantly vpon one, and entyce him to dooe a thyng.

Cur me solicito huius amentia? why doe I trouble and vexe my selfe with this mannes madnesse.

Quid te solicitat autem? what thyng troubleth your mynde?

Nulla spe, nullo timore solicitor, I am not moued either with any hope or with any feare.

Siccine me arbitr illam opera tua miseros solicitarier? is it well done, that bothe I and she vnhappie bodies, be thus brought in hope and feare by thy meanes? or thus vexed, troubled and disquieted by thy meanes?

Amicos ad perniciem alicuius pecunia solicitare, to egge or entise ones frendes with money and rewardes to slea hym.

Ferro solicitare humum, to labour or tyll the grounde.

Remis solicitauit aquas, he rowed with ores on the water.

Arcu solicitare feras, to hunt wylde beastes with the bowe.

Quod me solicitauit ad emendū, which thyng moued me to by it.

Solicitare pacem, to labour or sue for peace.

Forem solicitare, to open the doze.

Solicitare ad se aues, to allure bydes vnto hym.

Solicitudo, dinis, care, heauinesse, pensiuenesse, trouble and veration of mynde.

Abstrahere se a solicitudine, to withdrawe his mynde from care and heauinesse.

Afferre solicitudinem, to make solicitouse and carefull.

Exedi solicitudine, to bee consumed with care and pensiuenesse.

Sibi struere solicitudinem, to wooxhe or purchase carefulnes & trouble of mind to him selfe.

Conficere alicui solicitudines, to bringe one in care and heauinesse.

Ex te duplex nos afficit solicitudo, we bee in double care and heauinesse of mynde, by your meane or for your sake.

Esse solicitudini alicui, to cause one to be full of trouble and care.

Esse solicitudini dicitur res aliqua, whē it vexeth and disquieteth the mynde.

Esse magna solicitudine, to be verye solicitous and carefull.

Solicitus, a, um, careful, solicitouse, pensike, and disquieted in mynde, busy, muche occupied, that hath as much to doe as he can turne him to.

Omnes solicitos habui, I had all my mayny as busy as they coude be to serue them.

Vt meam, non modo reipublicæ vicem videretur solicitus, that he semed to be carefull not onely for the cōmon weale sake or misfortune, but for myne also.

Solicitū habere, to vexe, to disquiete, to make solicitouse and carefull.

Solicitum tenere hostem ad lucem, to kepe the enemies solicitouse and carefull vntyll it were daie.

Res solicita, a thynge full of care and disquietnesse of mynde.

Solidago maior, wall woxte.

Solidarij, they that doe sell in grosse.

Solidē, whole, perfectly.

Solidesco, scere, to close together as a wounde doeth when it healeth, to waxe sounde and whole.

Solipes, that hath feete hole without toes.

Soliditas, atis, f. g. massiuenesse, soundenesse.

Solido, aui, are, to make fyrme, to consolidate, to make sounde & massiue, to make whole and stronge.

Solidurij, or rather Solduriī, were men of warre in Fraunce in the tyme of Julius Cæsar, which beynge once retayned with any people or capitayne, were so addicted vnto them, that in their quarelles they would die: or if victorie inclined on the other parte, they would slea theym selues.

Solidus, a, um, whole, sounde, continuall, not holowe, not broken or cutte, massy.

In solidum, wholy.

Solida terras spectauit imagine luna, with her full bodie.

Corpus solidū & succi plenū, a bodie sounde, lustie, and nothynge decayed, but full of good bloude and holsome humours.

Decem annos solidos, ten whole yeres.

Solida felicitas non est, that felicitie is not whole and perfecte.

Solida columna, massy & made all of one matter.

Non satis visum hoc solidum est gaudium? dyd not this ioye seme to the to be full and perfecte enough.

Inibis a me solidam & grandem gratiam, thou shalte get ernest and great thankes of me.

Solidum suum cuiq; reddere, to paie to euery one that he oweth full and wholy.

Solidus, was amonge the Romaynes diuersely taken, somtyme for a coyne of brasse contaynyng .xii. small coynes. Sometime it was taken for Dragma in siluer, as primi Esdræ. 8. & secundi eiusdem capite. 7. in Paralipomenō, capite. 29. some were of the value of Dragma, as in the tyme of Alexander the emperour.

Solidus aureus, was in the tyme of ỳ same emperour two drāmes of golde. After in the tyme of Justinianus. vi. of them made one ounce, they beyng the weight of our olde nobles.

Soliferreum, rei, a weapon made all of yron.

Solifuga, æ, fœ. g. a bynde of venemouse pilmyres, whiche keepeth hym selfe out of the sunne or sheeth from the heate of the sunne.

Soli-

Solipunga, æ, fœ. g. a flie, whiche in the heate of the sunne pricketh most sharply.

Soliloquium, cõmunication, which a man being alone, hath with god in contemplacion.

Soliloquus, he that talketh beyng alone.

Solimunt, for Solent, they are wont.

Solistimum, i, n. g. a kynde of daunceyng among the diuinours called Augures, or a diuinacion taken by the fallyng of breade on the ground, whiche was geuen to chickyns.

Solitanus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Solis insula, an ile in the Indian sea.

Solis ostia, places in Indie, where Alexãder was in great daunger by reason of great heate.

Solis mensa, a place in Aethiope, where the tables be alwayes full of good meate and readie for them that will come and eate it.

Solitarius, a, um, solitarie, alone without companie.

Cochlæ solitariæ, whiche be founde in Affricke.

Solitaurilia, orum, n. g. plu. an offringe of three thynges of sundrye kyndes, as a bull, a ramme, and a boye.

Solito, the ablatiue case vsed adverbially.

Solito magis, more then he was wont.

Solito, aui, are, to be wont often.

Solitudo, inis, fœm. gen. defert, where no man dwelleth.

Solitudo puerorum, when they haue neyther father nor mother.

Solitudo hominis, when one hath no man to defende and helpe hym.

Solitudo ante ostium, there was no man before the doze.

Solitus, a, um, of Soleo, wont, accustomed.

Solitus sum, I was wont.

Solitus, a, um, of Solus, alone.

Solituagus, a, um, that wandzeth alone.

Solium, lij, neu. gene. a place of estate, where a kynge sitteth. it is also a great vessell that serueth to diuers vses, as to translate lycour from one to an other, to washe linnen clothes, and for men and women to be bathed in, whiche was sometyme among the Romains made of syluer. it signifieth also a cossyne, wherin deade bodies be put.

Solo, aui, are, to make desolate and without companie.

Solo, in the olde tongue, signifieth all.

Solæ, a citie of Cilicia, the people wherof be called Solenses.

Solœcismus, i, m. ge. a vice in speakyng, wherin the true congruitee and right speache is peruerted, incongruitee.

Solœcophanes, a figure: as, Præneste sub ipsa.

Solfuga, gæ, a kynde of pismieres, called also Solifuga.

Solon, a noble man of Athenes, whiche by his mother lineally descended from Codrus the last kynge of Athenes: he was a man of excellent witte, and called one of the seuen wise men of Greece, and was in suche authoritie in that cuee, that he made and gaue to them lawes, whiche were neuer repelled: not withstandyng whan Pisistratꝰ (his kinsman) went about to chaũge the fourme of that common weale, whiche was popular, into a monarchie, he willyngly went in exile, and so died: Reade of him in Cræsus. whan he was writyng of his lawes, Anacharsis the philosophier saied, that Solons lawes shulde be lyke to copwebbes, that litell flies shuld be fast tied with the, but great flies shulde make holes and breake through them.

Solor, aris, ari, to recreate, to comforte, to solace, to make pastime.

Solox, locis, m. g. course woull or locches. also the beaste that beareth course woulle.

Solsequium, an herbe, whiche hath ben long taken for marigoldes. but Ruellius nowe doeth denie it, not withstandyng I am not so scrupulous, but that I am content with the olde opinion, the descriptiõ of Heliotropium not much abhorreng it, as me seemeth.

Solstitialis herba, an herbe, whiche doeth beare flowres onely at the tyme, when the sonne is at the highest: or as some men suppose, but one daye.

Solstitialis, le, belongyng to the tyme, when the sonne is at the farthest.

Solstitialis vita, a life, whiche dureth but a litell space.

Solstitialis morbus, a sickenesse, whiche hyllleth men shortely.

Solstitialis ægritudo, is of some men taken for the burnyng feuer, which happeneth about the canicular daies, of exceedyng heate of the aire.

Solstitium, tij, n. ge. the state of the sonne, when he can not be either higher or lower, whiche is twise in the yere, in wynter the eight Calendes of Januarye, and is called Solstitium hyemale, in sommer the eight Calendes of July, and is called Solstitium æstiuale.

Solum, li, n. ge. the sople or grounde. sometyme lande. generally it signifieth all thyng, whiche doeth sustaine or beare any other thynge on it, and is spoken sometyme of the sea. it is also the sole of the foote. also the sole of a shoe.

Natale solum, a mans naturall countrey.

Solum vertere, to make bankerupte, to forsake his owne countrey.

Solum fossæ, the bottum of a ditche.

Stellarum solum, the firmament.

Solum aquæ, the vpper parte of the sea, wheron shippes dwe saile.

Bonitas soli, good nature of the grounde or sople.

Aequare solo magistratum, to pull downe the authoritie of any magistrate or officer.

Solum, an aduerbe, alone.

Solummodo, idem.

Soluo, solui, uere, to lewse, to paie, to recompence,

pence, to putte awaie, to deliuer, to resolue or melte, to open.
Soluere fidem, to breake promise.
Soluere venas, to open the veynes.
Soluere votum, to performe an auowe.
Alium or vētrem soluere, to make one lasshe, to lewse the beally.
Soluere vita, to slea one.
Soluere ebrietatem, to make one sobre, to put awaie dronkennesse.
Soluere legibus, to dispence with one, to geue hym a placarde.
Obsidione and obsidionem soluere, to reise a siege.
Soluere morem, to breake a custome.
Morbo solutus, dead.
Soluere, to make satisfaction.
Solue lachrymas, wepe no more.
Soluite corda metu, put all feare out of your hertes.
Ego vos solui curis cæteris, I haue deliuered you from all other cares.
Soluere nauem, to weigh vp the anchors and set forwarde, to take the sea.
Soluere fœdus, to breake the league.
Soluit Alexandria, he departed frō Alexādria.
E portu soluere, to departe out of the hauen and take the sea.
Niues soluuntur, the snowe is resolued and melted.
Misimus qui pro vectura solueret, we sent one to paie for the cariage.
Verbis soluere, to make amendes in woordes.
Neq; tu verbis vnquam solues, quod mihi re malefeceris, thou shalte neuer make me amēdes in woordes & purge thy selfe of that, which thou hast done me displeasure in in dede.
Soluere iusta funeri, to doue all thynges that appertayne to burials or interments.
Suprema alicui soluere, idem.
Soluitur acris hyems, The bitter and colde wynter is relented.
Soluendo non erat, he was not able to paie his debtes, he had not wherwith to paie his debtes.
Ad denarium soluere, to paie euery grote: or after some, to paie for the lone of euery grote.
Solus, alone, one onely, solitarie.
Solus omnium, ex omnibus, or inter omnes, onely amonge all other.
Solis erratis in agris, id est, desertis.
Locus solus, a deserte place.
Mihi solæ ridiculo fuit, he was a laughynge stocke to me onely.
Solis tribus ictibus, at thre strokes onely.
Solutè, wantonly, incontinently, lewsely.
Solutilis, le, that will bee sone lewsed or vndone, or that is lewsed and not sure fastned.
Solutio, onis, a lewsyng, a paieyng.
Solutus, a, um, lewsed, or louse. also paied.
Solutus risus, a great laughter.
Belli cura solutus, fearyng warre no more.
Iureiurando solutus, discharged of his othe.
Somno solutus, fast a slepe.
Vino solutus, dronke.
Cœtu soluto discedunt, they breake company and departed.
Optio eligendi soluta, free choyse.
Soluta oratio, contrarie to meter, prose.
Solymæ, plur. the citee of Hierusalem, an other citee in Licia.
Solymi, people by Lycia.
Somnians, antis, om. g. one that dreameth.
Somniator, oris, a dreamer.
Somniculosè, dreampngly, negligently.
Somniculosus, a, um, sleapy, drowsy, sluggishe: sometyme that maketh drowsy or desirous of slepe.
Somnifer, ra, rum, that inducth or bryngeth slepe.
Somnificus, a, um, idem.
Somniosus, a, um, that dreameth often, that is troubled with dreames.
Somnio, aui, are, to dreame.
Somniare aliquem, to dreame of one.
Vti somniis iucundissimis, to dreame very pleasant thynges.
Somnium, nij, n. ge. a dreame, by translation a vayne trifle not like to be true.
Somnolentus, a, um, disposed to slepe, drowsy, sleapy.
Somnorinus, a, um, of olde writers was vsed for any thyng that was seene in a dreame.
Somnus, ni, m. g. slepe. sometyme night.
Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, I slept not one wynke all this night long.
Datur in somnum eunubus, it is geuen to the that go to slepe.
In somnis, in the night, in his slepe.
Benignus somni, qui bene dormit.
Frigidus somnus, death.
Abrumpit somnos cura, care waketh men out of theyr slepe.
Si somnum possem capere, if I coude slepe.
Carpere somnos, to nappe.
Arctior quàm solebat somnus complexus est, I slepte more soundely then I was wont.
Conciliare somnum, to make one slepe.
Somno se dare, to lie downe to slepe.
Ducere somnos, to bryng a slepe. also to slepe.
Excitare é somno, to waken, to stere one out of his slepe.
Somnum facere, to make to slepe.
Animalia somnus habebat, beastes were a slepe.
Somnum petere, to go to bedde.
Somno priuare, To make that one can not slepe.
Repetere somnum, to fall a slepe agayne.
Sonabilis, le, that sowneth.
Sonans, antis, sownyng.
Sonandus, a, um, to be spoken or pronounced.
Sonchos, an herbe, whiche Lobus taketh for

Cicer-

Cicerbita, whiche is our Southistill. But Hieronymus Tragus taketh it to bee the ragged lettuse, whiche cometh vp in the begynnyng of the yere.

Sónipes, pedis, m. g. a lyght or swifte horse.

Sónito, to sounde often.

Sónitus, us, m. g. a sounde.

Soniuit, for Sonuit.

Sonnitus, a, um, for Sonans, antis.

Sono, sonui, are, to sounde or make a noyse.

Cuius vox auribus sonat procul, whose voice dooe I heare a farre off.

Vox hominem sonat, his voice sheweth him to be a man.

Idem sonant hæc verba, id est, significant.

Quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, what this woorde voluptas dooeth signifie.

Sonor, oris, m. g. a great sounde or noise.

Sonoré, thrill or loude.

Sonóritas, âtis, a shrilnesse or loudenesse.

Sonorus, a, ũ, lowde or making a great sounde, thrill.

Sons, tis, om. ge. giltie.

Sónticus, a, um, noysome, hurtfull. sometyme iuste.

Sonticus morbus, in the Pandectes of the ciuile lawe, is taken of Cassius and Venuleius, for any continuall sickenesse, whereby one is lette to dooe his necessarie businesse, and therfore in the tyme of warre, they whiche were in that maner sicke, were discharged of their othes. Sextus and other interpretours of the twelfe tables, tooke it for a vehement and verey great sickenesse, it maie be taken for the fallyng sickenesse.

Sontica causa, was expounded in Nemo for a iust and laufull cause.

Sonus, ni, m. g. a sowne, a voice, a noyse.

Fundere sonum, to singe, to speake alowde.

Elicere sonum neruorum, to strike the stringes, and make them to sounde.

Sophaci, people of Africke.

Sophenæ, people of Armenia.

Sóphia, æ, f. g. wisedome.

Sophilus, a Theban poete.

Sophisma, matis, n. g. a craftie and deceitfull sentence, an oration or inuention, whiche seemeth to be true, when it is false.

Sophista, and Sophistes, tæ, m. ge. a dissembler of wisedome, a discriuer vnder an eloquent or crafty speakyng, he that professeth philosophie for lucre or vaineglorie.

Sophistice, ces, the parte of logike, which is captious and subtile, sophistrie.

Sóphocles, a writer of tragedies. also the name of diuers other lerned men.

Sophocleus, a, um, of Sophocles.

Sophos, or Sophus, a wyse man.

Sophron, phronis, m. g. a temperate persone.

Sophrónia, a matrone of Rome in the time of Decius the emperour.

Sophróſine, nes, f. ge. temperance, whereby carnall appetites and lustes be refrained.

Sopio, piui, pire, to set at rest, to bringe a sleape.

Sopites, æ, um, brought a sleape or to reste, or into a sowne with a sodaine stroke, astonied.

Ignis sopitus, fire couered with asshes or other thyng, that it shewe not.

Lecto sopitus, lyeng a slepe in his bedde.

Sopor, ôris, m. g. dead sleape.

Collocare aliquem in soporem, to bryngе a sleape.

Profligatus temulento sopore, lyenge drunke and fast a sleape.

Perpetuus sopor vrget illum, he is faste a sleape.

Soporatus, a, um, faste a sleape, brought a sleape, that hath rested or taken quiete.

Sopórifer, ra, rum, that bringeth sleape, that induceth or causeth sleape.

Soporo, aui, are, to bryng or induce sleape.

Sora, a towne of the Volcians in Campanie.

Sorani, people, called also Hirpini.

Soranus, a physician of Ephesus, whiche lyued at Alexandria.

Soracte, us, n. g sorax, ractis, and Soractes, tis, f. g. an hyll twentie myles from Rome.

Sorbeo, bui, sorbitum, or sorpsi, sorptum, bére, to sippe as one supperh pottage.

Odia sorbére, to sustеine displeasure patiently.

Quid eum non sorbére animo censetis? what naughtinesse thinke you dooeth he not conceiue and imagine in his mynde?

Sorbilis, le, that may be supped.

Ouum sorbile, a rere or softe egge.

Sorbillo, aui, are, to sippe, to sippe often.

Sorbillum, li, n. g. potage or other liquide meates ordeined to suppe, whiche women be wonte to call a litell suppyng, when they do exhorte a sicke man to eate.

Sorbitio, ônis, suppyng. also a supping or broth.

Sorbitues, ei, idem.

Sorbitiuncula, a thynne brothe.

Sorbus, bi, fœ. g a tree, which is longe, and hath a streight stemme and a thinne barke, somewhat fatty, and firste yelowe, and after whitissche, a leafe lyke to a laurell, but that it is thinner and lesse, and crenelled by the edges, which hangeth by a longe stalke: also white floures in a cluster, and beareth fruite, whiche is in fourme of an egge, and in a cluster: in frenche it is called Cormier, in Englishe, as some iudge, the serus tree.

Sorbum, bi, ne. ge. the fruite of Sorbus, whiche hath no stones, and they whiche growe in woodes haue a more sauour then those whiche be in gardains, in Fraunce it is called Corme.

Sordeo, dui, dére, to bee foule or vncleanely, to be sluttissche or filthy.

Sordere alicui dicitur res aliqua, when one iudgeth it vile and nothing woorthe, when he dooeth nothing esteme or regarde it,

Sordebat ille suis, his countrei men, seruantes or subiectes did contemne hym or sette naught by hym.

Sordes, dis, f. g. filthe or vncleannesse, the swepyng of houses and cancls. sometyme vilenes, couetousenesse.

Sordem vrbis, Cicero called naughty persons, or the common people, and the raskall or vile sorte of men.

Incusans eius sordes, layng to his charge his dishoneste couetousenesse.

Propter hominis sordes, for the couetousenesse and dishoneste facion of the man.

Sordes, is sometyme bribes or gyftes that officers receiue.

Sordesco, scere, to waxe filthy or sluttishe moze and moze.

Sordidatus, a, um, sluttishely arayed, vily appareiled for his auncelle of mynde, as a persone ashamed or accused.

Sórdide, vncleanely, sluttishely, couetously, filthily, dishonestly, with takyng bribes in dishoneste matters.

Sordidulus, a, um, somewhat sluttishe, or filthy, somewhat couetous, dishoneste or vile.

Sordidissime, moste vncleanely, verap couetously and dishonestly.

Sordido, aui, are, to make foule, to arraie filthily and sluttishely.

Sórdidus, a, um, filthy, vncleane, sluttishe, vile, couetous, of no estimacion.

Sordidus color, a naughty, vnpleasant, or yll fauoured colour.

Sordidus homo, a pinche penie, a gredy gutte, that mindeth nothig but hurdyng vp of money, a vile persone that doeth all thynge for money.

Sordido loco natus, descended of a base linnage.

Sordida lingua, a naughty and lyynge tongue.

Nihil illo consilio sordidius. i corruptius.

Sorditúdo, dinis, filthinesse, sluttishnesse.

Sorex, sóricis, m. g a ratte or a filde mouse.

Sorech, the Iewes doo call vines, whiche continually doe bringe forth most pleasant and delectable fruite.

Soriantes, swoyne bretherne.

Soricens, a, um, and Soricinus, a, um, of or pertenyng to a ratte.

Soriculatus, a. um, an adiectiue.

Soriculata vestis, a garment of changeable silke.

Sorilla, shippes, which are called or stopped with hempe or flare.

Sorita, te, f. g. a subtile and captious fourme of argugyng.

Sorite, people whiche are diuided from India by the ryuer called Arabis.

Soriati, is properly of maidens breastes, when they beginne to be imbosed.

Soror, ris, f g a sister.

Sororiæ, maidens peppes.

Sororiantes mammulæ, maidens papes rounde and harde, set out to the shewe.

Sororicida, dæ, he that hath killed his sister.

Sorórius, a, um, of or belongyng to a sister.

Sorórius, rii, m. g. my sisters husbande.

Sorracus, ci, m. g a coffar or basket, wherin are caried the instrumentes or apparayle, seruyng for comedies or enterludes.

Sors, sortis, f. g chance, lotte, fortune, portion in inheritance, patrimony, the whole summe in a common banke or stocke, wherin many haue parte. it is also the principall summe of money borowed. it is also destenie, iudgement, fatall necessitee: sometyme the free grace of god. also charge, office, state.

Sortes, be also oracles, or the rolles, wherin the answeres of idols were written.

Quod non suæ sortis id negotium erat, because that matter or businesse perteined nothing to his charge, or was no parte of his office.

Sors tua mortalis, thy state or condition is mortall, or thou arte a man mortall.

Saturni sors ego prima fui, I was the firste childe that Saturnus had. the wooyde of Juno.

Heu mihi etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium, alas wretched felow that I am, now I am in doubte, whether I shall haue that money, whiche I laied out for hir.

Fatidicæ sortes, oracles that tell mennes destenies.

Sortem trahere, to take the lotte out of the potte.

Hic exitus illum sorte tulit, by fate or destenie.

Sorti, an aduerbe, by lotte.

Sorticula, læ, f. g. the scrow, wherin the lotte is written.

Sortilegi, be they, whiche doee tell mennes destenies by takyng of lottes or verses of holy scripture.

Sortilégium, gii, n. g. a diuination by lottes.

Sortior, tiris, tiri, to make lottes, to take or haue any thynge by lotte or chaunce. also to dispose or order.

Sortiri prouinciam, to receiue the rule of a countrey by lottes. it is vsurped to haue auctorites by election.

Sortiri aliquibus, to make lottes for men.

Consules sortiri vter dedicaret, the cõsuls did caste lottes, whiche shulde dedicate the temple.

Dicas sortiri, looke Dica.

Sortitio, ônis, f. g. castyng of lottes, a chosyng by lottes.

Sortitio prouinciarum, a poyntyng of the prouinces by lotte.

Sortitio iudicum, a chosyng of the iudges by lotte.

Sortitor, ôris, m. g he that casteth lottes.

Sortitò, an aduerbe, signifiyng by lot or chaunce.

Sortitus, us, m. g a castyng of lottes.

Sortitus, a, um, taken by lotte. also chaunsyng to haue a thynge.

Sorti-

Sortilig vices, and euery one of vs, haupnge his charge appopnted hym.

Sortiti remos, they had euery one theie charge appopnted theim by lotte in rowpng.

Sos, olde wziters vled foz eos.

Sosia, a mans name.

Sosij, certapne boke sellers.

Sosipatra, a pzopheteſſe of Libya, the wife of Aedeſius the ſophiſter.

Sospes, sóspitis, com. g. whole oz ſaufe. alſo he that geueth healthe.

Sóspita, tæ, fœ. ge. the that geueth helthe oz pzeſeꝛueth.

Sospitális, le, that is cauſe of helthe, that pzeſeꝛueth out of dangier.

Sóspito, aui, are, to hepe in healthe, to pzeſerue out of danger.

Sóstratus, a mans name, which buildeb the towze in the ile Pharos.

Sotades, the name of a laſciuious and wanton pocte.

Sótadeum, a hynde of meter conſiſtynge of fiue feete, the two firſt Ionici, the other thzee Trochæi: after other it is a meter of .vii. feete. Iohe Aldus.

Soter, téris, maſc. gen. a ſauiour, he that geueth healthe.

Soteria, æ, helthe, ſaluacion.

Sotéreꝛa, órum, gyftes ſent to men that be recouered from ſickeneſſe, by theiꝛ frendes.

Sotéricus, a poete whiche wzote Diocleſians pzaiſes.

Soucena, one of the names of Iuno.

S. ANTE P.

SPaco, hynge Cyzus nurſe, and ſignifieth in the tongue of Medes a dogge.

Spadicus, a, um, of ſkarlet colour.

Spadix, dicis, maſ. gen. a date with the bzanche pluckeb from the palme tree. it is alſo a ſcarlet colour. it is ſometyme taken foz the colour of an hozſe, called a bzight baie. it is alſo an inſtrument of muſike.

Spado, dónis, m. gene. a geldynge, be it man oz beaſte. alſo a bzanche that bzyngeth no fruite.

Spadonia, a hynde of laurell.

Spargonon, the roote of an herbe, called Linqueſoyle.

Spargapiſes, the ſonne of Thomiris, the queene of Maſſageres.

Spargo, ſi, gere, to ſcatter oz caſte abzode, to caſt here and there, to ſpzyncle, ſometyme to diuide into diuers partes.

Spargere bellum, to make warre in ſundzy partes of a countrey.

In brachia ramorum ſpargitur, it ſpzeadeth oz groweth abzode in bzanches.

Spargit ſe in amnem Moſam, it renneth by diuers heades into the riuer Moſa.

Sparſi per agros, ſcattered abzode in ꝑ fieldes.

Spargite humum foliis, ſtrawe the ground full of leaues.

Spargere ſemen, to ſowe.

Spargere in vulgus, to ſpzeade oz ſow abzode among the common people.

Spargite me in fluctus, caſte me peremele into the ſea.

Spargere corpus aqua, to ſpzincle water vpon the boop.

Sparſim, here and there.

Sparſus, a, um, ſcattered abzode, ſparcled here and there one.

Sparſis pellibus albo, haupng the ſhynne ſpekeled with white, oz haupng white ſpottes on theiꝛ ſhynnes.

Sparta, tæ, oz Sparte, tes, the chiefe citee of Lacedemonia: it was alſo called Lacedæmon and Theramne.

Spartam nactus es, hanc orna, a pzouerbe, ſignifipnge, the eſtate oz office whiche thou haſt, oꝛder oz applp it well.

Spartacus, was a fameus ſwoꝛde plaier, whiche gathered an hoſt of ſlaues, and made battaile againſt the Romains, and was vanquiſhed by Craſſus.

Spartárium, rij, neu. gen. a place where bzoome groweth oz the ſhzubbe Spartum.

Sparteum, tei, n. g. a money bagge.

Sparteus, a, um, of the ſhzubbe Spartum, of bzoome.

Spartiáta, tæ, and Spartanus, one of Sparta.

Spartum, ti, n. g. a ſhzubbe oz herbe, wheꝛof they vſed to make bondes to tie vines: alſo to make cabuls & ropes foz ſhippes. Dioſcozides ſaieth, it is the ſame that Geniſta is: but Fuchſius denieth it: foz ſo muche as Geniſta hath leaues, this hath none. it is a hynde of bzoome.

Sparum, ri, n. g. a littell darte.

Spara, be called caltropes, ſowen in tyme of battaile to wounde the feete of men and hozſes.

Sparus, ri, m. g. a clubbe.

Spaſmus, mi, oz Spaſma, ſpaſmatis, n. ge. a ſickeneſſe of the ſynewes and muſkles, called alſo Conuulſio: it happeneth ſometyme of repletion, ſometyme of inanition oz lacke of nouryſhement. ſometyme of griefe, as in the pzicking of a ſinewe, otheꝛwhyle of colde, as by dꝛinking colde aper, oz cold water. it is named in engliſh the crampe.

Spaſticus, a, um, out of the whiche any thyng is pluckeb.

Spatha, æ, f. g. a two handed oz baſtard ſwoꝛde. it is alſo an inſtrument of the kytchen to turne meate that is fried, a ſhiſe.

Spathálium, n. ge. an oznament pertepnyng to women. it is alſo a bzanche of palme with dates hangyng on it.

Spathe, thes, a certaine tree, alſo the bzaunche of a date tree.

Spáthula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Spatha.

Spatians, antis, that ſpzeadeth abzode.

Spa-

Spatiator, óris, Cato vseth for Errator, a wandrer.
Spáticus, a, um, vexed with an ill spirite.
Spátior, áris, ári, to walke abrode.
Spatiosè, & Spatiosius, largely, more largely.
Spatiósus, a, um, large, spacious, ample.
Bellum spatiosum, a longe warre.
Spatium, ij, n. gen. a space, as well in tyme as in place, laysure, a course or swaie in walkyng the length of any place, a place of rennyng or exercise. sometyme the measure or quantitee in a foote of meter.
Pari spatio distare vtring, to be in the myddes and equally distant from bothe partes.
Relicto spatio sequi aliquem, to folowe one a louke of.
Spatium vnum basilicæ, one course or swaie in walkyng vp and downe the palaice.
Duo aut tria spatia facere, To walke vp and downe once or twise.
Spatium vitæ, the course or tyme of ones life.
Euanescit dolor spatio, sorow vanisheth away in continuaunce of tyme.
Mihi si spatium fuerit, if I haue leisure hereafter.
Spatium hominis à vestigio ad verticem, the length of a man.
Vtiræ suæ spatiũ daretur, that is anger myght haue a delaie.
Hoc interim spatio, in this meane tyme.
In medio spatio, in the mydde waie, in the myddle of his life.
Breui spatio errauit, he wandred within a littell roume, a little circuite or compasse.
Speciális, le, speciall, peculiar, proper.
Specialiter, idem quod Speciatim.
Speciátim, specially, particularly, properly.
Spécies, ei, fœ. ge. a figure or image, a fourme, hinde, liuenesse, similitude, portrature, phisnomie, beautie, fauour, it is diffined by logicians, to be that whiche is saied of many thynges varyyng in numbre: as, Homo, whiche is spoken of Socrates, Plato, Tiero, which do not vary in figure but in numbre, sometyme Species, do signify spices, also it is apparance, a colour, a shadowe, a pretence. also a sight or thing seene.
Per speciem legationis, in Asiam ablegatus est, vnder the colour of ambassade, he was banished into Asia.
In speciem esse, to be to the honour.
Præsentare speciem alicuius rei, to resemble or be lyke a thyng.
Species, visions in the nyght.
Speciem habet hominis, it hath the portrature or lykenesse of a man.
Specie ouorum, lyke egges.
Species vrbis, The fourme and situacion of a citee.
Præter speciem stultus es, thou art more foolysshe than one wouldo iudge by thy countinãce or phisnomie.
Speciem boni viri præ se ferre, to resemble or be lyke an honest man.
Oris species, the fourme or faction of the visage.
Species, was of auncient lawiers taken for Casus.
In specie huiusmodi, in suche a case as this, or whan it chaunceth thus.
Specie rixæ, as thoughe they dydde chide together.
Præclara classis in speciem, a goodly nauie to see to.
In speciem modo, onely for a colour or faction.
Quæ speciem habent magnæ coniunctionis, that haue a colour or resemblaunce of greate friendship.
Speciem pugnantium præbere, to appeare as it were men that did fyght.
Specie quidem blanda, faire to see to at the fyrste.
Quæ habent speciem gloriæ, whiche haue an appearance or shadowe of glorie.
Specifice, particularly.
Specificus, a, um, particular.
Specillum, li, n. g. a small instrument, wherwith surgeans dooe serche the depenesse of woundes and sores, called a probe. also to annoynt sores. it is also a spectacle to loke with. also an eare picker.
Specillum auricularium, a tooth picker.
Spécimen, speciminis, n. g. an example, a proue, a saie, a token, a patterne, also beautie.
Specimen ædere, or dare, to shewe a proffe of a mans cunnyng.
Sumere, and capere specimen, to take a proue or saie.
Specimen innocentiæ, an ensample or patterne of innocencie.
Specio, spexi, specire, vsed of olde writers for videre, or inspicere.
Speciosè, beautifully, gaiely, goodly to see to.
Speciósus, a, um, beautifull, faire, goodly to see to, well fauoured, honest.
Spécito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Specio.
Spécium, ij, n. ge. a littell instrument, wherwith surgeans serche woundes, a probe.
Spectabilis, le, worthy to be sene, of great renowme, notable.
Spectáculum, li, n. g. a thyng to be seene or looked on, a sight, a pageant, a plaie, sometyme the selfe beholding. also the place from whense men dooe beholde thynges, a scafolde.
Spectamen, táminis, n. g. idem quod Specimen.
Spectamen bono seruo, id est, qui rem herilem procurat, videt, collocat, it is a token of a good seruaunt, whiche attendeth about his masters businesse, and dooeth surueye all thynges and set it in order.
Spectatè, happily, goodly, faire to see.
Spectátio, ónis, f. g. a triall or proffe of money, also a vieweyng, a considereyng.
Spectatiuus, a, um, that belõgeth to speculation.

Spectá-

Spectător, ôris, maſc. gener. a beholder, a trier of money.

Quam elegans formarum ſpectator ſim, how well ſkilled I am in faire womã, or how demure or kene a kelowe I am in choſyng faire women.

Spectatrix, icis, the feminine of Spectator.

Spectătus, a, um, approued, well tried and conſidered.

Spectatus & honeſtus vir, an honeſt man, wel knowen and tried.

Fœmina ſpectatiſſima, a verie faire & godly woman, a woman of greatte honeſtee and well knowen.

Specto, aui, are, to beholde, to lowke vpõ, to view, to eie a man, to conſyder, to haue regarde, to approue, to tende to ſome concluſion or ende, to compare, to iudge, to eſteeme.

Qua ſpectat Africam, on the ſyde towarde Affrike.

Ne me ſpectes, dwe not eie me ſo.

Spectat orientem, it lyeth towarde the eaſt.

Aurum ſpectatur in ignibus, id eſt, probatur.

Spectare aliquem, to haue regard to one.

Spectare aliquẽ ex bona vita, to eſteeme what a man is by his good lyfe.

Animum alterius ſpectare ex ſuo, to eſteeme an other mans mynde by the exaumple of his owne.

Si aduitulum ſpectes, if you conſider the caſe.

Victoriam ſpectet, let hym loke for victorie, or haue deſyre of victorie.

Voluntatem ſpectet eius, let him conſider his wyll diligently.

Quorſum hæc ſpectat oratio? to what ende dwe ye ſpeake this?

Conſilium eius ad bellum ſpectat, his purpoſe or entent is to haue warre.

Omnia vtriuſq; conſilia ad concordiam ſpectauerunt, all the counſailes and deuiſes of thẽ bothe were to make peace and concorde.

Spectat ad rebellionem res, a rebellion is lyke to enſue.

Spectandum, we muſt beware or take heede.

Spectatur, the impersonall.

Spectrum, tri, n. g. an image or figure in a mans imagination.

Spécula, æ, f. ge. an hyghe hyll or toure, wheron thynges be eſpied farre of. alſo little hope, a diminutiue of Spes.

Speculabundus, a, um, lookyng about, ſpying.

Speculâre, ris, Specular, aris, and Specularium, rij, n. gen. idem quod Speculum, alſo a glaſſe wyndow. ſometyme the couerynge of a walke in a gardeyne.

Specularia, ſpectacles.

Speculâris, re, any thyng wherby a man maie ſee the better, pertaynynge to ſeyng or ſpying.

Specularis ſignificatio, a geuyng of a ſigne or token to other out of an hygh toure.

Lapis ſpecularis, a cleare and bright ſtone that they vſed in olde tyme in ſtede of glaſſe,

Speculârius, rij, m. g. he that maketh glaſſe wyndowes or ſpectacles, a glaſiar.

Speculâtio, ônis, f. g. a ſpying, a watchyng in an hygh toure or other place.

Speculâtor, ôris, m. gen. an eſpiall in warres, a ſhoutewatche.

Speculatrix, icis, the feminine.

Speculatórius, a, um, belongyng to a ſpie.

Speculatoria nauigia, ſhippes of eſpiall.

Speculâtus, us, m. g. ſpying.

Spéculor, âris, ari, to ſee farre, to conſider, to eſpie, to ſeethe out, to watche in an hygh toure, or other lyke place.

Spéculum, li, n. g. a lookyng glaſſe.

Specus, us, and ci, m. & fœ. g. or Specus, oris, neu. g. a denne. Lectum, eſt hæc Speca, æ, hoc Specum, ci, & hoc Specu indeclinabile.

Spelta, reade Zea.

Spelæum, læi, n. g. idem quod Spelunca.

Spelunca, æ, fœm. g. a denne or hole in a rocke, a caue.

Speſpondi, for Spoſpondi, I haue promyſed.

Sperábilis, le, that maie be hoped for.

Sperâtus, a, um, hoped or loked for.

Sperata virgo, a maiden aſked in mariage.

Sperchias, adis, fœ. ge. Patronymicum fœminum, of Sperchius.

Sperchionides, Patronymicum maſculinum.

Sperchius, a riuer of Theſſalie.

Speres, ris, olde writers vſed for Spes, hope.

Sperma, atis, n. gen. ſeede, moſt commonly vſed for the naturall humour, wherof all liuynge thynges be engẽdred and fourmed. alſo ſpauns of fyſches.

Spermatia, æ, f. g. the melon.

Spernax, ſpernacis, that contẽneth or deſpiſeth.

Spernendus, a, um, to be deſpiſed.

Sperno, ſpreui, ſpernere, to deſpite, to diſdeine, to ſet nought by.

Spero, aui, are, to hope, to truſt, to haue a good hope, to lowke for, to feare.

Si potui tantum ſperare dolorem, id eſt, timere.

Spero confore, I truſt it will come to paſſe.

Iubeo te bene ſperare, haue a good hope at my wooꝛde. Vt ſpero, as I truſt.

Bene de aliquo ſperare, to haue a good hope of one.

Sperabam iam deferbuiſſe eius adoleſcentiã, I hoped that the rage of his youth had ben paſt or well cooled.

Non vſu veniet ſpero, it ſhall not chaunce I truſte.

Spes, ſpei, fœm. ge. hope, truſt, lokyng for any thyng to come.

Spem abiicere, to diſpaire.

Spem alere, to make one hope and looke ſtill for a thing.

Spem fallere, to diſapointe one.

Plenus ſpei bonæ, that hath a great hope of a thynge.

Pertenuis ſpes oſtenditur, there appeareth but verie littell hope in the mattier.
Ad irritum ſpes cadit, our hope is diſapointed, and cometh to naught.
Abſciſſa omni ſpe, put clene out of hope, all hope beyng cleane taken awaie.
Adducere nos in ſpem dicuntur literæ, whan they put vs in hope to haue a thyng.
Spe deuoratum lucrum, a gaine that a man hopeth ernestly for, and dweth in a maner aſſure him ſelfe of it afore hande.
Adduci ſpe mercedis, To be meued or induced with the hope of ſome rewarde, to dooe a thynge.
Facere and Dare ſpem, to put in hope.
Ex illo fluere ſpes illorum cœpit, after that their hope beganne to wauer or be doubtfull.
Spes cum fruſtrata eſt, he is diſapoynted of that he hoped for.
Spem mihi afferebat ſummæ probitatis, he cauſed me to conceyue a great hope, that he woulde be a right honeſt man.
Spem pretio non emo, I had lieker haue one byrd in hand then two in the buſh.
Impulerunt in ſpem certiſsimam conſulatus, They cauſed hym to conceiue a ſure hope to be conſull.
Inducor in ſpem, I conceiue an hope.
Infringi ſpes dicitur, whan one begynneth to miſtruſt or deſpeyre.
Injicere ſpem, to put in hope.
Agitare ſpes, to wauer in hope.
Hac ſpe lapſus, deſpeyring to bring this to paſſe.
Capere ſpem de aliquo, to conceiue a great hope of one.
Spe qua iubes nitemur, we will ſtiche or truſt therto, as you bydde vs.
Occidit ſpes noſtra, our hope is dooen.
Tua profectio ſpem mihi debilitat, your goyng foorth cauſeth me to hope the leſſe.
Hac illi ſpe hoc inceperunt, on this hope, or hereto they truſtyng, beganne this enterpriſe.
Ponere ſpem in aliquo, To put his whole hope and confidence in a thyng.
Sed id quidem in optima ſpe pono, but I haue verie good hope of that mattier.
Spes eſt, & hunc aliquando. &c. we truſt or hope. &c.
Spes eſt de argento, I haue a good hope to get this money.
Præcidere vel incidere ſpem alicui, to putte out of hope.
Spem auferre, adimere, eripere, idem.
Ea ſpe iſtum fuiſſe prædium, that he had ſuche an hope.
Rapi ad ſpem immortalitatis, to conceiue an erneſt and great hope of immortalitee.
Deſerit me ſpes, I am cleane out of hope.
Exardere ad ſpem libertatis, id eſt, incitatũ eſſe.
Vna hæc ſpes eſt, there is no hope but this.
In ſpem tamen venio, yet I hope or truſt.
Plus habent ſpei hæc quam timoris, there is more hope in theſe thynges to come to paſſe, than feare of the contrary.
Spes, in the plurall numbre is ſometyme vſed.
Spem vultu ſimulat, id eſt, lætitiam.

Spéutici panes, loues of breade made in haſte, or that be quickely made and baked.
Speuſippus, a noble philoſopher couſen to Plato.
Sphæca, a waſpe.
Sphæra, æ, fœ. gen. a figure in all partes equally rounde, a ſpheare, a circle, a boule.
Sphæ'rica, æ, fœ. g. a bynde of cakes made of diuers rounde pieces.
Sphæ'ricus, a, um, in the forme of a ſpheare, roũd.
Sphæriſtérium, ij, n. g. a rounde place in a bigne where men are exercyſed, a tenise plate.
Sphæromáchia, æ, f. g. playng at tenise.
Sphagnos, a certaine gumme: lohe Plinii 12 ca. 25.
Sphaſelus, an herbe, ſomewhat differyng from ſauge. it is alſo a ſickeneſſe, that cometh of to muche wetneſſe. Theophraſtus writeth, that in the roote of plantes happeth ſuche a diſeaſe. Heſychius ſaith, that euery greeuous maladie may bee called Sphaſelus.
Spheninda, a bal made of lether or cloth, greater than a tenise ball.
Sphinx, gis, or ſpingos, f. g. a monſter, whiche had the head & handes of a mayden, the body of a dogge, wynges lyke a byrde, nayles lyke a lyon, a tayle like a dragon, the voyce of a man, whiche propoſed to men ſubtell queſtions. it is alſo a beaſte like an ape, but more rough, & hath a tayle, I ſuppoſe it to be a munkey or babion.
Sphirena, a beaſt of the ſea.
Sphondylium, lĩ, n. ge. or Spóndylus, or rather Spondilium, a toyncte or knotte of the backe bone. xii. of theim doo make the chyne, and the ſyue reſydue dooe make the loynes. it is alſo a certaine fyſche, which Ariſtotle calleth Sphondilena. alſo a brazen thyng that the Athenians vſed in geuyng voyces. alſo a whetue to ſet on a ſpyndell.
Sphrágide, es, m. g. a ſtone which printeth gleetly
Sphygmos, the pulſe.
Sphyræna, æ, fœ. g. a certaine fyſche, called alſo ceſtra, or Sudis.
Spica, æ, f. g. & Spicus, i, m. g. and Spicum, i, neu. gene. the eare of corne, properly whan it begynneth to come out of the huſe. alſo a ſpice called ſpikenarde. alſo a ſigne of ſterres and a cloue of garlyke.
Spica nardi, a ſpice called ſpikenarde.
Spica mutica, an eare of corne hauing no ward.
Spicátus, a, um, eared, or in eare as corne is.
Spicatum vnguentum, a ſweete oyle made of ſpikenarde.
Spiceus, a, um, that which hath eares like corne, or that is made of eares of corne.
Spicifera, the ſurname of Ceres, called goddeſſe of corne.
Spicifer, ra, rum, that beareth eares.

Spici-

Spicilegium, ii, n. g. glenyng of corne, gathering of eares of corne, leasynge of corne.
Spicilegium facere, to glene, to lease corne.
Spicio, spexi, ere, to looke, to beholde.
Spico, aui, are, to shoote out in eare.
Spiculatóres, they whiche be called of the kinges garde, some doo take Spiculator to bee an hangeman, or other persone which putteth men to deathe, by execution of the lawes.
Spiculo, aui, are, to make any thynge sharpe at the poynete, to poynete.
Spiculum, li, n. g. a darte, also an narrowe, it is more properly an narrowe heade.
Spilumenes, a sluttishe drabbe.
Spina, æ, fœminini generis, a thorne, also the backe bone. sometyme the stinge of a bee. also a pyckle, suche as is on hedgehogges and certayne fyshes.
Spinam facere, to grow and beginne to haue thornes or pyckes.
Spina Aegyptia, is of John Agricola supposed to bee that, whiche of some apothecaries is called Sucalia or Bedeguar. also that it is the tree, whereof cometh the fruite called Acacia.
Spina alba, our ladies Thistle
Spina acuta, the Berbery tree.
Spinacia, spinache.
Spineoli, a wylde fruite called sloes.
Spinétum, i, n. g. a place where thornes growe.
Spineus, a, um, of thornes.
Spinifer, ra, rum, that beareth thornes or pyckes.
Spinósus, a, um, full of thornes, by translacion, difficulte, harde, crabbed.
Spinter, êris, n. g. a pinne, also a tache, somtime a brachlet.
Spintharus, a notable carpynter, whiche builded the temple of Delphos.
Spinturnix, icis, f. g. a byrde, which was wonte to come to the aultars and catie awaie a burnynge cole, whiche was taken for an vnluckye byrde.
Spinus, i, f g. a sloe tree. also a birde, lohe ligurio.
Spio, onis, idem quod Nympha.
Spionia, a certaine kynde of vines called also Spinea.
Spionicus, of that vine.
Spira, æ, fœ. g. an ornament of a womans heade, also the tournyng of cables or ropes, whan thei be wounde vppe. also a bande or lace, wherewith a cappe or hatte is made faste vnder a mans chinne. also the base of a pyllar. also a cake made lyke a trendell. also a multitude of people.
Spiræ, thynges whiche dooe tourne and winde in diuers circles lyke a trendle or adder lynge rounde. Spiræ, by translacion, difficulte and harde thynges.
Anguis colligit se in spiram, the adder wrappeth hym selfe rounde.

Spirábilis, le, lyuely, or that wherby we liue.
Spiraculum, li, n. g. idem quod Spiramentum, out of the whiche the ayer or breath passeth.
Spirâmen, rámínis, ne. ge. that wherby ayer or breath issueth.
Naris spiramina, the holes of the nose.
Spiramentum, i, n. g. that wherby breath, aier, or smoke issueth.
Spirans, antis, om. g. breathyng, lyuyng. also that casteth a sauour or smell.
Spirantia signa, images so liuely made, that thei seme to breath.
Spirantia consulit exta, beyng as it were yet as lyue and mouyng.
Aura spirans, qua spiramus & viuimus, lyuely, that geueth lyfe.
Spirarchus, a capitaine in the forewarde.
Spirillum, a gotes bearde.
Spirituâlis, le, or Spiritalis, le, that breatheth, lyuely. Spiritales auræ, id est, vitales.
Spíritus, us, m. g. spirite, breath, wynde, sauour smell, sometyme aier, also stomache, hautnesse of courage, fiercenesse.
Angustus spiritus, a shorte breath.
Spiritus fœdi odoris, a stinking breath.
Reddere spiritum, to breath out.
Ducere spiritum, to fetche breath, also to lyue.
Communi spiritu frui, to lyue among men
Extremum spiritum alicuius excipere, to kisse one whan he is dyeng.
Patriæ reddere spiritum, to die for his countrey. Spiritum trahere, to lyue.
Vno spirita, at one breathe.
Auferre spiritum alicui, to spill.
Euadit spiritus per angustias, the breathe to meth foorth by narrowe passages.
Tranquillum & otiosum spiritum ducere, to liue quietely and without trouble or busines.
Miserum spiritum trahunt, they lyue wretchedly.
Suspendere spiritum in lectione, to pause.
Ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, and I can not tell how they haue caused me to haue an haute and lofty stomache.
Ingentis spiritus vir, a man of great courage and of a lofty and haut stomache.
Vnguenti spiritus, the sauour or sweete smell of the ointment.
Placidi spiritus dies, a calme day without great wynde.
Spiro, aui, are, to breathe, to blowe as winde doeth, to sende foorth odour or sauour, to lyue.
Spirula, æ, f. g. a litteli rounde compasse, the base of a pillar.
Spissamentum, i, ne. g. any thynge that is put in ointmentes to make them thicke. also hare, cotton, woll, or any lyke thyng, wherwith a clefte or hole is stopped.
Spissatus, a, um, made thicke.
Spissé, an aduerbe signifyng thicke, sometyme slowly, grossely.

Spissé calcatis curbonibus, the coles being troden downe harde togethet.
Spissus virens gemma, hauing a thicke greene colour.
Spisse arare, to eare thicke togethet.
Spisse atq; vix, slowly.
Spissesco, scere, to waxe thicke.
Spissigradior, gradi, to go thicke or make many feete.
Spissigradus, di, m. g. he that goeth thycke.
Spissitas, atis, f. g. thickenesse.
Spissitùdo, inis, idem.
Spisso, aui, are, to make thicke.
Spissus, a, um, thicke, slow.
Spissum verbum, a longe woorde.
Spissum opus, a woorke longe in dooyng, or whiche requireth longe tyme.
Spissus tactus, whan one feeleth a thynge massyue.
Spissa theatra, id est, repleta spectatoribus.
Tardum & spissum.
Pro spisso euenit, it cometh slowly.
Spissa & solutioris humi regio, contrarye, harde and compacte.
Spithama, æ, f. g. called also Dodrans, is the measure betwene the thumbe & the litel finger, thet both beyng stretched foorth, and conteineth .ix. ynches, or .xii. fingers breadth, a spanne.
Splen, enis, m. g. the splene.
Splendeo, dui, dere, to shyne, to be beautifull.
Splendesco, scere, to shyne, to waxe fayre and beautifull.
Splendidè, an aduerbe, signifiyng clere or bright. also rychely, honorably, beautifully, goodly
Splendidus, a, um, bright, clear, goodly, beautifull, famous, notable, excellicte, that hath great bruite and renowme, he whiche vseth to haue his house richely decked, with abundance of all thynges is called Splendidus, contrarie to Sordidus, and Auarus.
Splendor, ôris, m. g. light, brightnesse, somtime honor, nobleneſſe in liuyng, glorie, excellencie, bruite, renowme.
Splendor & dignitas, glorie and honour.
Imperii nostri splendor, the brightnesse, nobleneſſe or maieſter of our empyre.
Ad gloriam & splendorem, to glorie and renowme.
Splendor nominis, honorable fame and renowme, glorie.
Summo splendore præditi, men of excellent renowme and glorie.
Harum rerum duarũ splendor omnis & amplitudo, all the excellencie and great worthines of these two thynges.
Splenéticus, a, um, that is sicke in the splene.
Spleniátus, a, um, wrapped in a plaister of cloth or other thynge.
Splenion, the herbe commonly called hertes tongue.
Splénium, nij, n. g. a plaister of clothe or lether, made to laie to the bodie of him whiche is sicke.
Spodium, dij, n. ge. that whiche cometh of leade, lyke to sooure whiche is aboue vessels of brasse that door hange ouer the fyre.
Spoletium, a citee in Italie.
Spoletini, people of the citee Spoletium.
Spoliárium, ij, n. g. a place where men be robbed and spoiled.
Spoliátio, ônis, a spoilynge or robbynge, a taking from one.
Spoliátor, ôris, m. g. a spoyler, a robber.
Spoliatrix, the feminine.
Spoliátus, a, um, spoyled, depriued of that he had.
Spólio, aui, are, to robbe and despoyle, to pill.
Spoliare fama, to take awaie a mãs good name from hym.
☞ Alium spoliat, vt alium ditet, he robbeth Peter and paieth Paule.
Prouincia spoliare aliquem, to take the gouernaunce of a prouince from one.
Spoleare vita, to kyll.
Pampinis vitem spoliare, to pull leaues or braunches from a vyne.
Spoliare auxilijs, to take awaie the ayde or garison that was sette to defende one.
Spólior, áris, ari, to be robbed, somtime to robbe.
Spoliari fortunis, to haue his goodes or substance taken from hym.
Spoliárius, a, um, that which receiueth spoyle or thinges taken by robberie.
Spólium, ij, n. g. spoyle taken of ennemies.
Ampla spolia referre, to gette great spoyle.
☞ Alienis spoliis alios augere solet, he is wonte to robbe one and geue to an other: he is wonte to robbe Peter and paie Paule.
Sponda, æ, f. g. the syde of a bedde stede.
Spondalium.
Spondaicus, belongynge to the foote called Spondeus.
Spondeo, spospondi, êre, to promise freely, and with a good wyll.
Spondere pro aliquo, to vndertake for one.
Spondere puellam dicitur pater, to promyse to geue her in mariage.
De quo tibi homine hæc spondeo, of whome I promise you this muche.
Spondæus, dæi, m. g. a foote in meter of two longe syllables.
Spóndylis, lis, f. g. a kinde of serpentes.
Spondylium, ij, n. g. a certayne herbe lyke Ferula, or rather Ferula it selfe, lobe Sphondylium.
Spóndylus, li, masc. gene. a wheele, whiche is a rounde thynge of stone, woodde or leade, put on a spindell to make it renne rounde. it is also a white harde thynge in an oyster, whiche is couered with the fissche. also a toyncte or knotte of the backe bone, a brasen thynge that the Athenienses vsed in geuynge voyces, a fissche of the sea. Martiall vseth it for the bone of a fissche.
Spongia, æ, fœ. ge. a sponge, or that wherwith any

any thyng is wyped.

Spongiare, to wype cleane with a ſponge.

Spongiola, læ, fœm. gene. a litteli ſponge. alſo that whiche the apothecaries call Bedaguar, that that groweth on a ſweete bzier and other trees lyke a ſponge. alſo the roote of the herbe Aſparagus.

Spongioli, muſhroms.

Spongiôſus, a, um, lyght and full of holes lyke a ſponge.

Spongites, m. g. a ſtone lyke a ſponge.

Sponſa, ſæ, fœm. gen. a woman ſpouſed oz affianſed.

Sponſalis, le, pertepnyng to ſpouſage.

Sponſalia, órum, neu. ge. plur. the ſpouſage oz betrothyng of a man and woman before that they be wedded.

Sponſio, ônis, f. gen. a promyſe, a bargayne, an agreement, a couenaunte; euery promyſe made by the demaundyng oz aſkyng of an other. alſo a certaine ſuite oz wager in the lawe, where by the prouokyng of one part, a certaine ſumme of money was pauned to abyde the triall of the matter: and was forfaited of hym, whiche was condemned in the ſuite.

Sponſio voti, a vowe, a promiſe made to god.

Sponſione laceſcere, and prouocare, to will one to abyde the triall of a matter with him vnder the peyne that he whiche is condemned ſhall loſe a certayne ſumme of money, whiche was pauned downe foz that intent.

Sponſione certare, oz ſponſionem facere, to laye a wager.

In ſponſionem deponere, To laye downe in wager ꝓ which men wolde leſe, which be ouercome.

Quanti placet ſponſionem facere, how muche will you laye.

Sponſus, us, idem quod Sponſio.

Sponſus, ſi, m. g. the man to whom a woman is betrothed, the bzide grome.

Sponſo, aui, are, to affiance oz betrothe, to promyſe.

Sponſor, ôris, m. ge. he that promyſeth oz bargepneth. ſometyme a ſurete, whiche vnderta-keth an other mans acte, he that betrotheth oz prompleth his daughter in mariage.

Sponſus, a, um, promiſed, affianked, betrothed.

Spontâlis, le, voluntarie.

Spontâneus, a, um, that doeth oz is done willyng-ly, naturally, without conſtreincte oz helpe.

Sponte, the ablatiue caſe, naturally, willyngly, of his free will.

Paxép fuit non ſponte ducum, and peace was made againſt the capitaines willes.

Sponte naturæ, naturally, of nature.

Homo ſuæ ſpontis, a man that is at his free li-bertee to dooe what he wyll.

Sponte, an aduerbe, willyngly.

Sporades, iles in the ſea called Ægeum.

Sporta, tæ, f. g. a backet oz maunde.

Spórtula, læ, f. g. money oz meate diſtributed by pꝛinces vnto the people, a litteli gefte oz almes, a ſmall banket oz drinkyng, that the riche Ro-maines made to them that came to ſalute them; the pꝛoper value of Sportula, whiche the aun-cient Romaines vſed to geue, was. x. ſeſterty, that is. x. d. ſterling, oz our common ſhillyng. alſo liuerey of coate was called Sportula.

Sportella, læ, fœm. gener. a bynde of tartes oz tunbettes.

Spretor, ôris, m. gen. he that contemneth oz deſ-ſpiſeth.

Spretus, a, um, contemned, deſpiſed.

Spuma, mæ, f. g. the ſome oz froth of any thyng liquide.

Agere ſpumas, to ſome.

Spumâtus, us, m. g. ſomyng.

Spumâtus, a, um, couered with frothe oz ſome.

Spumeſco, ſcere, to begynne to ſome.

Spúmeus, a, um, ſomy oz frothy, that hath the co-lour of ſome.

Spúmifer, and Spúmiger, ra, rum, that beareth ſome.

Spumo, aui, are, to ſome oz gather vnto ſome.

Spumôſus, a, um, that whereof cometh a ſome, ſomy, full of ſome.

Spuo, ſpui, ſpuere, to ſpette.

Spurcé, vncleanely, filthily, diſhoneſtely, villa-nouſely.

Dicere in aliquem ſpurcé, to ſpeake diſhoneſt-ly and villanouſely againſt one.

Spurcidicus, a, um, that ſpeaketh diſhoneſtly oz vncleanely, filthily.

Spurcificus, a, um, that maketh thynges vncleane oz filthy.

Spurcitia, æ, and Spurcities, ei, fœ. g. vnclean-neſſe, filthyneſſe, diſhoneſtie, villanie.

Spurco, aui, are, to defyle oz make vncleane, to bedurte, to diſhoneſt.

Spurcus, a, um, vncleane, filthy, vnpure, ſtin-kyng, bloudie, diſhoneſt, vile.

Spurcum vinum, wyne myngled with water.

Tempeſtas ſpurciſſima, a foule and greatte tempeſt oz ſtozme.

Spurcus ager, a barrayne and dzie ground vn-houſebanded.

Spurcus gladiator, a cruell & blouddy ſwozde player oz wounderer.

Spurciſſimus helluo, a vile and ſtynkynge glutton.

Spurina, a capitaine of the Parthians, whiche ſlewe Craſſus the Romaine.

Spurius, a, um, bozne of a common woman, that knoweth not who is his father, baſe bozne.

Spurij verſus, verſes feygned, the authour beyng falſe named oz vnknowen.

Spurius, rij, m. g. a baſtarde. alſo it was the ſur-name of diuers Romaines.

Sputâtor, ôris, m. g. one that ſpetteth.

Sputo, aui, are, to ſpette.

Sputum, ti, n. g. ſpettill.

SQualla, olde writers vſed for ſqualida.

Squalens, entis, beyng foule filthy or ſluttiſſhe, all couered with any thyng.

Squalens auro, id eſt, fulgens, all ſhynynge with golde.

Squaleo, or Squalleo, lui, lêre, to be filthy, ſluttiſſhe, ſoyled or ſtayned with ſome vncleane thyng, to be foule or out of facion for lacke of dreſſyng.

Squallent arua, the fieldes are full of weedes and foule for lacke of huſbandyng.

Arma ſqualent rubigine, the harneis & weapons be all foule with ruſte.

Squallidé, ill fauouredly, nothyng cleanly.

Squallidus, a, um, ſluttyſſhe, filthy, cauſyng one to abhorre the ſight therof. ſometyme it ſignifieth ſpotted. alſo carraine leane, nothing beautifull or faire, vnpleaſant.

Squallidæ res, thynges vnpleaſant.

Squallidus ager, grounde out of tilthe.

Squallor, ôris, m ge. ſluttiſſhenelle, filthinelle, vncleanenelle, the deformitee of any thynge for lacke of trimmynge.

Squalus, a fiſſhe.

Squama, mæ, fœ. gen. the ſcale of a fiſſhe. alſo a maile in habergioun, or a littell plate in a coate of fence.

Squama æris, the flower or offall of braſſe, that is blowen from it in meltyng, or that is beaten from it after it is cowled in the water.

Squamârim, in the facion of ſcales, like ſcales.

Squameus, a, um, full of ſcales.

Squamiger, ra, rum, that hath ſcales.

Squamigerum genus, fiſſhe.

Squamôſus, a, um, ſcaly, full of ſcales.

Squamoſum pecus, Plautus vſeth for fiſſhe.

Squarôſus, a, um, rough and ſharpe, lyke to a thynge whiche is ſcaly.

Squâtina, næ, fœ. ge. a ſole fiſſhe with a roughe ſhynne, wherwith fletchers dooe make their arrowes ſmoothe.

Squilla, læ, f. g. a fiſſhe called a ſhrimpe. alſo an herbe, reade Scylla.

Squinitij, people in Italie, called alſo Sabelli and Samnites.

ST, a voyce of hym that cõmaundeth ſilence, as we ſaye in engliſſhe, huſſhe, whan we wouldе haue one to holde his peace.

Stabilimen, liminis, and Stabilimẽtum, ti, n. g. that whiche keepeth a thyng ſtedfaſt, that ſtabliſſheth or confirmeth.

Stabilio, ſtabilis, liui, lire, to make ſtedfaſt or ſtable.

Stabilire rempublicam, to confirme and make ſtable and ſtronge the common weale.

Stâbilis, le, ſtable or ſtedfaſt, firme, ſtãt, durable.

Stabile eſt me patri aurum reddere, I haue ſurely determined to geue my father the money agayne.

Incertum & ſtabile, contrary.

Stabilis & firmus animus, a firme and conſtant mynde.

Imperium ſtabilius, an empyre or dominion that continueth longer.

Mala ſtabilia, apples that fall not from the tree.

Stabilitas, âtis, fœ. g. ſtablenelle, firmenelle, conſtancy, continuance.

Stabulâriæ mulieres, women whiche kepe victalyng houſes, for to refreſche wayfaring men.

Stabulârius, rij, m. gen. an inholder, an hoſtler, alſo he that hath the charge of the hous where cattell is kepte.

Stabulâtio, ônis, ſtandyng or lyyng of cattell, abydyng in a ſtable or houſe, as beaſtes doe in the wynter tyme. alſo harbouryng or lodgeyng of deere.

Stâbulo, aui, are, to ſtande as cattall doeth in a ſtable.

Stabulare pecus, to put beaſtes into the ſtable.

Stabulari damas aut ceruos, ſalowe deere or red deere to be lodged or harboured.

Stâbulum, li, n. g. an inne, where men doe lodge or baite. alſo it is the general name of the place, where cattall doeth abide, whan they come from their paſture. alſo a ſtable, wherin horſes or mules are kept. alſo a folde for ſheepe.

Stabulum pauonum, a place where peacockes are kepte.

Stabulum confidentiæ, flagitij, nequitiæ, a place of refuge or ſuccour.

Stachys, a certaine ſhrubbe, lyke to Marrubium, but hauynge ſomewhat longer leaues. ſome thinke it to be that, whiche apothecaries call Ambroſiam.

Stacte, tes, fœm. g. is that, whiche is called commonly Storax liquida, the floure of Myrrhe, or the fatneſſe that kyſt diſtilleth out of it.

Stacteus, a, um, that bryngeth out the gumme Stacte.

Stadiódromus, mi, m. gen. he that renneth in a courſe of rennyng. alſo the rennyng place.

Stadium, dij, n. g. a place, wherin rennyng is exerciſed, as well of men as of horſes. Stadium is alſo a quantitee or meaſure of ground, wherof (as Cenſorinus writeth) were thre ſortes: the one was of Italie, & that contained 625. feete, whiche is. 125. paſes: The ſecond was called Olympicum, and that was of. 600. feete, that is. 120. paſes: The thyrde was called Pythicum, whiche conteyned. 1000. feete, whiche is 200. paſes, whiche parauenture was forgotten of Plinius and Solinus, whan they wrate the deſcripcion of Sicilia: whiche maketh the variaunce betweene theim and Diodorus Siculus. Of the Stadia called Italica, or of Italie. viii. dooe make an Italian mile, conteynyng a thouſande paſes, euery paſe beyng fiue feete: we haue none other name to geue it but a furs longe.

Stagno,

Stagno, aui, are, is proprely of water: to stande and not to flowe.
Stagnare terra dicitur, whan water standeth on it, and is not sucked in.
Stagnum, ni, n. g. a standing water, a poole also the depest parte of the sea.
Stalagma, lagmatis, n. g. a certaine ointemente.
Stalagnium, nij, n. ge. a certaine ornament that men vsed to weare in their eares.
Stamen, staminis, n. g. the hempe or flare sette on the distaffe to spinne. also clothe whan it is in the lome or frame. also a threede.
Stamina trahere, or ducere, to spinne.
Leuia stamina ducere, to spinne fine.
Sollicitat stamina docto pollice, she spinneth cunnyngly.
Torquere stamina digitis, and Solicitare stamina pollice, idem.
Stamina, be also in woodde or herbes as it were small threedes.
Stamina, be also the chiefes or littell thynges standynge out ythe threedes in the middes of flowres, as in a lillie, a honny suckle, and suche other.
Stamineus, a, um, that hath in it as it were littell threedes.
Stanneus, a, um, of tinne.
Stannum, ni, n. g. mettall called tinne.
Stapedes, stroppes.
Staphis, phidis, f. g. called also Staphis agria, pituitaria, and pedicularis, a kynde of vynes, whiche hath a blacke stemme and strenghte, and hath a fruite more ythe to a littell blader, than to a grape, whiche is greene, within the whiche is a kernell three cornered.
Staphulinus, ni, m. g. a wylde parsenepe, or rather carrets.
Staphyle, a vyne, or grape that reasons bee made of.
Staphilodendron, a tree growynge beyonde the Alpes, like to Acer, and beareth a fruite in coddes tastynge ythe a kilberde.
Staphylus, he that dyd fyrste mingle water with wyne.
Starchaterus, a kynde of the Danes.
Statanus, a god, whiche the paynims supposed to haue the gouernaunce of childzen.
Statarius, a, um, stable, quiete, without sterynge.
Statarij milites, souldioures that abyde stylle in one place.
Stataria comœdia, a quiete comedie without sterynge and busines.
Stater, téris, m. g. a certayne coyne, whiche was in value foure dyammes, or foure grotes. viii. to an ounce.
Statêra, ræ, f. g. golde smithes balance.
Stâtice, ces, f. g. a certayne herbe.
Staticulum, li, n. g. a certaine wanton meuynge in daunsinge. sometyme a littell carte.
Statilinus, was called a primate god, whiche men supposed to be alwaie with theym.
Statim, anon, constantly, cõtinually, by and by, without tarying, foorthwith.
Statim à radice, harde by the roote.
Statim atq; negauerit, by and by as soone as he shall denie it.
Statim, quim vrbem egressi fuerint, foorthwith as soone as they shall bee departed out of the citee.
Statim ut literas tuas legeram, incontinente as soone as I had readde your letters.
Statio, ónis, fœ. g. a place, where either men of warre or shippes doe abide or rest for a certaine tyme. also a common place, where muche people dooeth resorte to here matters decided.
Statio nauium, a rode for shippes.
Stationem vitæ peregisse, to haue passed the walke of this lyfe.
Stationâlis, le, that standeth fast or abydeth.
Stationârius, a, um, that is appointed to abyde in any place.
Stationarij milites, souldioures assigned to abide still in one place to kepe a towne or fortresse, or the marches of a countrey.
Statiua, órum, or Statiuæ, árum, a certayne place fortified, where men of warre lae at the siege of a fortresse.
Statiua castra, idem.
Stauilicula, læ, f. g. a littell resting place.
Statius, a noble poete.
Statiuus, a, um, that belongeth to resting or abidynge.
Stator, óris, m. g. a seruant, whiche is alwaie ready or attendyng about an officer, to be at cõmandement: wherfore in that woorde bee included pursuantes, postes, sergeantes, bailiffes, and catchepolles. also Jupiter was called Iupiter stator of Romulus, because he supposed, that he made the Romaines to tarie when they fled, the Samnites pursuyng them.
Statua, æ, f. g. an image of mettall, puoyr, stone, or tymber.
Statuária, æ, f. g. the crafte of graueyng or pettyng of images.
Statuárius, rij, masc. ge. he that caruеth or petteth images.
Statuárius, a, um, pertainyng to images.
Statûmen, minis, ne. ge. that whiche is set vp to susteine or beare a thynge, a proppe, forke or other ythe.
Statuminо, aui, are, to proppe vp, to vnderset, to make sure.
Statuminare lapidibus, to vndersette with stones, to vnder pinne.
Statuo, tui, tuere, to ordeyne, to determine, to appoynte, to defyne, to iudge or esteme, to thynke or iudge for a surette, to set faste, to set vp, to stable a thyng, to purpose surely, to geue iudgement or sentence against one, to dedicate, to beate one thynge agaynst an other.
Statuere ex æquo & bono, to iudge or determine accordyng to equitee, lesse then the rigour

of the lawe wolde require.
Statuere precium, to ſet a price on thynges vendible.
Sublimem illum arriperem, & caput primum in terram ſtatuerem, vt cerebro diſpergat viam, I woulde lifte hym vp aloſte, and firſte of all daſche his head to the groũde, that I mought ſcatter his brayne abrode in the ſtrete.
Apud animum ſtatuere, to determine in his mynde, to purpoſe & determine with him ſelfe.
Exemplum ſtatuere in aliquo, to puniſhe one in ſuch wiſe, that other male take example therby.
Statuere in aliquem exemplum, idem.
Statuere in aliquem, to make an ordinaunce agaynſt one.
Mercedem ſtatuere, to aſſigne to one what wages he ſhall haue.
Modum ſtatuere, to appoynete a rule.
Statuite quanti hoc putetis, & quam multo redemiſſe, thynke you what it is wooꝛthe, oꝛ of what value it is.
Statuere de ſe, to byll hym ſelfe, not lokyng foꝛ the iudgement of any officer agaynſt hym.
Statuere ſummum bonum non dolere, to determine and iudge with hym ſelfe, that it is the chiefe felicitee, to haue no ſoꝛowe oꝛ peyne.
Cum animo ſtatutum ac deliberatum habere, to haue thꝛoughly purpoſed & determined with hym ſelfe.
Statues ex noſtra dignitate, ye wyll determine the matter ſo, as ſhall be foꝛ myne honoure.
Vt in poſterum documentum ſtatuerem, ne quis &c. that I might geue an example in time to come that no man &c.
Statuam ſtatuere alicui, to ſet vp ones image.
Exemplum ſtatuite in me, ſhew you an example by me.
Vix ſtatuere apud animum meum poſſum, I can ſcante dekne oꝛ determine with my ſelfe.
Hanc legem mihi ſtatuo, I preſcribe this lawe to my ſelfe.
Locum colloquio ſtatuere, to appointe a place where they ſhall common together.
His ſtipendium de publico ſtatuit, he aſſigned oꝛ appointed them to haue wages of the cõmon treaſure
Vrbem præclarã ſtatui, I haue builded a goodly citee.
Crateraſq; duos ſtatuam tibi, id eſt, dedicabo.
Senatus ſtatuit, the ſenate hath oꝛdeined.
Statũra, æ, fœm. ge. the ſtature oꝛ bigneſſe of the bodie.
Statura humilis, a dwarfiſche lowe ſtature.
Statura arboris, the bigeneſſe and height of a tree.
Status, us, m g. ſtate, fourme, faction oꝛ geſture of the bodie, the condition oꝛ ſtate of ones ſelfe oꝛ other thynge, it is amonge oꝛatoures the pꝛincipall poynte, wherin all the controuerſie conſiſteth, called of Tullie, Conſtitutio cauſæ, the iſſue.
Collocare aliquem reipublicæ ſtatum, to eſtabliſſhe and ſet the common weale in ſome good ſtate oꝛ fourme.
Collocare in ſtatu ampliſsimo, to auaunce oꝛ ſet in ſome high degree oꝛ honour.
Concidere ex amplo ſtatu, to fall from high degre oꝛ great auctoꝛitee.
Conuellere reipublicæ ſtatum, to trouble the quietneſſe oꝛ good oꝛder, ſtate, and policie of the common weale.
Conuellere de ſtatu, to trouble and bꝛyng one out of his purpoſe.
Declinare de ſtatu, to doe ſome thinge that appertayneth not, oꝛ doeth not agree to the accuſtomed ſtate and foꝛme of his lyfe.
Deducere aliquem de ſtatu vitæ ſuæ, to cauſe one to doꝛe a thynge that he was not wonte to doe, oꝛ that is contrarie to his accuſtomed trade and facion.
Dencere aduerſarium de ſtatu, to make our aduerſarie that he can not tell what to ſaie.
Deterrere aliquem de ſtatu ſuo, to make one afrayde to continue in his purpoſe. To feare from his purpoſe oꝛ enterpꝛiſe.
Status corporis rectus, ſtandyng vpꝛyght with the bodie.
Status, a, um, firme, that chaungeth not, oꝛdinarie, certayne.
Stati dies, dayes appoynted, daies oꝛdinarie, dayes in banke foꝛ apperance, oꝛ foꝛ the parties to pleade.
Stata ſacrificia, ſacrifices cuſtomably doone at certaine daies of an olde oꝛdinance, oꝛdinarie.
Statæ matris ſimulachrum, an image ſet vp by the people in euery ſtrete at Rome.
Stati redditus, rentes certaine.
Statyelli, a people of Liguria.
Steatites, m. g. a pꝛecious ſtone lyke to tallowe.
Steatôma, a gatherynge of greace oꝛ fat in ſome place againſt nature.
Stechades, thꝛe little iles by Marſiles.
Stega, æ, f g. a cabin of a ſhippe. alſo a cote oꝛ cottage.
Stegnus, a, um, idem quod Strictus.
Stegnæ fabres, keuers, in the whiche a man may haue neyther ſiege noꝛ vrine, noꝛ ſweatte noꝛ none othꝛe euacuation.
Stela, æ, f. ge. a little pyllar, a croſſe oꝛ other lyke monument ſet vp by the high waie, foꝛ the memoꝛie of anye thynge.
Stella, æ, f. g. a ſterre. alſo a fiſſhe. alſo the name of a poete.
Stella crinita, a blaſyng ſterre.
Stellæ traiectio, ſhotyng of a ſterre.
Stellans, antis, ſhinyng lyke a ſterre.
Stellans volatus, a ſhotyng of a ſterre.
Stellatũra, æ, f. g. was an exaccion of capitains in takynge from ſouldioures the poꝛcions of victailes appointed vnto them by the emperour, oꝛ rather

gather a certaine quantitie of vitailes appointed to ſouldiours.

Stellatus, a, um, full of ſterres. repleniſched or garniſched with ſterres.

Stelliter, and Stelliger, ra, rum, that beareth ſterres in it.

Stellio, ônis, m. g. a beaſt lyke a lyſarde, hauing on his backe ſpottes lyke ſterres.

Stellionatus, us, m. g. a deceite in diſſemblyng a thynge to take profite of an other vnlaufully, or els by counterfaityng of merchandiſe.

Stellis, a kynde of birdelyme made in Eubœa.

Stello, aui, are, to ſhine or glyſterne lyke ſterres, or to be made lyke ſterres. alſo to enuie.

Stemma, ſtémmatis, n. g. a garlande of floures. alſo the ſtocke or bloude of a gentle houſe. ſome tyme the degrees of kynred. alſo an inſcription grauen in a ſtone, ſometyme a great acte or enterpriſe.

Stemo, was ſiſter to Medusa.

Stennio, the doughter of Phorcus.

Stenobœa, the wyfe of Prœtus kinge of Ephire, who loued Bellorophon, that vanquiſched the monſter Chimœra.

Stentor, oris, a Greeke, whiche had a voyce as loude as fiftie men.

Stephanitæ vites, a certaine kinde of vynes, made rounde lyke garlandes.

Stephanoma, euery herbe that ſerueth for garlandes.

Stephanonia, the herbe called alſo Lotus Aegiptia.

Stephanoplocos, a maker of garlandes.

Stephanus, in greeke is a crowne or garlande.

Stercoratio, ônis, f. g. a dongynge.

Stercorarius, a, um, pertaynynge to dunge or mucke.

Stercoratus, a, um, dunged, mucked or compaſſed.

Stercoreus, a, um, of donge or mucke.

Stercoro, aui, are, to dounge or compaſſe.

Stercoroſus, a, um, full of dounge or mucke.

Stercus, oris, ne. ge. dounge, mucke, compaſſe, ordure.

Stercore ſaturare agrum, to donge the field.

Stercutius, the ſonne of Fannus, he firſte founde and vſed doungyng of the grounde.

Stereſis, priuation.

Stegetron, the herbe called Sedum maius.

Sterilia, olde writers vſed for Sterilis.

Sterileſco, leſcere, to be or ware barraine.

Sterilia, for Sterilitas.

Sterilis, le, barraine.

Sterilis amator, a louer that lacketh money.

Sterilitas, atis, barraynneſſe, ſterilitee.

Sternax, acis, om. g. that ſtyngeth or caſteth.

Sternax equus, a ſtyngeing horſe that caſteth his ryder.

Sterno, ſtraui, ere, to throwe downe, to ſpreade, to couer, to laie the table, to make playne, or ſmoothe, to lye downe to reſte.

Sternere lectum, to make a bed redie.

Sternunt ſe ſomno, they layed them downe to ſleape.

Sternere equum, to ſaddle and make redie an horſe.

Sternere menſam, to laie the table.

Iuuenci cæſi ſtrauere terram, id eſt, operuerunt, couered the grounde.

Venti placidi ſtrauerunt æquora, id eſt, plana fecerunt.

Humi ſternere aliquem, to ſtrike one to the grounde.

Flores humi ſternere, and Sternere humum floribus, to ſtrawe floures on the ground, to couer the grounde with floures.

Sternitur omne ſolum iaculis, all the grounde was couered with dartes.

Sternere locum ſaxis, to paue.

Viros ſternere cæde, to kyll men.

Segetes ſternuntur, the corne was moghed and cut downe.

Sternuo, nui, ere, to ſneſe.

Sternutamentum, i, n. g. ſneſynge. alſo a medicine that prouoketh ſneſyng.

Sternutamenta euocare, to prouoke ſneſyng.

Sternutatio, onis, f. g. ſneſynge.

Sternúto, aui, are, to ſneſe often.

Sterquilinium, ni, n. g. a dounge hyll or myxen: Terence calleth a lewde by that name, as one woulde ſaie, vile and ſtinkinge knaue.

Sterrogoma, a kinde of frankēſcence, called commonly Olibanum, in latine Thus maſculus.

Sterto, tui, tere, to route when one ſleapeth.

Stesibrotus, the ſonne of Epaminondas duke of Thebes.

Steſichorides, the numbre of eight in diſe, ſo called of the ſepulchre of Steſichorus the poete, made in figure lyke to eight dice.

Steſichorus, a famous poete, of whome it is written, that when he was an infant in his cradell, a nightingale ſate on his mouth and did ſinge, ſignifyinge that he ſhoulde be the ſweteſt poete that euer was afore him: he found firſt linging of ſonges in a daunce.

Steſilæa, a woman of excellent beautie, whome Ariſtides and Themiſtocles loued.

Steſimbrotus, an hiſtoriographier.

Stenelas, the ſonne of Capaneus and Euadnes: an other the ſonne of Perſeus.

Steneleus, a, um, of Stenelus.

Sthenobœa, the wyfe of Prœtus.

Stibádium, dii, n. ge. a chaire or couche made of herbes wounde together: ſome doe call it an herber or ſommer parlour alſo a litteli parlour, where it was writte how many gueſtes it woulde receiue.

Stibium, bii, ne. g. a white ſtone founde in ſiluer mynes, which ſtoppeth the renynge of eies, and dooeth make them ſeme very fayre.

Stibon, idem quod Antimonium.

Stichas, chados, lohe Stechas.

Stichos, a verſe or an order in a thynge, a lyne.
Stigma, matis, n. g. a marke made with fire, or a hotte yron. ſometyme it ſignifieth infamie and reproche obiected openly.
Stigmáticus, a, um, infamed, notably taken for a naughty perſone, marked with a hotte yron.
Stigmoſus, a, um, idem.
Stigo, aui, are, to pryche fooythe, to ſtere forwarde.
Stilico, a noble man in the tyme of Honorius the emperour.
Stilla, læ, f. g. a droppe.
Stillans, antis, droppyng.
Stillátio, ônis, f. g. a dropppng.
Stillaritius, a, um, that droppeth.
Stilbo, a philoſophier, vide Stilpo.
Stilbon, bonis, the ſterre of Mercurie.
Stillicidium, dij, n. g. the dropppng of an houſe, the eaues of the houſe, a littell gutter or ſinke.
Stillo, aui, are, to droppe.
Stilobata, looke Stylobata.
Stilpo, ponis, a philoſophier, borne in the citee of Megara in Greece, whiche (his countrey bryng burned, and his wyfe and childzen loſte in the fyre) eſcaped onely, and departynge alone, the kyng Demetrius aſked of hym, if he had loſte anythyng, he anſwered: I haue loſt nothyng: for all that is myne I carie with me, meanynge thereby, that vertue, (whiche is onely the proper goodes of a wiſe man, and can not be taken from hym) he tooke awaie with hym.
Stilpónes, dwarfes.
Stimicon, a ſhepeherdes name in Uergill.
Stimmi indeclinabile, idem quod Stibium.
Stimulátio, ônis, f. g. a pryckyng or feruent moouyng to doe a thynge.
Stimulátor, ôris, m. g. he that prycketh or ſtereth one forwarde to doe a thynge.
Stimulatrix, the feminine.
Stimuleus, a, um, that is done with pryckynge.
Stimulo, aui, are, to pryche, to moue, to ſtere forwarde, to greeue.
Stimulare ad arma, to ſtere to warre.
Stimulus, li, maſ. ge. a gode, wherwith oxen are driuen, a pryche: by tranſlation euery thynge that ſtereth or moueth one to doe a thyng.
Admouere alicui ſtimulos, to pryche, to ſtere or moue one to dooe a thynge.
Veneris ſtimuli, incenſynges to fleſchely appetites.
Stingo, & ſtinguo, ſtinxi, guere, to putte out lyght.
Stipâ, for Stupa, towe.
Stipárius, a, um, perteinyng to ſtoppyng or beatyng harde together.
Stipátio, ônis, f. g. a bolſteryng or holdyng vp on euery ſyde.
Stipatóres, they whiche dooe kraite a ſhyppe, or laie in ſuch fardels or bourdeyns, as are to bee caried. Alſo they whiche be of a kynges garde, alwaie aboute his perſone.

Stipâtus, a, um, inuironned with men to bee defended, as princes are with their garde.
Stipendiális, le, perteinyng to wages.
Stipendiárius, a, um, whiche paieth tribute, of ſome called contributorie to the kyndynge of an armie or defence of a countrey.
Populi ſtipendiarij, people that paie certaine tribute.
Stipendiarium vectigal, a certaine and ordinarie tribute.
Stipendiatus, he that taketh wages.
Stipendiôſus, a, um, that hath ben often tymes hired or reteined in warres.
Stipendior, aris, ari, to be hyred or reteined in warres.
Stipendium, dij, n. ge. wages proprely geuen to ſouldiours. alſo ſubſidie paied to princes.
Confectis ſtipendiis, when the tyme of their ſeruice was out.
Stipendiis duobus, two the firſte yeres that he was in wages.
Stipendia facere, to ſerue in warres as a ſouldiour.
Facere ſtipendia pedibus, to bee a foote man in warres.
Decernere ſtipendium, to appointe wages for ſouldiours.
Emeritis ſtipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, contentionis, when he can for age no longer geue hym ſelfe to lecherie, ambition, contencion.
Stipes, ſtipitis, maſc. gen. a logge that is ſet faſt in the grounde, a ſtake. alſo a ſticke: by tranſlacion a foole, a dull head, one that hath no witte.
Stiphelus, one of the Lapithes
Stipo, aui, are, to ſtoppe chinkes or cleftes, properly in ſhippes or botes with towe and pytche, alſo to inuiron to the intent to defende one.
Stips, vel ſtipis, pis, f. g. wages to men hyred. alſo money geuen to beggars.
Stipem confert, it bringeth in gayne.
Stipem ſpargere, to ſowe money amonge people, to geue a largeſſe.
Stipticus, a, um, that ſtoppeth.
Stiptica medicamenta, medicines that dooe bynde or reſtrayne.
Stipula, læ, fœ. g. holme, erige or ſtrawe. apte to thatch houſes, it is of ſome taken for ỹ huſk that cloſeth in the ſtraw. alſo ſtubble or ſtrawe lefte in the fielde after the corne is reaped.
Stipulátio, ônis, a ſolemne couenant or greement made with woordes ordinarie and accuſtomed in the lawe: wherin he that is demaunded of an othe, anſwereth, that he will dooe or geue the thynge whiche is required, a bargayne or promiſe or obligacion to paie money, or to performe a thyng, whiche is required.
Acceptam ferre ſtipulationem, to acquite or diſcharge one of a promiſe or couenaunte made to vs.
Stipulatiúncula, a diminutiue of Stipulatio.

Stipu-

Stipulator, oris, m. g. he that byndeth an other by requiryng or aſkyng a thyng of hym: or he, of whom a thyng is required.

Stipulatus, us, m. g. idem quod Stipulatio.

Stipulor, aris, ari, to require or demande a thing to be geuen to hym, or doone for hym, with the ordinarie and accuſtomed wordes of the law, to require afore by couenaunte, to make a bargayne, to promiſe effectually that whiche he is required to doo. it hath bothe the actiue and paſſiue ſignification. Stipulor abs te, I require of the, or I am required of the.

Stiria, æ, f. g. an iſicle or droppe of iſe.

Stiria, a countrey ioynyng to Auſtria and Carinthia in the eaſt parte of Germanie, full of mountaynes, ſauyng a litteil parte bordryng on Hungarie: the people be rude, and the women haue ſo great throtes by the corruption of the water and aire, that not onely their ſpeche is let therby, but (as ſome doe write) whē they geue ſuche to their children, ſome be fayne to caſt the bagges, whiche dwe hange vnder their chinne, ouer their ſhulders. In that countrey is plentie of iron and ſiluer, if the negligence of people dyd not let the fyndyng therof.

Stirpidium, dij, n. g. the droppyng of a houſe.

Stirpeſco, ſcere, to growe to a ſtemme, to ſpryng vp.

Stirpices, weeders in gardeins.

Stirpitus, an aduerbe, vp by the roote.

Stirpo, aui, are, to pull vp by the roote.

Stirps, ſtirpis, in the feminine gendre, ſignifieth a ſtocke in kynrede: being the maſculine gendre, it ſignifieth the ſtemme of a tree or herbe.

Stirpes, be alſo ſhootes that ſpryng or grow out of the rootes.

Stirps quæſtionis, id eſt, origo, fundamentum.

Stirpe ad eum bona redierunt, the goodes be fallen to hym, for that he is nerte of his kynne.

Striua, ux, fœ. ge. is that in a plough, whiche the plough man holdeth when he doeth eare, the plough tayle.

Stlata, tæ, fœ. gen. a brode ſhippe or bote, called an hulke.

Stlatārius, rij, m. g. he that conueigheth or carieth in ſuche a veſſell, or he that maketh them.

Stlatārius, a, um, that is brought or caried in ſuche a veſſell.

Stlembus, bi, m. g. ſlow and heauy.

Stlitem, olde writers vſed for litem, variance.

Stlitibus iudicandis, for lubus iudicandis.

Stlopus, pi, m. ge a ſoune made with the mouth when the cheekes are blowen.

Stlotium, for lotium.

Sto, ſteti, ſtare, to ſtande on the feete, it is alſo ſpoken of ſuche thinges as haue no life, as ſhippes, riuers. &c. alſo to endure or abide, to continue in ones opinion, to take parte with one, to maintayne ones quarell, to obey.

Stare promiſſo, To abide by his promiſſe, to kepe promiſe. to be full.

Stat ager ſentibus, the fielde is full of brembles.

Iam puluere cœlum ſtare vident, nowe ſaw they the ſkie full of duſte. Alſo to be immouable or awaie certayne.

Sic ſtat ſententia, ſo the ſentēce abydeth immouable, or it is determined, or I am vtterly determined appointed or mynded.

Alſo ſtat, my mynde is.

Stat conferre manum Aeneæ, my mynde is to fight with Eneas, or I am determined or appoynted. &c.

Stat, is ſet.

Omnis in Aſcanio chari ſtat cura parentis, all the care of the tender louynge father was ſet on Aſcanius.

Alſo ſtare, to coſte.

Nec ipſe hoc periculum ignoro, expertus non leue documento, quanti ſteterit mihi, quod ſemel imparata non feci, neither am I ignorant of that daunger, hauynge experience of no light warnyng, howe muche it coſte me that I dyd not thoſe thynges that I was commaunded.

Stare firmum, to ſtande faſte.

Stat per me, per te, per illum, when I or any other is the cauſe that a thyng is not done.

Si poterit fieri, vt ne pater per me ſtetiſſe credat, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, volo, if it might be brought to paſſe, that my father maie thynke, that it was not long of me, that this mariage tooke none effecte, I wolde it were ſo.

Stat à me, he is of myne opinion.

Stat apud te fides parum, thou art of a ſmall credence, thou haſte not kepte promiſe, or thou haſte not donne that thou promiſedſt.

In acie ſtare, to be in the fielde or tāpe redy euery houre to fight.

Statur, I ſtande here.

Stare & fugere, contrarie, to ſtande by it and flee awaie.

Stat à cauſa bonorum, he defendeth the quarell of good men, or taketh parte with good men.

A ſe potius quam ab aduerſariis ſtare, To take parte with hym rather then his aduerſaries.

Si ſteterit idem, if he doo abyde ſtill in the ſame mynde and purpoſe.

Quod non in æquo illis ſtetimus, becauſe we were not equall with them.

Stamus animis, yet we haue good courage, and doo not feare or deſpeire.

Animo ſtare and Decipere, contrarie.

Quo ſatis certo authore ſteur, to whom a man might truſte, or whom a man might beleue as a ſure and credible author.

Conditionibus & conuentis ſtare, to kepe all conditions and couenantes.

Cum is contra populi ſtudium ſtetiſſet, when he had withſtand or reſiſted the peoples purpoſe or mynde.

Stare à mendacio contra verum, to maintayne a falſe lie againſt the trouthe.

Cum

Cum illo haud stares, thou woldest not take parte with hym or defende hym.
Decreto senatus stare, to obey the ordinaunce of the Senate.
In fide non stetit, he kept not promise.
Ad finem stare, id est, durare, to continue to the ende.
Stare fabula dicitur, when it dooeth please the audience.
Iudicio alicuius stare, to sticke to ones iudgement, to beleue one more then other.
Meliore loco stare, to be in better state and condition.
Ea omnes stant sententia, they all be of that opinion, or bide and sticke to that opinion.
Magno mihi stetit, it coste me much, I bought it deere.
Quum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, when the matter went verp well with vs in the senate.

Stebe, bes, fœ. ge. a certayne herbe, whiche hath stalke and leaues prched, and groweth onely in watrie groundes.

Stoecades, thre iles in the frenche sea agaynst Languedocke.

Stoecas, cadis, an herbe and floure, commonly called Sticados.

Stoecas Arabica, commonly called of apothecaries Sticades Arabica, the one and the other preserueth clothes from mothes, if it be laied among them.

Stoice, ices a stoike.

Stoici, a secte of philosophiers, whiche affirmed, that no greefe might happen to a wise man, & that felicitee was onely in vertue.

Stoicus, ca, cum, of the stoikes.

Stola, læ, fœ. ge. a womans gowne. it was also a long garment, which the princes of Persia did vse: and was the onely garment of honour, as we doe call suche apparaile a robe.

Stolátus, a, um, that weareth suche a robe. also it maie be called honourable: also honest, or that becometh an honest matrone.

Stolide, foolishely, lewdly.

Stólidus, a, um, foolishe, lewde of condicions, odiouse.

Stolo, a citezyn of Rome.

Stolo, ónis, ma. ge. a branche, whiche sprpngeth out of the stemmes or rootes of trees.

Stomaca, cæ, fœm. gen. a well in Germanie, or rather a disease, that the drinking of that water breedeth.

Stómachans, antis, om. gen. angrie, moued, fumyng.

Stomáchicus, a, um, that is liche in his stomake. also that hath the nature or strengthe to open.

Stómachor, aris, ári, to haue indignacion, to be vexed in mynde, to be angrie and moued, to be in a great fume.
Mecum stomachabar, I was angrie, or in a fume with my selfe.

Stomachosé, angrely, hatefully, disdeignously.

Stomachósus, a, um, disdeignous, soone moued to indignacion and displeasure, that is quickely angrie.
Res stomachosa, a thynge that breedeth anger and despite.

Stómachus, chi, m. gen. the pipe, wherby meate goeth downe. it is also that whiche is called Ventriculus, whereunto we haue none other name but the stomake. sometyme it signifieth indignacion, vehement wrathe, hatred, and abhorrynge of a thyng that liketh vs not. sometyme facilitee or gentilnesse, the mynde, will, or appetite of a man, that abhorreth or delyteth in a thyng.
Stomachi dissolutio, vomite.
Resolutio stomachi, when the stomake letteth the meate passe without concoction and nourishyng of the body.
Laborare stomacho, to bee diseased in the stomake.
Mei stomachi hæc est natura, this is the nature of my mynde, appetite or facion.
Ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi, but not suche as you woulde haue: but suche as you doe not delite in.
Stomacho suo viuere, to liue after his owne fantasie or mynde.
Argumentum huius stomachi mei habebis, of myne honestee or gentilnesse of mynde.
Bonum stomachum, Martialis pro æquanimi posuit.
Et bono sane stomacho cõtenti sunt, and thei be contented with the good will or mynde of the persone.
Vescires me in stomacho solere ridere, To laugh when I am displeased and wrathe.
Epistola plena stomachi & querelarum, a letter full of indignacion and complaintes or quarellynges.
Stomachum facere and mouere, to moue, to make angrie and wrath, to doe a despite.
Stomacho esse dicitur res aliqua, that maketh one moued and wrathe.
Ne in me stomachum erũpant, that they make not vtter theyr malice and anger against me.

Stomáticus, a, um, that hath a soze in the mouthe.

Stomoma, matis, neu. ge. a kynde of pouder or duste, that commeth from brasse in melting and tryng.

Storax, ácis, a sweete incense or gumme, whiche is also called Styrax, wherof be two kyndes: the one is called Storax calamita, the other Storax liquida.

Stórea, æ, f. g. any thyng that is spreadde on the grounde. it is also a matte.

Strabo, a lerned man, whiche wrote of Geographie.

Strabo, bónis, m. ge. he that loketh a squinte, or gogle eied.

Stra-

Stages, gis, f. g. a slaughter of men, or a discomfeture, a multitude of men slayne.
Stragē dare & edere, to sley a great multitude of men.
Stragona, a citie of Germanie.
Stragula, læ, f. g. and Stragulum, li, n. g. euery ouermost garment, any couerynge that is layed vppon a bedde, hoyse or other thynge, a counterpoynt.
Stragula vestis, a counterpointe, a coueried.
Straměn, stráminis, n. g. strawe, litter.
Stramentum, ti, n. g. idem.
Stramentitius, a, um, that is made of strawe.
Stramineus, a, um, of strawe.
Strangulátio, ónis, f. g. strangelynge, chokynge, stoppyng.
Strangulátus, us, m. g. idem.
Strangulátus, a, um, strangled, choked.
Strángulo, aui, are, to strangle, to choke, to thrattell.
Strangulare segetes dicitur terræ lætitia.
Stranguria, æ, f. g. difficultee to pisse, the strangurie.
Strategēma, or Strategema, matis, n. g. a policie or wise counsell in warres.
Strategia, a capitainehippe, a gouernyng of soudiours.
Strategus, gi, m. g. a generall capitayne of an armie.
Strationes, tis, masc. ge. a man of warre. also an herbe, whiche John Agricola saieth, is our milfoyle or parowe.
Strationicus, a, um, warrelyke, perteinynge to warres.
Stratius, a, um, idem.
Stratius, the name of one of Nestors soonnes.
Stratiphocles, a mannes name.
Strato, the name of diuers noble lerned men.
Strator, óris, m. g. he that helpeth his maister to hoyse bache, yeoman of the sterroppe.
Stratum, ti, n. g. any thinge that is strawed. also a bedde.
Strata, all that is laied on the bedde. also a hoyse harneis, a strete or causey paued with stone.
Stratúmino, aui, are, to paue.
Stratúra, æ, f. g. paueng of causets or waies.
Stratus, a, um, spred abrode, couered, paued.
Via strata, a causey.
Strębula, in the olde tongue of Umbri, was a pece of the flesshe, that was offered in sacrifice.
Strena, næ, f. g. a newe yeres gefte or present.
Strenue, valiantly, quickely, boldely, with a courage, manly, with great diligence.
Strenuitas, átis, f. g. actiuitee.
Strenuus, a, um, valiant, prompt, actiue, bolde, lieger, doughty, stoute.
Strenuum hominem præbuit, he plaied the hardy man, he shewed him selfe a man.
Facies strenua, a manly and valiant countenance.
Strépito, aui, are, to make a noyse often, to make a great noyse.
Strépitus, us, m. g. a noyse made with the handes or feete, a creking, a crakyng. also the trayne or company that goeth with a noble man.
Strepitus vitæ, poztlynesse of lyuyng.
Strepo, pui, pere, to make a great noise, properly in goyng or clappynge of handes: sometyme generally: sometyme to mutter or murmour.
Strepsicerōn, certayne beastes in Affrike, hauinge croked hoznes.
Stria, æ, fœ. g. a rebbat or small furrow made in stone or tymber, chamferyng: after Vitruuius description Stria seemeth to bee the boltell or thynge that riseth vp betwene the two chanels, and Strix the chanell it selfe or chamferynge.
Striátus, a, um, chamfered, chanelled, wrought inwarde.
Striata frons, a frownyng forehead.
Striata folia, leaues, in which creueles or small lines are seen.
Stribligo, liginis, f. g. a vicious fourme in speakynge, where the woordes agree not, and the partes of speche be out of ozder.
Striblita, bzeadde made ipke to ropes or coydes wounden.
Strichnos, called also Solanum, the herbe called night shade or petit morell.
Stricte, streictly.
Strictim, shortely touched one after an other in few woordes.
Strictim referre, to repozte muche in fewe woordes.
Strictim attondere, to clippe all at ones.
Strictior, tius, moze streicte.
Strictissimus, a, um, moste streicte.
Strictinella, a foule ill fauoured harlotte.
Strictiuus, a, um, that is gathered or cropped off with the hande.
Strictiuæ oleæ, olyues gathered with mans hande.
Strictúra, ræ, f. ge. a sparke, whiche dooeth issue from mettall, when it is taken out of the fyre and beaten with hammers. also ryon ooze.
Strictus, a, um, streicte. also drawen out as a swoozde is.
Strictus gladius, a swoozde drawen.
Stridens, entis, makyng a noise
Strideo, dui, dére, & Strido, dis, dere, to crasshe or make a noyse ipke to coydes, whan they bee drawen.
Stridon, a towne in Dalmatia, where saincte Hierome was borne.
Stridor, óris, m. g. a noyse, a crasshyng, a gnasshyng.
Stridor pennæ, the flutteryng of a feather.
Stridulus, a, um, that maketh a crakyng or noise.
Striga, gæ, f. g. a rewe of thynges when they bee laied in lengthe. Also a ridge of lande, wherof cometh Strigatus ager.
Striges, gis, a kynde of corne.
Strigia, wyde garmentes made of leather, vsed in warres

warres.

Strigilis, lis, f. g. an hoyſe combe. alſo a lyke inſtrumente made of golde, ſyluer, yron or ſtone, that men vſed in bayngne to rubbe filthe from their bodies, as they doe now kerchiefes. alſo a thyng, wherwith wraſtlers bounde their bodies, when they had wraſtled. alſo a certaine veſſell.

Strigiles, were rubbyng cõbes made of ſweete woodde, wherwith in Jndia the men were rubbed for an exercyſe. Alſo kerchiefes, wherwith wraſtlers after their labours wiped their bodies. alſo pieces of fine golde foũde in mines vnmixte with any other matter. alſo litteli fiſſhes, moſt commonly taken in winter tyme. alſo chanelles in imbowed woyſes.

Strigilécula, a diminutiue of Strigilis.

Strigilo, aui, are, to ſtreigne harde.

Strigium, gij, n. g. a ſpaniſſhe garmente.

Strigimentum, ti, n. g. filthynelle, whiche commeth from a mans body, whan he is waſhed. it maie be vſed for a truſſyng poynte.

Strigmentum olei, the filthe of oyle rubbed of ſcraped of wraſtlers bodies, wherewith they were annointed.

Strigmenta, bee ſometyme the parynges of cucumbers or ſuche lyke fruite.

Strigo, gõnis, m. g. a well pyght man, or well compacte and ſtronge.

Strigõſus, a, um, carrayne leane, it is proprely ſpoken of hoyſes or routher beaſtes.

Strigoſus orator, a barraine oratour, that hath no pleaſantneſſe or grace in his ſtyle, or that is voide of all good matter or pleaſant eloquence.

Strimon, onis, a riuer in Thracia.

Stringo, ſtrinxi, gere, to ſtreigne or wrynge, to truſſe. alſo to ſtrike, to make thinne in cutting, to gather, to ſhaue, to wounde.

Stringere enſem, to draw a ſwoorde.

Stringe me, truſſe me.

Denſas ſtringunt frondes, id eſt amputant, rarefaciunt.

Stringere arbores, to prune trees.

Stringere lauri baccas, to plucke or gather with the handes.

Stringere ripas, to touche in paſſing or flowing by, to beate againſte.

Hunc primum leuis haſta ſtrinxerat, id eſt, vulnerauerat.

Strio, aui, are, to make rebattes, chanelles or ſhamfrynges in ſtone or tymber. alſo to make furrowes. it is alſo when beaſtes in earynge at the ende of a furrowe turne to make a new furrowe: ſome dooe call it, to wynde.

Stritauus, olde writers vſed for Tritauus, my grandefathers grandefather.

Stritomellus, a ſparroe, whiche haunteth the ſea coſte.

Strix, ſtrigis, fœ. ge. a ſhricheoule, a witche that chaungeth the fauour of childzen, the hegge or fairie. alſo a chanel in rabatyng of pillours. alſo Striges are groſſe herbes or wooztes.

Ströbilus, li. fœ. g. a pyne appull. ſometyme the hernelles of fruite. alſo a kynde of wylde pine trees. alſo a certayne thiſtill, which hath a heed or knappe in facion lyke a pyne appull. alſo Ströbilus in latine, ſignifieth Cochlea.

Strobus, bi, f. g. a tree, wherof perfumes were made, mixte with the wyne of dates, whiche perfume was ſweete, but it made the heade heauy, albe it without any peyne.

Stroma, ſtrómatis, neu. ge. tapeſtry, any thynge ſpread on the grounde, or vnderneth a thinge.

Strombon, a kinde of Labdanum.

Strombus, bi, m. g. a ſhell fiſſhe of the ſea, which haue a king, whom they folow: it was thought ſometyme, that he whiche had ſeen that fiſſhe, ſhoulde haue good lucke in his affaires.

Strongyle, les, and Strongylos, an ile in the ſea Aegeum, now called Axos: ſometyme it was called Dia.

Stropha, phæ, f. g. ſubtillitee in arguyng, a wyly deceite.

Strophas, a whirlyng or ſodaine turnyng.

Strophades, two iles in the Greche ſea.

Strophiárius, rij, he that maketh garlandes.

Ströphium, phij, n. g. a garlande, which priſtes were wont to weare: a maidens kercheefe or lynnen partlette.

Strophiólum, li, n. g. a litteli garlande.

Strophius, a kyng of Phocis.

Strophos, frettyng in the bowels.

Structilis, le, made of many peces, or of diuers thinges.

Structiles columnæ, pillours made of diuers pieces.

Structor, ôris, m. ge. a caruer or ſewer at the table, or rather a maiſter cooke. alſo a builder, a carpenter or maſon.

Structúra, ræ, f. g. buildyng, ſettyng of thynges in good order.

Structus, a, um, ſet in order, builded, made.

Strues, is, f. g. a pile of woodde. alſo a cake.

Strufectari, to carie cakes to the temple to be offered, as they dooe now carie the holy loſe on the ſondaie.

Strufetarij, thei that did ſacrifice at the trees that were burned with lightnynge.

Strufetani, thei that brought meale to be offered.

Struices, an ordinance of many thinges to gether.

Struma, a mans name in Catullus.

Struma, mæ, f. ge. a ſwellynge within the throte whiche is gathered mattier and bloudde. ſome thinke it to be that, whiche is called the kynges euell.

Strumea, an herbe, whiche beggars vſe to make their fleſhe rawe. it is the fourth kynde of Ranunculus.

Strumõſus, a, um, that hath the kinges euell.

Strumum, a medicine or plaiſter for the kinges euell.

Struo, ſtruxi, ſtruere, to ſette in order, facion or arraie, to builde, to make a frame: by tranſlacion,

cion, to imagine or go about to do a thyng.
Aggeres ſtruere, To make cauſeis or bulwarkes.
Fercula luxurioſe ſtruere, to make ſumptuous feaſtes.
Mendacium ſtruere, to forge a lye.
Orationem ſolutam ſtruere, to write in proſe.
Verba ſtruere, to ſet his woordes in order.
Num me fefellit hoſce id ſtruere, was I deceyued when I ſaied theſe felowes went about ſuche a thyng.
Struebantur qui monerent perfugere, id eſt, inſtruebantur.
Aciem ſtruere, to ſet ſouldiours in araie of battaile.
Conuiuia ſtruere, to make feaſtes.
Crimen alicui ſtruere, to imagine ſome great faute to laie to ones charge: to go about to accuſe one falſely of ſome haynous offence.
Inſidias alicui ſtruere, to laie an ambuſhemēt to attrappe one: by tranſlacion to go about to deceyue, to woorke wiles with one.
Medicina ſtruitur dolori, a medicine, or remedy is prepared for that greefe.
Odium ſtruere in aliquē, to go about to bring one in hatred and diſpleaſure of men.
Opes ſtruere, to heape vp riches, to gather riches.
Periculum ruinæ ſtruere, to woorke meanes to make one haue a fall.
Bellum ſtruitur, prouiſion is made for warre.
Conſilia ſtruere, to conſulte and take aduiſement.
Struere ignem, to make a fire.
Strupearia, holy daies amonge the people called Phaliſci, at the whiche daie the people doe go with garlandes on theyr heades.
Struppum, is a lyke holy daye among the people called Tuſculani.
Struppi, were littell wyethes made of leaues, put on the heades of images in the temples, as now ſuperſticious fooles dooe ſet on images heades in the churches.
Struthcus, the priuie membre of a man.
Struthia mala, and Struthiomēla, a certayne kynde of quinces.
Struthio camelus, li, m. g. an oſtriche.
Struthio, onis, idem.
Struthion, an herbe and roote, called of apothecaries Condiſi.
Struthium, thij, a ſparoe.
Struthopus, a round kynde like a ſparoe.
Struthopedes, they which haue littell round feet.
Strychnus, an herbe, which maketh men madde that eate of it.
Strychnum bibit, a prouerbe, ſignifiyng the man is madde.
Strychnon, ni, n. g. an herbe, called nightſhade, rede Solanum and ſolatrum.
Strymon, ſtrymonis, a ryuer of Thrace.
Strymónius, a, um, of that riuer.

Studeo, dui, dēre, to ſtudie, to applie the minde, or care for a thynge, to endeuoir, to fauour, to deſyre, to geue his diligence, to geue his mynde or affection to a thyng, to goe about, to haue a deſire or mynd, to phantaſie.
Studuit Catilinæ, he fauoured Catiline, or tooke part with Catiline.
Dum ſtudes verba dare nobis, while thou dooeſt endeuour or goe about to begyle vs.
Studeo exte audire, I wold faine here of you.
Studet meus audire Cicero, my Cicero hath a great mynde, deſyre, or phantaſie to here.
Nouis rebus ſtudebat, he indeuoired or went about to trouble the common weale: or to haue a mutacion or alteration of the common weale.
Studet elegantiæ, he indeuoireth to be nete and minion, he geueth his mynde to be trimme and cleanly.
Artibus & literis ſtudere, to geue his ſtudie and mynde to learnyng.
Laudi & dignitati ſtudere, to couette prayſe and honour.
Studere pecuniæ, to geue his mynd to get money.
Student magis mellificiis, they labour more to make honny.
Minus has res ſtudeant, they woulde deſyre or couette thoſe thynges the leſſe, they would fantaſie theſe thynges the leſſe.
Vnum ſentiis omnes, vnum ſtudetis, you all be of one mynde, you deſyre all one thyng.
In id ſolum ſtudent, they labour or indeuour this onely.
Studioſe, ſtudiouſely, deſyrouſely, diligētly, with diligence and affection of the mynde.
Studioſus, a, um, ſtudious, diligent, conſtant, addict or feruently diſpoſed. alſo that fauoureth or loueth, that ſetteth or geueth his mynde to a thyng, deſyrous of learnyng, that hath a great deſyre of a thyng.
Studioſus literarum, a ſtudiouſe perſon and geuen to learnyng.
Studioſa quæſtio, id eſt, literata & docta.
Studioſus laudis, deſyrous of prayſe.
Studioſus Cæſaris, Cæſars friende, one that fauoureth or loueth Cæſar.
Pilæ ſtudioſi, that haue a great deſire to plaie at the ball.
Venandi ſtudioſi, geuen to hunting.
Tui ſimilium ſtudioſi ſunt, they fauour and loue ſuche men as you be.
Mei ſtudioſiſsimus, my great friende, and that loueth me exceedyngly.
Nobilitatis ſtudioſus, that fauoureth the part of the nobilitee.
Studium, dij, n. g. an erneſt bendyng or ſetting of the mind on a thyng, a great affection or deſire that one hath to do a thyng good or ill, ſtudie: ſometyme exercyſe, endeuour, will or appetite, fantaſie, deſire, diligence, labour, fauour, loue. ſometyme a thyng that one fantaſieth.

Scin-

Scinditur incertum ſtudia in contraria vulgus, the vnſtedfaſt people was diuided in diuers opinions.

Viris eſſe aduorſas æque ſtudium eſt, they all haue lyke deſire or delite to ouerthwarte theyr huſbandes.

Tantum fuit in militibus ſtudium, the ſouldiours had ſo great an affection or deſyre.

Quibus militia in ſtudio eſt, which haue a deſire or delite to exercyſe them ſelfe in warre.

In quibus eſt ſtudium, whiche haue a deſire to lerne.

Studium tuum in me, your good will or affection towarde me.

Quãtum meum ſtudium fuerit dignitatis tuæ tuendæ, how great an affection or deſire I had to maintaine your honour.

Tui vnius ſtudio me eſſe qui poſſe confido, I truſte ſurely that I maie attaine it by your onely diligence and labour.

Quo ſtudio vitam tranſegerit, in what occupation or exercyſe he hath ledde his life.

Verſari in ſtudio literarum, to be exercyſed or occupied in the ſtudie of lernyng.

Efferor ſtudio videndi, I haue a verie erneſt deſyre to ſee.

Studio accuſari, to accuſe or blame of affectiõ.

Quàm iniquus es præ ſtudio? howe vnreaſonable ye are for affection.

Studio reipublicæ dixiſſe, that he ſpake it of a good affection, fauour, or loue that he bare towarde the common weale.

Acquirere ſtudia vulgi, to gette the fauour of the common people.

Diſſimili ſtudio eſt, his mind affection or fantaſie is geuen to other thynges.

Studióne id ſibi habet? hath he a delite or pleaſure in it? is it a pleaſure to hym?

Stulté, foolyſhely, vnwiſely.

Stulté arrogans, foolyſhely proude.

Stultiloquéntia, æ, fœm. g. and Stultiloquium, quii, neu. gen. a foolyſche babblyng, foolyſche talke.

Stultiloquus, he that talketh or ſpeaketh foolyſhely.

Stultitia, æ, folie, foolyſhneſſe.

Stultus, a, um, that dooeth a thynge vnaduiſedly or without diſcretion, foolyſche.

Stultior Moricho, he that neglecteth his own buſineſſe at home, and applieth other mens abrode. it is alſo a prouerbe, touchynge theim, which dwe thinges that cauſe theim to be laughed to ſcorne.

Stultior Chorœbo, a prouerbe, applied to fooles, which will aſſaie to do a thing that is aboue their wit or lernyng. for Chorœbus was a fellowe, that aſſaied to numbre the waues of the ſea, whan he hym ſelf couldo not tell any numbre aboue fiue.

Stultorum feriæ, was a tyme in the moneth of Februarie, that fooles hepte holy, fooles holy daie.

Stupa, or Stypa, pæ, fœ. gen. towe, or hirdes, the courſe parte of flaxe.

Stupárius, a, um, belongyng to towe.

Stuparius malleus, the hammer, wherwith ſaylhars dwe beate towe into ſhippes or boates.

Stupefácio, pefacis, feci, facere, to make aſtonied, or to cauſe to meruayle, or be abaſhed.

Stupefactus, a, um, aſtonied.

Stupeſio, I am aſtonied or abaſhed.

Stupens, entis, aſtonied, amaſed, in great admiracion.

Stupeo, pui, pere, to be aſtonied, to be amaſed or diſmaied. ſometyme to meruaile at, to be in a great admiracion.

Stupere aliquem, to wonder at one, to haue one in great admiracion.

Stupentia vel ſtupida membra, the membres whiche haue loſte all their ſenſe or feelyng.

Stupeſco, ſcere, to become aſtonied or amaſed.

Stupeus, a, um, of hirdes, or of towe.

Stupiditas, ãtis, f. g. idem quod Stupor.

Stúpidus, a, um, diſmaied, abaſhed, aſtonied: alſo he that feeleth nothynge, or lacketh his ſenſes. ſometyme foolyſhe, he that perceyueth nothyng that is doen.

Stupor, pôris, ma. ge. abaſhement, the lothyne pꝛiuation of ſenſe or feelyng, aſtonyng of the mynde, that one perceyueth not what is doen.

Stuprátor, ôris, m. g. an aduoutrer.

Stuprè, diſhoneſtly, ſhamefully.

Stupro, aui, are, to commit auoutrie or rape, or to deflowre a virgin.

Stuprôſus, a, um, corrupte, geuen to aduoutrie and hoordome.

Stuprum, pri, n. ge. auoutrie or deflowryng of a virgin, hoordome.

Facere ſtuprum cum aliqua, to cõmitte auoutrie with one.

Inferre ſtuprum virgini, to rauiſhe a maiden.

Illicere in ſtuprum, to intice to naughtineſſe.

Sturæ, an ile againſt the mouthe of Tyber.

Sturnus, ni, m. ge. a kynde of byrdes that flee in flockes, called a ſterling, or a ſtare.

Stygia, a fenne in Aegypte not farre from the citee of Memphis.

Stygius, a, um, pertaynyng to Styx, the greatte fenne.

Stylis, lis, a litteli pillour.

Stylóbata, batæ, fœm. gener. a trowe of tymber, wherin water rennech, or is conueighed into a ceſterne.

Stylus, li, m. gene. a pillour ſharpe towarde the toppe, alſo an inſtrumente to wꝛite in tables. Alſo a ſtyle, whiche is qualitee of woordes in ſpeakyng, ſometyme harde, ſometyme eaſie, ſometyme in a meane: alſo an elegant fourme or order in wꝛityng or ſpeakyng. Alſo anythynge made of iron, tymber, or other matter, ſharpe lyke a pillour.

Stylus, is ſometyme vſed for Stolo, a ſhoote, that

that ſpryngeth out of a tree.

Stymma, matis, n. g. the groſſe or thicke matter of any oyntement.

Stymphálides aues, byrdes ſuppoſed to bee ſo bigge, that they ſhadowe all the ſonne beames, whiche waſted the countrey of Arcadie.

Stymphalius, a, um, of Stymphalus.

Stymphálus, a riuer or poole of Arcadie.

Stymphálum, a towne by the ſaied poole of Arcadie.

Styrax, ácis, maſcu. gene. a ſoote gumme called Storax, wherof be two kyndes, the one is called Storax calamita, the other Storax liquida, whiche is Stacte. alſo a tree, out of the whiche that gumme iſſueth.

Styx, ſignifieth ſorowe or heauineſſe, portes dwe regne, that it is a fenne or riuer in hell, by the whiche the goddes vſed to ſweare: in deede it is a well of Arcadie, the water wherof is a verie ſtronge poyſon, ſo extreme colde, that nothyng can conteyne it, but the houfe of a mule.

SVada, æ, fœm. gen. called in Greeke Pitho, was called the goddeſſe of eloquence or diſlectable ſpeche.

Suadéla, læ, f. g. perſuaſion, faire ſpeeche.

Suadeo, ſi, dére, to ſpeake faire, to intreate with fayre wooydes, to endeuoire to induce a man into our opinion, or to beleeue vs, to exhorte, to counſaile.

Legem ſuadere, to ſhewe reaſons to men why they ſhoulde admitte a lawe.

Pacem ſuadere, to exhort to peace.

Sualternicum, ci, n. g. a kynde of aumber, which is yelowe, wherof beades be made, and is called laumbre.

Suamet, the ablatiue caſe of Sui, with the addition met.

Suapte, of his owne nature.

Suarius, rij, m. g. a ſwyne herde.

Suarius, a, um, belongyng to ſwyne.

Suasibilis, le, that maie be perſuaded.

Suaſibiliter, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng in maner to perſuade.

Suaſio, ônis, f. gen. an exhortation, a motion or perſuaſion.

Suaſor, ſóris, maſc. gen. he that dooeth exhorte, he that indeuoireth to induce an other to his opinion.

Suaſórius, a, um, that perteineth to exhortyng or counſailyng.

Suaſum, ſi, n. ge. euery colour, that maie be turned into an other colour.

Suaue, idem quod, Suauiter.

Suauiátio, ônis, a ſweete kyſſyng.

Suauiátor, óris, m. g. he that kylleth ſweetely.

Suauídicus, a, um, that ſpeaketh pleaſantly.

Suauiloquéntia, æ, fœ. g. ſweete and pleaſaunte ſpeache.

Suauilóquium, quij, n. g. a ſweete ſpeche.

Suauiolum, li, n. g. a litteil kyſſe.

Suauilaquus, a, um, and Suauiloquens, entis, that ſpeaketh ſweetely.

Suatim, ſythe a ſowe.

Suáuior, áris, ari, to kiſſe ſweetely, or for ioye.

Suauis, ſuaue, ſweete in taſte, ſoote in odour or ſmell: in a man it ſignifieth gentyll or courteiſe, pleaſaunt.

Suauitas, átis, f. g. ſweeteneſſe, pleaſauntneſſe.

Suauiter, ſweetely.

Suauitúdo, dinis, f. g. idem quod ſuauitas.

Suauium, or Sauium, uij, n. g. a wanton kyſſe.

Suauium dare, to kyſſe.

Suauium ſumere, to kyſſe.

Suauium facere, idem.

Suauium, and Sauium, ſweete herte.

Sub, vnder, by, or about.

Sub idem tempus, in the ſame tyme, or about the ſame tyme.

Sub horam pugnæ, about the tyme of the battaple.

Sub eas autem redditæ ſunt, for they were deliuered after theim.

Sub ſarcinis, with the truſſes, fardels or cariage.

Sub veſperum, in the twye lyght.

Sub veſperum Cæſar portas claudi, militeſq; ex oppido exire iuſsit, in the twye lyght Cæſar commanded the gates to bee ſhutte, and the men of warre to depart out of the citee.

Sub Alexandro, in the tyme of Alexander.

Sub aduentu or aduentum, at the tyme or at the poynct of his arriuale or compyng.

Sub exitu vitæ, at his deathe, a litteil before his death.

Sub manu, at hande.

Sub oculis, in his preſence.

Sub vrbe, harde by the citee.

Sub lucem, at the breake of daie, by dais lyght.

Sub finem, at the ende.

Poſtes ſub ipſos, afore the poſtes.

Sub manu habere, to haue in hande.

Sub manu eſſe, to be at hande or redy.

Sub manu, after hand, forthwith.

Sub manus, eaſily, handſomely.

Bono animo es, negotium omne iam ſuccedit ſub manus, be of good chere, all the matter cometh to paſſe handſomely.

Lepidè hoc ſuccedit ſub manus negotiũ, this matter cometh well and eaſilye to paſſe.

Sub iugum mitti, to bee ſubdued. It was proverbially whan a battaile was vanquiſſhed, the vãquiſſhers cauſed three ſpeares to be ſet vp ſythe a galowes, and conſtreigned theym that were vanquiſſhed to goe vnderneth it, in token that they were ſubdued: which was the greateſt reproche that mought be deuiſed.

Sub poſtquàm literas ad te dedi, id eſt, ſtatim poſtquam, by and by after, incontinent as.

Sub ea conditione, on that condicion.
Sub dio, abrode in the ayre, without couert.
Sub ipſa die, about the ſame daie.
Sub ſpecie pacis, vnder the colour or pretence of peace.
Non ſtarim ſub mentionem, not incontinent, or by and by after it was ſpoken of.
Subabſurdus, a, um, ſomewhat abſurde or contrarie to reaſon.
Subabſurdè, ſomewhat abſurdely, ſomewhat fondly.
Subaccuſo, aui, are, to accuſe or blame ſomewhat.
Subacidulus, a, um, a littell ſower.
Subácidus, a, um, ſomewhat eager or ſower.
Subáctio, ônis, fœm. gen. exercyſe, labourynge of a thynge.
Subactus, a, um, conſtreigned, ſubdued, dryuen vnder, kneaded or wrought with handes, as dowe is laboured, exercyſed.
Subactum ingenium, a witte well exercyſed.
Subâmus, us, m. ge. idem quod Subactio, onis, the appetite or ſteering to generation in ſwine.
Subærâtus, a, um, that whiche is braſſe within and other mettall without.
Subæratum aurum, braſſe within and golde without.
Subæro, aui, are, to myngle with braſſe.
Subágito, aui, are, to ſolicite, alſo to grope or be buſie with one, to haue to dowe with a woman.
Subagito blandis & benedicis verbis, I ſolicited with kayre and well ſpoken woordes.
Subagreſtis, te, ſomewhat rude, or vncurteiſe, lachynge ciuilitee.
Subalâris, re, that whiche is vnder the wynges.
Subálbico, aui, are, to be ſomewhat white.
Subálbidus, a, um, ſomewhat white.
Subalpinus, a, um, that is vnder the Alpes.
Subalpini, people vnder the mountaines Alpes called Piemountaines.
Subalternátio, a ſucceſſion by tourne.
Subalterno, aui, are, to ſuccede by tourne.
Subamârus, a, um, ſomewhat bitter.
Subaquáneus, a, um, & Subaqueus, that whiche lyeth vnder the water.
Subáquilus, a, um, ſomewhat browen of colour.
Subare, is ſpoken of women, whiche are as filthy as ſwyne in the acte of lecherye.
Subareo, & Subareſco, ſcere, to be or ware ſomwhat drie.
Subargûtus, a, um, ſomewhat ſubtyle, ſomwhat ſhrille.
Subarátio, ônis, f. g. an earyng vnderneth.
Subarâtor, ôris, m. g. he that careth vnderneth.
Subáro, aui, are, to eare vnder.
Subárrogans, antis, ſomwhat arrogant or proud.
Subaroganter, ſomewhat proudely.
Subaſper, ſomewhat ſharpe.
Subáudio, iui, ire, to heare or perceiue a littell.
Subauſculto, aui, are, to herken a littell.
Subbaſilicânus, a, um, that walketh vnder the place where iudgementes are practiſed.
Subbibo, bibi, bibere, to drinke a littell, to ſippe.
Subbuteo, a kinde of haukes, called a ringe taile.
Sublandior, iris, iri, to flatter a littell.
Subcæ rulus, a, um, ſomewhat blew.
Subcálidus, a, um, ſomewhat hotte, warme.
Subcándidus, a, um, ſomewhat white.
Subcentúrio, ônis, f. g. a petie capitaine.
Subcernicula, læ, f. ge. a fine boulter, wherwith the floure is ſeuered from the branne.
Subcerniculum, i, n. g. a rayngeynge ſieue.
Subcineritius, a, um, roſted or bakē vnder the aſſhes or embres.
Subcingulum, li, n. g. a braſyng gyrdle.
Subciſiuus, a, um, idem quod Succiſiuus.
Subciſiua tempora, tymes borowed or ſpared from ſerious buſineſſe.
Subciſiua opera, workes donē at tymes ſtolen from ordinarie buſineſſe or labours neceſſarie.
Subcœno, aui, are, to make a ſhort ſupper, alſo to ſuppe vnder.
Subcollo, laui, lare, to laie a thyng vnder ones nethe.
Subcontumelioſè, ſomewhat diſpitefully, ſomwhat tauntyngly, or rigorouſely.
Subcontumeliôſus, a, um, ſomwhat ſpitefull and outragious in woordes.
Subcreſco, idem quod Succreſco.
Subcriſpus, a, um, that hath a head ſomewhat curled.
Subcrûdus, a, um, halfe rawe, not throughly boiled.
Subcruentus, a, um, ſomewhat blouddie.
Subcurâtor, ôris, m. g. he that hath the charge of a thyng vnder on other.
Subcuſtos, tôdis, m. g. an vnder keper.
Subcutáneus, a, um, that whiche is within the ſkynne, betweene the ſkynne and the fleſſhe.
Subdebilitâtus, a, um, ſomewhat weakened.
Subdelego, aui, are, to committe to an other any matter, whiche is committed vnto vs by the kyng or prince.
Subdialia, places to walke in without any couerynge.
Subdiâlis, le, abrode in ỹ ayre, without the hous.
Subdiales inambulationes, open walkes.
Subdifficilis, le, ſomewhat difficile or harde.
Subdio, that is not in a houſe or vnder couerynge.
Subditítius, a, um, whiche is not properly his or hirs, whoſe it is feigned to be, a changelynge, that is put or laied in the place of an other.
Partus ſubditítius or ſubditus, a birthe feigned of an other mans childe.
Libri ſubditíj, bookes with falſe titilles or counterfaite auctours.
Subditiuus, a, um, idem quod Subditítius.
Subditus, a, um, ſubiect, put or ſet vnder, counterfaite or ſet in the place of an other.
Subditus iudex, a iudge that is ſet in the place of a iudge that is departed.

Subdiu,

Subdiu, in the date tyme.
Subdo, didi, ere, to put vnder, to adde, to putte in the place of an other, to put in ieopardie or daunger.
Subdere in locum alterius, to remoue one, and put an other in his place.
Calcaria subdere, to thruste to the spurres.
Puerum subdere, to change a childe, whiche children be called commonly changelynges.
Subdere spiritus, to geue one courage, or to make one proude or stately.
Stimulos subdere, to pricke forwarde.
Subdere sub solum, to put or burie vnder the grounde.
Subdere boues iugo, to yoke oxen.
Ignem ac materiam seditionis subdere, to encrease, augment, and set forwarde a sedition.
Reum subdere, to accuse.
Subdoceo, subdoces, cui, ere, to teache somewhat, to teache meanely.
Subdole, craftily, cautously, wittily, discretly.
Subdolus, a, um, that deceiueth craftily, cautously, full of discretes and wyles, deceitfull.
Subdubie, somewhat doubtfully.
Subdubitanter, idem.
Subdubitatio, onis, f. g. a litteil doubt.
Subdubito, aui, are, to doubte somewhat, to be halfe in doubte.
Subdubius, a, um, somewhat in doubte or vncertayne.
Subduco, duxi, ere, to take awaie, to plucke or drawe awaie, to remoue, to lifte vp, to drawe vp, to goe or steale awaie priuily, to conueighe awaie priuily, to put vnder, to pull backe, to drawe backe, to deceiue, to steale.
Etiam nunc me subducere istis dictis postulas? and yet nowe wilte thou goe about with theese woordes to deceiue me?
Tempus est subducere hinc me, it is tyme to get me hence.
Vires subducere, to make weake or feeble.
Si illinc subducet, he wyll get awaie, or conueigh hym selfe from thense.
Voluptatum calculis subductis, prælium ineunt? do they reckon or cõpt how much pleasure they shall haue whan they enter into battaile?
Qua se subducere colles incipiũt, where the hilles beginne to wexe lower.
Lac agnis subducere, to steale the milke from the lambes, to milke the ewes before the lambes dooe suche.
Cibum subducere, to kepe one from meate, or to take ones meate from hym.
Subducere numerum stellarum, to number the sterres.
Subducere copias in collem, to bringe the hoste vp to the hyll.
Naues subducere, to drawe ships to the lande.
Aliquem subducere dictis, to deceiue one.
Subducere se custodiæ, to steale out of prison.
Succum subducere spiritu, to sucke or drawe vp.
Subductũ omnibus ventis ædificium, the house is set for all maner of wyndes.
Subducere rationes, to examine the charges with allowances in accompt.
Subducere summã, to make a reckenyng, or to caste the summe in an accompte or reckenynge.
Subductarius, a, um, that wherewith any thyng is lifted or haunced vp.
Subductio, onis, f. g. a drawynge vp of a shippe out of the water, deduction or alowaunce, an accompt, a bringyng vp to an high place.
Subdulcis, ce, somewhat sweete.
Subdũro, aui, are, to make somewhat harde.
Subduror, subdurari, to bee made somewhat harde.
Súbedo, edi, edere, to weare awaye, to eate away vndernethe, as the water consumeth awaie the foote of a roche or stone walle.
Subeo, iui, ire, to enter, to suffre or susteigne, to enterprise, to goe vnder or in, to take, also to succede, to come in the place of an other, to resiste, to clyme or mounte vp, to ascende vp. also to take charge of any thynge. also to growe or springe vp, to come to remembraunce, to put vnder, to answere.
Qui retinendi officij causa cruciatus subieris vltro, he that wyll for the accomplishemente of his duties, suffre tourmentes willingly.
Quis enim curæ tuæ molem sponte subeat? who woulde willyngly take on hym the greatte weight of thy charge?
Sera pœnitentia subiit regem, late repentance came to the kynges remembraunce.
Aeneas subiit mucronem, ipsumq; morando sustinuit, Eneas put vnder his swoorde, and tarying lifted hym vp.
In quarum locum subierunt inquilinæ, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, in whose place succeded newe inhabitantes, contempte of vertue, disloialtee, lecherie.
Hemi excelsitas sex millibus passuum subiitur, the height of the mountaine of Hemus, is clymed or mounted in sixe thousande paces.
Tectum subire, to enter or come into the house.
Subire ad montes, to goe from the valey vp to the hilles.
Vultũ alicuius subire, to come before ones face.
Spes animũ subibat, I or he trusted or hoped.
Subeunt morbi, sicknesses doe come.
Subire aliquid, to take charge of any thynge.
Cõditiones pacis subire, to accorde vnto peace
Deditionem subire, to render vp a garrison besyeged.
Fortunam subire, to abyde the aduenture, or put all in an hasarde.
Labores subire, to take peine.
Per vices subire, to come in place nowe one and than an other, by turne.
Cruciatus subire, to suffre or endure tourmentes.
Aleam subire, to put hym selfe in daunger.

Subire crimen, to ſuſteigne blame.
Incommoda ſubire, to be endamaged.
Subire infamiam, to be diſhonoured.
Iudicium alicuius ſubire, to abyde the iudgement of one.
Nomen exulis ſubire, to be a baniſhed man.
Subire pœnam, to be puniſhed.
Supplicia ſubire, idem.
Tela ſubire, to receiue ſtrokes.
Verbera ſubire, to be beaten.
Ne ſubeant herbæ, that the weedes ouergrowe not.
Cogitationi noſtræ nunquam ſubiit, it neuer came in our thought.
Subit antiquitatem mirari, it cometh to my remembrance to wonder at men of the olde tyme.
Subit recordatio, I remembre well.
Subit cogitatio, I haue bethought me, I begyn to conſider or thynke.
Subit animum, I doo remembre, it cometh to my mynde or remembraunce.
Calamitatem ſubire, to haue a greatte loſſe.
Subire mortem, to receiue death.
Periculum ſubire, to putte hym ſelfe in ieoperdie.
Subire ſermonem, to cauſe hym ſelfe to be ſpoken of.
Minus ſermonis ſubiiſſem, men woulde not haue ſpoken ſo much againſt me, or there ſhulde not haue ben ſo greatt an infamie or obloquie of the people againſt me.
Tempeſtates ſubire, to put him ſelfe in danger.
Turpitudinem ſubire, to renne in ſclander.
Subire vim, to put hym ſelfe in ieoperdie to bee ſlayne.
Subeunt in hac reputatione, nowe cometh to remembraunce.
Subiit regem verecundia, the kynge was aſhamed.
Fallendus eſt iudex & variis artibus ſubeundus, the iudge muſte be wonne by preetie meanes, that he maie not perceiue.
Subit ille loquentem talibus, he anſwered him in this wiſe.
Subuſſe eam in cœlum, that it aſcended vp hygh into the aper.
Cuius nunc ſubeunda defenſio eſt, whom I muſt now take vpon me to defende.
Dextræ alæ ſiniſtra ſubijt, the left wynge came in place of the ryght.
Ne famam ſubeam crudelitatis, that I maie not be called cruell.
Triſtitiam illorum temporum non ſubiiſſem, I ſhulde not haue abiden the ſadneſſe or heauineſſe of that tyme.
Subire tacitam religionē, that a certaine feare of conſcience cometh vpon them.
Subire aliquem humeris, to beare or ſtaie one vp with his ſhoulders.

Suber, ſúberis, m. or f. g. but moſt cõmonly, n. g. corke.

Subérulus, a, um, of corke.
Suberro, aui, are, to wander vnder, to wander ſomewhat.
Subeth, is a barbarouſe worde perteinyng to phiſicke, and ſignifieth a deepe ſlepe not naturall, proceedynge of groſſe vapours, ingendred of fleume, beyng in the principall membres, reſolued and aſcendynge into the fore parte of the heade, and cauſynge oppilacion in the celles of the brayne.
Subferuefio, fis, fieri, to be made ſomwhat hot or ſcaldyng.
Subferuefactus, a, um, made ſomewhat hotte.
Subfibulum, li, n. g. was a white ornament foure ſquare, and longe, whiche the nunnes called Veſtales, ware on theyr heades whan they dyd ſacrifice. alſo a tache.
Subfrigidus, a, um, ſomewhat colde, halfe colde.
Subfrigidé, ſomewhat coldely.
Subgrandis, de, ſomewhat bigge or great.
Subgrauis, e, ſomewhat heauy, greuouſe or vnpleaſant.
Subgrunda, æ, the eaues of the houſe.
Subgrundátio, ônis, f. g. the makynge of the eaues of the houſe.
Subgrundia, órum, n. g. plur. the eaues of an houſe.
Subhaſto, are, to ſell any thynge in tyme of warres that was praiſed. Haſta, is a parde, whiche was delyuered to hym that was appointed to ſell any thynge that was taken in warres.
Subhórridus, a, um, ſomewhat hydious or horrible to ſee to.
Subiaceo, ſubiaces, iacui, ére, to lie or be vnder nethe, to be ſubiecte.
Appennino ſubiacent, they ſtande or bee ſituate at the foote of the mountayne Appeninus.
Subiacto, aui, are, to caſte vp as corne is whan it is fanned.
Subicito, aui, are, to cõpany often with a woman.
Subiculum flagri, a beatyng ſtocke.
Subiectio, onis, a caſtyng or puttyng vnder, an addyng to.
Subiectio teſtamentorum, a bringynge in of falſe teſtamentes.
Subiecto, aui, are, to caſte vnder often.
Subiectare ſtimulos, to pricke or ſtire forward.
Subiector, óris, m. g. a forger of teſtamentes, or he that bringeth forth one teſtamente for an other.
Subiectus, us, m. g. a caſtyng vnder.
Subiectus, a, um, put vnder, ſubiecte, obedient, lyng vnder.
Subiecta eſt ſpes illi, id eſt, Iniecta.
Subiecti oculis imperatoris, before the captaines face that he maie ſee theim.
Subiectus animus, an obedient mynde.
Subigo, egi, igere, to conſtreigne or ſubdue, to driue vnder, to whette, to beate or ſtampe: ſometyme to eare or tyll truely, to digge, to meddle with a woman. ſometyme to lifte vp.

Neceſ-

Necessitas me subigit vt rogitem, necessitē constreigneth me to aske you.
Subigit fateri, he constreigneth me to confesse.
Ad deditionem subegit, he constreigned them to yelde.
Subigere nationes, to subdue countreis.
Subigere terram, to labour & till the grounde.
Subigere in cote secures, to make sharpe the axes with a whetstone.
Subigere terga equorum, to rubbe the horses backes.
Scrobem subigere, to digge a dyche.
Ratem conto subigere, to shoue forthe the flyt with a longe pole.
Subigere gypsum, to worke playster as pargetters doe with their truell.
Subigere farinam, to make dowe, to kneade.
Subigere terram, to make morter of dirte.
Subigatrix, icis, a woman that constreigneth one by force.
Subjcio, subjcis, iēci, jcere, to putte vnder, to make subiecte, to bringe in myndē, to bringe in remembrance, to answere, to shew or tell a reason or cause, sometyme to caste vp, to reherse. also for Submittere, or Subornare, to sende in privile to deceyue men.
Subjcere se periculo, to put him selfe in perile.
Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subjce, if thou doest remembre what once was spoken, reherse it or bringe me to remembraunce.
Ova gallinis subjcere, to sette egges vnder the hennes to be hatched.
Spem subjicere, to put one in comfort.
Aliquid oculis subjicere, to make a thynge so plaine that a man maie perceiue it as well as if he sawe it.
Exemplum subjicere, to put or shew an exāple.
Subjicere ferro terram, to till the lande.
Subjicere sensibus, to purpose a thing cuidētly.
Crimini subjici, to be put i faute, to be blamed.
Faces subjicere, to bring one more in hatred, to intense or sette forwarde a matter more.
Testamentum subjicere, to bringe forthe a false testament.
Vis subiecta voci, the signification and importaunce of a woorde.
In equum subiecit, he set him vp on horsbacke.
Subiecit ille, he answered & said after ꝑ other.
Securi subjici, to be putte to death, to bee beheaded.
Prælo subjicere, to putte vnder the presse, to presse. also to printe.
Ignem subjicere, to put vnder fyre.
Pedibus subjicere, to cast vnderfoote, to contemne, to set naught by.
Tutelæ alicuius subjici, to be in ones tuition or subiection.
Subiiciunt se homines imperio alicuius, men submit them selfes to the rule or gouernaunce of any man.
Quæ subiiciebantur oculis, whiche we sawe with our eies.
In locum eorum subiecit, he set in their places.
Causam subjicere, to shewe or tell a cause.
Subjicere pullos, id est, Supponere, subdere.
Voci præconis subjicere, to cause a thynge to be cried and solde.
Odio ciuium aliquid subjicere, To make a thing to be hated of the people.
Huic verbo, voluptatis, duas res subjiciunt, they saie that this worde voluptas, hath double strength or signification.
Subjicere indicem, to sende in privily a false felowe to discouer a matter.
Subimpetro, aui, are, to entreate somewhat for a thynge.
Subimpudens, entis, somewhat vnshamefast or saucie.
Subināis, ne, somewhat vaine, of no great importaunce.
Subinde, moreouer, forthwith or anon, oftentymes, euer nowe and than, nowe and than amonge, euer amonge.
Subin, idem.
Subinfluo, fluxi, ere, to flowe in vnder.
Subingere arietem, to deliuer a sheepe to be killed for hym that dooeth sacrifice.
Subis, a birde, whiche breadeth the egles egges.
Subinfusus, a, um, somewhat swifte, halfe vnsauourie, that hath no great grace.
Subinuisus, a, um, somewhat hated or maligned.
Subinuito, aui, are, to allure or prouoke somewhat.
Subirascor, āris sum, irasci, to be somewhat moued, to be halfe angrie or displeased.
Subito, sodeinly, incontinent.
Subito quum mihi dixisset. &c. incontinents as soone as he had saied. ꝛc.
De subito, sodeinly.
Subitaneus, & Subitārius, & Subitus, a, um, sodein.
Subitum est ei remigrare, it is to some for him to come againe.
Subiugālis, le, vsed to the yoke.
Subiugia, ōrum, thonges or bondes wherwith the yokes were fastned to the oxens nethes.
Subiugis, ge, idem.
Subiugo, are, to make subiecte, to subdue, to bringe in subiection.
Subiungo, iunxi, ere, to adde and ioygne to.
Oratori omnes artes subiungere, To put all artes and sciences vnder the profession of an orator.
Subiungere vrbem sub imperium Romanū, to bring a citee vnder the Romaine empire.
Sublābor, bēris, psus sum, labi, to slippe awaie priuily, to fall or slyde vnder, to fall downe or decaie by little and little.
Sublabro, aui, are, to put vnder the lippes.
Sublatē, haultily.
Sublatē de se dicere, to make great auant of hym selfe, to speake glorioussly of hym selfe.

Sublateo, ſublates, ſublatui, tẽre, to be hyd vnder a thyng.
Sublátio, ônis, fœm. gen. a lyftyng vp, a takyng awaie by ſtelthe.
Sublátus, a, um, lifted vp, mounted, aduaunced, alſo ſtolen, taken awaie.
Súblego, aui, are, to ſubſtitute.
Sublego, legi, ere, to ſtraie, to paſſe ouer a thing quickely, to ſtealc a thynge that is hyd, to gether exclesoones. alſo to chooſe an other into the place of hym that is dead.
In locum demortui ſublegere, idem.
Sublegere ſermonem. Clam noſtrum hunc illæ ſublegerunt ſermonem, priuily they herkened, and bare awaie all that we communed
Subleſtus, a, um, feeble, feynt, light, of no force or value, an olde woorde.
Súbleuo, aui, are, to helpe or aide, to ſuccour, to defende, to lifte vp, to ſuſteyne.
Subleuare & lædere, contrarie.
Inopiam ſubleuare, to helpe one in tyme of pouertee and neede.
Laborem ſubleuare, tõ eaſe ones labour.
Res aduerſas alicuius ſubleuare, to helpe one that is in aduerſitee.
Subleuare teſtamento aliquem, to diſcharge one by teſtament.
Sública, cæ, fœm. g. a proppe, a ſhore, a poſt, or other like thyng, to ſuſteine or kepe a thing vp: a pyle driuen into the grounde for building or other lyke purpoſe.
Sublicium, cij, n g. idem.
Sublícius, a, um, that is made of pyles or poſtes of tymbre.
Sublicius pons, a bridge at Rome, made on piles.
Subligáculum, li, n. ge. a nether cope or breche, moſt properly a truſſer or breche, whiche onely coureth the priue membres, and that extendeth no farther vpwarde nor downewarde.
Subligar, gâris, n. g. idem.
Súbligo, aui, are, to vnderbynde.
Subligare enſem latere, to hange his ſworde by his ſyde.
Sublimẽ, on hygh.
Sublimis, me, hygh, that whiche is aboue vs.
Sublimem hunc intro rape, horſe me vp this felow a loofe and carie hym in.
Sublimem medium arriperem, I wolde take hym by the middell and horſe hym aloofe.
Sublimem rapi, to be horſed vp on highe, to be hoyſed into the ayre.
Sublimem abire, to aſcende vp into heauen, to mounte vp into the aire, or vp an hygh hill.
Iacens in ſublime, caſtyng it vp aloofe.
Sublimitas, âtis, f. g hepght.
Sublimiter, hyghly, on hygh.
Sublimo, aui, are, to ſette on hygh, to extolle.
Súblino, leui, liui, liui, linere, to annoynt or touche, to peynete or ſtayne, to smere somewhat.
Os ſublinire, to deceyue.

Sublitio, ônis, the grounde colour, wherein the perfecte colour is laied, in clothe died it is called graſyng.
Subliuidus, a, um, halfe blacke and blewe.
Sublucânus, a, um, of or pertenyng to the morenynge.
Sublucanum tempus, the ſpringe of daie.
Sublúceo, luces, luxi, cere, to ſhyne somewhat, or to geue a litteli lyght.
Sublucide, somewhat brightly, or clearely.
Sublúcidus, a, um, somewhat lyght.
Sublúco, aui, are, to vnder ſtreadde boowes, that the lyght maie come vnder the treee.
Súbluo, lui, luere, to vnder waſche, as water, whiche renneth lowe vnder a banke or hill, and waſheth the foote therof. alſo to waſche somewhat cleane.
Subluridus, a, um, somewhat pale or wanne of colour.
Subluſtris, ſtre, that hath ſome light.
Subluſtris nox, a nyght that is somewhat bright with the ſterres.
Subluuies, ei, fœm g. a diſeaſe of cattell, whiche is betwyxte the clees of theyr feete. alſo filthe, or dure.
Submergo, merſi, mergere, to deepe or plunge vnder the water, to drowne.
Submerum, almoſt pure.
Subminia, æ, f g. a womans garment, I ſuppoſe a kyrtell.
Subminiſtro, aui, are, to doo ſeruice vnder one, to geue or deliuer any thyng that is aſked for.
Tela ſubminiſtrare, to reache one weapons or dartes.
Aquam radicibus ſubminiſtrare, to water the rootes.
Pecuniam ſubminiſtrare, to find one money.
Subminiſtrare vires, to ſtrenghthen.
Subminiſtrátor, ôris, m ge an vnder ſeruaunt, he that deliuereth any thynge that is called for, one that miniſtreth to a man that he nedeth or lacketh.
Submiſſe, & ſubmiſsim, ſoftly, properly in ſpeakyng. alſo humbly, lowly.
Submiſſe ſupplicare, to make hũble intreatie.
Eo ſe gerat ſubmiſsius, ſo muche the more lowly ought he to behaue hym ſelfe.
Submiſſe dicere, to pleade temperately without great vehemence.
Submiſſe loqui, to ſpeake low or ſofte.
Submiſſe ſe gerere, to behaue him ſelf gẽtilly.
Submiſsio, ônis, f. gen. a ſubmiſſion, a puttyng vnder, an humblyng.
Contentio & ſubmiſsio vocis, cõtrarie, ſtretchyng of the voice and temperate ſpeakyng.
Elatio & ſubmiſsio, contrarie.
Submiſſus, a, um, humble, put vnder, brought in ſubiection, put downe, lowe.
Submiſſa voce loqui, to ſpeake lowe.
Submiſſa oratione loqui, to vſe temperate and gentill wooordes.

Submit-

Submitto, miſi, mittere, to ſende priuyly or by ſtelth, to plante or ſette in the grounde, to ſende or byynge in the meane tyme. alſo to putte or ſette vnder, properly as a calfe, a lambe or a fole to ſette vnder the damme to ſuche. alſo to bowe downe.

Submittere ſe, to humble hym ſelfe.

Submittere capillum, to let heare to growe.

Submittere barbam, to let his bearde growe.

Pretium ſubmittere, to diminiſh the price.

Submittere alicui, to ſende one to ſuccede a mā in the gouernance of any prouince or office.

Faſces lictorios ſubmiſit, he dyd reuerence by holding downe the bundles, that the ſergeantes or officers bare before hym.

Submittere pampinum vitis, to plante a vine braunche, or ſet it in the grounde to grow.

Submittere prata in fœnum, to huſbande and dreſſe vp the meddowes to bringe foorth hey.

Submittite tauros, poke your oxen, or put the bulles to the kyne.

Genua ſubmittere, to make courteſie, to bowe the knees.

Ne decet periculo vllo ſubmittere animum, it is not semely for vs to bee aferde or abaſhed for any perill.

Submittere fœtum matribus, to put the yonge to the dammes to be nouriſhed.

Ad menſuram diſcentis ſe ſubmittere, to accōmodate hym ſelfe to the capacitee of the ſcholar.

Ad matrem ſubmittebat, he ſente priuily to his mother.

Submiſi me & ſuplicaui, I ſubmitted or humbled my ſelfe. &c.

Submittere ſe in humilitatem cauſam dicentium, to humble or ſubmitte hym ſelfe to the low ſtate or vilitee of perſones arreined or accuſed.

Submittere alicui delatores, to ſende priuily falſe accuſers to appeche one.

Submoleſtus, a, um, ſomewhat greuous or diſpleaſaunt.

Submoleſte, ſomewhat greuouſely or diſpleaſauntly.

Submóneo, ſúbmones, monui, nére, to warne one priuily, to put one in mynde of a thynge, to geue hym warnynge, to geue a bie warnynge, to geue halfe a warnig, to geue a watche worde: ſometyme to gyue halfe a cheche, to giue a priue cheche or taunte.

Submordeo, dere, to bite ſoftly, or priuily.

Submorôſus, a, um, ſomewhat crabbed or froward, ſomewhat harde to pleaſe, ſomewhat rigorous.

Submoueo, ſúbmoues, moui, uere, to remoue or carie a thinge farre of. alſo to driue out of a place: alſo to diſcharge a man of his office, to depoſe.

Submoue turbam, cauſe the people to make waie, make theym auoyde or geue place.

Magnitudine pœnæ maleficio ſubmoueri, to be kepte from doynge euell by the greuouſeneſſe of puniſhement.

Germaniam ab Italia ſubmouent, id eſt, ſeparant.

Aliquem ſubmouere à conſulatu, to depoſe, to diſcharge.

Submota concione, the aſſemblie beyng diſſolued or departed.

Deſcendenti in forū gladio ſubmouetur, they make rowme or place before him with a ſworde, as he wente towarde the common place.

Submôtor, ôris, m. g. one that putteth aſyde or maketh rowme.

Subnaſcor, nâtus ſum, naſci, to growe or ſpring vp vnder thynges that be growen vp already.

Subnecto, nexui, tere, to binde to, or hang to. alſo to ſubſcribe, to adde or ioyne to after other.

Súbnego, aui, are, to denie ſomewhat, to denie halfe.

Subneruo, aui, are, to cutte ſinewes.

Subnéxio, ônis, f. g. a byndyng or hangyng to,

Súbniger, gra, grum, ſomewhat blacke.

Subnitor, nixus ſum, niti, to leane or ſtaie againſt a thynge, to be ſuſteyned vp.

Subnixus victoria, truſtyng to his victorie.

Subnodo, aui, are, to make a knotte vnder a thynge.

Súbnoto, aui, are, to note or marke, to ſubſcribe, to halfe note, to note after a facion.

Subnúbilus, a, um, ſomewhat cloudy, halfe ouercaſte with cloudes.

Subo, aui, are, to grunte as the ſowe doeth when ſhe deſyreth the boze to doe their kynde.

Subobſcœnus, a, um, ſomewhat vnhoneſt or vnchaſte.

Subobſcûrus, a, um, ſomewhat obſcure or darke, ſomewhat harde to vnderſtande.

Subodiôſus, a, um, ſomewhat odious.

Suboffendo, di, dere, to offende ſomewhat or a litteil

Suboleo, ſúboles, olui, lére, to ſauour or ſmell a litteil, to haue halfe the ſauour of a thynge, to haue ſome perceyuyng of the matter.

Nunquid patri ſubolet? doth my father perceiue any thyng of the matter.

Subobto, aui, are, to deſire a litteil.

Subordior, diris, diri, to begynne.

Suborno, aui, are, to preyſe or honour. alſo to ſuborne or bryng in a falſe witneſſe, or meſſanger, or feigne one perſon for an other to deceiue with, to ſende one priuily and inſtructe hym to doo or ſaie a thynge, to deceiue men.

Subornare oratorem, to make out a ſpokeſman in the behalfe of other.

Subornare falſum teſtem, to ſuborne or ſende in a falſe witneſſe.

Subornatus criminibus, priuyly inſtructed with cautes to laie to ones charge.

Subórior, riris, rui, to begyn to ſpringe or ariſe.

Subpallidus, a, um, ſomewhat paale, halfe paale.
Subpinguis, gue, ſomewhat fatte, fatte a littell.
Subpudet, I am halfe aſhamed of it.
Subráncidus, a, um, ſomwhat hoze and ſtinking.
Subraucus, a, um, ſomewhat hoarſe.
Subrectus, a, um, lifted vp a littell and littell, halfe vpright.
Subremigo, aui, are, to rowe vnder.
Subrepo, pſi, pere, to ſteale awaie oz renne away pziuily.
Subrepere animo, to enter ſodaunely oz pziuily into the mynde.
Subrepere ſe alicui, to ſteale away pziuily frō one.
Subrepſit hæc appellatio paulatim, it came by littell and littell to bee called by this name at lengthe.
Obliuionem cibi ſubrepere aiunt, they ſaie that he forgetteth his meate.
Subreptitius, a, um, ſtollen oz falſely come by.
Subreptitiæ literæ, letters ſtollen out by a falſe ſuggeſtion.
Subreptitius puer, a ſtolen chylde.
Subréptio, ônis, f. g. a ſtealynge awaie, an obteinyng of a thynge by falſe ſuggeſtion.
Subrideo, rides, riſi, ridere, to ſmile oz laugh pziuily, to make countinaunce of laughyng.
Subridicule, ſomewhat merily, ſomewhat mockingly, oz ſcoffyngly.
Subrigo, rexi, rigere, to heaue oz lifte vp by littell and littell.
Se paulatim ſubrigens, liftyng vp hym ſelfe by little and little.
Subríguus, a, um, idem quod irriguus.
Subripio, pui, pere, to ſteale, to take awaie ſecretely. ſometyme to lifte vp haſtily.
Subriſio, & Subriſus, a ſmilunge.
Subrogo, aui, are, to ſubſtitute oz ſubzogate, to make a deputie in an office, to put in an other mans roome.
Subroſtrarius, a, um, vnder the place called roſtra: oz one that vſeth to ſit vnder that place.
Subrubeo, ſubrubes, bui, bére, to bee ſomewhat redde.
Subrubicundus, a, um, ſomewhat ruddy.
Subrûfus, a, um, ſomewhat redde.
Súbrumus, mi, m. g. a lambe that doeth ſucke.
Súbrumor, aris, ari, to be ſucheled, oz put to ſuche, as calues, lambes. &c.
Subruo, rui, ruere, to enter with force, oz pziuily by littell and littell. alſo to digge the erth, to caſt downe to the grounde.
Subrúſticus, a, um, ſomewhat ruſticall oz rude.
Subrútilus, a, um, ſomewhat ſhinyng oz bright lyke the colour of golde.
Súbrutus, a, um, deſtroied, caſte downe to the grounde.
Subſalſus, a, um, ſomewhat ſalte in taſte.
Subſanno, aui, are, to ſcozne oz mocke.
Subſannátio, ônis, f. g. a mocke with bendyng the bzowes, and ſnuffyng vp of the noſe.
Subſannátor, ôris, m. g. a mocker.
Subſcribo, ſcripſi, ſcribere, to write vnder, to ſubſcribe, to fauour a matter, to aſſigne a cauſe why, to affirme, to note certaine thinges in writyng, at a ſermō oz other place. alſo to beginne oz moue a ſuite in the lawe. olde lawyers vſed it for that they ſaie now, Adiungere ſe, which Cicero ſpeaketh oftentymes in this wyſe, Accedere ad cauſam, deſcendere in cauſam, Incumbere in eandem cauſam, & diminere ſe in cauſam, to ioyne oz take parte with other in any accuſation, ſuite oz variance in the lawe.
Vt ſubſcribere audita pigeat, that it ſhulde loth you to write thoſe thynges that you here.
Scis te mecum non ſubſcripſiſſe, id eſt, mecum quærelam non eſſe experti, that you haue not ſubſcribed in the lawe againſt me, oz entred any bpll of complainte oz action againſt me.
In aliquem ſubſcribere, to ſubſcribe to ones accuſation, to ioyne oz take parte with other againſt one.
Cauſam vel cauſæ ſubſcribere, to ſubſcribe oz take parte with other in any quarell, ſuite oz contention of the lawe.
Cauſam ſubſcribere, to ſubſcribe oz adde a reaſon why he dooeth a thynge.
Si voto fortuna ſubſcripſerit, if fortune fauour me ſo muche, as to dooe that I require, if fortune fauour my deſyre.
Subſcripſit orationi eius, id eſt, fauit.
Voluntati alicuius ſubſcribere, to graunte that one requireth.
Odȝs alicuius ſubſcribere, to aide oz helpe one to be reuenged on his enemie.
Subſcriptio, ônis, f. g. a leanyng to oz a partakyng with the accuſar oz plaintife, a ſubſcription, a wzityng vnderneth.
Subſcriptio cenſoria, reformacion made by the Cenſours.
Subſcriptor, ôris, m. g. he that in cauſes iudicials all dooeth fauoure the parte of the accuſar oz plaintife.
Subſcus, Subcus, and Suſcus, cûdis, f. g. called alſo Securicla, a caſtynge of bourdes oz tymber togethet, one within an other, in ſoigners craſte oz carpentrie, called of the frenche men, for the likenes of the thyng, a ſwallowes tayle, and in engliſhe a douke tayle.
Súbſeco, ſecui, care, to cutte vnder, oz cutte a littell.
Vngues ferro ſubſecare, to pare ones nayles.
Subſecundárius, a, um, idem quod ſucciſiuus.
Subſecundaria tempora, tyme ſpared from other neceſſary buſyneſſe.
Subſéllium, lȝ, n. g. a benche, fourme oz ſtoole vnder other.
Subſellia, amonge the Romains were benches oz ſeates, wheron men ſate in the Theatre to beholde fightes and plaies. alſo wheron iudges ſate in diuers courtes and places of iudgement, and is ſometyme taken for iudges.

A ſub-

A ſubſelliis in roſtra rem deferre, to bryngē the matter from the iudges into the common place before the people.

Subſentio, ſenſi, ſentire, to perceiue ſomewhat, to haue ſomewhat an ingling of a matter.

Subſequor, ſequeris, ſequi, to folowe fooſthes with.

Subſequi aliquem, to ſtudie to folow ones maners.

Iudicium alicuius ſubſequi. Subſequenti anno, the nexte yere.

Subſero, ſeui, ſertum, to ſowe or ſette vnder a thynge.

Subſeruio, uiui, uire, to ſerue, to accorde, to agree.

Subſeruire orationi alterius, to helpe forwarde ones tale.

Subſeſſa, æ, f. g. an ambuſſhement, whereby hoſtes of men are intrapped as they paſſe.

Subſeſſor, ôris, m. g. he that ſpeth in waite to take one and kyll hym.

Subſideo, ſubſides, ſedi, ſidére, to ſitte vnder, to laie in awaite for one, to reſte in the bottum, as dregges or groundes doue in a veſſell, to tarie behynde.

Subſidet pecunia apud eum, the money remaineth in his handes.

Si quæ fæces in fundis vaſorum ſubſederint, if any dregges or lies reſte in the bottum of the veſſelles.

Quæ in caſtris ſubſederunt, whiche remained or taried behynde in the campe.

Subſedi in ipſa via, I reſted or taried by ỹ way.

Subſidiarius, a, um, that is ſente or geuen to the aide of other, that cometh to aide other.

Subſidiarius palmes, a vine braūche nouriſhed to mainteine the vine.

Subſidium, dij, n. ge. aide in an extreme poynte, helpe, ſuccour.

Currere alicui ſubſidio, to renne to helpe one.

Inuocare ſubſidium, to deſyre aide or helpe.

Subſidium noſtræ ſenectutis, the helpe or refuge of our olde age.

Subſidior, áris, ari, to ſtande by to the intent to aide and ſuccour if nede be.

Subſido, ſédi, ſidere, to fall downe, to ſinke downe, to deſcende downe to the bottum ſometyme to ſitte and hyde hym ſelfe in a place.

Subſidere and Conſurgere, contrarie.

Subſidere dicitur fœmina in coitu.

Subſidere regnum mundi, id eſt, inuadere.

Subſidere in loco aliquo, to abide or tarie in a place.

Subſigno, aui, are, to ſubſcribe or wryte vnder, to confirme with his ſigne manuell.

Subſimilis, le, halfe lyke, ſomewhat lyke.

Subſilio, ſubſilis, liui, and lui, lire, to leape a litell, to hoppe.

Subſilles, litell plates belongyng to ſacrifice.

Subſimus, a, ū, ỹ hath ſomewhat a ramoſe noſe.

Subſipere, to ſauour ſomewhat.

Subſiſto, ſtiti, ſiſtere, to reſiſte, to abyde, to withſtande, not to geue place, not to recule and geue backe, to ſtande ſtill, to ſtoppe. ſometyme to doubte.

Subſiſtere feras, to reſiſte and withſtāde the violence of wylde beaſtes.

Pergami ſubſtiti, I dyd abyde or tarie at Pergamum.

Subſiſtere & expectare.

Subſiſtere ſumptui, to beare or mainteine the coſte or charge.

Lingua ſubſtitit timore, his tongue ſtopped for feare, or he coude not ſpeake for feare.

Subſiſtit vnda, the water ſtandeth.

Subſiſtunt opes Romanorum apud eos, the money or riches of the Romayns remayneth or is ſtill with them.

Subſiſtit proceritas balſami intra bina cubita, the balme tree is neuer aboue two cubites high.

Subſolānus, ni, m. g. the eaſte wynde.

Subſortior, tiris, tiri, to chooſe by lotte after there hath ben other choſen before.

Iudices ſubſortiri, to chooſe iudges by lotte, to fulfill the numbre of them that were before refuſed.

Subſortitio, ônis, fœ. g. the chooſyng by lotte to fulfil the places of them that were refuſed after they were firſt choſen by lotte.

Subſortitus, a, um, choſen by lotte in the place of other.

Subſtántia, æ, fœ. gen ſubſtance: alſo matter: ſometyme goodes, which is alſo commonly called ſubſtance.

Subſterno, ſtráui, ſtérnere, to ſtrawe or laie vnder any thynge, as ruſſhes, carpettes, and floures.

Nidos quàm molliſſime ſubſternūt, thei make their neſtes as ſofte in the bottum as can bee.

Subſternabat animo omnia, he made all thynge ſubiecte or inferiour to the mynde.

Subſternere alicui pudicitiam ſuam, to abandone hir ſelfe to any man.

Subſtillum, li, n. g. a tyme or fallynge miſte, or a droppynge before and after rayne. it is alſo a ſickeneſſe, when a man maie not piſſe well.

Subſtituo, tui, tuere, to ſubſtitute or ordeine one in the place of an other.

Subſtitútio, ônis, f. ge. an appointyng or ordeinyng of one in the place of an other.

Subſto, ſubſtiti, ſtare, to ſuſteine or abyde conſtantly.

Subſtraho, lyke Subtrahio.

Aluum ſubſtrahere, to purge the bealy.

Subſtrámen, minis, n. ge. litter or any thynge laied vnder horſes or other beaſtes.

Subſtrâtus, a, um, ſtrawed vnder or laied vnder.

Subſtratus, us, m. g. a ſpredyng or layeng vnderneth. ſometyme litter or other thynge laied vnder beaſtes.

Subſtrepo, ſtrepere, to make a litell noyſe.

Subſtrictus, a, um, ſtreigned or bounde harde vnder, ſtreitte.

Sub-

Subſtringo, ſtrinxi, ſtrigere, to binde ſtreicte vnderneth, to ſtreigne harde, to gyrde vnderneth.
Subſtruo, ſtruxi, ſtruere, to vnderpinne, to builde vnder, to make a foundation vnder.
Subſtructio, ônis, fœm. ge. an vnderpinning or groundſellyng of a houſe, a buildyng vnderneth, or makyng a fundation vnder a houſe.
Subſtupeo, and Subſtupeſco, ſcere, to be ſomewhat diſmayde.
Subſtúpidus, a, um, ſomewhat fooliſhe or doltiſhe, halfe aſtonied, as it were one that lacked his ſenſes.
Subſulto, aui, are, to iumpe, to hoppe.
Subſultim, by iumpes.
Subſuo, ſuere, to ſowe vnderneth.
Subſum, ſubeſſe, to be vnder or within.
Subeſt intra cutem vulnus, the wounde is vnder the ſkinne.
Cauſas ſubeſſe oportet eaſdem, there muſte be the ſame cauſes or reaſons.
Si vlla ſpes ſalutis ſubeſſet, if there were any hope of lyfe.
Ne ſubeſſet ſuſpicio, that there might be no ſuſpicion in the matter.
Subſurdus, a, um, halfe deffe. alſo that is ſcant heard, or maketh almoſte no noiſe.
Subtal, talis, n. g. the holowneſſe of the foote. alſo the paime of the hande.
Subtegmen, minis, n. g. the threede, whiche in weauyng is called the woufe.
Subtegulánea, órum, places vnder the eiues of houſes.
Subtendo, tendi, tendere, to extende or ſtretche abrode vnder or beneth.
Subtento, aui, are, to aſpie, to attempt or aſſaie priuily.
Subténuis, tenue, ſomewhat thinne or ſklender.
Subtépeo, pere, to be ſomewhat warme.
Subtépidus, a, um, ſomwhat warme, luke warme.
Subter, vnder,
Subter humum, vnder the grounde.
Subter denſa teſtudine, poëticé.
Inciſuras vero habent ſubter, ſine caſu.
Subterclúdo, cluſi, cludere, to ſhutte vnder.
Subterdúco, duxi, cere, to withdrawe, to eſcape awaie, to ſteale awaie priuily.
Subterducere ſe alicui, to conueigh him ſelfe awaie priuily out of ones companie.
Subtérfluo, fluxi, fluére, to renne or flow vnder a thinge, as water vnder a bridge.
Subterfúgio, ſubtérfugis, fúgi, fugere, to eſcape, to eſcape awaie priuily, to eſchew.
Subterfugere crimen, to auoide the daunger of a thinge laied to his charge.
Miliciam ſubterfugere ſimulatione inſaniæ, to eſcape goynge to warre by feignyng him ſelfe madde.
Subtergrédior, di, to go vndernethe.
Subterlábor, láberis, lapſus ſum, labi, to eſcape or ſlippe awaie quickely, to renne or flowe vnderneth.

Subtermeo, aui, are, to renne vnder,
Subterlíno, lini, liui, and leui, linere, to annointe or ſmere vnderneth.
Subtéro, triui, terere, to bruiſe or weare, to breake in peeces.
Boues ſubterunt pedes, the oxen breake or weare out their houfes.
Subterraneus, a, um, that is vnder the ground.
Subterténuo, aui, are, to conſume or weare vnderneth, or on the nether parte.
Subtexo, texui, texere, to weaue to after, to ioigne to after other, to ſpeake in the ende or after other thynges.
Subticeo, ſubtices, cui, cere, to anſwere nothing to that whiche is ſpoken, to holde his peace, to ſpeake neuer a woorde.
Subtiſcefco, ſcere, idem.
Subtilis, le, ſubtile, litteli, ſmall.
Subtilitas, atis, f. g. ſubtilitee, ſharpeneſſe of wit or reaſonyng.
Subtiliter, ſubtilly, finely.
Subtimeo, ſubtimes, timui, timere, to bee ſomewhat afeerde, to be halfe afeerde.
Subtondeo, dere, to clippe vnder.
Subtraho, traxi, trahere, to take awaie, to ſteale, to withdrawe.
Subtrahere ſe, to drawe vnto quietenes. alſo to withdrawe him ſelfe from other.
Subtrahere famæ, to withdraw from bruite, to kepe or let one to haue any bruite or fame.
Subtrahere aliquem inuidiæ, to bringe one out of hatred and diſpleaſure of the people.
E pondere ſubtrahere, to take ſomewhat from the weight.
Aliquid ſubtrahere alicui, to take or ſteale awaie a thynge from one.
Collum iugo ſubtrahere, to get his necke out of the yoke.
Subtrahere ſe labori, to withdraw him ſelfe frō labour, to eſchewe labour and peine.
Aliquem bello ſubtrahere morbus dicitur, to let or kepe a man that he can not go to warre.
Subtriſtis, ſte, ſomewhat heauy or ſadde, ſomewhat ſorie, halfe in a dumpe, not halfe iocunde.
Subtundo, ſubtudi, tundere, idem quod Tundo.
Subturpiculus, a, um, a litteli diſhoneſt.
Snbturpis, pe, ſomewhat foule, in parte foule or diſhoneſt, the matter or thinge diſhoneſt couered with cleane wooꝛdes.
Subtus, vnder.
Subucula, læ, f. g. a ſhyrte. Suetonius ſeemeth to take it for a petycote. alſo a cake.
Subuculatus, a, um, that weareth a ſhyrte.
Subuecho, vexi, vehere, to beare, to extolle, to carie vp, to carie or conueigh in a ſhippe or wayne.
Subuectio, ónis, f. g. a conueighyng or caryng.
Subuecto, aui, are, to beare or carie often.
Subuectus, us, idem quod Subuectio.
Subuénio, ſubuenis, ueni, uenire, to helpe, to ayde, to ſuccour.

Subue-

Subuenire inopi, helpe me poore man that am succourielle.
Erroribus subuenire, to defende and make playne the truthe.
Subuentaneus, a, um, wynde, or of the wynde, or conceiued of the wynde.
Subuentanea oua, idem quod Hyponemia.
Subuento, aui, are, to come to one often.
Subuerbustâ, tæ, fœm. ge. meate burned on the spitte.
Subuereor, ueritus sum, uereri, to be somewhat afeerde, to be halfe afeerde.
Subuersio, aui, are, to subuerte often.
Subuersus, a, um, turned vpside downe, caste to the grounde, destroyed.
Subuerto, uerti, tere, to tourne vp so downe. also to destroie, to subuerte, to take one awaie by false accusacion.
Subuexus, a, um, bowed vpwarde lyke an arche rouffe.
Subuiridis, de, somewhat greene of colour.
Subula, læ, f. gen. an aule, that cordeners doe vse for a boodkyn.
Subulcus, ci, m. g. a swyneherde.
Subulo, ônis, m.g. an harte hauyng hornes withe out tynes, called (as I suppose) a Spittarde: in the Hetruscian tounge it is a minstrell.
Subuolo, aui, are, to flee awaie, to flee a littell, to flee vpwarde.
Subuoluo, uolui, uoluere, to tumble vnder, to rolle vnder.
Subur, a towne in Spayne, called commonly Cubelles.
Suburbânitas, âtis, fœ. g. the neighbourhode of them that be in the suburbes, in respecte of the that dwell in the citee.
Suburbânum, ni, n. g. a manour or farme without the walles of a citee.
Suburbâna, ôrum, suburbes, houses and villages nere the citee.
Suburbânus, a, um, nere the citee, of or pertenynge to the suburbes.
Suburbia, ôrum, n. g. plu. the suburbes of a citie or towne.
Suburra, ræ, f. g. a strete in Rome.
Suburrana regio, the strete in Rome, where the brothell houses were.
Subûro, ussi, urere, to burne somewhat or a littell.
Subuulturius, a, um, that whiche apprehendeth men like as rauens doe carrayne.
Succedaneus, a, um, that succedeth, that cometh in place or stede of an other.
Succedo, cessi, cedere, to succede, to approche or come to, to come in the place of an other, to go well forwarde, to haue good successe, to prospere or come to effecte, to entre, to go in, to go vnder, sometyme to chaunce.
Muris succedere, to approche vnto the walles.
Et nostris succede penatibus hospes, and enter thou my friende into my house.
Hac non successerit, alia aggrediemur via, It dooth not prospere or come to effecte this waie, we will assaie an other.
Antro successimus, we be come or entred into the denne or caue.
Tectis succedere, to entre or go into the house.
Succedere in locum vel vicem alterius, to succede or come in the place or stede of an other.
Integri & recentes defatigatis succedunt, the lusty and freshe souldiours come in place of them that be wery.
In orbem succedere prælijs, to come in fight by course one after an other rounde about.
Eques in pugnam succedit, the bande of horse men entred in to geue battaile or fight.
In paternas opes succedere, to possesse the riches that his father had before hym.
Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, I wyll succede you, or take vpon me your office and charge.
Aetas succedit ætati, one age foloweth an other.
Negotium omne iam succedit sub manus, all the matter prospereth or goeth well forwarde with vs.
Parum successit, it came but easily to passe.
Si minus succedit, if it dooe not prospere, or come to good effecte.
Succedit ex sententia, it cometh to passe or goeth forwarde euen as we wolde haue it.
Quod si successerit alienari mente. &c. If it chaunce or fortune. &c.
Succendo, di, ere, to inflame, to burne.
Succenseo, ui, ere, to be angry for a good cause.
Succensus, a, um, inflamed, burned.
Succinto, tonis, was a certaine garment, whiche onely horse did weare.
Succinto, aui, are, to syng a base.
Succentor, ôris, m. g. he that syngeth a base.
Succenturiatus, a, um, that made vp the numbre of the bend of men that lacked, that is set in the place of hym that is dead or absent.
Succenturio, aui, are, to make vp the numbre of an hundred souldiours, or of that cõpanie that is called Centuria.
Succerda, æ, fœm. ge. swynes dounge, a pygges tourde.
Succerno, creui, cernere, to raunge meale in a syeue, to separate or take from other.
Successio, ônis, fœ. ge. succession, commyng in place of other.
Successor, ôris, m. ge. a successour, one that cometh in the place of an other.
Successorem dare vel mittere alicui, to depose one out of his office, and sende an other to succede hym.
Successus, a, um, that whiche prosperously happeneth or spedeth well, that commeth to effecte.
Successus, us, m. g. successe, be it good or ill.
Successus prosperos dare, to prospere, to geue prosperous successe.

Suc-

Succida, æ, f. g. woull newe shorne, vnwasshen.
Succidaneus, a, um, that whiche foloweth the firste. also that cometh in the place of an other, that succedeth.
Succidaneæ hostiæ, beastes for sacrifice, whiche were kylled in the seconde place, or nexte to the firste.
Succidia, æ, scr. g. a piece or slyche of bakon salted. also larde.
Súccido, súccidis, succidere, to fall vnder, to fall downe as one doeth vpon his knees.
Succido, cidi, idere, to fell or cut downe.
Segetes succidere, to mowe or reape downe corne.
Succiduus, a, um, lowe, redie to fall.
Súccidus, a, um, mopste or full of iuice.
Succingo, xi, gere, to gyrde. also to enuironne, to compasse.
Frustra se terrore succinxerit, qui septus charitate non fuerit, armis enim arma irritantur, in vayne shall he inuirone hym selfe with terriblenesse, whiche is not walled about with the loue of his contrey: for with violence, violence is styred.
Succingere se armis, to arme hym selfe. also to haue men of armes alwaies about hym for his defence.
Succincte, compendiously.
Succinctorium, a shorte tachet or terben.
Succinctus, a, um, gyrte, compassed, inuironed, also prompt, in a redinesse, apt.
Succinctus cultro, ferro, pugione, that hath a knife, sworde, or dagger about hym.
Vrbs succincta portibus, a citee hauynge hauens on euerie syde.
Succincta oratio, a compendious or shorte oration.
Succingulum, li, n. g. a swordе gyrdle.
Súccino, succinui, ere, to make a softe noise, to synge a base or tenour.
Súccinum, ni, n. g. aumber, wherof some beade stones are made.
Súccinus, a, um, of aumbre.
Succisiuus, a, um, that is cut or drawen from other.
Succisiuum tempus, tyme that a man spareth from other busines.
Succisiuæ operæ, thinges that a man doeth by tymes when he leaueth of necessarie busynesse.
In succisiuum esse, spoken of fieldes or landes when they be measured, where some parte remayneth aboue the measure.
Succipio, súccipis, succepi, cipere, idem quod Excipio.
Succlamátio, ônis, a cryng to.
Succlâmo, aui, are, idem quod Acclamo.
Succlamari, to be communed and talked of of all men.
Succollo, aui, are, to put vnder the neche or shoulders, to beare a thynge, to beare vp with the shoulders, as they doe that carie men in liters.
Succorrilla, a small voyce and a shryll.
Succósus, a, um, full of iuice or moisture.
Succrescо, scere, to growe vnder or lowe, of a litle and litle, to encrease and ware more and more.
Succubi, diuels, which in the likenesse of women dooe companie with men.
Súccuba, an harlot that lyeth with an other womans housbande.
Súccubo, aui, are, to lye vnder.
Succulentus, & Succiplenus, a, um, full of iuice.
Succumbo, cubui, ere, to be subdued, to be ioyned to, to fall or lye downe vnder, to fayle for feblenesse, to faynte in courage, to lese his courage, to be ouercome or ouercharged with any thynge.
Succumbere oneri, to fall downe vnder a burden, not to be able to sustayne a burdeine.
Animo succumbere, to fainte in courage, to become feble or fayntе herted.
Ne labori succumbant, that they be not ouercome with labour.
Precibus alicuius succumbere, to be ouercome with intreaty or desyre that a man maketh.
Succumbere viro dicitur mulier.
Succumbere doloribus, to be ouercome with sorowe and peine.
Fortunæ succumbere, not to be able to sustayne aduersitee.
Senectuti succumbere, for age to be able to dooe no more.
Succurro, curri, currere, to helpe, to aide, to succour, to come in mynde or remembrance.
Vt infamiæ cõmuni succurrerẽ, that I might helpe to put awaye the infamy, that goeth in generall vpon all.
Vt vitæ & pudicitiæ sororis succurreret, that he myght helpe to saue the lyfe and chastitee of his syster.
Succurrere celeriori via, to helpe by a more redie waye or meane.
Neq; mihi succurrebant verba, quæ. &c. neither did I remembre the wordes whiche. &c.
Succus, i, m. ge. iuice or humour, whiche the bodie receyueth of meate and drynke. also generally all maner of iuice.
Succus ciuitatis, the vigour or strength of the citee.
Succus lactis, whey.
Succussarius, ii, m. g. a trottyng horse, an horse that often casteth his rider.
Succusо, idem.
Succussátio, onis, Succussura, æ, & Succussatura, æ, fœm. gen. a trottyng or shakyng of an horse.
Succusso, aui, are, to shake as an horse doeth when he trotteth. also to trot.
Succussor, ôris, m. ge. a trottyng horse. also an horse that often casteth his ridar.
Succussus, us, m. g. a shakyng, a trottyng.

Succútio, ſúccutis, cuſsi, tere, to ſhake a thynge, to iogge vp, to ipkre as the horſe that trotteth harde ipkteth one at euery ſteppe in the ſaddle.

Súcula, æ, a ſowe pigge. alſo a certaine inner garment. alſo a certaine company of ſterres, called the .vii. ſterres, whiche doe appere the .xii. calendes of June, and bee called Suculæ, & Hiadæ. Sucula, is alſo an inſtrument or ingin to drawe with, whiche is made of one longe and roũde poſte, hauing certaine barres in the middes to turne it with all. Of it bee .iii. ſortes, one lyng betwene two poſtes lyke the barrell of a welt: an other ſtandeth vpright, and is drawen about with ſtrengthe of men ſhouyng with theyr breaſtes againſt the barres in the middes: The thyrde ſorte is that, whiche they vſe to lifte vp the water pile ſledge, in makyng bridges.

Suctus, us, m. g. a ſuckyng.

Sudabundus, a, um, ſweatynge.

Sudarium, rij, n. g. a napkyn, a handkerchike.

Sudatio, onis, a ſweatyng.

Sudatorium, rij, n. g. a ſtewe or hotte houſe.

Sudatorius, a, um, that belongeth to ſweatynge.

Sudator, oris, m. ge. a great ſweater, one that ſweateth.

Sudatrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.

Sudatus, a, um, beſweated, all weatte or moyſted with ſweatte.

Sudes, dis, f. g. a certaine ſpeare, whiche is burned at the ende, a ſtake.

Sudis, is, f. g. a certaine fiſſhe, called alſo Sphyræna.

Sudo, aui, are, to ſweate, to labour ſore, to haue muche to dooe.

Sanguine ſudare, to ſweate bloudde.

Sudare mella, to ſweate out honny.

Satis ſudabis ſi cũ illo incœptis homine, thou ſhalte haue enough to dooe. &c.

Sudor, oris, m. g. ſweate. alſo labour.

Sudor remittit ſe, the ſweatte begineth to leaue.

Sudum, di, n. g. the clere parte of the firmament betwene cloudes. alſo the clere firmament without cloudes. ſometyme faire weather after rayne.

Sueo, ſeui, ére, to be wonte, to accuſtome, an olde woorde.

Suefacio, feci, facere, to bryng in vſe or cuſtome, to accuſtome.

Suefco, ſeui, ſueſcere, to bee wonte, to take a cuſtome.

Sueſſa, a towne of Campaine.

Sueſsiones, people of France.

Suetus, a, um, accuſtomed, brought in vſe.

Sueui, people in high Germanie.

Sueuia, the chiefe countrey of Germanie in fertilitee, holſomeneſſe and beautifull perſonages, it hath on the eaſte Bauiere, on the weſte Hallate, and the ryuer of Rhene, on the ſouthe the mountaynes Alpes: on the north Frãke lande: It was ſometyme called Alemania, wherof all Germanie was called Almayne, in duche it is nowe called Swaue.

Suffarcinatus, a, um, laded, truſſed, ſtuffed vp. Vidi Cantharam ſuffarcinatam, I ſawe the olde woman Cantharo hauynge hir lappe truſſed vp about hir.

Suffarcino, aui, are, to lade or burdeyne, to truſſe vp, to ſtuffe vp.

Suffarraneus, a, um, that carieth meale or floure to any place to ſell in littell quantitee.

Suffectus, a, um, that is ſette in the place of an officer, whiche is remoued or dead.

Suffenus, a poetes name in Catullus, of all other moſt fooliſhe.

Suffero, ſuſtuli, ſufferre, to ſuſteine, to put vnder, to ſuffre, to take vpon hym.

Nunq̃ ſufferre eius ſumptus poſſet, he coude neuer be able to beare or ſuſteine the ſumptuous charges of hym.

Plus oneris ſuſtuli q̃ ferre poſſum, I haue taken a greater bourdeine vpon me then I am able to beare.

Supplicium ſufferre, to ſuffre or abyde puniſhement.

Suffertus, a, um, ſtuffed, filled, repleniſſhed.

Sufferueo, ferbui, uére, to be ſomewhat hotte.

Sufferuefacio, feci, facere, to make to ſiethe or be ſomewhat hotte.

Suffes, ſuffetis, m. g. was amonge the Carthaginenſes as the Conſull was at Rome.

Suffibulum, li, n. g. an attire, which the nunnes of Veſta dyd weare on theyr heades when they did ſacrifice.

Sufficio, ſufficis, fẽci, ficere, to ſuffice, to be ſufficient or enough, to content, to ſet or chooſe one in the place of an other, to indure, to miniſtre, to ſubſtitute, to ſtaine.

Sufficit, it ſufficeth.

Laboribus ſufficere, to bee able to endure labours.

Sufficere tibi debet, ſi &c. it ought to ſuffice or content you, if &c.

Nec obniti contra ſufficimus, neither be we able to withſtande or reſiſte them.

Nec ſufficit vmbo ictibus, the ſhielde or buckler is not able to abide or beare the ſtrokes.

Non ſufficientibus tam viribus, his ſtrengthe failyng hym.

Sufficit humorem, it miniſtreth moiſture.

Ne ſufficiatur conſul non timent, they feare not that he ſhalbe made conſull in the other mãs place.

Suffectus in Lucretij locum Horatius, Horatius beynge choſen or ſet in the place of Lucretius.

Large ſufficiens prædium annuis victibus, a ferme or manor able abundantly to finde a man his lyuyng.

Animo ſufficere, to gyue courage.

Suffigo, fixi, figere, to faſten or naile vp.

Suffigere cruci, or in cruce, to hange vp one on a gibbet.

Suffi-

Suffimen, minis, and Suffimentum, ti, n. g. perfume or fumigation.

Suffio, fiui, fire, to perfume.

Suffiſcus, ci, m. g. the codde of a ramme, whiche was made for a purſe to conteine money.

Suffitio, ônis, a perfumyng or fumigation.

Suffitor, ôris, m. g. he that bloweth the fyre, he that maketh a perfume.

Suffitus, a, um, perfumed.

Suffitus, us, m. g. a perfumyng.

Suffilamen, minis, n. g. that wherwith a whele is reteined or ſtopped of his courſe

Suffilamino, aui, are, to ſtaie or holde backe with the inſtrument called Suffilamen.

Suffiatio, ônis, f. g. a blowyng.

Suffiator, ôris, m. g. he that bloweth.

Suffiatus, a, um, blowen.

Suffiatus, us, m. g. idem quod Suffiatio.

Suffiauus, a, um, ſomewhat pelow.

Suffilo, aui, are, to blowe.

Suffilare buccas, to puffe vp the chekes.

Suffilauit neſcio quid vxori, he hath whiſpered ſomewhat in his wyfes eare what ſo euer it is.

Suffocatio, onis, a ſtrangiynge, a cholynge, a ſtiffelyng.

Suffocator, oris, he that ſtrangleth or ſtiffeleth.

Suffoco, aui, are, to ſtoppe the breathe, to ſtrangle, to ſtiffle.

Suffocare vrbem fame, to deſtroie a citee with hunger.

Suffodio, ſuffodis, dere, to digge vnder, to make holow vnderneth.

Suffodere equos, to thruſte horſes through.

Suffoſſio, onis, a diggyng vnder, a mynyng.

Suffoſſus, a, um, digged vnder, caſte downe, deſtroyed. alſo ſtumblyng as an horſe doeth.

Suffoſſus equus, a ſtumblyng horſe.

Suffragatio, onis, f. g. a declaration of a conſent or fauour, a geuyng of a mans voice or fauour in election.

Suffragator, oris, m. g. a ſupporter or maintepner, one that helpeth or aideth with his good woorde or voice.

Suffragatorius, a, um, that perteineth to fauowryng with voice in election, that helpeth a man with his good woorde.

Suffragium, gii, n. g. the voice of people aſſembled in geuyng their conſent. alſo helpe or ſuccour. alſo a wreche in the ſea.

Suffraginoſus, a, um, that is diſeaſed or peined in the houſes or ioyntes of the hinder legges.

Suffraginoſi equi, horſes whiche haue the peines or ſcratches.

Suffrago, ginis, fœ. ge. the ioynte of the hinder legge of a beaſte, called the hoxe. ſometyme it doeth ſignifie the paſterne. it is alſo the pong ſpraynge of a vine.

Suffragor, aris, ari, to beare fauour, to fauour, to helpe one, to ſpeake on his parte fauourably, to geue one his good woorde.

Nullis ſuffraganubus meritis meis, without any merites or deſertes on my parte.

Alicui ad conſulatum ſuffragari, to helpe one to be conſull.

Fortuna ſuffragante, by the good helpe of Fortune, if Fortune fauour vs.

Suffrænatio, onis, a kinde of buildyng, whiche faſtneth the ſtones in the walle.

Suffrico, fricui, care, to rubbe of.

Suffrigidus, a, um, halfe colde.

Suffringo, fregi, fringere, to breake in the middeſt, to breake ſomewhat, to breake vnder.

Suffrio, aui, are, to breake in ſmall pieces, to crumme ſmall.

Suffrutex, ticis, that thynge whiche groweth, hanyng the fourme meane betweene an herbe and a ſhrubbe.

Suffuerat, olde writers vſed for ſub eodem tecto fuerat.

Suffugio, ſuffugis, fugi, fugere, to flee awaie priuily.

Suffugium, gii, n. g. a place of refuge.

Suffulcio, ciui, ctum, or ſulſi, ſultum, cire, to ſtaie or holde vp, to ſuſteine or beare vp.

Suffultus, a, um, ſtaied vp.

Suffumigo, aui, are, to make ſmoke vndernethe, to make a fumigation.

Suffundatus, a, um, laied vnder.

Suffundo, fudi, dere, to caſte downe or poure licour on a thynge, to caſt abrode.

Suffendere aciem oculorum, to trouble or confounde the eie ſyght.

Vt cibo ſuffúdamus vires ad fœtum, that with meate we maie geue them ſtrẽgth, or cauſe them to haue ſtrengthe to generation.

Suffurror, aris, ari, to ſteale priuily.

Suffuſio, onis, a webbe in the eie, alſo a ſpreading abrode, a pourpng vpon.

Suffuſus, a, um, ſprynkled, endewed, that hath any thynge poured on it.

Suffuſus rubor alicui dicitur whē one bluſheth.

Suffuſi cruore oculi, the eies bepng blouddie ſhotte.

Suffuſus maleuolentia animus in cæteros, a mynde full of rancour or malice towarde other.

Sales ſuffuſi felle, merye ieſtinges full of byting tauntes.

Suggero, geſſi, gerere, to miniſter or geue a thinge, to ſende foorthe thynges, wherof are plentie, to put in mynde, to prompte. alſo for Refero, to ſhewe or tell.

Tellus ſuggerit alimenta, the grounde geueth foode or nouriſhement.

Bruto ſtatim Horatium ſuggerunt, foorthewith they chooſe Horatius in Bruius place.

Tuum eſt vt ſuggeras, it is pour parte to put me in mynde of it, or tell me of it, or to put me in remembrance of it.

Suggerere ſumptus, to allowe expences.

Res ſuggerit, the matter requireth.

Suggeſtus, us, m. g. or Suggeſtum, ti, n. g. a pulpitte or high place, out of the whiche orators

tours or capitaynes made propolicions vnto the people. Suggeſtus is alſo a ſuggeſtion, a reporte.

Sugillo, or after ſome, Suggillo, aui, are, to make a blacke ſpotte in the ſkynne with beatyng. it is alſo to ſcorne, to detract or infame, to reproue, to condemne, to nppde, to taunte.

Sugillatio, onis, fœm. ge. a marke in the viſage, blacke or blewe, made by ſome ſtroke, a mocke a detraction, an infamacion bdynde one, a condemnacion.

Sugillatus, a, um, ſpotted, mocked, detracted, infamed, condemned.

Sugo, ſuxi, ſugere, to ſouke.

Suggredior, greſſus ſum, gredi, to go by ſtelth or priuily.

Suggrunda, æ, f. g. or Suggrundia, órum, n. g. the eaues of a houſe, whiche defendeth the walles from rayne.

Suggrundária, burialles of younge infantes, whiche were not aboue. xl. daies olde.

Suggrundátio, ónis, fœm. gen. the eauelyng of a houſe.

Sui, pronomen reciprocum, of hym ſelfe.

Vt ſe dimitterem, that I wolde diſmiſſe hym, or leat hym departe.

Vt veniam ad ſe rogat, he deſyreth me that I woulde come to hym.

Sibi, is ſometyme ioygned with ſuo, without any ſignification.

Suo ſibi hunc gladio iugulo, I kyll hym with his owne ſwoorde, I confounde hym with his owne argument.

Suile, lis, n. g. a ſwynes ſtie.

Suilla, læ, f. g. ſwynes fleſſhe, porke.

Suillus, and Suinus, a, um, of a ſwyne.

Sulcátim, in furrowes, furrow by furrow.

Sulcátor, óris, m. g. one that maketh furrowes, one that roweth in a bote on the water, becauſe he cutteth it as the earth with a ploughe.

Sulcátus, a, um, made in furrowes.

Sulco, aui, are, to ſalowe, to make furrowes.

Súlculus, li, m. g. a litteli furrow.

Sulcus, ci, m. ge. a furrow. alſo a longe range or trenche like a furrowe to plante vines or other trees in, tillyng, labouryng of the grounde.

Serere tertio, quarto, quinto ſulco, to ſowe in the thirde, the fourth, the fifte ſalowe. ſometyme it is put for a diche. alſo any maner of cuttyng of the earth: properly it ſignifieth any thyng, that is long and sharpe edged. Biſulcum animal, a beaſt that hath the feete clouen with two talons.

Infindere ſulcos telluri, to till the grounde.

Aquarius ſulcus, a furrow to dyayne water by.

Sullanus, a, um, for Syllanus.

Sullaturire, for Syllaturire.

Sulmo, monis, a towne in the countrey of Pelignа, where Ouidius the poete was borne.

Sulmonenſis, one of the citee of Sulmo.

Sulphur, ſúlphuris, n. g. brymſtone.

Sulphurária, æ, fœm. g. a place where brymſtone is boyled.

Sulphurâta, órum, neu. gen. matches made with brymſtone.

Sulphuratus, a, um, dreſſed with brymſtone.

Sulphuratum ramentum, a matche.

Sulphureus, a, um, of brymſtone, like brymſtone in colour, or that ſauoureth of brymſtone.

Sulpitius Galba, the name of a Romaine.

Sultanus, a ſoudan, whiche was the name of a kyng of Egypt and Syria.

Sultis, for Si vultis.

Sumach, in the Arabie tongue is that, which Dioſcorides calleth Rhus. It is alſo called Ros ſyriacus, Manardus, lib. 1. epiſt. 4.

Sumanus, he that alwaies taketh.

Sum, es, fui, to be, with a genitiue or an ablatiue caſe to be of value: with a datiue, for Habeo, to haue.

Sum amphitrionis, I am Amphitrions ſeruãt.

Sunt mihi bis ſeptẽ præſtanti corpore nymphæ, I haue fortene maydens of excellent beautie.

Sum in mora illi, I make hym to tarie.

Sum in metu, I am afeerde.

Sum in noxia, I am put in the blame.

Sum, olde writers vſed for eum, hym.

Sit veſtra benignitas ad audiendum: pleaſeth it you to here?

Sunt ſeptem dies, it is ſeuen daies agone.

Eſſe deſyderio, to be deſyred.

Quæ eſui potuicq; non ſunt, which ſerue not for meate and drynke, or be not eaten or dronken.

Hoc melli eſt, this is pleaſant and ſweete.

Indis eſt magno precio, among the Indians it is greatly eſteemed, or of great value.

Eſſe in ſermonibus, to be muche communed or talked of abrode.

Eſt, for Licet. Quæ verbo obiecta verbo negare ſit, ſuche thynges as bee laied to ones charge in woordes, a man maie denie with woordes.

Eſt adoleſcens eſcæ maximæ, he is a verie great eater.

Magni ſunt oneris, they carry a great burdein.

Mentiri non eſt meum, it is not my propertee to lie.

Non eſt noſtrum onus, it is no part of our charge.

Iudicabunt nihil æque diſſoluendæ religionis eſſe, thei will thynke that nothing ſhall ſo ſone diſſolue honeſt religion.

Quanti eſt ſumito, receyue as muche as it is woorth.

Eſt ſeſtertiis tribus modius, a buſſhell is ſolde for three ſeſtertij.

Quis pluris fuit Annebale, cõſilio, virtute. &c. who was better ſe.

Magni apud aliquem eſſe, to be much ſet by of any man, to be in great fauour or eſtimation.

Sum domi meæ, tuæ, veſtræ, &c.

Eſt

Est derisui omnibus, he is a laughyng stocke to euery man, euery man maketh him a sowle.
Mihi magnæ molestiæ fuit, it greued me sore.
Quanto sumptu fuerim tibi, how great charge I haue ben to you.
Est mihi melius, it is better with me, I am better.
Ni mihi tecum minus esset, if I were not lesse aquainted or familiar with you.
Amori esse, to be loued.
Odio esse, to be hated.
Cui bono fuerit, to whom it shall bee profitable.
Crimini esse, to be laied as a faute to ones charge.
Tibi gloriæ esse putasti, thou thoughtest it to be a glorie or praise to the.
Factum illud inuidiæ ei fuit apud patres, he was hated of the senatours for so doyng.
Esse miraculo dicitur res, whan men doe meruaile at it, as a thyng wonderfull and straunge.
Qui oneri ferendo essent, whiche were able to beare the bourdene or charge.
Prædæ esse, to be a praie or bootie.
Præsidio esse, to aide or succour.
Quæ signo sunt omnia, all whiche thynges doe signifie.
Testimonio alicui esse, to beare one witnesse.
Vsui esse, to be expedient or profitable.
Sum, is eloquently vsed with certayne prepositions.
Vide ne hoc totum sit à me, but consider, whether this whole matter make not for me.
Id est ad lateris dolorem, that is holesome or medicinable for the pepne in the syde.
Ad vrbem esse, for in vrbe.
Fac apud te sies, see that thy wittes be thine owne.
Ad eam partem quæ est ad Hesperiam, whiche lieth towarde Hesperia.
Etiam ex his qui cum imperio sunt, whiche be in auctoritee, whiche beare a rule or stroke in the common weale.
In delitiis alicui esse, to be ones dearlyng.
In animo est, I am aduised or mynded, I haue determined, my fantasie is.
Et est hodie in bonis, and he is now in possession of the goodes.
Cuius in ditione sunt, in whose auctoritie or power they be.
Est in exemplis, it is writen.
In expectando sum, id est, expecto.
In infamia esse, to be defamed, to haue an ill name.
In mentem mihi fuit, I was mynded.
In meis intimis est, he is one of my nerest and especiall frendes.
Esse in oculis hominibus, to be loued of men.
In pabulo esse, to be good to eate.
Esse in noxia, to be faulte.
In publico esse non audet, he dareth not come abrode.
In quæstu lingua est, he getteth his liuyng by his tongue.
Magna esse in spe, that men haue a great hope of it.
Quandiu vos eritis in spe, as long as ye haue any hope.
Multum fuit in venationibus, he vsed hunting muche.
Esse in vita, to liue.
In vsu esse, to be vsed or occupied.
Pro nobis sunt, they be on our parte.
Esse in procuratione regni, to haue the charge or gouernaunce of the common weale.
Iam ego hic ero, I will be here by and by.
Vbi illic dies est complures, whan he had ben or taried there a good space.
Male sit tibi, the deuill take the.
Bono animo es, be of good cheere.
Est mihi nomen, my name is.
Nomen Mercurij est mihi, my name is Mercurie.
Est, onely in the thirde person, for conuenit.
Non est inter patrem & filium &c. id est, non conuenit.
Fuit quoddam tempus, the tyme was ones.
Est quod gaudeas, thou haste a cause to reioyce.
Non est quod &c. there is no cause whie.
Erit vbi te vlciscar, I shall ones haue a tyme to be reuenged on the.
Sin est vt velis, but if it be so that ye will.
Est mihi iter Lemnum, my iourney is to Lemnos.
Est vbi damnum præstet facere quàm lucrũ, it chaunceth or cometh to passe sometyme, that it is. &c.
Quæ huius loci esse videbuntur, whiche shall seeme to be proper, conuenient or agreyng for that place.
Non tam facile his opitulari est, it is not possible to helpe them so easily: or it is not so easie a matter to helpe them.
Vt hic sitis hodie, that you would tarie here to daie.
Esto, be it, I am content.
Quod si vt es, cessabis, lacessam, if thou playe the slouggarde, as thou art wont, I will prouoke the or stere the vp.

Sumenalia, lowe Summanalia.

Sumen, sũminis, n. ge. is made of the pappes of a sowe, cut from hir the daie after she hath farowed, and powdered with salte.

Summa, æ, f. ge. a collection of thynges or woordes, also the principall poynct of a matter, the conclusion of a thyng.
Quanta istæc hominum summa est, how great is the nombre.
Summam promissi sui complere, to performe me and accomplishe his promise.
Victoriæ summa in eo constat, the chiefe poynct of the victorie consisteth in that.
Ne summæ rei periculum faceret, That he shoulde not hasarde or put the whole matter in ad-

in aduenture.
Summa quadrans, loke Quadrans.
In ſummam belli profectum foret, he had atchiued and finiſhed the whole warre.
In ſummam proficit, it cometh at lengthe to perfection.
Summa illa fit, for a concluſion, to conclude, to make ſhorte and ſpeake it in fewe wordes.
Summa fuit, the ſumme of the whole matter was thus.
Summa eſt in teſtibus, the chiefe or principall poynct of all the matter is in the witneſſes.
Deceder nihil de ſumma, there ſhall nothyng of the ſumme be diminiſched.
Subducamus ſummam, let vs caſt the whole ſumme.
De ſumma detrahere, to debate of the ſumme.
Deceſsionem facere de ſumma, idem.
Summam conficere, to ſomme.
Hanc ſummam orationis habuit, all his wordes came to this poynete.
Ad ſummam, to be ſhorte.
Summanália, æ, fœ. ge. a great cake made lyke a whele, ſuche as is made at brydales and churche goinges.
Summanus, a god, whom the paynyms thought to haue preheminence in the nyght, ſome take it for Pluto.
Summárium, ij, n. g. an Epitome, or bridgemẽt.
Summárius, rij, chiefe or principall aboue other.
Summátes, tum, the chiefe perſons of a realme or citee, peeres or great men.
Summâtim, compendiouſely, by euery parte of the matter, ſummarily.
Summâtim, of Summus, by the toppes or higheſt partes.
Summâtus, us, m. g. empyre, ſouereignetee, dominion, chiefe rule.
Summè, excellently, chiefely, as riche as is poſſible, very greatly.
Summergo, merſi, gere, to plunge vnder water, to drowne.
Summiſsi, murmurers.
Summiſsim, & Summiſſe, ſoftely, not lowde.
Summiſſus, a, um, baſe, lowely.
Summiſſa voce, with a ſofte voyce, ſometyme with humble wordes.
Súmmitas, atis, f. g. heyght, or highneſſe, ỹ toppe.
Summitto, miſi, ere, to conueygh in priuily, alſo to ſuffer to grow.
Summittere barbam, to let the bearde growe.
Summo, aui, are, to ſumme or make an accompt.
Summœnianæ vxores, whores kept in the ſtede of wiues.
Summœ'nium, nij, n. gen. a place where baudry was kept without the walles of a towne.
Summœ'nius, a, um, that whiche is vnder the walles.
Sũmóneo, ſúmmones, nui, ere, loke Submoneo.
Summopere, aduerbium, very diligently. Cic. de inuent. 37.

Summoueo, ſúmmoues, moui, ẽre, to put away, to ſet a parte, to laie aſyde.
Summus, a, um, hyghеſt, extreme, greateſt or very commendable, excellent, ſometyme very deepe.
Summum, at the moſt.
Summo iure agere, to take the rigour or extremitee of the law in ſuite, to vſe extremitee.
Summum faſtigium imponere, to finiſſhe a thynge perfectely, to bryngе a matter to a poynete.
Summam manum addere, idem.
Summum & profundum, contrary, the toppe and the bottome.
Vixit ad ſummam ſenectutem, he liued vntill he was a verie aged man, or as longe as any man coulde liue.
Amicus ſummus meus, my great and eſpeciall friende.
Summa aqua, the toppe of the water.
Aetas ſumma, the laſt age.
Aeſtas ſumma, the laſt ende of ſummer.
Summo artificio facta, mutuallouſely cunnyngly wrought.
In ſumma deſperatione, whan there was no hope in the worlde, whan all hope was paſt.
Summa fide, without any fraude or gyle, very ſincerely and truely.
Summa forma, excellent beautie or fauour.
Inſcitia ſumma, extreeme folye or ignoraunce.
Summo loco natus, deſcẽded of a noble linage.
Ad ſummam magnitudinem peruenire, To come to the greateſt, to be as bygge as euer they will be.
Omnia ſumma in eo ſunt, all excellent vertues that can be in a man, are in hym.
Summus mœror, great heauineſſe.
Sũma quæſtio, the principal poinct or queſtiõ.
Summa voce pronunciare, to ſpeake alowde.
E ſummo puteo, out of the very deepe pitte.
Summuto, aui, are, to change one for an other.
Sumo, ſumpſi, ere, to take vppon one, to take generally, to bryng, to conſume, to beſtowe. alſo to ſpend or beſtow on one, to receiue, to chooſe, alſo to take kayre and ſofely. it differeth frõ Rapio.
Quoad enim peruentum, quo ſumpta nauis eſt, non domini nauis eſt, ſed nauigantium, vntyll they come to the place whyther the ſhip was hyred, the ſhippe is not the owners, but theyrs that be paſſagers.
In mala vxore atque inimico, ſi quid ſumas, ſumptum eſt, on a ſhrewde wife and an enemie, what ſo euer thou beſtoweſt is waſt.
Sumere aquam de puteo, to drawe water out of the well.
Sumere confidentiã, to truſt, to take courage.
Sumere mutuum, to borowe.
Sumere obſequium animo, to liue after his owne phantaſie or pleaſure.
Sumere operam fruſtra, to labour in vaine.
Sumere optionem, to chooſe.

Sumere personam, to counterfaite an other.
Sumere supplicium, to punisshe.
Mihi non sumo tantum, I doe not make my boaste that I can dooe so muche.
Mihi non sumo, vt meum consilium valere debuerit, I doe not attribute so muche vnto my selfe, as to thinke that my counsaile ought haue bene followed.
Hoc mihi sumpsi, vt id à te peterem, I was so bolde as to desyre that of you.
Mihi pro meo iure sumo, I claime this by good ryght.
Sumeret alicundè, he shulde borow it of some body. Sumere in re aliqua, id est, impendere, to bestow.
Sumat sibi aliquem iudicem, id est, eligat, let hym chouse or take to him a iudge.
Bellum sumere, to begyn or enterpryse warre.
Sumere, for Consumere, to spende.
Diem sumere, to take a daie to dooe a thyng.
Hilarem sumamus hunc diem, leat vs spende this daie merily.
Exordium, or Initium sumere, to begynne.
Ientaculum sumere, to breake his fast.
Cibum sumere, to eate.
Imperatorias sibi partes sumere, to take on hym the office of a captaine.
Spatium ad cogitandum sumere, to take leasure to muse on the mattier.
Tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, he became so haut mynded and proude.

Sumptifácio, féci, ere, to spende.
Sumptio, ônis, f. g. a takyng.
Sumptito, aui, are, to take often.
Sumptuárius, a, um, that perteineth to expenses.
Sumptuariæ leges, lawes made for restreignyng of outragious expenses.
Sumptuosè, sumptuously, chargeably.
Sumptuósus, a, um, sumptuous, costly, that spendeth muche or outragiously.
Domus sumptuosa, a costely house or family, wherin is muche superfluitee of expenses.
Sumptuosa cœna, a sumptuous and costely supper.
Sumptus, us, m. g. expense, cost, charge.
Effusus sumptus, riotte, superfluous expense.
Dare sumptum, to geue money to spende or bestowe.
Ne sumptui reipublicæ essent, that they might not be chargeable to the common weale.
Prouinciam sumptu exhaurire, to ouercharge the countrey with exceedyng cost and expenses.
Facere sumptum in aliquem, to spende or bestowe cost on one.
Aductus noster ne minimo quidem sumptui vobis fuit, was no charge at all to you.
Nullus teruntius sumptus factus est, there was not one farthyng spente or bestowed.
Facere ampliter sumptum, to spende or bestow largely.
Impendent infiniti sumptus in hos exercitus. &c. these armies will stande vs in infinite charge.
Inferre sumptus ciuibus, to putte the citesins to coste.
Insumere sumptum magnum in rem aliquã, to spende verie muche vpon a thyng.
Ponere sumptum, to bestowe cost.
Minuere sumptum in aliquem, not to spende or bestowe so muche on one.
Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas, that you spende not beyonde measure.
Sumptus suppeditare, to fynde ones costes and charges.

Sunium, a promontorie or elbow of the countrey of Attica, also a village there.
Suo, sui, ere, to sowe, to ioyne or make fast together.
Suere aliquid capiti, to get a shewed turne.
✠ Videat ne quid suo suat capiti, let hym take heede lest he gette hym selfe a shewed turne, or lest he make a rodde for his owne taile.
Metuo lenonem ne quid suo suat capiti, I am aferde of the baude, lest he procure or get hym selfe a shewed turne.

Suopte ingenio, of his owne propre witte.
Sup, for Super, aboue.
Supellecticárius, rii, m. g. a bondeman or slaue, whiche is accompted for chatell.
Supellex, léctilis, or Hic & hæc Supellectilis & hoc supellectile, householde stuffe, all thynges moueable within the house.
Super, vpon, aboue, beyonde, moreouer, also of, sometyme for Præter, besyde.
Super Garamantas & Indos proferet imperium, he shall aduance his empyre beyonde the Garamantians and Indians.
Super cœnam, at supper tyme.
Super hæc, moreouer.
Super Euclionis filiam, of Euclions daughter.
Super Priamo, super Hectore, of Priamus, of Hector.
Hac super re scribam ad te, of that mattier I write vnto the.
Super, for Propter.
Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem, nor he taketh the peine for his praise.
Super, for Valde, His accensa super, with those woordes she beyng greatly inflamed or sterred.
Studui super mediam noctem, or media nocte, halfe the night and more, or til it was past mydnight.
Erant super mille, they were aboue a thousande.
Super veteres amicos & familiares, besydes his olde frendes and familiars.
Super bellum, annona præmente, ouer and besydes the warre, being in great distresse for lacke of vitailes.
Gratias aliis super alias epistolis agit, he geueth me thankes in many letters one after an other.

Super

Super vinum & epulas, at the tyme whan they were drinkyng and makyng mery.
Super se collocare aliquem, to place one aboue hym selfe.
Super gratiam esse, id est, maius esse, vincere. Satis superq, enough and to muche.
Et super é vallo prospectant, id est, desuper.
Superquam quod, for Præterquàm quod.
Super somnum seruus, a chamberlayne.
Super, sometyme for Insuper.
Supera, for Supra.
Súpera, ôrum, is vsed substantiuely for heauen.
Superabundo, aui, are, to abounde, to be superfluouse.
Superaddo, didi, ere, to put to, or adde to more ouer.
Superalligo, aui, are, to binde vppon another thynge.
Superamentum, i, that is superfluouse or ouerplusse.
Superbé, proudly, stately, loftely.
Subérbiter, idem, vsed of Ennius.
Superbius aliquem appellare, to speake to one proudly and disdeinefully.
Supérbia, æ, f. g. pryde, loftinesse of mynde, arrogancie.
Supérbibo, pérbibi, bire, to drynke after, to drynke more than neede is.
Superbificus, a, um, that doeth a thinge proudly.
Superbiloquens, & Superbiloquus, he that speaketh proudly or hautly.
Superbiloquentia, æ, f. g. proude or haute wordes, proude and arrogant speakyng.
Superbio, bíui, ire, to be proude, to be high minded, to haue a lofty stomache, to goe stately and arrogantly.
Superbus, a, um, proude, sometyme magnifike or noble. also high, sumptuous, ornate or garnished, riche, wicked.
Superbos, olde writers vsed for Mortuos, because of the pompe which was at the buriynge.
Faciam ego hodie te superbum, nisi hinc abis, I wyll hyll the, if thou get the not hens.
Superbum bellum, vniust, vnhappy, or wicked warre.
Populum late regem belloq superbum, id est, excellentem, nobilem.
Tyburq superbum, magnifike, builded high.
Postes spolys superbi, id est, ornati.
Superbas aures habemus, when we disdeigne to heare one speake.
Superbum est, it is a proude acte.
Supercalco, aui, are, to treade vpon, or rather to late ouer with lyme.
Supercerno, creui, ere, to syfte or rainge vpon.
Supércido, pércidi, ere, to fall on.
Supercilióſus, a, um, sower in countinance.
Supercilium, ii, n. g. the ouer browe, sometyme it signifieth pryde, grauitee. it is also the hanee, whiche is ouer the dooze.
Supercilij salir, spoken prouerbially, whē one hath a good hope ỳ a thynge wyll come to passe.
Supercilium attollere, to be stately or proude.
Supercilij ponere, to late aparte pryde or stately countinance.
Supercilium contrahere, to lowre.
Supercilium remittere, contrarie.
Seueri supercilij matrona, a sadde housewife or a sower dame.
Supercilium montis, the ridge of an hyll.
Supercilium, is sometyme vsed for Nutus, a becke.
Supercóntego, texi, gere, to couer ouer.
Supercorruo, ui, ere, to fall downe vpon.
Supercresco, creui, scere, to ouergrowe.
Supércubo, cubui, are, to lie vpon, to slepe vpon.
Supercurro, curri, ere, to ren vpon, to ren aboue.
Supercurrere ager dicitur vectigali, quũ habet ampliorem prouentum, to bee better than the rent.
Superdico, dixi, ere, to late more ouer, to adde to in woordes.
Superdo, pérdedi, ere, to late vpon, to put vpon.
Superdúco, duxi, ere, to bryng beside them that be brought alredy, to couer ouer or late vpon.
Supéredo, éredis, édi, ere, to eate after a thyng.
Superémineo, minui, minere, to be higher than other, to be aboue other.
Superérogo, aui, are, to geue more ouer, to geue ouer and aboue that was geuen alredy.
Superexto, stiti, tare, to remaine ouer.
Supérfero, fers, pertuli, ferre, to beare ouer.
Superficiárius, a, um, that hath an house of his owne, builded on an other mans grounde, and pareth therfore a quite rente.
Superficiariæ ædes, houses builded on the lãde of an other man than builded them.
Superficies, ei, f. g. the ouermoste parte of any thynge.
Superfit, for Supereſt.
Superfloresco, florui, scere, to bud or spryng ouer.
Superflué, superfluouselp.
Superfluitas, âtis, f. g. superfluitie.
Supérfluo, fluxi, ere, to abũde or be superfluous.
Supérfluus, a, um, superfluouse.
Superfœto, aui, are, when beastes after theyr first conception conceiue an other ponge.
Superfúlgeo, fulsi, fulgére, to shyne, or caste a great lyght vpon.
Superfundo, fudi, ere, to poure vpon.
Superfusus, a, um, poured vpon, spred or spared abrode.
Superfusus Tyberis, the ryuer of Tyber ouer flowyng.
Superfundens se lætitia, exceedynge great ioye comyng vpon a man.
Superfusa gens montibus, spread abroad vpon the mountaines.
Supérgero, gessi, gerere, to caste or heape vpon.
Supergrádior, or Supergrédior, gredi, to goe vpon. Supergredi omnem laudem, to passe or excell all prayse.

Superi, thei whiche be in heauen.
Superiácio, superiacis, iéci, ere, to caste vpon or laie vpon. also to adde to.
Superiacto, aui, are, to caste vpon often, to passe ouer or beyonde, to leape ouer.
Superiectus, us, m. g. a leappng as an horse doth a mare, a castyng vpon.
Superilligo, aui, are, to bynde vpon.
Superillino, lini, liui, linere, to anointe or smere vpon.
Superincido, incidi, ere, to fall on.
Superimpendens, entis, om. g. hangyng ouer.
Superimpono, posui, ponere, to put vpon, to charge moreouer.
Superinduco, duxi, ere, to laie vpon, to couer.
Superinduo, indui, ere, to put vpon.
Superingero, ingessi, ingerere, to cast or heape vpon.
Superinnício, iniícis, iéci, ícere, to caste vpon or laie vpon, also to adde to.
Superintego, texi, ere, to couer ouer.
Superintono, ui, tonare, to thunder from aboue, to make a great noise from an high place.
Superinungo, unxi, ere, to anoint vpon.
Superior, & hoc superius, hygher.
Superior ætas, the tyme or age passed.
Accumbit superior, he sitteth higher.
Tota domus superior, all the vpper parte of the house.
Superioribus temporibus, in tyme paste.
Superiores, auncestours, seniours, they that lined before our time. also thei ꝑ excell or passe.
Superiorem esse largitione, to excell or passe one in liberall geuyng.
Superlachrymo, aui, are, to wepe or droppe vpon.
Superlátio, ônis, f. g. a bearyng ouer.
Superlatiuus, superlatiue.
Superlâtus, a, um, that is set to augment the matter.
Superliminre, âris, n. g. the transome or lintell ouer a doore.
Supérlitus, a, um, smered ouer.
Supermando, mandi, ere, to eate ouer an other thyng.
Supérmeo, aui, are, to goe ouer, to slippe ouer, to renne or flowe ouer.
Supérmico, aui, are, to excell or passe.
Supernas, âtis, f. g. that is aboue.
Supérnato, aui, are, to swimme vpon.
Supernâtus, a, um, that is borne or growen beside other.
Supernati, they that haue the hynder parte of the yi shyghes nerte the buttockes cut away.
Superábilis, le, that maie be passed or ouercome.
Superné, a high, aboue, from aboue.
Supernia, the inwarde and hindermost part of the thighes nerte the buttockes cut of
Supernus, a, um, hygh or ouer, that is aboue.
Superna regio, the highe countrey.
Súpero, aui, are, to goe ouer, to surmount, to excede, to passe, to ouercome, to excell, to bounde, to bee lefte, to remaine, also to vanquisshe or ouercome. also to ouerliue, sometyme to kyll.
Quod superat, whiche is more, or is lefte in a surplusage.
Aqua vix superat genua, the water scantly cometh aboue the knees.
Si quæstum sumptus superat, if his expences be greatter than his gaines, if he spende more than he getteth.
Hæc superat ipsam Thaidem, this passeth Thais her selfe.
Adamante superare duritia, to be harder than the Diamonde.
Cursu superare canem, to renne swifter or faster than a dogge.
De eo quod ipsis superat, of that thinge whiche they haue to muche of.
Si quid ære meo alieno superabit, if I shall haue any thyng lefte whan my debtes be paied.
Multa die superante, before it was night by a good while.
Superáne & vescitur aura? is he alue. ꝙ.
Aliquem ferro superare, to kyll one.
Superobruo, óbrui, ruere, to ouerwhelme or cast vpon, to couer quite and cleane.
Superpendeo, pendi, pendére, to hange ouer.
Superpondium, ii, n. g. ouerweight, that whiche is added to the iust weight.
Superpóno, sui, ere, to put ouer or to set vpon.
Superrado, rasi, ere, to strape vpon, to shaue the vpper parte.
Superscando, scandi, ere, to clyme vp vpon.
Superscribo, scripsi, bere, to wryte vppon or ouer.
Supersedeo, supérsedes, sedi, ere, to omitte or leaue to doo a thynge, to leaue of.
Supersedere pugnæ, to geue ouer battaile, to cease from battaile.
Supersedeas hoc labore iuueris, take not the payne to come nowe, or forbeare the peyne tarying in this iourney.
Supersede istis rebus, let these thynges alone.
Supersede istis verbis, let these woordes passe, holde thy tongue.
Supersedi scribere, I forbare to wryte, I lefte vnwritten.
Verborum multitudine supersedendum est, we must not vse many woordes.
Supersilio, supérsilis, silui, ꝙ siliui, lire, to leape or hoppe vpon.
Superspargo, or spergo, sparsi, spergere, to sprincle or cast vpon.
Superstagno, aui, are, to ouerflowe.
Supersterno, straui, ere, to strawe or couer ouer.
Superstes, pérstitis, om. g. a surviuour, he that ouerliueth or remaineth alyue after that other be deade. also alyue, sometyme present, olde writers called Superstites, witnesses.
Superstes toti conuiuio, he that riseth last from the table.
Superstitem alicui & vitæ alicuius esse, to liue after

after an other.
Superstes Syllæ vixit vsque ad Antonium, he liued after Sylla, euen to Antonius tyme.
Multi superstites bellorum, infamiã. &c. many escapyng and liuyng after the warres. &c.
Se superstitem gloriæ suæ supereſſe, to lyue and remaine after the tyme of his glorie.
Superstitem reipublicæ viuere, to liue after the common weale is vtterly destroyed.
Superstes, he that is late.
Deos quæso vt sis superstes, I beseche god saue you, longe mought you lyue. also present.
Superstitẽ vtrumq; monui, ne inuiſi abirent, I aduised theim bothe beyng present, that they shoulde not depart before they were bedden.
Superstitio, ônis, f. g. a superfluous or vaine religion or deuocion, an honourynge of that which ought not to bee honoured, a vaine reuerence or feare towardes that thing, wherein is no efficacie or power, but by the illusion of the deuill, as diuination by the fleeyng and cryng of byrdes, obseruacion of tymes and dreames, and other lyke vanitees. finally, euery vndiscrete or vnreasonable deuocion of religion, may be called superstition.
Superstitiosè, superstitiously, vainely, scrupulously, curiously.
Superstitiosi, they whiche be timorous without cause, fearynge that God is displeased where none offence is doen, they were at the fyrste so called, because they continually prayed and offered to the goddes, to preserue their children, that they myght ouer liue theim.
Superstitiósus, a, um, superstitious.
Supérstito, aui, are, to make whole, or recouer from death. also to liue after other.
Superſto, ſtiti, are, to stande vpon.
Superſtruo, ſtruxi, ere, to builde vpon.
Superſum, perfui, eſſe, to abounde, to remaine, to vanquiche, to be superfluous, to endure, to be alyue after other.
Superesſit, for supererit, shall lyue or be lefte on lyue.
Supereſt, he liueth, or is on lyue.
Supereſt, there is plentie, more than enough.
Aliis quia deſit quod amant ægre eſt, tibi quia supereſt, dolet, some because they lacke the thyng that they loue be discontent, and thou art sorye that thou hast more than thou nedest.
Porro auſculta quod supereſt fallaciæ, but yet heare what was the residue of that crafte or deceite, or heare that is behinde more of that subtilitee or falshode, to defend or pleade for one.
Cunctari ſe, ne ſi supereſſet, eriperet legibus reum, he woulde tarie, leste if he came & spake for hym, he shulde deliuer an offender.
Quod supereſt, for the rest, or that is behinde, to conclude.
Tuæ supereſſe vitæ, to liue after the.
Tu plane superes, non ades, id eſt, ſuperfluus es.
Supereſſe labori, to ouercome the labour.
Supereſſe and deeſſe, contrarie.
Modo vita ſuperſit, if my life kayle me not, if god sende me lyfe.
Supernacaneus, a, um, superfluouſe, that serueth for nothyng.
Supernacuò, an aduerbe, in vaine.
Supernácuus, a, um, not necessary, superfluous, in vaine, that serueth to no vse.
Dicere supernacuum habeo, I coumpte it in vaine to tell.
Superuãdo, uãſi, ere, to go vpon, to tryme vpon, to go ouer.
Superuadere omnes aſperitates, to goe & passe ouer all harde and daungerous places.
Superuagnea auis, was of the diuinours or south sayers called that birde, whiche cried from the toppe of any thyng.
Superuagor, aris, ari, to wander abrode more than needeth: in trees to haue mo boowes than needeth, to extende or growe abrode superfluouſely.
Supérucho, uexi, uehere, to carie vp vpon.
Superuenio, pérueniſ, uẽni, uenire, to come vnlooked for, to come vpon or after an other thing, to come vpon sodeynly, to ascende aboue, to leape vpon, as the male dooeth the female.
Huic lætitiæ Quintus superuenit, in the great ioye Quintus came vpon theim sodeynely.
Si quis eam supérueniat humor, if any moyſture come vpon it.
Taurus vbi iuuencum supérueni, The bull whan he leapeth on a bullocke.
Matrem ſtupro superuenit, he hadde to doos with his owne mother.
Si superuenerit iugum, if it grow vp vpon the rayle or frame.
Superuentus, us, masc. gen. a comynge vpon one sodeynely.
Superueſtio, ſtiui, ſtire, to ouercouer, or to shew outwarde.
Superuiuo, uixi, uiuere, to recouer from peryll of death, or whan a man seemeth to be dead.
Superungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt vpon.
Superuolito, aui, are, the frequẽt. of Superuolo.
Supérvolo, aui, are, to flee ouer.
Superuoluo, uolui, uoluere, to rolle or tumble vpon.
Súperus, a, um, the hyghest or ouermoſt.
Superum mare, the sea, whiche is called Hadriaticum, wherin standeth the cite of Uenice.
Ex ſupero, for Superne.
Supinátus, a, um, laied vpryght.
Supiné, negligently.
Supino, aui, are, to laie vpryght, or the healy vpwarde. also to goe stately and arrogantly, holdyng the nose vp into the wynde.
Supinor, aris, ari, the passiue.
Supinus, a, um, vpryght, the healy vpwarde. sometyme it signifieth on an hill or high place. also idell.

Supina aure audire, to geue a dull eare, to here negligently.
Cursus supinus, id est, qui retro fit, whan a ryuer renneth backewarde towarde the head agayne.
Manus supinas ad cœlũ tendere, to lifte vp the hãdes to heauen, as men doe in prayeng to god.
Animus supinus, a slouthful mind or courage.
Supinus iactus, a castyng vpwarde.
Tibur supinum, standyng on a hyll syde.
Supinis manibus excipere aliquem, to receyue one willyngly whan he cometh.
Suppar, paris, mas. gen. almost euen, one almost equall or euen.
Supparasitor, ãris, ari, to folowe or flatter for a mans dinner.
Supparium, rii, n. g. a clothe or courtaine hanged vp where enterludes were plaied.
Súpparus, ri, m. g. vel suppãrum, ri, neu. ge. a smocke, it is also a topsaile of a shippe.
Suppedáneum, nei, n. g. a foote stoie, any thing that is sette vnder the foote.
Suppédito, aui, are, to geue or minister sufficiently. also to be enough or sufficient. sometyme for Suppeto. also to oppresse, to endure.
Ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare, my stomache wil not leat me endure the labour. Also to furnisshe expenses, to geue as muche as a man wolde haue.
Nam si illi pergã suppeditare sumptibus Menedeme, mihi illæc vero ad rastros res redit, surely Menedeme, if I wold geue him as much as he wold spende, that thynge wold bryng me to the poinct to rake for my liuyng.
Suppeditare, to subdue or treade vnder.
Nunc video, in iudicio mecũ contendere non vis, vbi suppeditari turpissimũ, superare pulcherrimum est, now I perceiue thou wilte not contende with me before iudges, where it were a great shame to be subdued, and very muche honestie to haue the better.
Vt sit vnde suppeditentur sumptus necessarij, that we maie haue wherwith to maintaine our necessarie charges.
Testes suppeditare, to furnisshe one with witnesses.
Non suppeditat mihi charta, I haue no paper, I lacke paper.
Quæ suppeditant & ad victum & ad cultum, that bee sufficiente for meate and drynke and clothyng.
Vix in fundamenta suppeditauere, they were scant enough to make the foundations.
Si vita suppeditasset, if he had liued.
Suppéditor, aris, ari, the deponent.
Suppeditátio, ônis, f. g. a findyng geuing or ministryng of thynges that one lacketh.
Suppendo, pendi, pendere, to hange.
Suppétiæ & Suppetias, aide, succour, helpe.
Suppetias ire, to goe to the succour or aide of one. Suppetias mihi, bringe to me succours.
Suppetias venire, to come to succour.
Suppetias occurrit, he came forthewith to the succours.
Suppetias aduenì, come and helpe me.
Suppetias ferre, to aide or succour.
Suppétior, aris, ari, to succour or aide.
Súppeto, tiui, tere, to aske prayly or craftily.
Suppĕtit, it is in a readinesse, whan one hath enoughe of a thynge that he maie vse and occupie it.
Cui abunde suppetunt facultates, whiche hath riches enough.
Cui rerum suppetit vsus, which hath all thing that he nedeth.
Suppetere and deesse, contrarie.
Dum vires suppetunt, while we be of power or strength.
Si vita suppetet, if he liue.
Lingua non suppetebat libertati, he coulde not vtter and speake his woordes freely & boldely.
Vt vitæ tuæ superstes suppetat, that he maie out liue you.
Suppetunt dictis data aut facta.
Non suppetunt dictis data, he performeth not that he promised, or he hath not geuen that he promised.
Vtinã quæ dicis dictis facta suppetunt, would god thou wouldest doe as thou saiest, or would god thy deedes did agree with thy woordes.
Suppetit lucrum, there is gaine sufficient.
Res ita súppetit, the matter so requireth.
Suppilo, aui, are, to steale vnder hande or crafte ly, to robbe, to pyll.
Supplanto, aui, are, to putte vnder the foote, to ouerthrowe, to supplante, or deceiue in preuentynge one to his hyndrance or damage, to vnderplant or sette a tree or vine.
Supplaudo, si, dere, to reioyce prayly.
Supplementum, ti, n. g. that supplieth or maketh vp that which lacketh in quantitee or noumbre.
Súppleo, pleui, plere, to make vp that which lacketh, to make euen, to fill the place of hym that lacketh, sometyme to fill vp.
Si fœtura gregem suppleuerit, if he haue as many lambes as sheepe.
Remigio naues supplere, to fournish his shippes with rowars.
Remis zephiros supplere, to helpe the winde with ores, to driue forwarde the shippe.
Librum imperfectum supplere, to make perfecte a booke.
Exercitum supplere, To furnysshe an armie where some of the numbre lacked.
Bibliothecam supplere, to furnysshe a librarie with bookes there as it lacketh.
Vsum prouinciæ supplere, to geue one that is necessarie to spende in the tyme that he is in the prouince.
Supplex, súpplicis, om. g. that desyreth any thing kneelyng or prostrate, suppliant.
Veniam supplex poposci, I desired pardon for

geues

geneneſſe humbly vpon my knees.
Libelli ſupplices, requeſtes, ſupplications.
Supplices venerunt pacem petentes, thei came crowchynge and kneelyng, deſirynge peace.
Verbis ſupplicibus orare, to intreate one humbly.
Supplicátio, ônis, ſ. g. a prayer, a requeſte, a proceſſion.
Supplicaſsis pro ſupplicaueris.
Supplicans, tis, he that deſpreth a thynge.
Supplicíter, humbly kneelyng.
Supplicíter loqui, to ſpeake humbly.
Literas ſupplicíter mittere, to ſende letters to one in maner of ſupplicacion.
Supplícium, cij, peine, tourment, or execution of deth. ſomtime ſupplicia, are prayers, ſupplications.
Supplicia péndere, to be put to execucion.
Dabis ei vltro ſupplicium, thou wilt be content to be puniſched at his hande.
Afficere ſupplicio, to puniſhe.
Perire ſupplicio, to be put to deathe
Sumere ſupplicium, to puniſhe.
Súpplico, aui, are, to beſeche humbly, to make requeſte.
Deo thure & vino ſupplicare, to make ſacrifice to god with incence and wine.
Supplódo, ſi, dere, to ſtampe or make noiſe with the feete, alſo to reiecte or caſte away.
Supplóſio, ónis, ſ. g. a ſtamppnge or noiſe made with the feete.
Suppœ́nitet, it ſomewhat repenteth, it halfe repenteth.
Suppóno, ſui, nere, to put vnder, to put into the place of an other, to ſet a falſe or feigned thyng in the place of that whiche is the very true thynge.
Ova ſupponere gallinis, to ſet egges vnder an henne.
Tumulo ſupponere aliquem, to burie one.
Suppoſuit exemplum epiſtolæ Domitij, he wrate vnder. ꝫc.
Supponere ſe reum criminibus pro aliquo, to take vpon hym to anſwere to the faultes that are laied to an other mans charge.
Supponere vicarium, to ſet an other vnder hym.
Teſtamentum ſupponere, to bringe a forged teſtament or will.
Supporto, aui, are, to bringe or carie priuily, to conueigh vnder.
Suppoſitio, ônis, ſ. g. the puttyng or ſettyng of a falſe or feigned thynge in the place of the thinge ſelfe, as one childe for an other.
Suppoſititius, a, um, that is ſet in the place of an other.
Suppóſitus, and ſuppoſtus, a, um, put or ſette vnder, put falſely in the place of an other.
Suppoſitus partus, when the childe of one woman is laied with an other woman, whiche is not the verey mother, as though ſhe had borne it, a chaungelyng.
Suppoſtor, ôris, m. g. he that priuely conueieth a mans childe to an other as his owne.
Supprǽdes, countrefaytes, thei whiche are bounde to the ſuretees, to ſaue them harmeles.
Suppreſſio, ônis, ſ. g. ſuppreſſyng.
Nocturnæ ſuppreſſiones, when in the night a mans breathe and voice is ſtopped, whiche the common people beleue to be hegges.
Suppreſſus, a, um, drowned, beaten vnder, ſuppreſſed, kepte vnder, kepte downe, hidde, conceled.
Victi Perſi naues confugerũt, ex quibus multæ ſupreſſæ, multæ captæ, the Perſians fledde vnto their ſhippes, wherof many were drowned, and many taken.
Voce ſuppreſſa loqui, to ſpeake lowe.
Súpprimo, preſſi, primere, to kepe downe, to kepe ſecrete, to kepe in ſilence.
Impetum ſupprimere, id eſt, reprimere, to ſtoppe the violence.
Famam rei ſupprimere, to ſtent the fame or bruite of a thynge.
Nummos vel pecuniam ſupprimere, to reteine or kepe money with hym ſecretely, or by craft, or by vnlaufull meanes.
Supprimere iter, to ſtaie or omitte a iourney.
Supprómo, prompſi, mere, to draw out drinke.
Supprómus, mi, m. g. a butlar.
Bono cella ſuppromo credita, the cellar or butterie was committed to a good butlar.
Súppudet, I am halfe aſhamed, thou art halfe aſhamed, or he is halfe aſhamed.
Suppudet mei illius rei, I am halfe aſhamed of that matter.
Suppurántia, æ, ſ. g. matterynge of a ſore.
Suppurátum, ti, n. g. that is growen to an impoſtume.
Suppurátio, ônis, ſ. g. an impoſtume or ſore that hath matter.
Suppuratio rupta, an impoſtume or ſore broken.
Suppuratórius, a, um, that whiche perteineth to impoſtumes, or to make a ſore to matter.
Suppúro, aui, are, to matter or be an impoſtume.
Supputo, ſúputas, aui, are, to prune or cut trees ſleightly. alſo to caſt accompte.
Supra, aboue or ouer.
Supra tres cyathos, aboue three cuppes.
Supra modum, beyonde meaſure.
Nihil ſupra, nothinge can paſſe it or be more excellent.
Supra for Ante or Superius.
Supra demõſtrauimus, we haue ſhewed before.
Supraq̃ for Supra id quod.
Supradíctus, a, um, ſpoken before.
Suprapóſitus, a, um, put or ſet before.
Supraſcriptus, a, um, written before.
Supremo, higheſt of all, laſte of all.
Suprémus, a, um, the higheſt or greateſt of all other.

Suprema desperatio, vtter despeyre, whē there is no hope at all, when one can not tell what to doo.
Supremis suis annis, in the later ende of his lyfe.
Iter supremū carpere, to passe out of this life.
Manum supremam imponere, to atchieue, to finisshe, to make perfect.
Officia suprema, funerall obsequies, solemnitees kept at a mans interrement.
Sole supremo, at the sonne goyng downe.
Supplicium supremum, extreme punisshement.
Circa suprema Neronis, about Neroes latter daies.
Ordinare suprema sua, to make his testament or last wyll.
Germānici suprema defleuerat, he bewailed the deathe of Germanicus.
Supus, olde writers vsed for Supinus.
Sura, æ, fœ. ge. the tayle of the legge. somtyme the whole shanke or legge from the knee downe.
Suræ, be also vsed for botes.
Surculaceus, a, um, lyke a sette, graffe, or ponge sprynge.
Surculāris, re, that whiche bringeth foorth ponge settes or sprynges of trees.
Surculārius, a, um, belongyng to shootes sprynges or graffes.
Súrculo, aui, are, to cutte of shootes or sprynges from trees, to prune trees.
Surculosè, from shoote to shoote, one sprynge or shoote after an other.
Surculōsus, a, um, full of slippes, shootes or sprynges.
Surculus, li, m. g. a ponge sette or slippe. also a slippe of a tree or ponge graffe, a science.
Surdaster, a, um, that is somwhat deffe, and can not here, halfe deffe.
Surde, deafely.
Surdeo, dui, dēre, to be deafe.
Surdesco, scere, to wax deafe, or to be deafe.
Súrditas, atis, f. g. deafenesse.
Surdo, aui, are, to make deafe.
Surdus, a, um, deafe. also that whiche hath no sauour. also that speaketh not, that sowneth not, that maketh no noise.
Ictus surdi, strokes that make no sownde, that be not hearde.
Ad munera surdus, that is not mooued with gyftes or bribes.
Buccina surda, a trumpet that is not hearde.
Non erit officij gratia surda tui, I wyl not forget to thāke you for the great pleasure that you haue doone me.
Herbæ surdæ, herbes that be nothyng notable or spoken of.
Locus surdus, a place that rendreth not the sownde of a voice.
Nomen surdum, id est, ignobile, not famous or notable.
Posteritas surda, that speaketh nothynge of a man when he is dead.
Surdus color, a dathe colour.
Surdus veritatis, that herkeneth not to the truthe, that regardeth not the truethe.
Surgo, surrexi, surgere, to arise, to growe or sprynge.
Surgere à lecto, mensa, &c.
Surgere de cathedra, sella, &c. to rise out of a stoole or chaire.
Surgere cubitu, to rise from bedde.
De nocte surgere, to rise in the night.
In somnum surgere, to rise vp that he may goe to slepe.
Aedificia surgere dicuntur, when they be buylded vp.
Aequora surgunt, the seas arise and begyn to be troublous.
Surgentibus astris, when it began to be night.
Surgens in cornua ceruus, an harte beginning to haue hornes growyng.
Homo surgere dicitur, quando crescit.
Surgere dicuntur venti, when they beginne to blowe.
Luna surgit, the moone riseth.
Rumor surgit, a bruite or fame begynneth.
Surrexe, for surrexisse.
Surpiculus, li, m. g. a basket, a hamper, a pannier.
Surrentum, a towne in Campania.
Surrentinus, a, um, of that towne.
Súrregit, olde writers vsed for Surgit, wherof cometh surrectio, a risyng.
Surrēpo, repsi, repere, to creepe vnder, looke Subrepo.
Surreptitius, a, um, that which is doone by stelth, that none other man knoweth it.
Surreptus, a, um, taken or stolen awaie.
Súrrigo, rexi, gere, to lifte vp.
Surrigere aures, to lay his eare to a thynge to hearken.
Surripio, súrripis, pui, pere, to steale or take away priuily, also to lifte vp on high, to preuent.
Cupio illam operam seni surripere, I woulde faine preuent the olde man in that matter.
Surpite for surripite.
Surpuerit for surripuerat.
Surripere operam. Clanculū abij à legione, operam hanc surripui tibi, I departed priuily from the hoste, this tyme I haue borowed to doo you pleasure.
Surripere se, to steale awaie.
Vt surripuisti te dudum mihi de foro, O how byddest thou steale away from me late out of the market.
Surrogātio, ōnis, a substitution.
Súrrogo, aui, are, to substitute or put in an others place.
Sursum, vpwarde.
Ne sursum deorsum cursites, that thou shouldest

deſt not renne vp and downe.
Surſum verſum, vpwarde.
Surus, a ſtake.
Sus for ſurſum.
Suſq; deq; fero, & ſuſq; deq; habeo, I force not, I reche not, I care not muche, I litteli paſſe.
Sus, ſuis, com. g. a ſowe or hogge, a ſwyne.
Sus Mineruam, a prouerbe applied vnto hym, whiche preſumeth to teache or correcte one, of whom he rather ought to be taught or corrected.
Suſa, æ, and Suſa, ôrum, the chiefe towne of Perſis.
Suſceptio, ônis, f. ge. an enterpriſe, a takyng of a thynge in hande.
Suſceptum, ti, a thinge that one hath vndertaken or enterpriſed.
Suſceptus, a, um, vndertaken or enterpriſed, receiued, begotten as a childe is.
Soboles mihi ſuſcepta de te, I haue had iſſue of you.
Filius patri de nouerca ſuſceptus, the father had a childe of the ſtepmother.
Suſcio, ſcire, for, ſcio, to know.
Suſcipio, ſuſcipis, cepi, pere, to take on hym, to admitte, to receiue.
Suſcipere liberos, to gette children and fynde theym, to haue children by a woman.
Suſcipere fidem, to promiſe.
Quas partes impleturum te ſecundum ſuſceptam fidem confido, whiche parte I truſte thou wilte perfourme, accordinge to the promiſe that thou haſte made.
Conſilium ſuſcipere, to take counſaile or aduiſe.
Pœnam dignam ſcelere ſuſcipere, to bee puniſhed accordyng to his merites.
Simultates ſuſcipere, to bee at debate or variance with one.
Deo votã pro aliquo ſuſcipere, to make ſolemne vowes and prayers to god for one.
Aes alienum amicorum ſuſcipere, to take vpon hym to pay the debtes of his frendes, to charge him ſelfe with his frendes debtes.
Aliquem ſuſcipere & tueri, to receiue a man into his protection and defence.
In amicitiam ſuſcipere, to admitte one for his friende.
In ciuitatem ſuſcipi, to bee made a citezen or bourgeis of any place.
Bellum ſuſcipere, to enterpriſe warre.
De his rogo vt cogitationem ſuſcipiatis, that you wolde muſe or thinke on theſe mattiers, or that ye woulde conſyder and caſte theſe matters in your mynde.
Conſuetudo ſuſcepit, the cuſtome or faction of men hath receiued it.
Crimen aliquod ſuſcipere, id eſt, agnoſcere, to acknowlage or confeſſe. alſo to take on hym to defende a thinge that is laied to ones charge.
Crimen culpæ ſuſcipere, to take the blame.
Exercitationem corporis laboriosã ſuſcipere, to exercise his bodie in ſome peinfull labour.
Caſum ſuſcipere, to put hym ſelfe in daungier, to auenture, to hasarde.
Inimicitiam ſuſcipere, to put hym ſelfe in the enmitee and diſpleaſure of men.
Inimicum aliquem ſuſcipere, to renne in ones diſpleaſure, and haue him his ennemie.
Offenſas ſuſcipere, to renne in diſpleaſure of men.
Vt ſuſciperem partes ſuas, that I ſhoulde take his charge vpon me, or dooe as he had done before me, or plaie the parte that he had plaied.
Patrocinium rei alicuius ſuſcipere, to take vpon hym to defende a mattier.
Periculum pro ſalute alicuius ſuſcipere, to put hym ſelfe in dangier to ſaue an other mans life or good eſtate.
Perſonam boni viri ſuſcipere, to counterfait hym ſelfe to be an honeſt man.
Profectionem ſuſcipere, to take a iourney or voiage.
Vigilias ſuſcipere diſcendi cauſa, to watche.
Suſcito, aui, are, to awake one out of his ſleape, to call one to his warke, to reiſe vp, to ſturre or prouoke.
Somno and è ſomno ſuſcitare, to awake or reiſe one out of his ſleape.
Ignem extinctum ſuſcitare, to make the fier that is out burne againe.
Crepitum ſuſcitare pede, to make a noyſe with his foote.
Suſcitare aliquem ad ſuum officium, to exhorte or ſtere one to doe his duetie.
Suſcitabulum, li, a prouocation or ſtirryng, an exciting.
Suſcus, looke Subſcus.
Suſiana, næ, or Suſiane, nes, a prouince of Aſia.
Suſinus, a, um, made of lilies
Suſpecto, aui, are, to beholde aboue, to loke vp often. alſo to ſuſpecte. ſometyme to ſee beneth, or to looke downe.
Suſpectio, ônis, idem quod Suſpitio.
Suſpectus, us, m. g. a lookyng or beholdyng vpwarde. alſo heigh: ſometyme admiration.
Suſpectus, a, um, ſuſpected, miſtruſted.
Suſpectus ſuper aliquo ſcelere, ſuſpected of ſome lewde or naughty acte.
Suſpectus in aliqua virgine, miſtruſted to bee to familiar with a maiden.
Falſo inceſtu ſuſpecta, falſely ſuſpected of inceſte.
Hoc mihi ſuſpectum eſt, this is the thyng that I dooe ſuſpecte, or this mattier I doe ſuſpecte.
Locus ſuſpectus, id eſt, altus, cliuoſus.
Suſpendeo, di, dêre, to be hanged ouer or on hie. alſo to appere a litteli.
Suſpendiôſus, a, um, that is hanged.
Suſpendium, dij, n. g. a hangyng.
Suſpendia ſæua cogitabas, thou didſt thynke cruelly to hange thy ſelfe.
Suſpendo, di, dêre, to hange vp, to delaie, to deferre,

ferre, to make doubtfull or vncertaine.
Ex cerutice suspendere, to hange at ones neche.
Aedificium suspẽdere, to builde vpon arches.
Fluctiones oculorum suspendere, id est, cohibere, sistere.
Suspendere se é fico, to hange hym selfe on a figge tree.
Suspendere in arbore or arbori, to hange on a tree.
Medio responso rem suspenderunt, with a doubtefull answere they delaied or foded foorth the matter.
Ita mihi suspendit animũ, it maketh my minde so doubtefull or carefull.
Spiritum suspendere inter legendũ, to pause, reste or kepe his pointes in redyng.
Suspendere animos expectatione, to make men long for a thynge.
Naso adunco suspendere aliquem, prouerbyally to scorne or mocke.
Suspensúra, ræ, f. g. a hangyng vp.
Suspensio, ónis, f. g. a hangyng vp. also doubte or vncertaintie of the mynde.
Suspensus, a, um, hanged vp. also vncertayne, doubtefull, carefull, that can not tell what to doo.
Suspensa manu scribere, id est, dubitanter.
Suspenso gradu incedere, to goe a stalkynge pase.
Hæc vbi ego audiui ad fores suspenso gradu placidè irepetexi, when I herde those woordes, I went to the doore faire and softely.
Suspensus animo, haunge doubte, or kepnge adzadde.
Nec te suspensum tenebo, I will not kepe the any longer in doubte.
Animus suspensus, a mynde solicitous and carefull, or so in doubte, that he can not tell what to doo.
Suspensus somnus, a slumber, an vnquiete slepe.
Auribus suspensis bibere, to here diligently.
Suspensissimum pastinatum, a place which afterit is delued, is neuer troden downe with the feete, nor beaten or pressed downe with a rammer or rolle, but is lefte light and hollow.
Si terram suspensam relinquas, if ye doo not treade downe the grounde or presse it downe with a rollar.
Suspicans, antis, that hath suspicion, suspecting.
Suspicax, acis, that suspecteth or demeth.
Suspicio, ónis, f. g. suspicion.
Absoluere suspicione, to put out of suspicion.
Abesse á suspicione, to be out of suspicion.
Adduci in suspicionem, to bee brought in suspicion.
Aspergere suspicione, to make one suspected.
Assequi suspicione, to suspecte as the matter is.
Dare locum suspicioni, to gene occasion to suspecte.
Sic suspicio est, this euery man suspecteth.
Suspicio mihi nunc est, now doe I suspecte.
Expurgare suspicionem, to put awaie suspicion.
Importat suspicionem hæc res, this thynge maketh hym suspected.
De me suspicio incidit, they suspected me.
Injecere suspicionem alicuius rei, to make a thynge suspected.
Suspicióse, suspitiously.
Suspicióstus, a, um, suspitious.
Suspiciosa mula, a mule that feareth sodaynly and staggereth in the waie.
Suspicio, suspicis, spexi, spicere, to loke vp. also to honour, to answere, to meruaile, to haue in admiracion, to be in loue with a thynge. also to suspecte.
Suspicere cælum and in cælum, to looke vp to heauen.
Suspicere aliquem, to haue one in admiracion.
Suspicor, áris, ari, to haue suspition, to suspecte. also to suppose, to deeme.
Suspicor fore, I thynke it will come to passe.
Suspirans, antis, om. g. sighyng.
Suspiratio, ónis, f. g. a sighyng.
Suspirátus, us, m. g. a sighe.
Suspirium, ri, ne. ge. a sighe. also the disease of drawyng or fetchyng the breathe streite.
Petere and ducere suspirium, to fetche a sighe.
Rumpere suspiria in vocis, after great sighyng to breathe out and speake.
Suspiriósus, a, um, drawing or fetchyng the breath streicte, shorte wynded, or he which fetcheth his breath peinfully.
Suspiro, aui, are, to sighe, also to desyre feruently.
Ab imo pectore suspirare, to fetche a sighe from the bottum of his herte.
Ad honores suspirare, to haue a great desyre to come to honour and promotion.
Suspirat matrem, he sigheth after his mother, or for desyre of his mother.
Susq; deque habere, to passe nothynge whether the matter go vp or downe, to be nothynge solicitous or carefull how the matter goeth.
Susque deque habeo, loke before in Sus.
Sustilio, lire, for Subsilio.
Sustendo, stendi, stendere, to goe about a thyng to deceiue one.
Sustendere insidias, to late watche.
Sustentáculum, that whiche susteineth or beareth vp a thynge.
Sustentátio, ónis, f. g. a staiyng vp, a delaiyng.
Sustento, aui, are, to sustaine or beare vp, to aide, to helpe, to nourische, to feede, to maintayne, to endure, to suffer, to abide patiently.
Schola se sustentauit, he founde him selfe with teachyng a schoole.
Solus omnem familiam sustentat, he only findeth and norisheth all the housholde.
Alere & sustentare.
Aliorum opibus casus meos sustentabam, I

dyd prouyde for myne owne neceſſitees by the helpe of other.

Ipſa ſpes inopiam ſuſtentabat, the hope that they had did helpe or eaſe theyr nede.

Laborem ſpe otij ſuſtentat, he doeth ſuſteine or endure labour on hope of quietneſſe.

Suſtentare aliquem ſuis officiis, To helpe or ayde one with all the frendly pleaſures that he can doe hym.

Ex meis anguſtiis illius ſuſtento tenuitatem, with my ſmall ſubſtance I helpe his pouertee or neede.

Suſtenta te mea Terentia vt potes, ſuccour or help your ſelfe my deare Terentia in theſe iuells, as well as you can.

Tua virtute te ſuſtentes, comforte your ſelfe in the conſyderacion of your owne vertue.

Præclara conſcientia ſuſtentor, I cõforte my ſelfe with the teſtimonie of my good conſcience.

Aedificationem ad tuum aduentum ſuſtentari placebat, id eſt, differri, to be deferred or delayed vntyll your comyng.

Suſtentare mœrorem, id eſt, perferre, to endure or abyde.

Suſtentatum eſt, the impersonall.

Aegre eo die ſuſtentatum eſt, they had muche adoe to reſiſte or withſtande theyr enemies that daie.

Suſtineo, ſuſtines, nui, nêre, to holde vp, to ſuſtayne, to ſuffer, to endure, to forbeare, to defende, to mainteyne, to ſuppoꝛte, to fauour, to ſtop, to ſtaye, to holde backe, to defer, to feede, to refrayne, to beare of.

Quantum malarum rerum ſuſtineam, howe muche euill I doe ſuſteyne or abyde.

Meq; ſuſtinebam, and I did refreine my ſelfe.

Suſtinere ſe à reſpondendo, to refrayne from anſweryng.

Non ſuſtineo, id eſt, nequeo, non poſſum, nõ audeo, nolo, I can not, I dare not.

Nec iam ſuſpendere fletum ſuſtinet, neither can ſhe now forbeare weppyng.

Non ſuſtinui inducere in animum, I coulde not thinke or perſwade my ſelfe.

Qui ſpectare ſuſtinuiſſet, whiche had beholden it.

Rem in noctem ſuſtinuere, they deferred the matter, or medled not with the matter vntill it was night.

Apuleium tua authoritate ſuſtinere debes, you ought with your authoꝛitie to defende helpe and ſuppoꝛt Apuleius.

Artus infirmos baculo ſuſtinere, to ſtaie vp his weake lymmes with a ſtaffe.

Cuius mortis cauſam fugitiui ſuſtinent, of whoſe death certaine vagabounders and renagates beare all the blame.

Nonne furor eius omnem cauſam ſuſtinet, ought not all the blame to be laied on his furie.

Cauſam publicam ſuſtinere, To defende the quarell of the comme weale.

Poſſunt hoc cibo ſuſtineri, they maye be fedde or nouriſhed with this meate.

Crimen ſuſtinere, id eſt, defendere, to excuſe, to defende.

Maximam ſolicitudinem curámque ſuſtineo, I am in greate ſolicitouſeneſſe and care, I am verie ſolicitous or carefull.

Currum ſuſtinere, id eſt, retinere, to ſtop.

Dignitatem & decus ciuitatis ſuſtinere, to defende or mainteyne.

Equos incitatos ſuſtinere, to ſtoppe or holde backe.

Suſtines non paruam expectationem, men haue no ſmall expectacion of the.

Suſtinui gradum, I ſtopped or ſtode ſtyll.

Impetum ſuſtinere, to abyde or beare of.

Manum ſuam ſuſtinere deus dicitur, quando retrahit.

Sumptum ſuſtinere non poſſem, I could not beare the charges.

Vultum alicuius ſuſtinere, to abide ones lohe.

Milites piſce & herbis ſuſtinebãtur, the ſouldiours were nouriſhed with fiſſhe and herbes.

Suſtinere & tueri expectationem ſui, to hepe and mainteine the good eſtimacion that men haue of hym.

Onus magnum ſuſtinere, to ſuſteyne a great charge or bourden.

Suſtollo, tuli, lere, to lifte vp high.

Suſtollere animos, to be proude or to haue an high courage.

Suſtollere æs alienum, to paye debtes.

Suſtollere puerum, to bryng vp a childe.

Suſtulit, is proprely of the father, as Peperit is of the mother.

Suſtuli, I haue had, I haue brought vp, I haue lyfte vp.

Metum ſuſtollere, to take awaye feare.

Libertatem ſuſtollere, to take awaie libertie.

Conuiuium ſuſtollere, to take vp the table.

Vrbem funditus ſuſtollere, to deſtroye a citee vtterly.

Virginem ſuſtollere, to rauiſche a mayden.

In equum ſuſtollere, to lifte vp on horſebacke.

Suſum, olde writers vſed for Surſum.

Suſurrãtio, ônis, f. g. a whiſperyng.

Suſurro, aui, are, or Suſurror, aris, ari, to whiſper, to mutter.

Aures ſuſurrare, to whiſper in ones eare.

Suſurro, ônis, a whiſperer. alſo he that with falſe and ſecrete repoꝛte, maketh diſſencion betweene men, a tale bearer.

Suſurrus, i, m. gene. a whiſperyng or ſofte murmuryng, or ſuche noyſe as trees doe make with the wynde, or a riuer when it renneth, or birdes when they chatter.

Suſurrus, a, um, that whiſpereth or muttereth.

Sutãris, a ſeamſter or cheapſter, one that alwaye ſoweth.

Sutêla, æ, fœ. ge. ſubtyltee, or crafty warkyng, a craftie

ferre, to make doubtfull or vncertaine.
Ex cervice suspendere, to hange at ones neche.
Aedificium suspēdere, to builde vpon arches.
Fluctiones oculorum suspendere, id est, cohibere, sistere.
Suspendere se é fico, to hange hym selfe on a figge tree.
Suspendere in arbore or arbori, to hange on a tree.
Medio responso rem suspenderunt, with a doubtefull answere they delaied or foded foorth the matter.
Ita mihi suspendit animū, it maketh my minde so doubtefull or carefull.
Spiritum suspendere inter legendū, to pause, reste or kepe his pointes in redyng.
Suspendere animos expectatione, to make men loke for a thynge.
Naso aduncо suspendere aliquem, prouerbyally to scorne or mocke.
Suspensūra, rae, f. g. a hangyng vp.
Suspēnio, ōnis, f. g. a hangyng vp. also doubte or vncertaintee of the mynde.
Suspensus, a, um, hanged vp. also vncertayne, doubtefull, carefull, that can not tell what to doo.
Suspensa manu scribere, id est, dubitanter.
Suspenso gradu incedere, to goe a stalkynge pase.
Haec vbi ego audiui ad fores suspenso gradu placidē me perexi, when I herde those woordes, I went to the doore faire and softely.
Suspensus animo, haunge doubte, or bevnge adradde.
Nec te suspensum tenebo, I will not kepe the any longer in doubte.
Animus suspensus, a mynde solicitous and carefull, or so in doubte, that he can not tell what to doo.
Suspensus somnus, a slumber, an vnquiete slepe.
Auribus suspensis bibere, to here diligently.
Suspensissimum pastinatum, a place which after it is delued, is neuer troden downe with the feete, nor beaten or pressed downe with a rammer or rolle, but is lefte light and hollow.
Si terram suspensam relinquas, if ye doue not treade downe the grounde or presse it downe with a rollar.
Súspicans, antis, that hath suspicion, suspecting.
Suspicax, acis, that suspecteth or demeth.
Suspicio, ōnis, f. g. suspicion.
Absoluere suspicione, to put out of suspicion.
Abesse á suspicione, to be out of suspicion.
Adduci in suspicionem, to bee brought in suspicion.
Aspergere suspicione, to make one suspected.
Assequi suspicione, to suspecte as the matter is.
Dare locum suspicioni, to geue occasion to suspecte.

Sic suspicio est, this euery man suspecteth.
Suspicio mihi nunc est, now doe I suspecte.
Expurgare suspicionem, to put awaie suspicion.
Importat suspicionem haec res, this thynge maketh hym suspected.
De me suspicio incidit, they suspected me.
Injecere suspicionem alicuius rei, to make a thynge suspected.
Suspicióse, suspitiously.
Suspicióstus, a, um, suspitious.
Suspiciósa mula, a mule that feareth sodaynly and staggereth in the waie.
Suspício, suspicis, spexi, spicere, to loke vp. also to honour, to answere, to meruaile, to haue in admiracion, to be in loue with a thynge. also to suspecte.
Suspicere cælum and in cælum, to looke vp to heauen.
Suspicere aliquem, to haue one in admiracion.
Súspicor, āris, ari, to haue suspicion, to suspecte. also to suppose, to deeme.
Suspicor fore, I thynke it will come to passe.
Suspirans, antis, om. g. sighyng.
Suspiratio, ōnis, f. g. a sighyng.
Suspirātus, us, m. g. a sighe.
Suspirium, ri, ne. ge. a sighe. also the disease of drawyng or fetchyng the breathe streite.
Petere and ducere suspirium, to fetche a sighe.
Rumpere suspiria in vocis, after great sighyng to breake out and speake.
Suspiriósus, a, um, drawing or fetchyng the breath streite, shorte wynded, or he which fetcheth his breath peinfully.
Suspiro, aui, are, to sighe, also to desyre feruētly.
Ab imo pectore suspirare, to fetche a sighe from the bottom of his herte.
Ad honores suspirare, to haue a great desyre to come to honour and promotion.
Suspirat matrem, he sigheth after his mother, or for desyre of his mother.
Susq; deque habere, to passe nothynge whether the matter go vp or downe, to be nothynge solicitous or carefull how the matter goeth.
Susque deque habeo, loke before in Sus.
Sussilio, lire, for Subsilio.
Sustendo, stendi, stendere, to goe about a thyng to deceiue one.
Sustendere insidias, to laie watche.
Sustentáculum, that whiche susteineth or beareth vp a thynge.
Sustentátio, ōnis, f. g. a stayng vp, a delayng.
Sustento, aui, are, to sustaine or beare vp, to aide, to helpe, to nourische, to feede, to maynteyne, to endure, to suffer, to abide patiently.
Schola se sustentauit, he founde him selfe with teachyng a schoole.
Solus omnem familiam sustentat, he onely findeth and norisheth all the householde.
Alere & sustentare.
Aliorum opibus casus meos sustentabam, I

dyd prouyde for myne owne neceſſitees by the helpe of other.

Ipſa ſpes inopiam ſuſtentabat, the hope that they had did helpe or eaſe theyr nede.

Laborem ſpe otij ſuſtentat, he doeth ſuſteine or endure labour on hope of quietneſſe.

Suſtentare aliquem ſuis officiis, To helpe or ayde one with all the frendly pleaſures that he can doe hym.

Ex meis anguſtiis illius ſuſtento tenuitatem, with my ſmall ſubſtance I helpe his pouerte or neede.

Suſtenta te mea Terentia vt potes, ſuccour or help your ſelfe my deare Terentia in theſe iuells, as well as you can.

Tua virtute te ſuſtentes, comforte your ſelfe in the conſyderation of your owne vertue.

Præclara conſcientia ſuſtentor, I cõforte my ſelfe with the teſtimonie of my good conſcience.

Aedificationem ad tuum aduentum ſuſtentari placebat, id eſt, differri, to be deferred or delayed vntyll your comyng.

Suſtentare mœrorem, id eſt, perferre, to endure or abyde.

Suſtentatum eſt, the impersonall.

Aegre eo die ſuſtentatum eſt, they had muche adoe to reſiſte or withſtande theyr enemies that daie.

Suſtineo, ſuſtines, nui, nēre, to holde vp, to ſuſtayne, to ſuffer, to endure, to forbeare, to defende, to maintayne, to ſuppoꝛte, to fauour, to ſtop, to ſtaye, to holde backe, to defer, to feede, to refrayne, to beare of.

Quantum malarum rerum ſuſtineam, howe muche euill I doe ſuſteyne or abyde.

Mecy ſuſtinebam, and I did refreine my ſelfe.

Suſtinere ſe à reſpondendo, to refrayne from anſweryng.

Non ſuſtineo, id eſt, nequeo, non poſſum, nō audeo, nolo, I can not, I dare not.

Nec iam ſuſpendere fletum ſuſtinet, neither can ſhe now forbeare weppng.

Non ſuſtinui inducere in animum, I coulde not thinke or perſwade my ſelfe.

Qui ſpectare ſuſtinuiſſet, whiche had behol den it.

Rem in noctem ſuſtinuere, they deferred the matter, or medled not with the matter vntill it was night.

Apuleium tua authoritate ſuſtinere debes, you ought with your authoꝛitie to defēde helpe and ſuppoꝛt Apuleius.

Artus infirmos baculo ſuſtinere, to ſtaie vp his weake lymmes with a ſtaffe.

Cuius mortis cauſam fugitiui ſuſtinent, of whoſe death certaine vagabounders and renagates beare all the blame.

Nonne furor eius omnem cauſam ſuſtinet, ought not all the blame to be laied on his furie.

Cauſam publicam ſuſtinere, To defende the quarell of the comme weale.

Poſſunt hoc cibo ſuſtineri, they maye be fedde or nouriſhed with this meate.

Crimen ſuſtinere, id eſt, defendere, to excuſe, to defende.

Maximam ſolicitudinem curámque ſuſtineo, I am in greate ſolicitouſeneſſe and care, I am verie ſolicitous or carefull.

Currum ſuſtinere, id eſt, retinere, to ſtop.

Dignitatem & decus ciuitatis ſuſtinere, to defende or maintayne.

Equos incitatos ſuſtinere, to ſtoppe or holde backe.

Suſtines non paruam expectationem, men haue no ſmall expectacion of the.

Suſtinui gradum, I ſtopped or ſtode ſtyll.

Impetum ſuſtinere, to abyde or beare of.

Manum ſuam ſuſtinere deus dicitur, quando retrahit.

Sumptum ſuſtinere non poſſem, I could not beare the charges.

Vultum alicuius ſuſtinere, to abide ones loke.

Milites piſce & herbis ſuſtinebātur, the ſouldiours were nouriſhed with fiſſhe and herbes.

Suſtinere & tueri expectationem ſui, to hepe and mainteine the good eſtimation that men haue of hym.

Onus magnum ſuſtinere, to ſuſteyne a great charge or bourden.

Suſtollo, tuli, lere, to lifte vp high.

Suſtollere animos, to be proude or to haue an high courage.

Suſtollere æs alienum, to paye debtes.

Suſtollere puerum, to bryng vp a childe.

Suſtulit, is proprely of the father, as Peperit is of the mother.

Suſtuli, I haue had, I haue brought vp, I haue lyfte vp.

Metum ſuſtollere, to take away feare.

Libertatem ſuſtollere, to take awaie libertie.

Conuiuium ſuſtollere, to take vp the table.

Vrbem funditus ſuſtollere, to deſtroye a citee vtterly.

Virginem ſuſtollere, to rauiſſhe a mayden.

In equum ſuſtollere, to lifte vp on horſebacke.

Suſum, olde writers vſed for Surſum.

Suſurratio, ônis, f. g. a whiſperyng.

Suſurro, aui, are, or Suſurror, aris, ari, to whiſper, to mutter.

Aures ſuſurrare, to whiſper in ones eare.

Suſurro, ônis, a whiſperer. alſo he that with falſe and ſecrete repoꝛte, maketh diſſencion betweene men, a tale bearer.

Suſurrus, i, m. gene. a whiſperyng or ſofte murmuryng, or ſuche noyſe as trees doe make with the wynde, or a riuer when it renneth, or byrdes when they chatter.

Suſurrus, a, um, that whiſpereth or muttereth.

Sutāris, a ſeamſter or ſheapſter, one that alway ſoweth.

Sutēla, æ, fœ. ge. ſubtyltee, or craftye warkyng, a craftie

craftie deceyte, a cauillacion inuented to breake a couenaunt.
Suterna, æ, f. g. shoemakers crafte.
Sútilis, le, that whiche is sewed.
Sutor, ôris, m. g. a shoemaker.
Sutórius, a, um, pertcpyng to a shoemaker.
Sutorium atramentum, souters bleche.
Sutrina, æ, f. g a shoemakers shop.
Sutrinum, i, n. g. a shoemakers crafte.
Sutrinus, a, um, of shoemakyng.
Ars sutrina, shoemakers crafte.
Sutrium, æuerp auncièt towne of Hetruria. xxiiii. myles from Rome.
Sutúra, æ, f. g. a seame, a fastnyng together.
Suturnium, ij, n. g an ewer or lauour.
Suus, a, um, his or hirs. also for Progrius, his owne. but how this woorde shalbe moste aptly and conuenientlp vsed, Reade Valla or Budeis commentaries. for it is more aboundantly and properly declared of them, then can be expressed in Englisshe.
Suus cuiq mos, euery man hath his facion.
Suo sibi telo, for suo telo, with his owne weapon.
Suus, for eius.
Lege collegæ sui non tenebatur, he was not subiect to the lawe of his companion in office.
Sua concio risit hominem, his owne assemble or compaine laughed at hym.
Quid quisq habeat sui, what euery man hath of his owne.
Ne suum adimerem alteri, I wolde not take from an other that is his owne.
Semper erit in disputando suus, he shall neuer nede in reasonyng to vse other mens argumentes, but his owne.
Sua sponte, of his owne accorde, motion or nature.
Vt sua vnius in his gratia esset, to the ende that he onely myght haue the thanke.
Suapte culpa, id est, propria, by his owne faute.
Suopte ingenio, of his owne wit or nature.

S, ANTE Y.

SYades, sterres, called also Hyades, seuen in numbre.
Syagros, a wilde bore.
Sybaris, a towne. xii. myles from Rome, an other in Greece also a riuer of Calabre.
Sybarita, æ, a man of that citee.
Sybaritanus, a, um, of Sybaris.
Sybariticus, a, um, of Sybaris, also sumptuous, deintie, wanton.
Sybaritica mensa, a prouerbe, applied to feastes and banbettes, whiche doo excede in delicatenesse.
Sybaritici libelli, wanton bokes.
Sebaritici ludi, playes whiche are wanton and costly.
Sybariticum carmen, a verse or poeme, conteynyng wanton matter.
Syboi, people in the northe part of the worlde.
Sycaminus, a mulberie tree.
Sycheus, a mans name.
Sycion, he that firste founde garlandes.
Sycómorus, or as summe write it Sicomórus, fæ. ge. a great tree like a fyg tree, whiche hath aboundance of milke, whose fruite cometh not out at the toppes of the bowes as fygges do, but out of the same boowes, and sweete like to a wilde fygge. The grapnes thereof be lesse then the grapnes of fygges, and they be neuer ripe, except they be scraped with an instrumẽt of irõ.
Sycon, olde writers called a figge.
Sycophanta, æ, m. ge. he that falsely accuseth an innocent. also a bearer of tales, or a cõplainer, a Sycophant.
Sycophántia, æ, f. ge. a false accusation, deceite.
Sycophantias struere, to deuise or inuente falsehoode.
Sycophantiosè, deceitfully, by crafte.
Sycophantor, aris, ari, to accuse falsely.
Sycophantisso, idem.
Sycôsis, f. ge. a disease in the fundament, whiche maketh a warte like a fygge.
Sycôsis, where within the eyelid groweth a little wart or other like thynge.
Syderâlis, le, belongyng to planettes or sterres.
Syderátio, ônis, f. gen. a disease when a man is benommed or taken, striking with a planette. in trees it is taken for blastynge.
Syderâtus, a, um, blasted, stricken with a planette, taken, benomed.
Sydereus, a, um, of planettes or sterres also high, shynyng or bryght.
Syderis, a riuer, where the sea Hircanum taketh his name firste.
Sýderor, aris, ari, to be blasted or stryken with a planette.
Sydiæ, the rynde of pomegranades.
Sýdus, sýderis, n. g. a sterre, a signe of sterres, a planete. also idem quod syderatio.
Regina syderum, the moone.
Ferre sydera vertice, to touche the skye.
Ferre ad sydera nomen alicuius, to extolle and praise one exceedyngly.
Tangere sydera vertice, to be in heauen, to be verie blessed and happy.
Sydus, somtyme the sonne, somtime the moone.
Gentis suæ sydus, id est, Decus, ornamẽtũ.
Sublime sydus, the northe pole.
Volantia sydera, shootyng sterres.
Syene, a citee in the confines of Aegypte and Aethiope.
Sygeum, a promontorie of Troye.
Syla, a mountaine in Lucania, and a woodde in it.
Sylla, a great tyran of Rome, whiche was of an vnsaciable crueltie.
Sýllaba, æ, f. g. a syllable.
Syllabâtim, by syllabes.

Syllábicus, a, um, perteinyng to syllables.
Syllamon, a famouse maker of images, whiche was neuer taught.
Syllanus, a, um, of Sylla.
Syllatúrio, syllatúris, rire, to haue an appetite or desyre to follow Sylla: to haue a desyre to proscripte, banisshe and murder men.
Syllepsis, is, fœ. ge. a figure, where the singular numbre and the plurall be ioyned together, as Socius & rege recepto.
Syllogismus, mi, m. g. a perfecte argumente, whiche hath a necessary conclusion.
Syloson, the brother of Policrates, the tyran of Samia.
Sylphium, reade Laserpitium.
Sylua, æ, f. g. a woodde, or a place ouer growen with wooddes. it is sometyme spoken of herbes, sometyme of vynes. also any matter hastily written without studie.
Syluanus, ni, m. g. the god of wooddes.
Syluáticus, a, um, perteinyng to wooddes.
Syluesco, scere, to waxe or growe into wooddes or bushes.
Syluester, tris, tre, or hic & hæc Syluestris, & hoc Syluestre, of woodde or forest, wooddie, wylde, vplandisshe, of the fielde or countrey.
Arbor syluestris, a wilde tree.
Materia syluestris, timber or trees, taken out of the wooddes.
Musa syluestris, an vplandisshe songe.
Locus syluestris, a place full of trees or woodes.
Syluestria tecta, houses in the woodde, villages in the countrey.
Syluia, the name of Ilia Romulus mother. Syluia, is Erithacus, as Gaza translateth.
Syluicola, æ, m. g. he that dwelleth in a forest or woodde.
Syluicultrix, icis, fœ. ge. she that dwelleth in the wooddes.
Syluifragus, a, um, that breaketh wooddes.
Syluiger, ra, rum, that beareth wooddes.
Syluius, the name of Eneas sonne, of whom all the kynges of Albania were called Syluij.
Syluósus, a, um, full of wooddes or trees.
Syluula, æ, f. g. a little woodde.
Syma, a citee in Asia.
Symbola, æ, is read in Plautus, for Symbolum.
Symbolum, li, ne. ge. a collacion, a shotte. also a token geuen by one to an other, vppon certayne apointmentes, a seale in a ringe, generally a signe or marke to knowe a thynge by. it is also the money that diuers persons lay together, as in a common purse, to make good chere withall, and suche banketes be called Collations.
De symbolis quid actum est? what is doone with our banketyng money?
Symbolus, li, m. g. a signet or seale, or a signe manuell.
Symbúlus, m. g. a wise and good counsailour.
Syme, an ile betwene Rhodes and Cnidus.

Symethus, a ryuer of Sicilie, not farre from Etna.
Symmáchia, æ, f. ge. aide in battaple, or league made amonge men of sundrie countreies, to fyght against the other parte,
Symmachus, a mans name.
Symmétria, æ, f. g. is a conuenient agrement betwene the membres or partes of any thynge answerynge in euery parte separate vnto the proportion of the whole figure. as in the arme, the hande, the legge, the finger, the foote and other membres hauyng respecte to the whole bodie, and semblably in all other thynges.
Symmista, a secretarie or one of the priuie counsaile.
Symmoniachum trifolium, a certayne herbe.
Sympathia, æ, f g. a mutuall combinacion of thinges natural in the operacion of thir powers and qualities. as water in coldenesse doeth participate with earth, in moisture with the aire, the aire with the fyre in heate, with the water in mopsture.
Symphonésis, f. g. collysion of vowels.
Symphónia, æ, f. g. a consent in tune, also harmonie.
Symphoniæ cantus, the consent and harmonie of diuers playng or singyng together.
Symphoniaca, or Symphonia, an herbe, whiche as Appuleius saieth, is henbane, called Hyosciamus.
Symphoniachus, a, um, belongyng to consent of musyke or harmonie.
Symphoniaci serui, were they whiche in shippes dooe sometime with singyng, and sometime with playng on drumsladdes and fyfes, stire vp the souldiours to fight more eigerly.
Symphonio, aui, are, to agree or accorde in one.
Symphreatides, or rather Symphreaudes, they that resorte to the same pittes for water.
Symphiton petræum, an herbe called bugle.
Symphitum, reade Consolida maior.
Symphitum magnum, comfrey.
Sympinaticæ, women addicte to ceremonies or deuocion.
Sympinium, a cuppe seruyng for wyne in sacrifice.
Symplator, a friend of him that is maried, which accompanieth hym to feastes.
Symplega, a warke wherin wrestlers & thei which doe contende in fightyng are beholden.
Symplegades, two iles in the grekisshe sea.
Symplegas, symplégadis, f. g. an embracyng or clyppyng together.
Symplegma, plégmatis, n. g. an embracyng together.
Symposiastes, he that maketh a feast or banckette.
Sympósium, sij, n. ge. a banket or assemble at drinkyng.
Sympótria, æ, f. g. a woman that kepeth compasse at drinkyng.
Symphalma, a contorde in singyng.

Syme

Symptoma, a greeke woꝛde vſed amonge phiſitians, foꝛ lacke of a latine woꝛde fyt foꝛ the thynge which it ſignifieth, it is a certaine effecte folowynge ſickeneſſe, lyke as cauſe doeth pꝛocede, oꝛ to beſoꝛe ſickeneſſe it is a ſenſible gricke ioyned with the ſickeneſſe.

Syn, a greke pꝛæpoſition ſignifiyng Simul.

Synada, a citee in Aſia.

Synæreſis, a contraction of .ii. woꝛdes, as Bigæ, foꝛ Biugæ.

Synagóga, æ, f. g. a congregation eſpecially of Iewes.

Synálephe, a collition of vowels.

Synánche, ches, fœ. ge. a ſickeneſſe in the thꝛote called the ſquince, of barbaroufe men Squinantia.

Syncategorêma, id eſt, conſignificans.

Synceraſtum, ti, n. g. all kynde of meate.

Syncerè, purely, vncoꝛruptely.

Syncéritas, âtis, f. g. puritee, ſyncerteſſe, integritee.

Syncerner, idem quod Syncere.

Syncêrus, a, um, ſyncere, pure, vncoꝛrupted, ſymple, without diſſimulacion.

Synchriſis, a compariſon of contrarie thynges oꝛ perſons.

Synchronos, of one tyme.

Synchyſis, confuſion.

Synciput, ſyncipitis, n. g. the foꝛeparte of the heade, alſo a ſwynes heade ſowſed.

Syncopa, æ, oꝛ Syncope, es, fœ. ge. a figure, where a lettee oꝛ ſyllable is taken awaie in the middes of a woꝛde, as Cõpoſtus, foꝛ Compoſitus, it is alſo a ſoundyng foꝛ debilitie of the vitaile ſpirites.

Syndici, two, thꝛee, oꝛ moe, which haue charge to defende the matteꝛes of a commone weale againſte anye foꝛen pꝛince oꝛ people.

Syndicus, i, m. g. an aduocate oꝛ attourney in defendyng a common cauſe.

Syndipnium, ii, n. g. a ſuppyng together.

Synécdoche, ches, f. ge. a fygure where parte is vſed foꝛ the whole, oꝛ the whole foꝛ parte.

Synechon, continente.

Synedrus, dri, a counſailour, a ſenatour.

Synephebi, yong men oꝛ ſtriplynges of one age.

Synephites, a ſtone, whiche is called alſo Leucongra.

Syneſius, a chriſtian philoſophiter of the citee Pentapolis in Affrike.

Sýngrapha, æ, fœ. ge. Syngraphus, i, m. ge. & Syngraphum, phi, n. g. the writynges oꝛ dede made oꝛ aſſigned with the hande of hym that maketh a bargayne oꝛ couenant.

Synochites, a ſtone, wherwith nigromanceꝛs doe call vp ſpirites.

Synódia, órum, conſent of muſiche.

Synodus, dontis, a certayne fiſſhe.

Synodus, di, f. g. an aſſemble of men oꝛ generall counſayle, a ſynode.

Synónima, órum, plur. woꝛdes ſignifiyng one thyng, as Enſis, Gladius, bothe doe ſignifie a ſwoꝛde.

Occidit, Interfecit, Necauit, doe ſignifie he killed.

Sýnopis, ſynoper, oꝛ red leade.

Syntſtratiotes, companions together in warre.

Syntagma, tágmatis, n. g. a treatiſe oꝛ oꝛdinaunce.

Syntaxis, eos, oꝛder in conſtruction. it is alſo a tribute oꝛ ſumme of money to be diſtributed to ſundꝛy companies. it is alſo a volume gathered of diuers wꝛitees.

Syntécticus, a, um, that ſowneth often.

Syntéreſis, the pure parte of conſcience.

Syntexis, is, fœ. g. lacke, oꝛ weakeneſſe, whiche happeneth by longe ſickeneſſe, ſownyng

Synthema, atis, n. g. a token geuen to ſouldiours, a watche woꝛde.

Sýntheſis, theſeos, f. g. a figure, when a nowne collective ſingular, is ioined to a verbe plurall, as Pars in fruſtra ſecant. Alſo a certayne garment of diuers colours, that the noble men of Rome vſed in the feaſtes called Saturnalia. Alſo the rayment, oꝛ chaunge of apparayle, in a pꝛeſſe oꝛ wardꝛope is called Syntheſis. It is alſo a kynde of earthen veſſell, oꝛ platters and diſſhes ſo made that one is put within an other, it maie be vſed foꝛ a garniſſhe of veſſell.

Syntomon, foꝛ Circumciſum.

Syphar, the dꝛie ſkinne, that the adder oꝛ other ſerpent caſteth of once a yeꝛe.

Syphárium, rii, n. g. a courtayne hangyng beſoꝛe minſtreſſes when they ſynge.

Syphax, acis, a kynge of Numidia.

Syracuſæ, arum, a citee in Sicile, nowe called Sarrogoſa, in the olde tyme of a meruailous renoume in ſtrength & richeſſe. moꝛeouer it is ſituate, that all the daie longe the ſonne is neuer out of ſight by no cloude that couereth it.

Syracuſius, Syracuſanus, oꝛ Syracoſius, a, um, of that citee.

Syrcum, a decoction made of figges.

Syria, a great realme in Aſia, whiche hath on the eaſte the ryuer of Euphrates, on the weſte the middeſt ſea, and the realme of Aegypte, on the noꝛthe Cilicia and Cappadocia, on the ſouthe Arabia.

Syria, called alſo Aſſyria, a great countrey in the eaſte, haunyng on the noꝛthe parte Armenia, on the weſte Meſopotamia, on the ſouth Suſiana, on the eaſte Media. it alſo conteineth Phœnicia, Paleſtina, and Babylonia.

Syriacum, a kynde of ſweete radiſſhe.

Syriacus, a, um, of Syria.

Syrianus, a philoſophiter of Platoes ſecte.

Syriaſis, an inflammacion in the partes about the bꝛayne and the paniclcs, whiche happeneth to infantes.

Syricte, people, whiche receiue theyꝛ meate in oten reedes.

Sýricum, ci, n. g. a colour mixte with ſinoper and ruddell.

Syricus,

Syricus, Syrus, and Syrius, a, um, of Syria.
Syrica mala, certaine appuls, which at the firſt came out of Syria.
Syringites, a ſtone like the parte of a wheate ſtraw betwene the knottes, and is holowe thꝛough.
Syrinx, ſyringis, a pipe oꝛ recoꝛder, lyke Syringa.
Syrinx, a nymphe of Arcadie, whiche was turned into a reede oꝛ cane.
Syris, coꝛne kepte in holes in the grounde, and couered with chaffe.
Syriſſus, a, um, of Syria.
Syrites, a ſtone founde in the mawe of a woulfe.
Syritha, the daughter of Spiualdus kynge of Danes.
Syrium, wyne boyled to the thyꝛde part.
Syrus, a, um, of Syria: as, Syria pyra, peares of Syꝛie.
Syrus, a ſterre in the mouthe of the ſigne Canis, whiche whan he riſeth, cauſeth moſt commonly peſtilence.
Syrma, atis, n. g. the traine of a womans gown. alſo a garment that players in tragedies vſed.
Syrnia, a thiefe oule.
Syrophœnix, one that dwelleth on the ſea coaſt of Syꝛie.
Syrſigambis, kynge Darius mother.
Syrtes, quiche ſandes oꝛ ſhelfes in the water, made by the dꝛyfte of ſande oꝛ grauell: they be pꝛoꝛpely places in the boꝛdeꝛs of Affrike towarde Aegypte.
Syrticus, a, um, of the places called Syrtes.
Syrus, a, um, of Syria.
Syrus, ri, m. ge. a caue vnder the grounde where wheate is kepte.
Syrus, an ilande belongyng to Greece.
Syrupus, a ſyꝛupe.
Syſimbrium, I ſuppoſe to be hoꝛſemynte.
Syſimbrium cardamine, water creſſes.
Syſitia, feaſtes & cõpanies aſſembled at feaſtes.
Syſitos, a felow.
Syſtole, a figure, whan a longe ſyllable contrary to his nature is made ſhoꝛte.
Syzigiæ, ſinewes, whiche doe come frõ the bꝛayne to the eies, ſo that he whiche cometh from the lefte ſyde, goeth to the right eie: and that, which cometh from the right ſyde, goth to the lefte eie: ſo that the ſinewes dwe croſſe eche other.

TABAE, arum, a citee of Latia.
Tabânus, ni, m. gen. a flie, which hath foure wynges, and biteth a man oꝛ beaſt, that the bloud foloweth.
Tabefácio, befacis, fẽci, fácere, to coꝛrupte.
Tabella, læ, fœ. ge. a litteli table. it is ſometyme taken foꝛ a piſtoll. ſometyme a table, wherin the name of iudges were wꝛiten.
Tabellárius, rij, maſ. gen. a carier of letters, an auditour.
Tabellárius, a, um, belongyng to cariers oꝛ auditours.
Tabéllio, ônis, m. gene. a ſcriuener that wꝛiteth common inſtrumentes and deedes. alſo a carier of letters.
Tabeo, bui, bere, idem quod Tabeſco.
Tabereni, people of Calips.
Taberna, næ, f. g. a little hous oꝛ lodgeyng made of bourdes. alſo a ſhoppe oꝛ tauerne, where wares be ſolde, and all thyng that is vendible, as wyne, oyle. ꝛc. a warehouſe.
Taberna meritoria, an inne.
Tabernáculum, li, n. g. a pauilion, tente oꝛ hale.
Tabernárius, rij, m. g. he that ſelleth any maner of wares. alſo a tauerner, a vintner.
Tabernarius, a, um, belongyng to tauernes, ſhoppes, oꝛ warehouſes.
Tabernaria fabula, a comedie oꝛ enterlude, wherin are baſe perſonages, and no perſones of dignitee oꝛ ſtate.
Tabes, bis, f. g. coꝛrupcion in the body. alſo extreme leaneneſſe, by a longe conſumyng ſickeneſſe. it is alſo mattier and coꝛrupt bloud mixt together. alſo the impoſtume of the longes, pꝛoceedyng of humours deſcendyng from the head into the ſtomake. and ſo woundyng and coꝛꝛuptyng the longes. ſometyme the ſtrength to rotte oꝛ putrifie.
Tabeſco, bui, ſcere, to languiſhe oꝛ conſume, to be extremely leane, to be coꝛrupted.
Otio tabeſcere, to coꝛrupte with idelneſſe, to conſume oꝛ weare awaie with idelneſſe.
Deſyderio alicuius tabeſcere, to languiſſhe foꝛ the deſyre of any mans companie.
Tábidus, a, um, coꝛrupted, conſumed.
Tabida nix, ſnow well nere all melted, lyke to dyrte oꝛ dꝛegges.
Tabificábilis, le, that may be coꝛrupted oꝛ fall in to a conſumpcion.
Tabificus, a, um, that maketh one coꝛrupted, oꝛ conſumeth the body, oꝛ bringeth in a conſumpcion.
Tablinum, ni, neu. ge. a winter parlour, wherin were peincted tables and bokes of hiſtoꝛies, a place to kepe common regeſtres, letters and wꝛitynges in.
Tabo, a conſumpcion, waſtyng, oꝛ putrifaction of thynges.
Tabor, a mountaine in the countreie of Galilea, where Chꝛiſt was tranſfigurate.
Tabraca, a towne of the leſſe Affrike.
Tabula, læ, f. g. a table, a bourde, a planke. Alſo a boke of common places made foꝛ the memoꝛie of thinges, called Diarium, oꝛ Ephemeris, in the plurall numbꝛe Tabulæ dooe ſignifie a teſtament, inſtrumentes, obligacions, letters, common wꝛitynges. alſo Tabula is a table to plaie on with diſe oꝛ cheſſe men.
Tabulæ nouæ, were whan debters were not conſtreyn-

constreigned to paie their debtes, that they did owe, and the olde obligations were dissolued, and newe were to bee made for that whiche shoulde newly be borowed.

Tabulæ pictæ, peincted tables.

Tabula cerata, a table couered with waxe, that men vsed to write on.

Tabulæ accepti & expensi, a rehenyng boke, wherin a man keepeth accompte, what he hath laied out and receiued.

Tabulárij, they that steale testamentes, recordes, or deedes.

Tabulária, certaine instrumentes.

Tabulâris, re, of or belongyng to tables.

Tabulárium, rij, n. ge. a chest, in the whiche euidences, recordes or regesters are put.

Tabulâtum, ti, neu. gener. a flooze bourded or paued, in a solar, chambze or other vpper parte of the house.

Tabulata in arboribus, be the great bowes in trees & bushes, whiche doe grow streight forth in bredth, and not vpwarde.

Tabulátio, ônis, fœ. g. a ioygnyng or closyng of bourdes together, a buildyng made of bourdes or plankes, a flooze bourded.

Tabulâtus, a, um, made of bourdes.

Tabulo, aui, are, to make a thing with bourdes, or to ioygne bourdes together, to bourde a flooze.

Taburnus, an hill in Cãpania, wherin doe grow many olyue trees.

Tacapa, a citee in Affrike, called cõmonly Capis.

Taceo, cui, cêre, to kepe silence, to be in rest, to be quiete, to be sure, to kepe secrete thynges of counsaile.

Potin' est hic tacere? can this felowe concele any secretes, or kepe any counsaile?

Taceo & contineo optime, I holde in and kepe secrete very well. where note, that Taceo and Contineo be taken for one thyng, and the one dooeth expowne the other.

Tace, egomet conueniam iam ipsum, lette alone, be in rest, holde thy peace, I my selfe wil commune now with hym.

Quum tacet omnis ager, when there is no noyse in all the feelde.

Tacitum est, neuer a worde was spoken of it.

Taceantur, let them not be spoken of.

Tacens, centis, om. ge. speakyng nothyng, still, quiete, without noyse.

Oratio tacens, an oyacion that is not pronounced, an oyacion writen.

Tacendus, a, um, not to be spoken.

Tacitè, without speakyng one worde, priuily, quietely, without makyng noyse.

Tacitè dare potestatem, to geue power priuily or couertly without speakyng.

Habere aliquid tacite, to kepe a thyng secrete and make no woordes of it.

Tacite execrari, To curse one in our mynde without woordes that we bee not hearde, or softly that the person here vs not.

Tacitúrnitas, tâtis, f. g. silence.

Tacitúrnulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Taciturnus.

Taciturnus, a, um, that naturally keepeth silence, that is no babler of thynges that is told hym, that maketh no noyse.

Tácitus, a, um, that holdeth his peace, and is secrete, still, without noyse. also passiuely, that is not spoken of, that is kepte secrete, that is lette passe without any mencion.

Tacito pede, softly, by stelthe.

Tacitus citius audies, holding thy peace thou shalt here it the sooner.

Abi tacitus tuam viam, goe on thy waie and saie nothyng, or make no noyse or woordes.

Suspendas potius me, quàm tacita hæc auferas, thou maiest as soone hange me, as make me to kepe these thynges secrete.

Corripuit se de repente tacitus ad filiam, sodeynely without speakyng any woorde.

Tacita corporis figura coniecturã affert hominibus, men maie coniecte by the proporcion or facture of his body without any speakyng.

Tacita mœstitia, still sorowe that a man vttereth not in woordes.

Tacitum os præbere alicui, to offre his face to one and saie nothyng.

Tacita inimicitia, enmitee that is not vttered in woordes.

Voce tacita aliquid dicere, to whisper, to speake softly.

Tachoniso, an ilande in the riuer Nilus.

Tacitus Cornelius, a notable historiographier.

Tacola, a marte towne of India.

Tactio, ônis, f. g. a touchyng.

Tactus, us, m. g. the sense of touchyng or feelyng.

Tactus, a, um, touched.

Tactus é vel de cælo, stryken with lightenyng, burned, blasted.

Tactus spiritu diuino, inspired.

Tactus fulmine, burned or blasted with lightenyng.

Tæda, lowe Teda.

Tædet, it wereth me, it greeth me, I am were of it.

Tædet sermonis tui, I am wery of thy communicacion or talke.

Tædet vitæ, I am wery of my lyfe.

Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum, I am wery of these that amonge vs are called and taken for faire women.

Tædium, dij, neu. gene. werinesse or beauinesse of mynde.

Adducere, afferre, & parere tædium, to bring or cause werinesse.

Capere tædium, to become were.

Effugere tædium varietate, to eschewe werinesse with varietee and change.

Leuare tædium lectionis, to make that a man be not so wery of redyng.

Tædulus, an old dotarde, of whõ all mẽ be wery.

Tænarus, a darke place at the foote of the hill called

called Malea, by the citee of Sparta, which was supposed to be an entrie into hell.

Tænarius, a, um, of that place.

Tænaris, ris, f. g. of Tænarus.

Tænia, æ, f. g. the edge of a fillet. also a womans fillet, or that which now they cal rolles, properly it is a kerchife, whiche maidens do weare on their heades, or a wollen ornament that men ware on their heades. also a white stone, which in the water sheweth long like a kerchife. it is also a village betweene Micenas and Lozinthum. also a certaine fische.

Tæniola, læ, f. g. a little fillet or other like thing.

Tælemeneus, one that came to aide the Troians.

Tænon, a citee in Laconia, an other in Acaia.

Tagasta, a citee in Affrike.

Tagax, acis, m. g. a felon, whiche happeneth on a mans fynger.

Tages, he that taught first the Thuscans the craft of diuination, called Aruspicium.

Tago, gi, gere, olde writers vsed for Tango.

Tagus, an hill in Portugall, where mares do conceiue of the wynde.

Tagus, a riuer in Spaine, whiche dimideth Castile from Portugall, wherin hath ben founde grauell of golde.

Taigete, one of the seuen sterres, whiche so appeareth, as it made scantly be perceiued. it is also called Maia, and Electra.

Talaon, the son of Jasius, kyng of Argos.

Talaria, n. g. plu. were shoes, whiche Mercurius did weare, wherein were sette wynges.

Talaria induere, prouerbially spoken of hym, that prepareth to renne awaie.

Talāris, re, that cometh downe to the ancley.

Toga talaris, a long gowne to the ancley.

Talārius, a, um, pertepnyng to dise, as Lex talaria, a lawe against dise playyng.

Talasio, or Thalasio, a songe conteyned in certaine verses, songen at weddynges. also an exclamatiō or crie vsed at mariages, ỹ beginnyng wherof was, whan Romulus & the Romaines rauished the maydens of the Sabines, among whom was one of excellent beautie, whom whā many of the Sabines would haue rescued, they whiche caried hir toward Romulus, to the entent that she should not be taken from them, cried Talasio, which was the name of a noble prince of the Sabines, as if they would haue brought hir to hym: and by that meane they escaped, and brought hir to Romulus, and afterwarde they vsed at mariages to crie Talasio.

Talea, æ, f. & m. g. a stoche set in the earth, whereon men dooe graffe. also a truncheon, a staffe, a billette. Also a certaine stake vsed for an ingin of warre.

Talentum, ti, n. g. was accompted sometyme for a poyse or weyght, wherof were sundry sortes: one called Atticum minus, or Cōmune, which cōteyned. 60. pounde of Athenes weyght called Minæ, or Mnæ, whiche is of Troie weyght 62. pounde and an halfe. An other was called Talentum Atticum maius, whiche conteyned 80. Minas: of Troie weyght. 83. li. and. 4. ounces: and that was also called Euboicum. An other was called Talentum Hæbraicum, which conteyned. 100. Minas: of Troie weyght. 104. li. and two ounces. An other, called Talentum Syrum, whiche was but of. 15. Minas: of Troie weyght. 15. li. 7. ounces and a halfe. Diodorus writeth, that the commune Talent was but. 40. li. and nameth three sortes: The one called Ptholomaicum, whiche conteyned. 272. li. The secounde conteyned. 125 li. The thyrde. 100. li. Talentum was also accounpted in valuation, Atticum minus vel commune, to the value of. 60. Minæ, whiche of our money (accounptyng. 100. grotes to euery Mina) is. 100. li. sterlyng, euery pound beyng of. 60. grotes. Notwithstandynge the iust value of Talentum is more or lesse after the fineneſſe, baleneſſe or weyght of the englische grotes. Talentum atticum maius, was accounpted to. 80. Minas, whiche of our sterlyng money is 133. li. 6. s. 8. d. Talentum Hebraicum sanctuarii, conteined 100. Minas Hebraicas, wherof euery one was 60. Sicli, euery Siclus beyng. 4. sterlyng grotes: so that Talentum was of our money sterlyng. 500. li. Talentum Hebraicum vulgare, halfe so muche. whom maister Aciote folowed in this distribucion and valuacion of Talentum I knowe not: but sure I am, that in diuers thynges he swarueth from Budeꝰ and other learned men, whiche thyng I can not in this place dispute. It shall be sufficient to know that Talentum atticum minus is most writen of, and conteined. 60. Minas, euery Mina containyng an. 100. Drachmas or Denarios, and euery Denarius being a groate sterlyng. so that the value of Mina is. 33. s. iiii. d. or after Tonstall. 40. s. and Talentum. 100. l. or after Tonstall. 120. l. sterlyng.

Talia, the swellyng of the goute about the ancles.

Talia, the blade of an oynion, or a chiboll.

Talio, ōnis, f. g. an equall peyne in recompence of an hurt, as for the cuttyng of a mans hande, to lose an hand, and for puttyng out of an eie, to lose an eie.

Talipedo, aui, are, to go on the pasternes, to go as one dyd drawe his feete after hym for feblenesse or weakenesse.

Talis, le, suche.

Aliquid tale, some suche thyng.

Honos talis paucis delatus est ac mihi, suche honour was geuen to fewe as to me.

Talis qualis, suche as.

Taliter, in suche wise, after suche facion.

Talitrum, tri, neu. gen. a fillyp geuen with ones fynger or nayle.

Talius, was vsed of the Sabines for a forename.

Talpa, æ, f. & m. g. a mole, a woant.

Talpa cæcior, blynder then a mole, a prouerbe be applied to theim that lacke iudgement in thynges that are plaine.

Talthibius, Agamemnons crier or publiſcher of thynges in the Grehe armie at Troie.

Talus, li, m. g. the ancle aboue the foote. it is alſo ỹ paſterne bone of a beaſt. alſo a die, or dice.

Talum reponere, to reſorme that whiche was negligently done, with more diligence.

Talus, a man made of bralle (as it is feigned) by Vulcan, and ſent for a preſent to Minos, to defende the ile of Crete.

Tam and Quam, aduerbes vſed with the poſitiue, comparatiue and ſuperlatiue degree, as well, alſo as, ſo.

Quam plurimum ederit, tam citiſsime ſanus fiet, the more that he ſhall eate, the ſooner he ſhalbe whole.

Parmœnonis tam ſcio eſſe hãc technam quàm me viuere, I know as well as that I am aliue, that. ꝛc. Tam ego homo ſum quam tu, I am as muche a man as thou.

Non tam perſcribere poſſum q̃ mihi gratum feceris, ſi, &c. I am not able to write how great a pleaſure you ſhall doo for me, if. ꝛc.

Tam conſimilis eſt atque ego, he is as muche like hym as I am.

Tam cito, ſo quickely.

Tam veſperi, ſo late in the euenyng.

Tam ob paruulam rem, for ſo ſmall a mattier.

Tam bonus, as good.

Tam ſum amicus reipublicæ, q̃ qui maxime, I am as friendly, or as muche friend to the publike weale, as he that is moſt.

Tam magis, for Tanto magis.

Tama, whan with muche trauaile, or goyng, the bloude cometh downe to the legge, and cauſeth it to ſwell.

Tamaris, a riuer of Spaine, of whiche the people there be called Tamarici.

Tamaritæ, people in Aſia, not farre from the ſea called Caſpium.

Tamarix, icis, or Tamárice, es, f. ge. a tree vulgarely called Tamariſcus, rede Myrice. ſome cal it white beame, the frenche mẽ cal it Briaria.

Tamen, notwithſtandynge, alſo yet. ſometyme it ſignifieth foorthwith, at the laſt, ſo that.

Si tamen, for Si modo.

Si tamen illi non grauantur, if they doe vouchſafe, or be not diſcontented with it.

Libertas quæ ſera tamen reſpexit inertem, which beyng longe a comyng, yet at the laſt regarded me.

Tamen à malicia non diſcedis? yet wilte thou not depart from thy malice? or leaue thy naughtineſſe?

Quod potero faciam, tamen vt pietatem colam, I will do what I maie, ſo that notwithſtandyng I ompt not my duetie to my father.

Tamerindi, a fruite growynge in India, the tre whereof is like to a palme or date tre, the fruit ſower like greene damaſyns, whiche is medicinable in aſſwageyng the heate of choler.

Tameſis, the noble riuer of Tampſe in England.

Tameti, all be it, although.

Tameti, for Tamen.

Tameti hoc verum eſt, and yet this is true.

Taminea vua, Dioſcorides, libr. 4. ſaieth, that it is the herbe, whyche is called Briona nigra. Cornelius Celſus, lib. 3. ſaieth, it is that, which of the Grecches is called Staphis agria, which is thought to be falſe. for Plinius, libr. 26. cap. 1. ſuppoſeth, that it is wilde vine, called Labruſca, the ſame is affirmed by Ruellius.

Tamne, old writers vſed for Eouſq, vntill that.

Tanager, a riuer in Lucania, betweene Campania and Calabria.

Tanagra, a towne in Bœotia.

Tanagrœus, a, um, of Tanager.

Tanais, a great riuer in the northe parte of the worlde, whiche diuideth Europa from Aſia.

Tanas, a towne not farre from Tana, vnder the Venetians dominion.

Tanaquil, the wyfe of Tarquinius Priſcus, the kyng of Romains.

Tanaus, was kyng of Syria.

Tandem, at the laſt, ſometyme at the leaſt way. alſo vneth, notwithſtandyng.

Quam obrem tãdem? and why ſo I praie you?

Tandem, Expletiua particula, as Quouſque tandem abutere Catilina. &c.

Itáne tandem quæſo Menedeme? &c. in whis the examples, it ſemeth that Tandem, hath a certaine earneſt vehemencie, and requireth a ſpedy anſwere.

Itáne tandem vxorem duxit Antipho iniuſſu meo? I praie you, and hath Antipho maried a wife contrary to my commandement in deede?

Tandem aliquando, once at the length.

Vt hæream in parte aliqua tãdem apud Thaidem, id eſt, ſaltem, that I maie bee an hanger on with Thais at the leaſt wyſe on one parte or other.

Nunc tãdem, now at length and neuer before.

Tándiu, ſo longe.

Tándiu dum lego, ſo longe as I reade.

Tanes, a Perſiã, one of kyng Darius capitaines.

Tango, tetigi, gere, to touche, to moue, to vnderſtande, to perceiue, to come, to deceiue, to quippe, to taunte, to take vp, to write, to ſpeake or mention a thyng.

Tangere vlcus, to rubbe on the galled place, to ſpeake to one of a thynge that greeueth hym to heare.

Tetigit aures meas, it came to mine eares.

Vbi primum terram tetigimus, as ſoone as we arriued.

Simul ac tetigit prouinciam, as ſoone as he arriued in the prouince.

Qui Tyberim fere omnes tangunt, all whiche well nere, touche or ioyne hard to the riuer of Tyber. Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in con-

conuiuio, how I tohe vp or taunted the felow of Rhodes at the table.

Tangere ferro arbores, to pzune or cut trees.

Leuiter vnumquodq; tangere, to touche or mẽtion euery thynge bzefely.

Tetigit rem acu, pzouerbyally, he hit the naile on the head, he hath hit the very mattier.

Quem nisi crudelem non tangat lasonis ætas, id est moueat.

Hæc mediocriter me tangunt, these thynges moue me but little, or doe not greatly moue me.

Tetigit animum memoria earum rerum, the remembzaunce of those thynges moued or stirred my mynde.

Si uestri nulla cura tangit, yf you be nothynge carefull for your selfe, or if you feare nothynge for your owne partes.

Si te cura pomorum tangit, if you haue an affection or desyre to haue apples.

Vbi Aristoteles ista tetigit? where dyd Aristotele mention these thynges?

Te istam ob rem tetigi triginta minis, for this thynge I haue deceiued the of .xxx. li.

Tangor, tangeris, the passiue, to be touched, to be moued, to be pricked.

Tangor patris desyderio, I feele the lacke or misse of my father.

Tanis, the principall citee of Egypte, where Moyses did shew meruailes.

Tanos, a stone of the kinde of Emeralde, greene and blacke.

Tanquam, as it were, lyke.

Tanquam, with Sic, for Quemadmodum.

Tantaleus, and Tantalius, a, um, of Tantalus.

Tantalides, the progenie of Tantalus.

Tantalis, Tantalidis, the daughter or neese of Tantalus.

Tantalus, the sonne of Iupiter and Plota, kynge of Phrygia, of whome the poetes good write, that because he disclosed the counsayle of the gods, he is in hell tourmented in this wise, he standeth by a fayre ryuer, hauynge before hym a tree laden with pleasant apples, and yet he is alwaies thursty and hungry, for as often as he stowpeth to drinke, or holdeth vppe his handes to gather the apples, bothe the water and the tree doe withdrawe them so from hym, that he can not touche them.

☞ Tantali horti, a prouerbe, signifiynge good thinges to be at hande, which not withstandyng a man maie not vse.

Tantidem, for so muche, at that price.

Tantillus, a, um, a diminutiue of Tantus, so little. Haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi, thou shalt not deceiue me thus muche.

Tantillum, an aduerbe, so little.

Tantisper, so longe, and requireth after hym Dum, Quãdiu, Quoad.

Tantisper dum, so longe as.

Tantò, an aduerbe, signifiyng so muche as.

Tantò magis, so muche more.

Tanto pejor, so muche worse.

Quinquies tanto amplius, fyue tymes so much more.

Tantopere, so muche, so vehemently, so earnestly.

Ne seui tantopere, leaue your rage, bee not so fierce, be not so angrie.

Quoniam tantopere dissentiunt, because they disagree so muche, or because there is so great variance or diuersitee betwene them.

Tantulus, a, um, so littell, so small.

Tantuli doni causa, for so small a gyfte.

Non tantulum intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, he nameth hym continually.

Tantulum, an aduerbe, so little, neuer so little.

Tantum, onely, so muche.

Tantum abest, it is farre from, or so vnlyke: it is almost of the same strengthe that Non solum non est, is. Tantum non, almost, welnere, lacke lyng but little.

Tantum sat habes? art thou content with that, or thinkest thou that enough?

Tantum interest, there is this onely difference.

Et tantum non circuniri à dextro cornu, and to be almost inuironed, or that there lacketh but little, but that they were compassed or enclosed of the ryght wynge.

Tantum num, for Etiam.

Addas huc licet tantumnum, quæ inter hyemem & æstatem, you maie adde therto also, those that be betwene &c.

Tantum est, that is all, it is euen so muche as I haue tolde you and no more.

Tantum mihi confido, I haue so muche confidence in my selfe.

Tantum, quantum, so muche, as.

Si gradere tantum quantum loquere, if thou didste goe as fast as thou talkest.

Tantum abesse dicebat, vt consentaneum esset, vt maxime etiam repugnaret, he saied that it was not onely not conuenient or mete. &c.

Tantum abfuerunt, vt perturbarentur, vt incensi potius. &c. they were not onely nothing aferde or abasshed, but rather inflamed. &c.

Tantundem, euen so muche.

Tantundem periculi, so great daungier.

Tantundem argenti quantum debuit, euen so muche money as he ought.

Tantundem est quasi sit signum pictum. &c. it is euẽ as much to me as it were an image painted. &c.

Tantundẽ ego, euen so much do I & no more.

Tantus, a, um, so muche, so great, such.

Vicies tanto addito aquæ, twenty tymes so muche water beyng put to it.

Tanti, for so muche, this worde doeth pertaine to byinge and sellyng.

Tanti estimo, facio, pendo, I set so much by, or I so muche esteeme it.

Tantus natu, so aged, beyng so olde.

Sexcenta tanta, sixe hundzed tymes so muche or so many.

An tantus quantus videatur, or ſo great, or of that bygneſſe as it doeth appere.

Tantus homo, id eſt, tanti pretij, ſo woorthy a perſon, ſo great a man.

Eſt alienum tanto viro virtutes, it is not fitting for ſo noble a man or ſo great a perſone as you are.

Tribus tantis illi minus reddit, it yeldeth to hym thryſe ſo muche leſſe.

Tantúmne rem tam negligenter agere, was it mete to doon ſo great a mattier, or a mattier of ſo great importance ſo negligently.

Tanti non fuit Arſacem capere, it was not ſo great a mattier to take Arſaces, or the takynge of Arſaces was not a mattier of ſo great value or importance.

Tanti fuit mihi crede, it was well woorth beleue me, or ꝑ mattier was wel of ſo great value.

Eſt mihi tanti huius inuidiæ tempeſtatem ſubire, dummodo. &c. I eſteeme the mattier wel wooꝛthy to putte my ſelfe in daungier of this ſtoꝛme of enuie and hatred, ſo that. ꝛc.

Nihil mihi tanti fuit, there was nothynge that I eſteemed of ſo great value.

Nihil tanti fuit, quo fidem venderemus, there was nothyng of ſo great value or eſtimacion, as that we ſhoulde ſell our trueth and honeſtie foꝛ it, and become bonde.

Taos, a ſtone of the colour of a peacocke.

Tapetia, hãgyng of houſes, or clothes where with paunmentes are couered.

Tapétum, i, n. g. Tapéte, tis, n. g. and tapes, ẽtis, maſc. gene. tapeſtrie or clothes wherin are wꝛought diuers pictures with thꝛedes of ſondꝛi colours.

Taphiæ, certaine iles by Grecia.

Taphiuſa, a place by Leucades.

Taphnis, a citee in Egypt, the people whereof were called Taphnei.

Taphos, in greke is a ſepulchre or a tombe.

Tapinóſis, f. g. a fygure, wherby a great thynge is baſely diſcribed.

Tapoſiris, a citee in Aegypte.

Taprobane, an ile in the Indian ſea, and was of ſome olde writers ſuppoſed to be in the contrary parte of the woꝛlde agaynſt vs, and therfoꝛe they called it an other woꝛlde. it lyeth in the pointe betwene eaſte and weſte, the quantitee therof is diuerſly deſcribed by ſũdry authours. foꝛ Strabo writeth, that it is in lengthe. viii. thouſande furlonges, whiche is a thouſand miles. Plinius, Marcianus and Solinus doe affirme it to be in lengthe. vii. thouſand furlonges, whiche is. viii. C. lxxv. myles, in bꝛeadth 5000. furlong, which is. 625. miles: parte of it extendeth beyonde the equinoctiall line moꝛe ſouth, and hath on the noꝛtheaſt, the ileſſe Inde. it is nowe called Samotra, and is vnder the dominiõ of the great Cam, and is gouerned by 4 kynges in an exquiſite fourme of iuſtice, notwithſtandynge that the people bee idolatours, they hunt Tygers, Olyphantes, and Panthers, of the whiche there is great plentie. alſo, there be founde Carbuncles, Saphires, Jacinctes, Topaces, Rubies, & Granates, in great numbꝛes. there groweth Cinamome, Canell, Beniomme and other ſweete trees in great abundãce, and they haue money of golde, ſyluer, & bꝛaſſe, of the ſame weight and value, that the ancient coine of the Romines was. there is alſo founden great plentie of oꝛient perles.

Tapſagum, a towne in the countrey Cirenaica.

Tapſus barbatus, an herbe, reade Phlomos and Verbaſcus.

Tapſus, an ile by Sicile, not farre from Siracuſe.

Tapula, a lawe made foꝛ feaſtes.

Tapyri, people in Parthia, which vſe to geue their wyues in mariage to other men, after that they haue had foure or fyue childꝛen by them.

Taraconia, the thꝛyde parte of Spayne, on the noꝛth it hath the ſea called Cantabꝛicum: on the weſt Poꝛtugall, and Granate: on the ſouthe the ſea Ibericum: on the eaſte the mountaines Pyrenei. it doeth nowe conteine theſe kynges domes, Caſtyle, Gallice, Nauarre, Arragon.

Taracon, the chiefe citee therof.

Tarandrus, a beaſte in bodie lyke to a great oxe, hauyng a head lyke to an harte, and hoꝛnes full of bꝛaunches, the heare rough and of the colour of a beare, I ſuppoſe it to be a raine dere.

Tarándulus, maſ. gene. the beaſte called a buffe, whiche is lyke an oxe. but that he hath a beardе lyke a gote.

Tarrántula, a kynde of beaſtes called Stelliones, lyke to a Lyſarde, of whoſe bityng no man diꝛeth, onely it aſtonieth hym that is bitten.

Taras, the ſoonne of Neptunus, who builded Tarentum.

Tarrantantara, a voice feigned lyke the ſowne of a trumpet.

Taraxacon, an herbe called ſowthiſtle, reade Cicerbita and Sonchus.

Taraxis, whan the eies do boine out muche and be redde.

Tarbeli, the citee of Tarbes in Gaſcoine.

Tarcheſius, a miſchieuouſe kynge of the people called Albanienſe.

Tarchon, a duke in Hetruria, whiche was alſo a great diuiner or ſouthſaier. alſo the herbe called Terrogant.

Tardátio, ônis, f. g. a tarieng.

Tardátus, a, um, bꝛydged, taried.

Tarde, ſlowly, late.

Triennio tardius, thꝛee yeres later.

Tarde & otius, contrary.

Tardeſco, ſcere, to ware ſlowe or ſlacke.

Tardigradus, a, um, that hath a ſlowe pace, or that goeth ſlowly.

Tardiloquéntia, æ, f. g. a ſlowe ſpeache.

Tardiloquus, he ꝑ bꝛaweth his ſpeache in length.

Tárdipes, pẽdis, that goeth ſlowly, that halteth.

Tárditas, átis, fœ. ge. ſlowneſs.

Moram

Moram & tarditatem afferre bello, to hinder the warre, to cause the warre to be prolonged or deferred.

Tarditas ingenij, slowness or dulnesse of wit.

Tardities, ei, f. g. olde writers vsed for Tarditas.

Tarditudo, dinis, f. g. idem.

Tardiuscule, somewhat slowly.

Tardiusculus, a, um, somewhat slowe or dull.

Tardo, aui, are, to tarie, to be slowe, to hinder, to make longe a comyng, to kepe backe.

Gratia ab officio quod mora tardat abest, dooeth kepe backe.

Impetum inimici tardare, id est, reprimere, to lette, to stoppe.

Tardare & frænare.

Vereor ne tardē studia multorum, I fere lest I shulde let or hinder the studies of many men.

Tardare & procrastinare negotium aliquod, to hinder or kepe backe a matter, and drive it of from date to date.

Tardus, a, um, slow, dull, long in comyng, rude: sometyme well dwryng, also thycke or grosse.

Vt cæteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores, that other maie not be so redy to dooe iniurie and wronge.

Ad referendam gratiam tardiorem esse, to be slacke in requityng a good tourne or pleasure.

Aut sunt tardissimi, or els they be verye dull witted.

Noctes tardæ, nyghtes verie long a comyng.

Vomens tardum fumum, grosse and thicke.

Vt ea res tardior spe fuerit, howe that thyng came more slowly to passe than we thought.

Taracina, a towne in Cāpania, called also Anxur.

Tarentinus, a, um, of the citee Tarento in Calabria.

Tarentum, and Tarentus, a noble citee in Calabria, called Tarento.

Tarichus, is taken for salte fysshe, brine, gruell, corrupt fysshe, and poudered flesshe.

Tarmes, a worme, whiche eateth flesshe, a magot.

Tarna, the citee of Sardis.

Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, whiche betraied the Capitoll to the Sabines.

Tarpeius, an hill at Rome.

Tarquinij, orum, an olde towne of Campayne.

Tarquiniense, the lande of Tarquines.

Tarquinius Superbus, the laste kynge of Romaines, whiche was expelled out of Rome for his pryde and cruelnes. it is also the name of diuers other Romains.

Tarraco, a citee of Spaine, of the whiche that parte is called Tarraconia.

Tarsensis, se, of Tarsus.

Tarsis, a region in Judea, to the whiche Jonas saiedhe would̄e goe.

Tarsus, the chiefe citee in Cilicia, where saincte Paule was borne.

Tartaria, is a countrey of incomparable greatnesse, it boundeth on the west vpon Russia, and extendeth into the east, after the description of the laste charte, aboue. 1600. duche miles: whiche is of Italian miles 6400. and more: the bredth from the south into the north, is more vncertaine: it marcheth on the south vpon Persia, and India. The north is muche part desert, for the coldnesse and barrainnesse therof. The people haue no citees or townes, or els verie fewe, but they lie in pauilions, and vnder theyr cartes, whiche they dwe remoue into sundrie partes, as the tyme of the yere dooeth require, drivyng their cattaile with them, of whō they dwe eate the flesshe muche parte raw, and dooe drinke the mylke and bloud of them. The people bee fierce and cruell, and therwith vile and beastly in their livyng. they be all vnder the dominion of the great Cam, yet haue they many puissant princes, which do vse a wonderfull obedience towarde their emperour. They beleue in one god, creatour of all thynges, but they be not christened. They are so populous, hardie and fierce: that the great kinges, which do marche vpon them, haue muche to do to resist them, as the great kyng of Russi, and the kynge of Persia Sophi. also one of theyr princes toke in plain battaile Bazageten, the great Turke, whom being bounden with chaines and giues of golde, & enclosed in a cage of yron, he caried about with him till he died: and there were slain in that battaile. 200000. Turkes, the capitaine of the Tartarians was named Tamberlane. Their emperour Chaam, besides Tartaria hath also subiecte vnto hym the lesse India, and all the realme and iles in the east and south east part of the worlde: & he nameth hym selfe in his stile, the sonne of god. Reade more in Chaam. Muche of Tartaria was that countrey, whiche was sometyme called Scythia.

Tartareus, a, um, of hell. also terrible, stronge.

Tartari, people of Tartaria.

Tartarum, the lees of wyne.

Tartarus, & plu. tartara, ōrū, a depe place in hell.

Tartessij, people in Iberia, among whom be cattes of exceedyng greatnesse.

Tartessiacus, & Tartessius, a, um, of Tartessus.

Tartessus, a citee in the vttermost part of Spain, on the sea side by Gades, nowe called Cales, where Columella (the most eloquent & perfect husbande) was borne, it was called also Gadir and Carteia.

Taruanna, Terouenne in Fraunce.

Taruedum, a promontorie in Scotland.

Taruntius, the name of an excellent philosopher and Astronomer.

Taruscum, a towne in France, called Tarascon.

Tascanium, a white claie or marle.

Tasimenes, seu Tasmenes, one of the sonnes of duke Nestor.

Tata, dadie, whiche children calle their father.

Tatæ, a wanton wooyde, wherwith one answereth to an other.

Tatcus, a kinde of salte, whiche cometh out of

Phrygia, and is medicinable for the eies.
Tatius, a duke of the Sabines.
Tatianus, a mans name.
Tatta, a water of naturall salt in Cappadocia.
Taua, Tynmouth in Englande.
Tauchira, a citee of the Barcæans.
Taulantij, people of Illiria.
Taura, a barrayne cowe.
Taurarij, people in Scythia.
Taurea, a man of notable strength in the armie of Anniball.
Taurea, æ, fœ. ge. a buckler or targate made of a bulles hide.
Taureus, the name of Neptune.
Taureus, a, um, of a bulle.
Tauria, a scourge made of netes lether.
Taurica Chersonesus, a countrey in the northe parte of Europa, whiche is almost cõpased with the meeres of Mœotis, Cimmerius Bosphorus, and the sea Euxinum, it is now called of some the lesse Tartarie.
Tauri, people of cruell maners in the northe part of Europe, that offered straungers in sacrifice to Diana.
Tauri, and Taurilia, plaies made in the honour of infernall goddes.
Tauricus, a, um, of the people Tauri.
Taurianum, a towne in Italie.
Taurini, people at the foote of the Alpes towarde Italie.
Taurifer, ra, rum, that beareth bulles or nete.
Tauriformis, me, like a bulle.
Taurinus, a, um, of a bulle. also of the people Taurini.
Taurominium, nij, neu. ge. a towne in Sicilie, so called for the plentie of nete, whiche fedde there about. also there was by it a citee of the same name.
Tauromitanus, a, um, of the citee Tauromitanium.
Tauroscythæ, people of Scythia, dwellyng by the mountaine Taurus.
Taurubulæ, an ile by Naples.
Taurunum, or Taurunum, a citee of Hungarie, called Alba Græca.
Taurus, ri, m. g. a bulle. sometyme a strong ore. it is also one of the. xii. celestiall signes: sometyme the roote of a tree.
Adiungere tauros aratro, to yoke oxen into the ploughe.
Taurus Beritius, a philosophiers name.
Taurus, a great and famous mountaine, whiche begynneth at the Indian sea, and risyng into the northe, passeth by Asia vnto the fenne or mere called Mœotis, and bordereth vpon a great numbre of royalmes. also the hill called Caucasus is parte therof.
Taurus auis, a litle birde, whiche hath a voyce muche like an ore.
Tautologia, æ, f. g. a figure, where one thyng is twyse spoken.
Tax, n. ge. the sounde of a stroke with a whippe, a clappe, a strike.
Taxa, a hynde of baies or laurell, wherwith bees bers ar made.
Taxatio, ônis, f. g. a settyng of a tare or subsidie.
Taxâtor, ôris, m. ge. he that rebuketh or taxeth an other.
Taxeus, a, um, of yewe.
Taxilia, a great towne of India.
Taxim, softely, gently touched.
Taxis, olde writers vsed for Tetigeris, thou shalt touche.
Taxillus, li, m. g. a small die.
Taxo, onis, a gray or broche, a badger.
Taxo, aui, are, to touche often. also to tare or sette a thyng at a certaine value, also to reproue one an other.
Taxus, i, a tree lyke to firre, whiche beareth berries, wherin is mortall poyson. it is also the tree called yewe.
Taygeta, or Taygetus, an hill, vnder whiche be sette the citees of Sparta and Amycle.
Taygete, one of the sisters, called Pleiades.

T, ANTE E.

TE, a syllable sygned to pronownes.
Teanum, the name of two citees in Italie.
Tearco, a famous kyng of Aethiope.
Tearus, a riuer of Thracia, at the head wherof Darius, kynge of Persia, whan he went into Scythia, pight his pauilions, and there abode three dates, And delityng at the most pleasant water of that riuer, he set in the same place a pillour grauen with letters of Greke, declaryng his beyng there, with commendacion of the water.
Tearea, a citee in Italie, called commonly Tieti.
Technia, næ, fœm. ge. a crafte, a wyle or subtile meane, a crafty imagination.
Techynes, were they, which also were called Corybantes, and were feigned to be the sonnes of Minerua and Vol.
Technicus, a, um, artificiall, inuentiue.
Technides, a craftes man.
Technophyon, a settyng foorth of crafte.
Tecólithus, thi, m. g. a certayne stone, whiche is medicinable to breake the stone in the body.
Tecte, an aduerbe, couertly.
Tector, ôris, m. g. a pargettour, a plaisterer.
Tectoriolum, li, a diminutiue of Tectum.
Tectórium, rij, n. ge. the plaisterynge or pargettynge of walles.
Tectorium opus, pargettyng or plaisterynge woorke.
Tectórius, a, um, pertaynyng to couering or pargettyng.
Tectosage, Tholose in Fraunce.
Tectosagi, people of Tolose.
Tectosages, Languedoche in Fraunce.
Tectum, ti, n. g. the rouke of an house, sometyme all the

all the houſe. alſo a certaine kynde of ſheepe.
Tectus, a, um, couered, hidde, kepte cloſe.
Tecum, with the.
Tecum oro & quæſo, I praie and beſeche the.
Tecum ſentio, I am of thyne opinion.
Tecum ſimul, together with you.
Teda æ, ſ. g. a tree, out of the whiche iſſueth a liquour moze thinne then pitche, impzopzelp it is taken foz all woodde, which beyng dzeſſed with roſe oz ware, will burne bzight lyke to a tozche: it is ſometyme taken foz a tozche, ſometyme foz a weddyng, oz a ſonge ſongen at a weddyng.
Teda pinea, the kernell of a pine appull.
Tedifera dea, Ceres, whoſe ſacrifices were done in the night by tozche lyght
Tegea, a citee in Arcadia.
Tegeæus, and Tegeaticus, a, um, of Tegea.
Tegeaticus deus, Pan.
Tegeæus, oz Tegeaticus volucer, Mercurie.
Tegeates, men of Tegea.
Teges getis, ſ. g. a courſe blanket oz couerled, whiche lieth on pooze mennes beddes. it is alſo a matte.
Tegeticula, læ, ſ. g. a diminutiue of Teges, a littell matte.
Tegillum, li, n. g. a littell couerynge.
Tegimen, minis, n. g. a couerynge oz couer.
Tegimen, minis, and Tegmentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Tegimen.
Tego, texi, tegere, to couer, to hyde, to cloke, to kepe cloſe oz ſecrete, to defende.
Caput texit galea, he put his baſnet on his heade.
Sepulchro tegi, to be buried.
Latibulis ſe tegere, to hyde them ſelfes in their caues.
Vultu dolorem animi tegere, with his conſtinance to diſſemble and hide the ſozow oz greke of his mynde.
Rem turpiſsimam tegere honeſta præſcriptione, with an honeſt title to couer oz hide a matter moſt vyle and diſhoneſt.
Sententiã ſuam tegere, to kepe cloſe his owne opinion.
Tegere & tueri, to kende and kaue harmeleſſe.
Tegere & nocere, contrarie.
Tegula, læ, ſ. g. a tyle.
Tegulum, li, n. g. a couerynge oz rather a tyle.
Tegumen, minis, and Tegumentum, ti, n. g. a couerynge, a couer oz lidde.
Teium, a citee in Paphlagonia, where Anacreon the poete was bozne.
Teij, the people of Teium.
Teius, a, um, of Teium.
Tela, læ, ſ. g. the webbe of clothe.
Telam exordiri, to beginne any buſineſſe.
Telamon, the ſon of Æacus, the father of Aiax.
Telamones, images, whiche dooe beare vp pilloures oz poſtes.
Telamonides, the ſonne oz nephew of Telamon.
Telchius, and Amphitus, the charioter men of Caſtoz and Pollux.
Teleboæ, people in Greece.
Teleboas, one of the Centaurs.
Telegonus, the ſoonne of Ulliſſes by Circe the witche, who folowynge his father into Ithaca, ſlew hym vnwittyng.
Telemachus, the ſonne of Ulliſſes and Penelope.
Telemus, the ſonne of Eurimus, a ſouthſaier amonge the Cyclops.
Telephion, ij, n. g. an herbe, which Leonicenus ſuppoſeth to bee that, whiche the Arabians call Cali, but Ant. Muſa ſuppoſeth it to bee rather a kinde of Anthyllis: but Dioſcozides doeth deſcribe it to haue a ſtalke, and leaues lyke to purſelane, euery leafe hauing lyke two winges, viz. oz. viij. bzanches, compyng from one rwte full of blewe leaues, whiche are thicke and tender, and hath floures yelow oz white. wherfoze Ruellius ſuppoſeth it to be that herbe, whiche ſome dooe name faba inuerſa, ſome Craſſula minor.
Telephus, the ſonne of Hercules, which was norriſhed with an hynde. an other of that name was a grammarian of Pergamum.
Telepnium, an herbe in Aſtolie called Oxyon.
Teleſco, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Teleſilla, a woman excellent in poetrie.
Telethuſa, the wyfe of Lictus mother of Iphis.
Telecardios, a pzecious ſtone of the colour of an herte.
Telina, a certayne garment.
Telinum, an ointment greatly commended of the phiſitians.
Tellen, téllinis, a fooliſſhe poete and mynſtrell.
Tellias, a ſouthſaier amonge the people called Phocenſes.
Tellus, li, a mans name, whom the wyſe Solon iudged to be moze foztunate then the ryche king Cræſus.
Tellus, lûris, ſ. ge. the earthe. alſo a goddeſſe amonge the painims.
Telo, lônis, an inſtrumente of warre, whiche is in this wiſe: a great poſte and high is ſet faſte, then ouer it cometh a longe beame, whiche renneth on a pynne, ſo that the one ende hangynge moze poyſe then the other, cauſeth the lyghter ende to ryſe. with ſuch, beere bzewers in London dooe dzawe vp water, they call it a ſweepe.
Telonarius, rij, m. g. a collectour oz gatherer of tributes oz tolles.
Telónes, nis, oz Telon, ônis, m. g. idem quod Telonarius, alſo a polle to dzawe water out of a well.
Telónium, nij, n. g. the place where taſkes oz tributes are paied and tolles taken.
Telos, in greke, is an ende, honour, a legion, a tribute oz pencion. it is alſo the name of an yle, where the ointment called Telinum, is made.
Telphuſa, a citee in Arcadia.

Telphuſsium, a towne in Bœotia.

Telum, li, n. g. all thynge, whiche maie be throwen or caſte with the hande, be it ſtone, woodde or yron, a darte, an arrowe, a quarell. it is alſo the generall name of al that, wherwith a man doeth fight, called a weapon. ſometyme it is taken for a ſwoorde.

Tela, artillary.

Depromere tela pharetris, to take arrowes out of quiuers.

Iacere tela, to caſt dartes.

Cuſtos telorum, a quiuer.

Teliphonon, idem quod Aconitum.

Tembrius, a riuer by Pontus.

Temerarius, a, um, more hardy then needeth or wiſedome requireth, foolehardy. ſometyme diſcdefull, or to be diſdde, raſſhe, vnaduiſed, without iudgement, without conſideration, vndiſcrete, harebrained.

Temerator, ôris, m. g. he ỹ violateth or breaketh.

Temeratus, a, um, violated, broken.

Temere, vnaduiſedly, fooliſhely, aduenturouſely, raſſhely, without conſideration, without regarde, without grounde, at rouers, at al aduentures, vndiſcretely, harebrainely. ſometyme it ſignifieth almoſt. alſo without cauſe.

Temere non eſt, it is not without a cauſe, it is not without a conſideration.

Non hac temere tranſiue poteſt, id eſt, ſine periculo.

Haud temere vnq̃ péruenit ad frugem, it neuer almoſte cometh to good proffe.

Nec temere rumpuntur, they be neuer broken ſpightly.

Temeritas, atis, f. g. raſſhenneſſe, foolehardineſſe, vnaduiſedneſſe, vndiſcreteneſſe, haſtineſſe.

Temeritudo, dinis, f. g. idem.

Temeriter, idem quod temere.

Temero, aui, are, to violate. alſo for ſtuprare.

Temeſa, a towne of the Bruttians, ſome write it Temeſſa.

Temeſeus, a, um, of Temeſa.

Temetum, ti, n. g. wyne.

Temno, tempſi, temnere, to ſet littell by, to contemne, to deſpite.

Temo, monis, maſ. ge. the beame of the wayne, or the draught tree, whereon the yoke hangeth: ſometyme a ſtake or polle lated ouerthwarte.

Tempe, a place in Theſſalia wonderfull pleaſant, hauing trees and medoes meruaylous delectable, wherin birdes of dyuers kyndes dooe ſynge continually with excellent melodie: therof al pleaſant woddes haue ỹ name of Tempe.

Temperamentum, ti, n. g. a moderation, a temperature.

Temperans, antis, temperate, moderate.

Temperanter, temperately, moderately.

Temperantia, æ, f. g. temperance, moderation, whiche is a firme and moderate gouernaunce of reaſon agaynſte ſenſualitee, and other vicious affections of the mynde.

Temperate, temperately, moderately.

Temperatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a moderation, a temperyng.

Temperator, oris, ma. ge. he that tempereth or moderateth, he that knoweth how to rule or order.

Temperatus, a, um, temperate, moderate, without exceſſe, kepyng meane.

Temperatura, ræ, f. g. temperature or moderation in the mingling of thinges together.

Temperatura cæli, id eſt, temperies, temperateneſſe of the aire.

Temperies, ei, f. ge. temperateneſſe, properly in heate or colde. ſometyme it is vſurped for temperamentum, and for temperantia. alſo conuenient tyme or occaſion to dooe a thyng.

Tempero, aui, are, to tempre or moderate in order or meaſure, to rule, to gouerne, to order, to forbeare, to abſteyne, to refrayne.

Temperamus ſtylum, calamum, appetitum, when we kepe in our writyng a meane forme, or dooe eate no more then nede.

Tẽperare alicui, to ſpare one, or forbeare him.

Si ynq̃ cuiquam temperauit, if he did cure forbeare doing wronge or iniurie to any man, if he dyd cuer ſpare. ꝛc.

Temperare animis, to moderate affections, to refrayne the doyng of a thynge.

Vix temperauére animis, they dyd ſcantly forbeare or refrayne.

Cædibus temperare, to refraine from manſlaughter.

Victoriæ temperare, to be neuer the prouder for his victorie.

Ciuitates temperare, to rule or gouerne citees.

Iram temperare, to moderate anger.

Lympha temperat merum, water dooeth alaie wyne.

Vectigalia temperare, to moderate or diminiſh tributes or paimentes.

Ætati iuuenum temperare, id eſt, moderari iuuenibus.

Verum etiam hoſtibus ſuperatis temperauit, but alſo he ſpared or intreated gentilly his enemies that he had ouercome.

Non potuit ſibi temperare, he coude not refraine.

Linguæ tempera, bable not ſo muche, leaue thy ill woordes.

Manibus temperare, to forbeare ſtrikyng or fightyng.

Vino temperare in vnum diem, to forbeare wyne for one daies ſpace.

A lachrymis temperare, to forbeare weepyng.

Quũ in amore temperes, ſeing thou doeſt loue moderately, or ſeeyng thou dooeſt vſe moderation in thy loue.

Temperare lætitiæ, to vſe moderation in his mirthe.

Maledicere huic temperabis ſi ſapis, thou wilt leaue thy raylyng agaynſt this man, yf thou bee wiſe,

wise.
Temperatum est, the impersonall, they dyd spare, or they did forbeare and abstaine from.
Temperare vibibus oppugnandis, to abstaine or forbeare laying siege to cities.
Tempestas, ātis, fœ. ge. signifieth sometyme the same tyme, somtyme a tempest or storme, somtyme a fayre weather. also tyme conuenient: by translation a great trouble and tuffelyng in the common weale, a great daungier or perill.
Ea tempestate, at that tyme.
Inuidiæ tempestas, a storme of enuie.
Tempestiue, in season or tyme conuenient.
Tempestiuitas, ātis, f. ge. season or tyme conuenient, opportunitee.
Tempestiuus, a, um, that is doone in conuenient tyme, doone in season.
Tempestum, olde writers vsed for Tempestiuum.
Tempestuōsus, a, um, tempestous or stormie.
Templum, pli, n. ge. a temple or churche: somesyme it signifieth heauen. also the principall beame of a house. also a sepulchre.
Mentis templa, secrete thoughtes of the minde.
Temporalis, le, that whiche dureth vntyll a certayne tyme, temporall.
Ingenia temporalia, vnconstant and mutable wittes.
Temporaneus, a, um, that is doone sodainely and at a tyme.
Temporarie, for a tyme.
Tempori, aduerbium, in a tyme, at the houre appointed.
Temporarius, a, um, that dureth or continueth for a tyme. also that whiche pertaineth to time.
Temporius, an aduerbe, signifieth in tyme, or by tyme, or rather before tyme, sooner than needeth.
Tempsa, a citee of the Bruttians.
Tempus, pŏris, n. g. tyme. also the state of time, commoditee of the presente tyme, opportunitee, season. sometyme the power or authoritee, that a man beareth at any tyme, when he is in greatest estimation. sometyme the temples of the heade.
Illa oratio potius temporis mei ꝙ iudicij fuit, I spake those thynges rather for the cause that I then presently defended, then of any veray iudgement.
Vbi tempus promissa iam perfici, when tyme cometh that al promisses shulde be kepte.
Ab æterno tempore, from the beginnyng of all thynges.
Ad tempus, for a tyme.
Ex eo tempore, from the tyme.
Ex tempore viuunt, they liue but from hand to mouth: or they bee not carefull for the morowe.
In sempiternum tempus, for euer and euer.
Atq; eccum ipsum nobis obuiam in ipso tempore, and lo ponder he cometh to mete vs as well as can be.
Obedire tempori, to doe accordyng to the necessitee of the tyme present.
Per idem tempus, about the same tyme.
Id temporis, idem.
Actum tempus, the tyme that is paste.
Alienum tempus, an vnconuenient and vnmete tyme to doe a thynge.
Dextrum tempus, contrarie.
Tempus arrox, asperum, difficile, dubium, durum, triste, graue, turbulentum, miserum, luctuosum, a daungerous and perillous tyme, a tyme full of trouble or aduersitee.
Tempori amicorum seruire, to doe all the diligence we can to helpe our friendes in their necessitee and trouble.
His temporibus extremis, in this moste daungerous tyme, at this tyme of my greatest aduersitee.
Genitale tempus, the tyme of ones natiuitee.
Leuum tempus, id est, importunum.
Maximis reipublicæ temporibus, in the tyme of the greatteste busines of the common weale, or when the common weale is in moste trouble, and hath most cause to be holpen.
Nocturnum tempus, the night tyme.
Vacuum tempus habere, to haue leisure.
Temporibus illis, in those daies, at that tyme.
Arripere tempus, to take occasion.
Summo tempore, at the beste occasion that coude be, at the best and most conuenient tyme that coude be.
Vno tempore, at ones.
Assentiri tempori, to rule hym selfe accordyng to the tyme present.
Dare tempus alicui rei, to bestowe the tyme vpon a thynge.
Quam egeam tempore, how I lacke tyme, how muche I haue to doo.
Vbi tempus tibi erit, when you shall haue leisure.
A quo tempore capti sunt, from the tyme that they were taken.
Temulenter, drunkenly.
Temulentia, æ, f. g. drunkennesse.
Temulentus, a, um, drunken, cupshotte.
Tenacitas, atis, f. g. hardenesse in sparyng of expenses, nigardship, persecurance, retaynyng or kepyng.
Tenaciter, fastly, surely.
Tenasmus, mi, m. ge. a desyre to go often to the stoole, and make doon nothyng, with a burning, and sometyme a blouddy siege.
Tenax, nacis, om. g. that which holdeth faste as glewe, clammy, glewisshe, sometyme sparyng or nigarde, to muche constant, harde to be moued.
Equus tenax, a horse that is stiffe necked.
Memoria tenax, a good and sure memorie.
Morbus tenax, a harde sickenesse, that one can not ouercome.

Tenax

Tenax iuris sui dominus dicitur, when he will remitte no parte of his right.

Tenax propositi, constant, that continueth still in his purpose.

Tendicula, læ, f. g. a nette or snare to take birdes or beastes in. also a teinter, and a tent that byo therers wooyke on.

Tendines or Tendones, the great sinewes or coyo des of the bodie.

Tendo, tetendi, téndere, to extende, to stretche out, to laie a snare. to dwell, to goe, to go foyo warde, to goe on, to endeuoir, to pyoke, to reche, to pyepare. also to lifte vp, to pyetende, to pitche pauilions, also to assaie, to holde vp.

Paruum sy patri tendebat lulum, he helde vp littell Iulus vnto his father.

Tendere alicui insidias, to lie in awaite to hurt one, to laie waite to deceiue one.

Tendere plagas, to pitche haies or nettes.

Tendere aduersus, to repugne.

Quum aduersus tendẽdo nihil moueret socios. &c. when that he nothynge moued his felowes with resistyng or withstandynge theyr inynades. ꝛc.

Tendere ad altiora, to assaie to clymme hygher

Tendunt in aduersum sententiæ, the opinions be repugnant one to an other, or they be of contrarie opinions.

Tendere ad consulatum, to endeuour or labour to be consull.

Contra tendere, to withstande, to resiste, to repugne.

Tendere aduersus authoritatem senatus, to go about to doe any thynge agaynste the authoyoitee of the senate.

Manibus tendit diuellere nodos, he assaieth with his handes to vndoe the knottes.

Pertinaciter tendere, to goe foyoarde with his pourpose obstinately.

Tendere summa ope, to indeuour with all diligence, to labour all that one can.

Salapiam tendit, he goeth towarde Salapia.

Ad naues Romanas tendit, he goeth towarde the Romaines shippes.

Tendere ad reliqua, to pyosecute the residue.

Tendere cursum aliquo, to renne towarde any place, to goe streight to a place.

Tendit palmes sursum, the vine branche groweth, syringeth or riseth vpwarde.

Gressum tendit ad mœnia, he goeth toward the walles.

Lumina tendens ad cælum, liftyng vp his eies towarde heauen.

Manus supplices in cælum tendere, to lifte vp the handes to heauen, as men dooe in pyayynge

Tendit ad stomachum, vel in ventrem, to extend or stretche downe to the stomache or bealy.

Tendutes, olde wryters called them, whiche had great tecthe.

Tenea, a certaine village nere to Corinthe full of woodde, and delectable.

Tenebræ, ârum, fœ. gen. plu. the lacke of lyghe, darkeneſſe.

Offundere tenebras alicui rei, to obscure or make darke a thynge.

Obducere tenebras, idem.

In tenebris ruere, to renne headlonge in the darke.

Iacére in tenebris, to lie in the darke, to be vnknowen.

Trahere vitam in tenebris, to leade his lyfe without renowme or fame.

Tenebresco, scere, to be darke.

Tenebricor, aris, ari, to make darke.

Tenebricósus, a, um, that maketh darke, or that is darke.

Tenebricus, a, um, darke, obscure.

Tenebrio, onis, m. g. a lyer and a craftie knaue. also he whiche wyll not be seene abyode by daie tyme.

Tenebrosus, a, uum, very darke.

Tenedius, a certayne kynge, who made a lawe, that the man and woman, taken in aduoutrie shulde bee cutte a sunder with an axe: whiche lawe he executed on his owne sonne.

Tenedius, a, um, of Ténedos.

Ténedos, an yle in the sea Ægeum, betwene Mitelene and Hellespont, not farre from Troie.

Tenedia bipennis, aut securis, a quiche or sharpe axe. A prouerbe applied to iudges, whiche be hasty and cruell in theyr sentences.

Tenellulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Tenellus.

Tenellus, a, um, tender.

Teneo, tenui, tenere, to holde, to appyehende, to possede to hold, or kepe in, to couer, to vnderstande, to keepe backe, to perfoyme, to hinder, to lette, to make to tarie, to kepe in remẽbyance, to remembye: Teneri, to be let or hindyed.

Tenes quid dicam? vnderstandeſte thou, or perceiueſt thou what I saie?

Tene tibi, take thou that.

Per duas noctes ac diem vnum tenuit, it dured one daie and two nightes.

Verecundia teneri, to be ashamed.

Tenere se loco, not to departe out of that place.

Argumentis & testibus teneri, to be vanquiſshed bothe with reasons and witnesses.

Tenere consilium, to doe by counsayle.

Præcipe, vt teneat consilia nostra, geue hym aduise, that he doe after our counsaile.

Propositum tenere, to haue his intente or purpose.

Tenet me cunctatio, I am in doubte.

Ad horam quartam diei sequentis tenuit, it indured tyll. iiii. a clocke the nexte daie.

Tenuit consuetudo, the custome toke place or was vsed.

Tene tene, tary tary.

Redi, quo fugis nũc? tene tene, turne againe, whither renneſt thou nowe? tarie tarie.

Tenere consensũ, to agree or consẽt vnto other.

Tener

Tenet me amor, loue moueth me muche, I am in loue.
Tenere insaniam, to be madde, to be out of his witte.
Tenere ius, to know the lawe.
Tenere legem aliquam, to be vnder a lawe.
Lege teneri, to be subiect or in danger to the law.
Tenere memoria rem aliquam, and memoriam alicuius rei tenere, to remembre a thynge.
Tenere medium, to kepe a meane.
Tenere modum, to kepe measure.
Tenere aliquem manifestum mendacij, to take one manifestly with a lie.
Tene tibi, take it as thyne owne.
Tenere causam, to vanquisshe or recouer agaynst one in a matter.
Teneri desiderio, to desyre muche or feruently, to haue a great desyre.
Teneri ludis, to take pleasure in beholding plaies and sightes.
Teneri furti, to be giltie of felonie.
Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, the life of all creatures is maintened and nourished with three thynges.
Manu tenere inditia mortis, to know surely and manifestly.
Tenet se trans Tyberim in hortis, he dwelleth or abydeth beyonde Tyber in his orcheyarde or gardeine.
Multa dotibus tenebantur, many thynges were possessed by dowerres.
Tulliam mecum teneo, I kepe Tullia with me.
Nisi quid te tenuit, except some thynge did let or hynder you, or cause you to tarie.
Ne diutius teneam, to make shorte.
Non tenebo te pluribus, I will not holde you with many wordes, I will tell you briefely.
Teneo melius ista quàm meum nomen, I remembre these thynges. &c.
Amore alicuius magno teneri, to be greatly in loue with one.
In armis milites tenuit, he kepte the souldiours ready armed.
Complexu suo tenere, to embrace.
Consuetudinem tenere, to kepe a custome.
Tanta cupiditas tenebat dimicandi. &c. he had so great a desyre. &c.
Cursum tenere, to kepe on the course or viage that he hath begonne, to continue on.
Delectum rerũ tenere, to haue choise of thynges.
Sed tenendus dolor est, but I must refraine my sorowe.
Dominatu alterius teneri, to be in subiection or vnder the rule of an other.
Expectatio me tenet, I loke for.
Fama tenet, the fame is, the reporte of men goeth.
Fœderibus alienis teneri, to be bounde to kepe the leagues & couenantes that other haue made.
Gratiam alicuius tenere, to be in fauoure with one.
Graujtatem tenere, to kepe a grauitee.

Gubernacula reipublicæ tenere, to haue the gouernance of the common weale.
Imperium tenere, to be a rular or gouernour.
Imperio Romano teneri, to be in subiection of the Romayne empire.
Irretitum teneri, to be intangled or snared.
Lachrymas tenere, to forbeare wepyng.
Risum tenere, to refrayne laughyng.
Mare tenere, id est, occupare.
Metu teneri, to be let or hindred with feare.
Morbus eum tenuit, he was sicke.
Tenere in oculis, to loue exceadyngly.
Quos tantũ odium ordinis vestri tenet, which do so extremely hate your order or estate.
Tenent omnia, they haue all in their power.
Ora tenebant, they kept silence, they spake nothyng.
Palmam tenere, to haue the victorie.
Quum tenuerit planta, when the plante shall haue taken roote.
Ea pœna tenentur, they be in danger of that punishement.
Portum tenere, to arpue.
Principatum tenere, to be chiefe.
Sententiæ principatum tenet, he pronounceth his sentence or sheweth his opinion first.
Promissum tenere, to kepe promise.
Religione teneri, to haue a conscience or religion in dooyng of a thyng.
Ab improbis res publica tenetur, naughty persones be maisters of the common weale, or beare greatest swynge, stroke, or rule in the cõmon weale.
Se in silentio tenere, to kepe silence.
Sese castris tenebant, they came not out of their campe.
Se domo tenere, to kepe him selfe at home and not to come abrode.
Tenere se non potuit, he coude not refrayne, he coude not forbeare, he coude not holde his peace.
Tenuit sententia altera, the other opinion was taken and allowed.
Hanc ego quum teneam sententiam, seyng that I am of this opinion.
Spem tenere, to hope.
Magna me tenet spes, I haue a good hope.
Teneo manifesto furẽ, I haue taken or cõuinced the theefe manifestly, that he can not awaie.
Tenetur manifesto auaritia hominis, The mans couetousnesse is manifestly knowen or proued.
Teneri voto, to be bound to fulfill his vowe.
Teneor, neris, neri, to be bounden, to be beholden to one.
Tener, ra, rum, tender, ponge, gentill, softe, meruelous. also geided.
Tenera ætas, youthe, infancy, babeship.
Teneris annis, in his youth.
Tener puer, an infant, a babe.
Tener animus, a gentill mynde, easily indus-

ced

ged to a thyng.
Equus tener, a ponge horse.
A tenero, á teneris, sens he was a babe or ponge childe.
Tenere, & Teneriter, tenderly, louyngly.
Tenerescо, or Teneraſco, to become tender and ſofte, to waxe mercifull and gentill.
Teneritas, atis, f. g. tenderneſſe.
Teneritudo, dinis, idem.
Tenia, lohe Tænia.
Tenitæ, were called goddeſſes of lottes.
Tenni, olde writers vſed for Tenui.
Tennis, or Tennum, a citee of Æolia.
Tennites, or Temnites, one of Tennis.
Tenontes, the great and ſtronge ſinewes, whiche dwe hepe the necke vpright. alſo a brode ſinewe, which goeth from the hamme downe to the hele.
Tenor, noris, m. g. an order, a continuaunce of a thyng, forme, faction.
Idem tenor vitæ, the ſame faction or trade of liuyng.
Tenore vno rem peragere, to doe the thynge all at one tyme without ſtoppynge or interruption.
Vno tenore in dicendo eſſe, to haue one maner of ſpeahyng, to ſpeake thzoughly all after one facion, not chaungyng the forme of his ſtile.
Tenos, an ile in the grehe ſea, one of them which are called Cyclades.
Tenſus, a, um, ſtretched out.
Tentabundus, a, um, ſaiyng, prouyng.
Tentamentum, ti, n. g. temptacion, aſſaiyng.
Tentatio, ónis, f. g. a prouke, a ſaie, temptacion.
Tentator, óris, m. g. a temptour.
Tentatus, a, um, tempted.
Tentigo, ginis, a ſtiffeneſſe.
Tentipellium, a ſhoe with an iron ſole, wherton the ouer leather is ſtretched.
Tento, aui, are, to handle or feele often, to tẽpte, to aſſaie or prouc, to tempte one to dwe euell.
Morbo tentari, to be vexed with ſickeneſſe.
Caput tentare, to trouble the head.
Tentare pedes dicitur vinum, when it maketh men ſo drunke, that they can not well go.
Vt eius tentarem ſententiam, that I might aſſaie or proue what his mynde was.
Ciuitatem animos literis nuntiiſque tentauit, he did aſſaie or proue by letters & meſſangers, whether he coude wynne the hertes of the citees there aboutes.
Animos hominum ſpe & metu tentare, To proue what he can make men doot bothe with hope and dreede.
Experientia tentare, to make a proffe, to aſſaie.
Tentoriolum, li, neu. ge. a diminutiue of Tentorium.
Tentorium, rii, n. g. a tente or pauilion.
Tentum, a mans priuie membre.
Tentus, a, um, ſtretched out.
Tenteritæ, a people dwellyng in an ilande with in the riuer of Nilus, whom the crocodyll ſo

much feareth, that he can not abyde their doore.
Tentyra, orum, a citee in Egypte.
Tenuatus, a, um, made thynne, ſhlender, or leane.
Tenue & tenuiter, poorely, ſimply.
Tenuiculus, a, um, very ſimple or littell in eſtimacion, ſhlender or thynne.
Tenuis, nue, littell or ſimple in eſtimacion, ſmall in quantitee, poore, thynne, leane.
Tenui filo, with a ſmall threede, applied to a ſtyle in writing, whiche is not eloquent, but playne.
Aër tenuis & craſſus, contrarie.
Aqua tenuis, id eſt, modica.
Argilla tenuis, id eſt, fine humore.
Cælum tenue, a clere and pure aier, not groſſe and corrupted.
Cultu tenuiſsimo viuere, to liue ſparyngly, to hepe no great poore.
Diſcrimen tenue, littell difference.
Dubitatio tenuiſsima, the leaſte doubte in the worlde.
Homo tenuis, a poore man.
Tenui loco ortus, deſcended of a poore kynrede, haupng poore people to his father and mother.
Oratio tenuis, a playne and eaſy ſtyle.
Pecunia tenuis, littell money, ſmall richeſſe.
Tenuis pluuia, littell rayne.
Præda tenuis, a littell praie, a ſmall botie.
Suſpicio tenuiſsima, the leaſte ſuſpicion in the worlde.
Victus tenuis, ſhlender and poore liuyng.
Tenuis viribus, weake, of ſmall force.
Vita á filo tenui pendet, our life hangeth by a ſmall threede.
Tennis fortuna, lowe degree, ſhlender habilitee, low ſtate.
Tenuitas, atis, for. g. ſmalneſſe, pouertee, thynneſſe, ſhlenderneſſe.
Cauda in tenuitate deſinens, ſharpe and ſmall towarde the ende.
Tenuitas fugit aciem, it is ſo ſmall or thynne, that it can not be ſeen.
Tenuitas ærarij, pouertee and lacke of richeſſe in the common Theſaurie.
Tenuiter, ſcantly, poorely, barely, thynnely, ſhlenderly.
Tenuo, aui, are, to make ſmall, to make leane or feeble, to make thynne or ſhlender.
Tenus, us, m. ge. a ſnare, Verrius iudgeth it to be the nockes or endes of a bowe.
Tenus, a preposition, ſignifieth nighneſſe, or vnto till a thyng, vnto or vp till.
Titulo tenus, in a title onely or in woordes without effecte.
Credito tenus, to the whole ſumme that he lente.
Ore tenus, vp to the mouthe.
Tenus vrbem tendit, it extendeth vnto the citee, or no further then the citee.
Capulo tenus, euen to the hafte.

Porta

Porta tenus, euen to the gate.
Tauro tenus, to the mountaine Taurus and no further.
Vino tenus, to the quiche.

Teos, a citee of Jonia: an other of Scythia, by the whiche is a ponde of fisshe, whiche, in faire weather make so muche ople, that it maie be skommed of the water.

Tepefacio, pefacis, feci, facere, to make warme.

Tepefio, fieri, to be made warme.

Tepens, entis, warme.

Tepeo, tepui, pere, to be warme or hotte.

Tepesco, scere, to wexe hotte or warme.

Tephrites, a stoane, whiche hathe the fygure of a new moone, in colour blesche, or asshe colour.

Tephria, a kynde of marble.

Tepidarium, rii, n. ge. a vessell, wherin water is made temperate. also a chambre, whereinto men dooe goe out of a baine, a hotte house or baine.

Tépido, aui, are, to become hotte, or to make warme.

Tépidus, a, um, meane betweene hotte and colde, warme. also cooled from heate. sometyme noisfull or vnprofitable. sometyme for Calidus, hotte.
Tepidum lac, milke hotte from the cowe.
Sol tepedus, the hotte sunne.
Hic homo factus est tepidior, this mā is waxed somewhat colde in his mattier.

Tepor, óris, m. g. & tepiditas, tatis, fœm. gen. warmithe or warmenesse.

Teporatus, a, um, made somewhat warme.

Ter, thrise.
Ter millies, thre thousande tymes.
Ter centum, thre hundred.
Tercenteni, plur. tantum adiect. idem.
Ter tanto peior, thre tymes so yll.
Ter & vicies, thre and twenty tymes.
Ter ternus, thrise thre.
Ter quatuor, twelue.

Terapne, nes, or Terápnæ, arum, plu. a countrey in Lacedemonia, where the faire Helaine was borne. also an Ilande now called Corsica.

Terapneus, a, um, of Terapne.

Terdenus, a, um, the therteth.

Terebellum, li, n. g. a percer.

Terebinthina thesina, the right turpentine.

Terebinthus, thi, f. g. a tree, the woodde wherof is blache, and harde lyke bore: out of this tree dooeth renne a gumme, called commonly Turpentine: albe it the common Turpentine is not it, but an other, whiche is as clere as glasse, and is a soueraigne medecine to clense the stomache of putrified humoures.

Terebráto, ónis, f. g. a borying with a wimble or auger.

Térebra, bræ, fœ. g. an auger or wimble, wherwith holes are bored. also an instrument, wherwith men graue in stones.

Terebris, a riuer of Spayne.

Térebrum, bri, n. g. idem quod Terebra.

Térebro, aui, are, to bore or make an hole with a wymble or auger.

Teredo, dinis, f. g. a littell wourme that eateth woodde. sometyme a mothe that eateth garmentes.

Terentabin, is Manna, whiche cometh out of Arabia.

Terentia, Ciceros wife.

Terentianus, a, um, of Terence.

Terentinus, a, um, of Terentus.
Terentini ludi, plaies kepte euery hundreth yere, thre daies and thre nyghtes continually togeither.

Terentius, the most eloquente writer of comedies.

Terentus, a place in the fielde by Rome, called Campus Martius, wherin is an auter of Pluto and Proserpina.

Teres, teretis, om. ge. longe and rounde, lyke a tree or a pillar.
Oratio teres, an oration flowyng pleasauntly, without great ornament of eloquence.
Plagæ teretes, nettes made of rounde cordes.

Terétrum, tri, ne. ge. an instrumente, wherwith a thynge is made rounde.

Tereus, a kynge of Thrace, the housbande of Progne.

Tergemini, thre children borne at one bourdene

Tergeminus, a, um, triple.

Tergeste, a citee in Italie.

Tergestum, a towne in Slauony, nowe called Trieste.

Terginus, a, um, that is made of a beastes hide.

Tergiuersátio, ónis, f. g. an nonsuite in the law. when the plaintife geueth ouer his suite, hasting, ouerthwarting.

Tergiuersator, óris, m. g. an hafter, an ouerthwarter, one that renneth vnethe, and yet wyll not geue ouer.

Tergiuersor, aris, ari, to turne bache, to denie: in the lawe it signifieth to bee nonsuite. also to hafte, to ouerthwarte, to renne awaie and fighte styll.
Tergiuersari contra aliquem, to hafte as they dooe, that wyll in no wise come to reason or any honest point.

Tergo, or Tergio, tersi, tergere, to wype or make cleane.
Tergere fossas, to scoure diches.

Tergoro, aui, are, to put on a skinne, hyde, or couerynge.

Tergum, gi, n. ge. the bache of a man or beaste, or of any other thynge. sometyme it signifieth the hyde of a beaste, sometyme a tergate.
Tergá dare and vertere, to renne awaie prosperely in battaple, to flee.
Recuruum tergum, a croked bache.
Tergum collis, the hynder parte or bacheside of a mountayne or hyll
Scriptus a tergo, written on the backeside.
Tergibus, is redde in Lucretius in the dative case

tase plurall.
Tergux, tergoris, m. g. a hyde of a beaste.
Terma, matis, n. g. the extremitee, the ende of a thyng. also the sole of the foote.
Termentarium, a linnen clothe, wherwith the body is couered.
Termentum, ti, n. g. for Detrimentum.
Termera, a citee in Licia, so called of Termero.
Termerium, a place in Caria, betweene Melus and Halicarnassus, whiche tyrannes vsed for a prison.
Termeria mala, extreme euels, Vide adag. Eras.
Termes, termitis, m. ge. a branche plucked of a tre with the fruite on it. also a wourme, whiche eateth flesshe. it is also a mountaine in Elia.
Termes is also a towne in Spayne.
Termillum, li, n. g. a potte for wyne, which was alwaie sette on the table, that euery man might take as muche wyne as he wolde.
Termilæ, a people in Lycia.
Terminalia, ôrum, ne. ge. plu. a certayne holy daie, at the later ende of the yere, to the god Terminus.
Terminalis, le, belongyng to boundes.
Terminalis lapis, a mere stone, laied or pight at the ende of sundry mennes landes.
Terminatio, onis, f. g. a boundyng.
Terminatus, a, um, bounded.
Termino, aui, are, to ende or finisshe, to bound, to appoynte the boundes or marches in any place.
Terminare bona voluptate, to define, that the ende of all goodnesse is pleasure, or that nothing is good but pleasure.
Sententiam terminare, to ende his sentence.
Imperium terminare oceano, to make the ocean sea the boundes of his empire.
Terminare modum alicuius artis, to appoint an ende of any arte.
Terminus, i, m. ge. a signe, whiche declareth one mans lande from an others, or one countrey or territorie from an other. A precinct or limittes. also it signifieth the buttyng, the ende of euery thynge.
Terminus deus, an idole, which was supposed to haue the preeminence ouer boundes of lande, whose temple had euer an hole in the roufe, for as muche as they thought it vnlefull, that bondes of landes should be couered or hid.
Termo, onis, olde writers vsed for Terminus.
Ternarius, a, um, of three.
Ternarius numerus, the numbre of three.
Ternundenum, the thyrtenth.
Ternus, a, um, three.
Tero, triui, ere, to rubbe, to breake or bruise, to crombe in pieces.
Terere iter, to go his waie.
Terere tempus, to consume the tyme.
Terere otium, to liue idly.
Terere mola, to grynde.
Sermonibus tempus terere, to passe the tyme in talkyng.
Terpandrus, dri, an olde musitian, who added vii. stynges to the harpe.
Terpnus, an harper in the tyme of Nero.
Terpsichore, one of the nyne muses.
Terra, æ, fœ. g. earthe: sometyme all the worlde, also a prouince or territorye, a countrey, lande, grownde.
Arduæ terrarum, mountaines.
Bonitas terræ, good nature of ỹ grouid or soile.
Oræ terrarum, regions, countreis. also the vttermost borders or bankes towarde the sea.
Tremor terræ, an erthe quake.
Viscera terræ, the innermost parte of the erthe.
Quoties terra mouisset, as often as there was any erthequake.
Premere terras, to gouerne the worlde.
Terra defossum habes, prouerbially spoken of him that hydeth his gifies, and doeth not exercise them to the vse of other.
Terram video, I see lande, prouerbially vsed when one noteth the ende of some great labour to be at hande.
Aut terra aut mari, by one meanes or an other.
Terræ filius, he that is commen vp of naughte, and no man knoweth his kynred. a persone of little reputacion, or whose stocke is worne out by longe continuaunce of tyme.
Terraceus, a, um, of earthe.
Terræmotus, us, m. g. an erthequake.
Terrænum, i, n. g. a fielde, lande.
Terrænus, a, um, on erthe or lyeyng on earthe, earthly, that is doen on the earth or in the erth.
Terræni colles, hilles that bee not stonie, nor full of roches.
Terrænum iter, a iourney by lande.
Terrameola, æ, a bryde lyke to a larke, whiche we call a buntyng.
Terrefacio, terrefacis, fēci, ere, to make as ferde.
Terreo, rui, rēre, to make aferde.
Terrestris, stre, erthly, that lyeth on the earthe.
Iter terrestre, a iourney by lande.
Præsidium terrestre, an ayde by lande.
Terreus, a, um, of erthe, made of earth.
Vas terreum, a vessell of erth.
Terribilis, le, terrible, that which is to be feared, dreadfull, horrible.
Terricola, æ, cō. g. he that dwelleth on the lāde.
Terricrepus, a, um, that rebuketh one terrible.
Terricula, æ, f. g. is sometyme vsed for Terriculum.
Terriculamentum, i, ne. ge. a feare or a fearefull thinge.
Terriculum, li, n. g. a thynge that putteth a man in great feare or dread.
Terrifico, aui, are, to make aferde.
Terrificus, a, um, terrible, or that whiche indoeth feare.
Terrigenus, a, um, begotten on the earth.

Terri-

Terriloquus, that ſpeaketh terribly, and dreadfully.

Terriones, ploughmen.

Terripauium, & Terripudium, for Tripudium, daunſyng.

Terriſonus, a, um, that ſoundeth terribly.

Territo, aui, are, to make afeerde, to put in a feare or dreade.

Territórium, rii, neu. ge. the fieldes or countreyſyng within the iuriſdiction or boundes of a citee, a territory.

Térritus, a, um, made afeerde.

Terror, ôris, m. g. feare, terrour, dreade.

Miros terrores ad me attulit, he brought me woorde of wonderfull great feare that they were in.

Terſus, a, um, cleane, pure.

Terſus dies, of olde writers was taken for a fayre daie.

Tertiani, orum, ſouldiours of the thyrd troupe, bande or company.

Tertiánus, a, um, of the thyrde daie, or of the thyrde ordre.

Tertiana febris, a feuer tercian.

Tertiárium, a mixt mettall, wherin are. ii. partes of leade and one of tynne. Alſo a thirdendeale, a thirde parte.

Tertiarius, a, um, of the thirde parte.

Tertiata verba, woordes not perfectly pronounced, as when one is in dread or feare of hym, to whom he ſpeaketh, and trembleynge in ſpeche, vneth pronounceth the thyrde woorde that he woulde ſaie.

Tertiátio, ônis, fœ. g. the dooyng of a thyng the thyrde tyme.

Tertio, aui, are, to dooe a thyng the thyrde tyme, or to make the thirde tithe in eareyng.

Tertiò, the thyrde tyme.

Tertio conſul, where two haue ben conſulles before hym. Tertium conſul, he that hath been thryſe cõſull, ſo that Tertio ſignifieth the third in ordre and place, two goyng afore: Tertium ſignifieth the tyme, where twyſe goeth before. the ſyke is of Secũdo, Quarto, & other nũbres.

Tertio pedato, at the thyrde returne or comyng againe.

Tertius, a, um, the thyrde.

Tertio quoq; die, euery thyrde daie.

Tertio quoq; verbo, at euery thyrde woorde.

Tertius decimus, the thyrtenthe.

Tertullianus, a great lerned man of Carthage, the ſonne of a capitaine of the Romains, was in his tyme a verie excellent man in witte and leerning, and wrate many faire woorkes in defence of chriſtendome, but beyng in his myddle age made a prieſt, vexed with ſundrie wronges and diſpleaſures, by the enuie of the clergie of Rome: he (as it were inforced) at the laſte fell into the hereſie of Montanus, which hereſie he did enterlace with his bookes that he wrate, and liued tyll he came to extreme age. he flouriſhed about the yeere of our lorde. 270 ſainct Cyprian, whan he luſted to reade Tertulians woorkes, he woulde byd his ſeruauntes byrng hym his maiſter.

Terruncium, ii, n. ge. and Teruncius, ii, m. ge. a poyſe or coyne of three ounces, idem quod quadrans, ſoke there.

Teſqua, places harde and difficile to come by to, where the Romains did practiſe theyr diuinations by ſleepyng of byrdes, called Auguria.

Teſſelia, æ, f. ge. a diminutiue of Teſſera, ſmall pieces that men make checker woorke with, on tables and bourdes.

Teſſellátus, a, um, that whiche is wrought with ſmal pieces of ſtone, wod or bone, as in playyng tables or counter bourdes.

Pauimentum teſſellatum, a flooze paued with ſquareſquare tyles.

Teſſera, æ, fœm g that whiche is in euery parte ſquare as a die. alſo it is a die, moreouer a watche woorde or priuie token geuen to ſouldiours. alſo a token of leade, leather or other thynge, geuen to people at dooes, or whan they receiue coyne of the kynges almes. alſo a table, wherein is ſcored or marked the numbre of thynges receiued, whiche is called alſo Teſſerula.

Teſſera hoſpitalis, a token geuen to gueſtes, wherby men did knowe alwaie after, that they were their olde gueſtes and frendes.

Teſſeram hoſpitalem confregiſſe dicebatur, whiche had broken the lawe of hoſpitalitee and olde friendſhippe.

Teſſeræ nummariæ, tokens geuen to men to receiue a ſumme of money by.

Teſſera frumentaria, a token geuen to a man in leade or other ſyke, by the whiche he ſhall receiue a certaine meaſure of coyne.

Teſſera, is alſo a figure of gometrie, called Cubus.

Teſſerádecas, cadis, f g. a curteyne.

Teſſerárius, rii, he that geueth the watche woorde.

Teſſerarius, a, um, belongyng to dice.

Teſſérula, læ, fœ. ge. a litteli pauyng tyle. alſo a tayle or ſcore.

Teſſo, ſsi, ſſere, to deſpoyle or pull of a garment or harneis by violence.

Teſta, æ, fœm g. a ſharde of a pot or tyle. Alſo a piece of a bone broken. alſo an erthen pot. alſo all maner of ſhell fyſhe, and the ſhell of euery thyng. ſometyme Teſtæ be taken for the lottes that the greekes call Oſtraci.

Teſta oui, an egge ſhell.

Teſta limacis, a ſhell of a ſnaple.

Teſtáceus, a, um, that hath a ſhell, or that is made of ſhardes or of erth baked, alſo baked vnder a panne.

Teſtaceum flagellum, a prouerbe applied to ſodeyn alteration of thynges, or of vanyſſhement vnlooked for.

Opus teſtaceum, any thyng made of erth neiſled with the fyre.

Teſta-

Testacea pyra, a certayne kynde of peares.
Testamentārius, ij, masc. gen. a forger of testamentes. also a writer or maker of testamentes, a notarie.
Testamentārius, a, um, perteinynge to testamentes.
Testamentum, i, n. g. a testament or last will.
Testamento tutorem instituí, I haue appointed him by my last wil, to be tutour or gardiā.
Relinquere testamento, to leaue to one by his testament or last will.
Supponere & Subijcere testamentum, to bring forth a false testament or will.
Testātim, in pieces or shardes.
Testātio, ōnis, f. g. witnesse bearyng.
Testātor, an aduerbe, makyng his will or testament.
Denunciare alicui testātor, to shewe one expressely and plainely.
Testātor, ōris, m. g. he that maketh a testament.
Testātus, a, um, that is dead and hath made a will, also openly knowen of all men or proued, sure, certaine, and as it were tried by witnesse.
Monumentis testatum relinquere, To leaue written in recorde.
Clara & testata res, a thyng manifest & openly knowne of all men.
Relinquere apud aliquem testatum, to proue a thyng certaynely to one.
Religione testatum, id est, approbatum, approued, alowed, confirmed.
Redigere in testatum, to make registers or writynges of recorde.
Testiculor, aris, ari, to putte the male to the female. Testifor, idem.
Testiculus, li, m. ge. the stone of a man or beast.
Testificātio, ōnis, fœm. g. a witnesse bearyng, a prouyng by witnesse.
Testificātor, & Testificatrix, he or she that beareth witnesse.
Testificātus, a, um, witnessed, testified.
Testificor, aris, ari, to beare witnesse, to confesse me, to testifie.
Deum testificari, to take god to witnesse.
Testimonium, ij, n. g. witnesse borne of a thyng doorn, testimonie, deposition, euidence.
Dicere testimonium, to beare witnesse.
Perhibere testimonium, and Reddere testimonium, idem.
Quod testimonio sit, that maie be a witnesse or euidence.
Dicere pro testimonio, to depose or beare witnesse before a iudge or examinour.
Testis, is, com. gene. he that beareth witnesse, a witnesse, a testis, a geuer of euidence.
Sine teste dolere, to bee sorowefull without semblant, to sorow inwardly, makyng no shew of it.
Testes, be also a mans genitours.
Teste Herodoto, as Herodotus witnesseth.
Oculatus testis, a witnesse that hath seen the thyng.
Religiosus testis, a feythfull and sure witnesse.
Citare testes, to alledge witnesses.
Dare testes, to bryng forth withnesses.
Planum facere testibus, to make the matter plaine by withnesses.
Testor, āris, ari, to beare witnesse, to call to witnesse, to praie god, to shew or declare manifestly, to denounce, to tell openly. also to make his testament or last will, to affirme, to auouche.
Deum testor, I take god to witnesse.
Nunc illud testabor, now I will tell you this plainely.
Te per superos omnes testatur, she beseecheth the for gods sake and all the sainctes in heauē.
Testatus per edictum, declaryng by a proclamation.
Testu, olde writers used for Testa.
Testuaceum, ei, n. g. that whiche is boyled in an erthen potte.
Testudinātus, a, um, holowe or bowyng lyke a vault, or lyke the shell of a tortoyse.
Testudinatum tectum, a rouke whiche is hollow in foure partes vaulted.
Testudineus, a, um, belongyng to the tortoyse or snayle. also made holow with a rouke.
Testudineus gradus, a slow pace.
Testūdo, tūdinis, f. ge. a snayle, or rather a tortoyse. also an engin of warre, to beate downe walles, whiche was made of bourdes & couered with lether or other thig that would not burne, within it was a piece of tymbre, that hadde a great hole of yron at the ende, whiche piece might be pulled backe, and put foorth with the strength of men, and therwith pluche stones out of the walles of townes beseiged. also it is the holdyng of the souldiours tergates close together ouer their heades like a rouke in approching to the walles or gates. it is also the rouke or vault of an house. also ỹ braip or body of a lute, or other lyke instrument. it is vsed for a lute.
Testudine facta, holdyng their tergates close ouer their heades.
Prius testudo leporem præuerterit, ye shall as soone catch an hare with a tabbar.
Testus, us, m. ge. a pan, vnder the which tartes and other lyke thynges of past, are bakē, some vse it for an ouen.
Tetānicus, a, um, that hath the disease, called Tetanus.
Tetanicus morbus, idem quod Tetanos.
Tetanos, whan the sinewes are styfe, so that a mā can not bowe some parte of his body.
Tetanōthra, medicines, wherwith the face of a man or womā is made smoth without wrinkles.
Tetara, foure.
Tetartæus, a, um, of the fourth.
Tetartemorion, rij, neu. gener. the fourth part of the Zodiake circle, wherin ar the. xii. signes: it is also that whiche astronomers call the quadrate aspecte of the planettes, also the coyne

called Quadrans.
Tete, thy selfe.
Teter, tra, trum, foule, stynkyng, cruell, horrible, naught, mischeuous.
Nullum genus hominum tetrius, no sorte of men more mischeuous.
Teterrimus hostis, an enemie most cruell.
Tetra belua, an horrible and cruell beast.
Cadauera tetra, foule and stinkyng carcases.
Colores tetri, foule and stinkyng colours.
Odor teter, a foule stynkyng sauour.
Facinus tetrum, an horrible and mischeuous acte.
Teterrima hyems, a verie harde and sharpe wynter.
Teterrimè, most abominablie, most cruelly.
Tethys, thys, and thyos, the wife of Neptunus, called goddesse of the sea, sometyme it is taken for the sea.
Tetinieris, for Tenueris.
Tetinus, for Tenus.
Tetra, foure.
Tetrácinus, a coyne, whiche was in value foure dragmas, or olde poyse grotes of. viii. to the ounce.
Tetracolon, a sentence hauyng foure membres.
Tetracordium, dij, neu. ge. an instrument with iiii. strynges.
Tetradôron, of. iiii. hande bredth.
Tetradragma, mæ, f. g. or Tetradragmum, mi, n. gen. a coyne of the value of. iiii. grotes.
Tetragnathius, thij, a certaine scorpion.
Tetragônus, a, um, that hath foure corners.
Tetragrammaton, the name of god, whiche the Iewes doe call Ineffabile, that is to saie, vnspeakeable.
Tetragrammaton, in greke signifieth of foure letters.
Tetrámetrum, tri, n. gen. a kynde of metre, hauyng but foure feete.
Tetrao, ônis, the birde called a bustarde or a bystarde.
Tetrapharmacon, a kynde of meate made of foure deintie thynges.
Tetrápolis, the countrey of Antioche, wherin be foure notable cities.
Tetraptôtum, ti, neu. gene. a noune that hath foure cases.
Tetrarcha, chæ, m. gen. the ruler or gouerner of the fourth part of a royalme.
Tetrárchia, æ, f. g. the gouernance of the fourth part of a prouince.
Tetrásticon, a sentẽce concluded in foure verses.
Tetrasyllabum, of foure syllables, as Imperator.
Tetrè, sharpely, cruelly, wickedly.
Tetricitas, âtis, fœ. ge. sowernesse or sadnesse of countinaunce.
Tétricus, a sower felow and alwaie vnpleasant.
Tétricus, or Tetrica, a rough hill in Italie, full of roches, and harde to go on.
Tetrinno, aui, are, to swymme lyke a ducke.
Tetrius, more sharpe or cruell.
Tetrix, idem quod Tetrao.
Tetro, aui, are, to make foule, to pollute, to make bitter.
Tetrobolum, li, neu. gene. a coyne being. iiii. Oboli, lackyng the thirde parte of Drachma in value. ii. d. ob. q.
Tetulit, for Tulit.
Tettigómetra, the mother or damme of grasse hoppers.
Tettius Caballus, a scoffer in the tyme of Vespasian.
Teuca, a quene of Illiria, which liued euer chast, and vanquished many noble capitaines, and diuers hostes of the Romains.
Teucer, or Teucrus, cri, the name of a kynge of Troians. also of the sonne of Telamon the valiant greche.
Teucer, cra, crum, idem quod Troianus, of Troie.
Teuchitis, a certaine rushe.
Teuchos, a vessell, an instrumente, a volume.
Teucrium, an herbe, whiche Ant. Musa supposeth to be Pimpinella.
Teudámedus, the father of Pelasgus.
Teuderium, a citee of Germanie, called cõmonly Badborne.
Teumesus, a litteil hill in Boeotia.
Teumesius leo, a lion, which Hercules didde slea whan he was a childe, and of his skynne made hym a coate.
Teurion, the herbe, called also Tripolium.
Teutates, was in olde tyme amonge the frenche men taken for Mercurius.
Teutha, idem quod Téuca.
Téuthalis, lidos, an herbe, called also Polygonaton, Polygonon, Centinodia, Sanguinaria, and Geniculata, because it is full of knottes.
Teuthania, a piece of the countrey of Troye.
Teuthis, a noble man, whiche went with the gresshes towarde Troie.
Teuthrania, the farthest parte of Mysia.
Teuthras, thrantis, a kyng of Mysia, the son of Pandion.
Teuthranteus, a, um, of Teuthras.
Teuthrion, an herbe, called also Polyon.
Teutonicus, a, um, of the Almayns.
Teutones, Teutoni, or Teutonici, people called Almayns.
Texo, texui, or texi, texere, to weaue or wynde threde, also to make, to builde, to write, to gather, to ornate.
Ea tela texitur, prouerbially, thei labour about that.
Texuit basilicam, he builded a palaice.
Nauigium texere, to make a shippe or bote.
Epistolam texere, to write or drawe out a letter.
Plagas texere, to knitte nettes.
Texta, an hearelace, wherewith the heare is bounde vp.

Téxtile, lis, a thyng wouen.
Téxtilis, le, that is weaued or wounden.
Textilia serta, garlandes made of dyuers floures.
Textilis pictura, tapestrie.
Textilis vmbra palmitis, the shadow of a vine laied in ordre vpon a frame.
Textim, an aduerbe, signifiyng in weauyng or wyndyng vp.
Textor, ôris, m. g. he that weaueth or wyndeth, a weauer.
Textrina, næ, f. g. a weauers shop, or the craft of weauyng.
Textrinum, ni, n. g. a weauers shoppe.
Textrix, tricis, and Textricula, læ, f. gen. a woman, whiche woorcheth in a frame or stoole.
Textum, ti, n. g. a thyng that is wouen.
Textum vimineum, a pannier made of twigges or osiers.
Textum orationis, id est, stylus.
Textûra, ræ, f. g. weauyng.
Textus, us, m. g. the acte of weauyng.
Textus, a, um, wouen, platted, or wounden in and out.

T, ANTE H.

THabis, a mountaine of Scythia.
Thäis, the name of an harlotte.
Thálamus, mi, m. g. a chambre, where the housbande and the wife doe lie together.
Thalamus, is sometyme vsed for an hyue for bees.
Consors thalami, an housbande or wife.
Thalassio, vide Talasio.
Thalássicus color, a colour like the waues of the sea, a blew colour.
Thalássinus, a, um, of the sea colour or blew.
Vestis thalassina, a garment of blewe colour.
Thalassomeli, a licour made of hony, salte water, and raine water, and is put into a vessell raised with pitche.
Thales, a philosophier, one of the seuen wyse men of Greece. also a poete of Candy.
Thalestria, a queene of Amasones, the whiche came to hynge Alexander with .300. women with hir, to the entent to haue issue by hym and his men, and whan she perceyued, that she and hir ladies were speddy, they departed home agayne.
Thalia, one of the graces, whiche the auncient poetes did suppose to be one of the daughters of Jupiter, and geuers of delectable speche and pleasant pronunciation.
Thalictrum, an herbe, hauyng leaues lyke coriãder, but somewhat grosser, more fattie, and a stalke lyke poppie.
Thalli, the pillynges of an oynion or garlyke: or rather the middell stalkes betweene the blades and the head or roote, sometyme it is vsed for the budde of a tree.

Thalus, a man of excedynge cunnynge, whom poetes feigne that Jupiter made with brasen feete.
Thamnos, in latine Arbustum, a shrubbe.
Thamyras, was he, whiche first played on an harpe, without syngyng therto.
Thánatos, mors in latine, death.
Thapsia, an herbe like to fenell, and hath a yelow floure, and a flatte roundе seede.
Tharia, pickell, wherin fysshe is salted and kepte.
Thársus, a citee in Cilicia.
Thasia, an almande.
Thasia nux, called also Græca.
Thasium, a certaine wine, whiche is in Aegypt.
Thasii, people dwellyng in the ile Thasus.
Thasus, a towne: also an ile in the sea Aegeum.
Thassus, Lath. Eras. is an ile nere to Thrace, noble and fertile.
☞ Thassus bonorum, a prouerbe applied to them that prompte great thynges, as a man woulde saie, a worlde, a countrey of welthe. in Cambridgeshyre the vulgar woorde is, a myne of golde.
Thauma, in greeke, is a meruayle or miracle.
Thaumantias, tis, the daughter of Thaumas and Electra.
Thaumantis, tidis, idem.
Thea, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Theagenes, the name of thre diuers men of Athens.
Theano, a woman of the secte of Pythagoras, excellently learned in philosophie and poetry.
Theanum, a towne of Apulia.
Theatrâlis, le, and Theatricus, a, um, that pertayneth to Theatrum.
Spectacula theatrica, plaies exercised in the Theatre.
Theatridium, dii, neu. g. a diminutiue of Theatrum, a little Theatre.
Theâtrum, tri, n. g. a Theatre, a place made halfe rounde, wherin the people assembled to beholde plaies and sundrie exercises. sometyme it signifieth the multitude, that beholdeth: sometyme the sight or plaie sette forth in that place.
Versari in Theatro, to lyue or bee in an open place, where euery man dooeth beholde hym.
Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia maius est, there is no place where vertu is more seen and better beholden, than in a mans owne conscience.
Theatra tota reclamant, all the people that beholde the sightes, crie out against it.
Magnum theatrum habet ista prouincia, this prouince or charge hath many that door beholde it.
Magno theatro spectata familiaritas, id est, permultis comperta, well knowen or proued of many men.
Thebæi, people of the citee of Thebe in Aegypte.

Thebæ,

Thebæ, arum, Theba, bæ, and Thebe, bes, the name of cities, wherof one was in Egypte, builded by Busiride: an other in Boecia, builded by Cadmus: an other in Cilicia, where Andromache, the wyfe of Hector was borne.
Thebaicæ, and Thebaides dates of the best sort.
Thebe, a maidens name, out of whose bosome sine two sculuers: one to the fountaine of Hammon, an other to the wood Dodonæa, where they gaue answeres.
Thebais, idis, and idos, a countrey of Egypte. It is also the name of a booke made by Statius the poete.
Thebanus, a, um, of Thebes.
Theca, cæ, f. g. a case, a sheathe or scabberde, a box.
Grani theca, the huske of wheate.
Theca calamaria, a pennar.
Theca nummaria, a purse or dagge for money.
Thecæ vasorum, cases that plate is kepte in.
Thelbencane, a citee in the countrey of Babylon, called now Waraga.
Theleboæ, people of an yle called Lapyx, whiche lyeth agaynst Naples.
Thelebois, idem.
Thelephus, a kynge that came in the aide of the Troians, and was slayne by Achilles.
Thelphusia, a citee in Arcadia.
Thelphusium, or Thelphosion, a citee in Boeotia, where Pyndarus praysed Bacchus.
Thelygonum, ni, ne. ge. an herbe, whiche hath bearies lyke to an olyue.
Thelyphonon, ni, n. g. an herbe, the rote wherof doeth kyll scorpions.
Thelipteris, ris, f. g. the kerne, or the female kerne.
Thema, matis, n. g. a thynge proposed to be disputed or reasoned. it is also a figure, wherin astronomers doe write the state of heauen, in placeynge or settyng the planettes in suche signes and degrees, as they bee in at the tyme of a mānes natiuitee, or whan any thyng shal happen that they seeche for.
Themachinachia, a countrey called also Nemea.
Themes, an olde towne in the ile of Cyprus, where brasse was first founde.
Themillas, læ, a mans name in Virgill.
Themis, mis, midis, or mistis, a goddesse, one of the sisters of Jupiter, on whō he begat Minerua, the which commanded men to aske that which was lefull: some take hir for iustice. There was an other woman called Themis, named also Carmentis: it was sometyme taken for Fas, lefull.
Themiscyra, a citee in Cappadocia, called afterwarde Cæsaria.
Themisones, people by Lycia.
Themista, idem quod Themis, iustice and prudent of counsailes.
Themistius, a philosophier, whiche wrate commentaries on Aristotles woorkes.
Themistocles, a noble capitayne of the Atheniens ses, whiche beyng expelled out of his countrey, & commen to Xerxes kynge of Persia, was sent by hym with a great armie agaynst the Athenis enses: but whan he perceiued his countrey in perill to bee destroyed, he dranke poison, and chose rather to die, then ether to be vnkeithfull to Xerxes, orels to destroie his countrey, although it were vnkynde towarde hym.
Themistogenes, a historiographier in Syracuse.
Thensa, sæ, f. g. a halowed carte or chariote.
Theoclimenus, a southsayer, whiche tolde Penelope of hir housebande Ulisses retourne.
Theocritus, a poete of Syracuse, whiche wrate Bucolica, or the contencion of herde men.
Theodomas, the father of Hyla.
Theodomanteus, a, um, of Theodamas.
Theodectes, a orator of Cilicia, Platos scholer.
Theodorus, a famos philosophier. also a notable caruer.
Theodosia, a citee of Chersonesus, called nowe Capha.
Theodosius, an emperour. also the name of dyuers learned men.
Theodotus, the instructour of the last Ptholomeus.
Theognis, a poete of Greece.
Theogónia, æ, the beginnyng of the goddes.
Theológia, æ, f. g. diuinitee.
Theólogus, gi, f. g. a diuine.
Theombrotion, an herbe that magitiens doe vse.
Theomedes, a precious stone, whiche putteth awaie iron, lyke as the lode stone draweth it.
Theomenia, the wrathe of god.
Theon, the name of diuers learned men.
Theoninus, a, um, of or lyke Theon, whiche was an horrible railer and carper of other mennes doeynges.
Theonino dente rodere, to rebuke a man shamefully.
Theóphilus, deuoute, louyng God, also the name of diuers bisshoppes.
Theophrastus, a noble philosophier, and of excellent eloquence.
Theopompus, an historiographier after the time of Herodotus and Tucidides. also an auncient poete, and a kynge of Lacedemonia.
Theópolis, the chiefe citee of Syria, called also Antiochia.
Theoréma, matis, n. g. speculacion.
Theorétice ars, a science that nedeth no practise, but onely speculacion.
Theória, riæ, f. g. speculacion, vnderstandyng.
Theos, in greeke is god.
Theótocos, the mother of god.
Thera, a citee by Athenes. also one of the iles called Cycladες.
Theramne, a towne of the Sabines.
Theramenes, a philosophier of Athens.
Theramneus, a, um, idem quod Sabinus.
Therasia, an ile by Eubœa.
Theriaca, cæ, or Theriace, ces, triacle.
Theridamas, antis, a dogges name in Ouide.

Therimachus, a famous peincter.

Theriôma, atis, ne. ge. a ſore of the priuie membʒes, wherby al the partes there about are coʒrupted, and therof iſſueth blache and ſtinkynge humour.

Theoriomachus, one of Hercules ſonnes.

Theorionarcha, a certayne herbe that ſtonieth ſerpentes.

Theriotróphion, phij, n. g. a place where wilde beaſtes are kepte, as a foʒeſt oʒ parke.

Theriſtrum, ſtri, a thynne veile, whiche the women of Paleſtina did weare.

Thermæ, ærum, fe. g. plu. bathes of hotte water, alſo a towne of Sicilie.

Thermefacio, feci, facere, to chauſe oʒ make one hotte with outragious eatyng and dʒynkynge of hotte thynges.

Tharmodoon, a ryuer of Thrace.

Thermodontius, tius, and tiacus, a, um, perteinynge to that ryuer.

Thermopólium, lij, n. ge. a place, where meates and dʒynkes were ſolde, wherwith men were made hotte oʒ warme in colde weather.

Thermopóto, aui, are, to dʒinke hotte oʒ warme dʒynke.

Thermopylæ, a mountayne whiche paſſeth thoʒough Greece, haunynge a narowe entrie oʒ paſſage, where .2000. Lacedemonias, with their capitayne Leonidas, fought agaynſte fiue hundʒed and .xxviii. thouſande Perſians, and reſiſted theym two daies, vntyll the ſaied Lacedemonians were all ſlayne.

Thermos, the herbe called lupine.

Thero, a mans name in Pyndarus.

Therodamas, oʒ Therodamon, a kynge of Scythia, whiche fedde lions with mennes bloudde

Therpſichore, one of the muſes.

Therſander, the ſonne of Polynices.

Therſilochus, a mans name in Virgill.

Therſites, a prince that came with the Greekes to the ſiege of Troie, whiche in perſon and condicions was of all other moſt dekoʒmed.

Theſaurárius, a, um, belongyng to treaſure.

Theſaurizo, aui, are, to gather treaſure.

Theſaurus, ri, m. g. treaſure. ſometime abũdance.

Theſaurum, ri, n. g. idem.

Theſeus, the ſoonne of Ageus kyng of Athenes, a ſtronge & valiant man, the companiõ of Hercules, and in famous actes nerre vnto hym, which was much defaced by breakyng his feith, whiche he had promiſed to Ariadne the daughter of Minois kynge of Creta, whom he lefte in a deſerte ile called Naxus, foʒ the whiche (as Virgill writeth) he is perpetually tourmented on a whele in hell.

Theſeus, a, um, of Theſeus.

Theſides, the ſonne oʒ nepheu of Theſeus.

Theſiphon, tis, a citee in Parthia, not farre from Seleuſia the great citee of Aſſyria.

Theſis, a clauſe in writynge oʒ ſpeakyng, whiche conteyneth a ſentence.

Theſmophoria, the ceremonies of Ceres the goddeſſe of graine.

Theſmophoros, a name of Ceres.

Theſpia, a free towne in Bœotia.

Theſpius, and Theſpiacus, a, um, of Theſpis.

Theſpiades, the muſes abiding about Theſpias.

Theſpis, a towne in bœotia, by the hill called Helicon, alſo the name of an auncient poete and certayne other men.

Theſproti, people of Epire.

Theſſalia, a region in Greece, called alſo Æmonia, ſometyme Pandora, ſometime Pyrrhea, of ſome Pelaſgia, of Homere Argopelaſgicon. it is inuironed with foure greate and famous hylles. on the eaſt, the mountayne of Pelion & Oſſa. on the noʒth with Olympus on the weſt with Pindus. on the ſouthe with Othrys. it marcheth on Macedonia on the eaſt: the people were valiaunt men on hoʒſe bache and inuincible in battaile, as Polybius writeth, but very vniuſt of theyʒ pʒompſe, the women there beyng wonderfull witches, tranſkourmed men into the fygure of beaſtes.

Theſſalicus, a, um, and Theſſalus, a, um, of Theſſalie.

Theſſalónica, a citee in Macedonia.

Theſſalis, lidis, a woman oʒ maiden of Theſſalia

Theſſalonicenſes, people of Theſſalonica.

Theſtius, the ſonne of Parthaon.

Theſtor, theſtoris, the father of Calcas the ſouthſaier.

Theſtorides, dis, m. g. the ſoonne oʒ nepheu of Theſtoʒ.

Theſtilis, a womans name in Virgill.

Theta, a greke letter, whiche amonge the Grekes in iudgement was a letter of condemnation, as, Ł. was amonge the Romains.

Thetis, tidis, the mother of Achilles.

Theuſitis, a ruſſhe growyng in Nabachia, whiche hath the taſt of ſharpe wyne.

Theoſitas, foʒ Sodalitas.

Theutones, & Theutonici, people in Germanie called duchemen.

Thiaſias, he that is burſt oʒ bʒoken in his ſtones.

Thideus, the father of Diomedes.

Thieum, foʒ Succinum, Iumbʒe.

Thimbra, æ, f. g. ſauerie.

Thiniſſa, the citee of Tunice in Affrike.

Thiodamas, the ſoonne of Melampus.

Thirromachus, one of the ſonnes of Hercules by Megara.

Thiſbe, a mayden of Babylon.

Thiſbeus, a, um, of Thiſbe.

Thiſias, an auncient writer of Sicilie.

Thlaſpi, oʒ after ſome Thlaſpidion, an herbe called alſo Naſturciumrectorum, Capſella, and Scandulacium, of ſome Burſa paſtoris: it hath a ſmache of muſtarde ſeede, and is therfoʒe called Sinapi ruſticum.

Thoanteus, a, um, of Thoas.

Thoas, antis, the name of .ii. kynges, one of Tauria,

Taurica, and an other of Lemnos.
Thoe, one of the nymphes.
Thoes, bee woulues of Aethiope, Arrianus dweth call theim Tygers in India.
Tholos, li, masc. gene. a scochen or smal tergate, also the sliding or holow rouke of an house, or a rounde house.
Thomices, lyches of hempe, wherwith halters be made, they be also litell bolsters, whiche men do weare whan they carie burthens, for frettyng their neckes or shoulders with cordes or ropes.
Thon, nis, he that fyrst brought phisicke into the fourme of a science amonge the Aegyptians. an other was kyng of Canopus.
Thonis, a citee nere to Zephyrium.
Thonius, one of the Centaures.
Thoon, a Troiane flame of Ulisses.
Thoota, the daughter of Phorcus, on whom Neptunus gate Polyphemus.
Thootes, a mans name in Homere.
Thoraca, æ. idem quod Thorax.
Thoracatus, a, um, that weareth curettes or brest plates.
Thorax, a mountain by the citee Magnesia, where Daphita the gramarian was hanged on a gybbet for makyng verses agaynst kynges, wherof cometh this prouerbe, Caue à Thorace. Stephanus saieth Thorax is a citee of Aetolia, and also of Magnesia.
Thorax, âcis, m. ge. is properly the whole bulke of a man from the neche to the middle. it is also curettes or brest plates. also a stomacher or plasarde. sometyme it signifieth a toure.
Thous, a duke of Troie.
Thoxeus, the sonne of Eurithus and brother of Iotes. also the sonne of Thestius.
Thrace, es, Thraca, æ, and Thracia, æ, a region in Europa, on the north it is bounded with the lower Mysia, on the weast with the higher: on the south with the sea Aegeum, on the west with Bosphorus Thraci⁹ & Propõtis, therin is the citee of Cõstantinople, sometime called Bizãtiũ.
Thraceas, vel Thracias, a north weast wynde.
Thracius, Thraicus, and Thraicius, a, um, of Thrace.
Thraessa, or Thraissa, a woman of Thrace.
Thrasibulus, a noble man of Athens, whiche put downe the tyrannes.
Thrasillus, or Thracius, he that taught Bucyris to offre his guestes to Jupiter, to the entent to obteyne raine, and was fyrst hym selfe killed in sacrifice.
Thrasimachus, the scholar of Isocrates.
Thraso, a souldiours name in Terence. also a peincter that Strabo mencioneth.
Thrasymedes, the sonne of Nestor.
Thrasymenus, a riuer in Italy nigh to Perusia.
Thrax, acis, a man of Thracia.
Thrauston, one kynde of the gumme called Ammoniacum, lorke Plinii, lib. 12. cap. 23.

Threces, idem quod Gladiatores.
Threnodia, a mournyng songe.
Threnos, a lamẽtacion that was vsed at burials.
Thressa, or Threissa, a woman of Thrace.
Thridax, idem quod Lactuca.
Thria, the leaues of a figge tree.
Thriæ, the three nurses of Apollo.
Thrips, saith Erasm⁹, is a very litteil birde, loke the prouerbe, Aquila Thripas aspiciens. He saith againe in the prouerbe Mali Thripes, that Thrips is a litteil wourme, that breedeth in tymber, and annoyeth it.
Throni, is one of the ix. orders of angelles.
Thronus, ni, m. ge. the seate or chaire of an emperour or kyng, a throne.
Thrulla, læ, f. g. a trueil, whiche masons, tylars and pargettours doe vse for layeng of morter.
Thrullisso, aui, are, to laie on morter.
Thryallis, lis, fœm. gener. an herbe, called rose campine.
Thryps, pis, m. g. a mothe.
Thryus, a riuer of Elis, whiche renneth into Alpheus.
Thucidides, a notable historiographier.
Thucididius, a um, that followeth Thucidides, or of Thucidides.
Thule, les, the name of two iles, one beyonde Scotlande, an other ouer against Carthage.
Thunnus, a fysshe, called Tunie.
Thureus, a, um, of frankensence.
Thurianus, a certayne sea fysshe.
Thuribulum, li, n. g. a censar.
Thuricremus, a, um, that breaketh frankensence, or wheron frankensence is broken.
Thurifer, ra, rum, that beareth frenkensence.
Thurifico, aui, are, to make a perfume or to sence.
Thurij, Thuria, and Thurion, a citee of Calabre.
Thurilegus, a, um, that gethereth frankensence.
Thuringia, Thurin in Fraunce.
Thurini, a people of Italie.
Thurinus, a, um, of Thurij.
Thurium, a towne of Italie where Herol⁹ died, and was buried in the high strete.
Thurius, a, um, of insence.
Thus, ris, n. g. frankensence, some write it Tus.
Thuscana, a citee in Italie.
Thusculani, a people by Rome.
Thusculanum, a place not farre frõ Rome, where Tullius, Cato, Varro, and diuers other noble senatoures of Rome, had manour places.
Thusculum, li, n. ge. a diminutiue of Thus, also a citee in Latium.
Thyamis, a riuer that diuideth Thesbrotes from Cestrina.
Thyamon, an hill in Thrace.
Thyas, adis, a woman that offereth sacrifice to Bacchus.
Thyasus, si, a daunce dedicated to Bacchus.
Thybris, one of Eneas companions.
Thyella, a storme.
Thyestes, the son of Pelops and Hyppodamia,

who aſpiring to the kyngdome of Mycenæ, cõmitted auoutrie with the wife of his elder brother Atreus, who therfore ſlew the children of Thyeſtes, and cauſing them to be roſted, made his brother to eate them vnwares.

Thyeſteus, a, um, of Thyeſtes.

Thyle, the ile, called Iſelande.

Thymbra, an herbe, called ſaucrie, alſo a place nere Troie, where muche ſaucrie groweth.

Thymbreus, the name of Apollo.

Thymele, les, a woman, which firſt taught daunſyng in open places.

Thymelici, players of enterludes: hereby wolde the place bee corrected in the digeſtes, L. de his qui notantur infamia, where, for Temelici, woulde be putte Thymelici. they bee alſo comon daunſers called morrice daunſers.

Thymiãma, atis, n. g. a ſwete perfume.

Thymion, the warte, called alſo Thymum, like there.

Thymites, a wyne made with thyme.

Thyminus, a, um, made with thyme.

Thymoſus, a, um, full of thyme.

Thymus, mi, m. g. or Thymum, i, n. g. an herbe called thyme.

Thymum, is alſo a warte, whiche is as great as a beane.

Thynia, an ile by Bithynia.

Thynnus, a fiſſhe, called Tunie.

Thynus, a, um, of Thynia.

Thynos, a towne of Cilicia.

Thyoneus, tryſylla. a name of Bacchus.

Thyre, a citee of the Æcenians.

Thyrea, an ile of Peloponeſus.

Thyridion, ridij, n. g. a wyſket or littell doze.

Thyros, a citee vnder Nectors dominion.

Thyriageteæ, people of Scythya, which liue onely by hunteyng.

Thyrſus, ſi, m. gene. the ſtalke of lettiſe or other herbes, whiche maie be eaten, ſome take it for a ſpeare with a ſharpe head, whiche had boowes and leaues of iuie wrapped about it. ſuch ſpeares did Bacchus, and his flocke of drunken harlottes beare about in theyr handes. Lucretius the poete, taketh Thyrſus for furie of an ardent mocion. ſome doe name it to be a longe ſteme and ſtreigth, ſuche as is of a teſell, or ſuch as dooe growe in fennes, hauyng blacke knaps and rounde.

T, ANTE I.

Tiãra, æ, fœ. ge. a round ornament, whiche the women of Perſia did were on their heades, and it couered onely the hinder parte of their heades, princes and prieſtes vſed alſo to weare it.

Tiatura, a citee in the countrey of Myſia.

Tibareni, people of Scythia, beyng in Aſia.

Tiberias, tiberiades, a citee in Galilea.

Tiberis, or rather Tyberis, a riuer called Tiber in Italie, whiche comyng from the mountayne Apenninus, diuideth Etruria from Vmbria.

Tiberius, the name of an emperour of Rome.

Tibia, æ, fœ. gen. the legge, properly the ſhanke or ſhynbone. it is alſo an inſtrument called a ſhalme, a pipe, a flute.

Tibiãlis, le, pertenyng to ſhalmes, belongyng to the legges, mete to make pypes of.

Tibiãle, is, n. g. plu. tibialia, legge harneis called greues. alſo the nether ſtockes of hoſes.

Tibicen, tibicinis, m. gen. that bloweth a trumpette, or playeth on a ſhalme, it is taken for any maner minſtrell.

Tibicen, is alſo that, whereby any thyng is ſuſtened, a ſhore or proppe.

Tibicina, æ, f. ge. a woman that playeth on a recorder or other pype.

Tibin, a baſket or cocken made of wickers or bulruſhes or barke of a tree, in ſuch one was Moyſes founde by Pharaos daughter.

Tibiluſtria, were daies, whan men went with trumpettes as it were in procceſſion aboute their lambes.

Tibini, tunes made with ſhalmes.

Tibiſcus, a riuer of Dacia.

Tibiſis, a riuer in Scythia.

Tibullus, a poetes name.

Tibur, lyke Tybur.

Tiburtes, people in Italye, nyghe to Rome.

Ticinum, a citee in Lõbardie, called now Pauia.

Tifernus, a riuer of Italie.

Tigillinus, a Romaine in the tyme of Nero, of his liuyng moſt filthy and corrupte.

Tigillum, li, n. g. a rafter.

Tignãrius, a, um, of or belongyng to carpentry. Tignarius faber, is carpenter that maketh an houſe of tymber.

Tignus, ni, m. g. & Tignum, ni, n. g. a logge, a beame, a rafter or an houſe that beareth ỹ rouſe. it is alſo generally all the tymber that ſerueth to an houſe, alſo euerie thyng that a wyne is vnbelette with, as proppes, forkes, ſtakes.

Tigrana, a towne in the countrey of Media.

Tigranes, the proper name of a kyng of Armenie the greatter.

Tigrinus, a, um, of or lyke a Tigre.

Tigris, a beaſte of a wonderfull ſwyftenes, it is alſo one of the foure riuers, whiche come out of paradiſe called Gion, it palleth thorowe Armenie and Media.

Tigullia, a citee of Liguria.

Tigurini, people of Germanie, whiche doe inhabite the fourth parte of Heluetia or Swytzerlande.

Tile, lyke Thule.

Tilia, æ, fœ. ge. a tree, which ſome ſuppoſe to be byrche, not withſtandyng our byrche doeth not beare fruite as great as a beane, rounde and longe, and lyke to pype bearies, in the whiche are ſeedes lyke to arage ſede, as Theophraſtus writeth. ſome call this tree teile.

Tilia-

Tiliaceus, a, um, of the tree called Tilia.
Tilium, a citee in the weste parte of Sardinia on the sea syde called nowe. S. Repera.
Tilos, an ile in the sea, wherin is plentie of peele and trees of dyuers fruittes, and the leaues of trees there growyng, do neuer fall. Also wooll groweth on trees there, whiche doo beare gourdes of the greatnesse of quinces, and being rype, doo open, in the whiche doeth appere the woulle, wherof be made fyne and precious clothes. about that place doeth begon the mountayne of Caucasus, whiche doeth passe through a great parte of the worlde.
Tilphosa, a well at the foote of the mountayne Tilphosium.
Timæus, a noble philosophier of Pythagoras secte.
Timagines, a famouse writter.
Timagoras, a noble man of Athens.
Timalos, an herbe and floure growing in waters, called commonly of Apothecaries Nenufer.
Timandies, a famouse peincter.
Timanuus, a ryuer in Italie beside Aquilia.
Timarchides, a notable grauer.
Timens, entis, he that feareth for a tyme.
Timeo, ui, ēre, to feare or dreade.
Timeo te, I feare the as myne enemie, leste thou wylte doo me harme.
Timeo tibi, I am aferde on thy behalfe as my frende, leste thou shouldest haue any harme.
Timeo mihi abs te, I am afraide that thou wilte doo me harme.
Timeo furem pomis, I am afrayed that one wyll steale myne appies.
Timeo moriatur, I am afraied that he wyll die. De republica valde timeo, I am greatly afrayde or solicitous for the common weale, leste it shoulde take any harme.
Timeo ne non impetrem, I feare leste I shall not obteine it.
Timide, fearfully, shamefastly, timorously, bashefully, nothyng boldly, with a faynte courage.
Timiditas, ātis, f. g. feare.
Timidus, a, um, that alwaie feareth, called timorouse, fearefull, false herted.
Timidus ad mortem, aferde to die.
Timiopōlæ, ingrossers or regraters of marchettes, whiche doe bie muche corne or vitaile together to make it scarce and deere.
Timocles, a poete of Athens.
Timolaus, a learned man of Larissa, who wrate of the warre of Troie.
Timoleon, a duke of Corinth.
Timon, a man of Athens, notable for his inhumanitee, and hatynge of the company and societie of men.
Timor, ōris, m. g. feare of some euyll coming.
Afficere timore, to make aferde.
Timorem iniicere, conferre, & facere, idem.
Magno timore de nobis afficiuntur, they be sore afrayde for vs.
Timor meus de te, the feare that I haue leste you shoulde take any harme.
Magno timore sum, I am greatly aferde.
Timore perculsus, strikē with a sodayne feare.
Timotheus, the name of a noble capitayne of the Athenienses, who for the good fortune that he had in battayle, was permitted hyng a sleye, and hauyng by him a nette pitched, wherin fortune was taken. also a tounnynge musician, whiche vsed to take of his scholars, which had learned before, double salarie, that he toke of others whiche neuer lerned, saiynge, that he toke with them double labours, that is to saie, to make them to forget that, whiche thei had lerned afore, and then to teache them perfectly.
Tin, olde writers vsed for Eum.
Tina, a ryuer in Englande called Tine.
Tina & tinia, a great bolle, whiche beynge full of wyne, euery man myght drinke therof as muche as he lysted.
Tinca, cæ, f. g. a littell freshe water fysshe.
Tinctilis, le, that wherwith any thynge is died.
Tinctor, ōris, m. g. a dier.
Tinctūra, ræ, f. g. dyeng.
Tinctus, us, m. g. idem.
Tinctus, a, um. died.
Tinea, æ, f. ge. a mothe. Tineæ, be also wormes in the dealy: also wourmes breedynge in ber stalles.
Tineōsus, a, um, full of mothes or wourmes.
Tinge, a promontorie or elbowe of Affrike.
Tingitana, a parte of Mauritania or Barbaria against Spayne,
Tingo, xi, gere, to deepe a thynge into lycour, to die colours.
Tingere conchilio, to die violet.
Tinia, looke Tina.
Tinimentum, ti, n. g. the ringyng in the eare of a man.
Tinnio, nini, nire, to ryng or make a sowne as mettall dooeth, or as a mannes heade dooeth sometyme.
Tinnitus, us, m. g. a ringyng lyke golde, syluer, or other mettall.
Tinnulus, la, lum, sharpe in sowne, ringynge, as that whiche is made by bearyng on mettall.
Orator tinnulus, an oratour with a sharpe ringing voyce.
Tintinnabulum, li, n. g. a littell bell.
Tintinnāculus, li, m. g. he that beateth with rodes a transgressour of the lawe, he that maketh a ringyng.
Tintinnio, niui, nire, and Tintino, aui, are, to ryng lyke a bell.
Tinunculus, a birde, whiche maketh a sharpe ringyng noyse, and is of the kynde of haukes, and in some place doeth breede in houses, whiche with his voice driueth awaie other haukes, and therefore the byrdes of hym are kepte in erthen potters couered with claie, and hanged vppe in doue houses, whiche causeth coluers

meruailously to loue their house, it is called a kistrell, or a kastrell, or a steingall.

Tipasa, a citee in Mauritania, called nowe Tenese.

Tiphernum, a towne in Italie.

Tiphis, an excellent carpenter, whiche founde firste the meane to gouerne a shippe: it is also a rother.

Tipula, læ, f. ge. a wourme lyke a spider, whiche renneth on the water, as other wourmes dooe on the lâde, and hath fire feete, a water spider.

Tiresias, a poete of Thebes, who for stirkynge two adders, whiche he founde ingendrynge together, was fourthewith tourned into the forme of a woman. Seuen peres after he lyke wise fyndynge two serpentes together, strake also them, and became effeloones a man. Iupiter and Iuno contendyng together, whether the man or the woman was more prone vnto lecherie, they chose Tiresias arbiter, whiche had experience in bothe kyndes, who gaue sentence on Iupiters parte: wherwith Iuno beyng angrie, toke his sight from hym. But Iupiter, to comforte hym in his blyndenesse, gaue to hym that parte of diuinitee, to know all that was doone or shoulde happen: by reason wherof he was had in great honour, and his aunswares were esteemed equall to them of Apollo.

Tirins, rintis, m. g. a ryuer in Grecia: Tirins, rintis, fœ. g. the countrey where Hercules was borne in Peloponesso, nowe called Morea.

Tirinthius, was a surname of Hercules.

Tirinthus, a famous olde citee in Grecia.

Tiriscum, a citee of Dacia, nowe called Groscoma.

Tirrhenus lapis, a stone, whiche beyng whole, swimmeth though he be great, but being broken, euery peece synketh.

Tis, for tui, the genitiue case of tu.

Tisarenus, a ryuer of Scythia.

Tisias, the name of Cozar scholar.

Tisiphone, one of the furies of hell, whiche was supposed to tourment homicides, or fleers of men.

Tissa, a citee of Sicile, called Tis.

Titanis, nidos, the daughter of Titan, called also Latona, it is taken also for the moone.

Titan, and Titanus, the brother of Saturne, and is taken for the sonne.

Titanius, and Titanicus, a, um, of Titan.

Titanus, a ryuer of Aeolus, and a citee of the same name.

Titaretus, a ryuer rennynge into Peneus, and yet is not the water mixed with it, but renneth lyke oyle in the middes of the other ryuer.

Tithonus, the brother of Laomedon, whiche begatte Memnon vpon Aurora: an other of that name was sonne to Laomedon.

Tithonius, a, um, of Tithonus.

Tithymalus, an herbe called spurge, wherof bee vii. sortes, all hauing milke sharpe and byting, rede in Catapucia, Lathiris, and Ricinum.

Titianus, an oratour of Greece.

Titij, priestes of Apollo.

Titillatio, ônis, f. g. a tickelyng, a steryng.

Titillatus, us, m. g. idem.

Titillo, aui, are, to tickle, to prouoke or meue pleasantly.

Titio, ônis, m. g. a fire brande or wodde, whiche hath ben in the fyre.

Titillitium, ti, n. g. a vyle thynge of no value.

Titornus, an hierde man, whiche contended with Milo the wrestler, and ouercame hym.

Titubanter, stammerynglye, stutterynglye, vnconstantly.

Titubantia, æ, f. g. stammerynge, stutterynge, trippynge in a mans wourdes.

Titubatio, ônis, idem quod Titubantia.

Titubatus, a, um, tripped, stumbled.

Titubo, aui, are, to stagger in speakyng or going, as a man beyng dronke or sicke, to stumble, to trippe, to faple in his wourdes.

Si verbo titubarint, if they trippe or faple in a wourde.

Si tantulum titubarum sit, if thei faile or trip in any thyng be it neuer so litteil.

Titulus, li, masc. gen. the tytle or inscripcion of a warke or acte: sometime dignitee, preise, honour, also a monument or other remembrance, sometyme a pretence.

Titulo tenus, no further then his title.

Titus, the name of a man.

Titus Liuius, the moste excellent historien or writter of stories, in whom was the fountaine of the milke of pure eloquence.

Tityrus, a shepeherdes name in Virgill.

Tityus, the sonne of the Erthe, whom poetes feigned to be slayne by Apollo, becaule he wold haue rauisshed Latona his sister. and therfore lieth in hell, hauyng an egle alwaie eatynge his ryuer. And it is also saied, that his bodie was in length nyne furlong: witnes Tibull, which was a poete, and also a great louer, and therfore coulde not lie.

Tlepolemus, Hercules sonne, a kinge of Rhodes, whiche came to the battaile of Troie with nyne shippes.

T, ANTE M.

TMesis, sis. g. a figure when one wourde is diuided, & an other or two set betweene: as, Septem subiecta trioni, for Septentrioni.

Tmolus, a mountayne in Lydia, wheron dyd growe great plentie of saffron and vines. it is also a litteil bushe, whiche beareth flowres of saffron colour.

TOdi, litteli byrdes, I ſuppſe it to be the birde called a tumouſe.

Toga, gæ, fœ. g. the common garment of men and women, called a gowne. and becauſe the Romaines dyd ſpecially weare that garment in the tyme of peace, Toga was taken for peace, as Arma was for warre. Toga was alſo amonge the Romains the propre garment of them, whiche wente to ſalute the great magiſtrates, or were attendant to bringe them forth and whome.

Toga prætexta, a garmente, whiche the Romains dyd weare afore that they were of the age of. xvi. peres: afterwarde it was worne of them, whiche were in authoritee.

Toga polymita, a garment, made with threedes of ſondry colours, as motely or baudkyn.

Toga candida, was a garment whiche they did weare, that ſued for any great office in the citee of Rome: and therfore were called Candidati.

Fuſa toga and reſtricta, contrarie, looſe about a man, and gyte to hym.

Toga pura, a gowne that oratours ware whan thei pleaded firſt in the common place.

Toga picta, a gowne or robe that onely the chiefe magiſtrates in Rome vſed, and receiued it at the Capitoll or pallace.

Pulla toga, a mournyng gowne, vſed in funerals.

Attollere togam, to holde vppe his gowne as they doe, whiche goe in longe gownes for tarying of them.

Colligere togam, to gather his gowne about hym and holde it vp as preſtes doe.

Togam dimittere, to let downe his gowne about hym.

☞ De toga ad pallium, he is promoted out of the haule into the kitchin, from a furd gowne to a Jerkyn.

Togátus, a, um, that weareth a gowne.

Togata comœdia, a comedie or enterlude, wherin the maners of the Romaines were expreſſed.

Togata Gallia, the countrey now called Lumbardie.

Togata opera, is vſed of Marciall for the office and attendance of them, whiche waited on the great men of Rome forthe to the common counſailes and home againe: and therfore be called Togati.

Togátulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Togatus.

Tógula, læ, f. g. a litteli gowne.

Tolentum, a citee of Italie, the people wherof be called Tolentinates.

Tolerábilis, le, that maye be ſuffered or abyden, tolarable, indifferent.

Tolerabiliter, tolerably, patiently, alſo eaſily.

Toleranter, patiently.

Tolerántia, æ, f. g. ſufferance.

Tolerans, antis, ſuffering, abidyng.

Penuriæ toleratiſſimus, that can abide or endure hunger very well.

Toleratio, onis, f. g. ſuffering, abidyng.

Tólero, aui, are, to ſuffre, to endure, to beare, to lyue poorely or nyghly, to nouriſhe, to mainteine or ſuſteine hardly.

Tolerare vitam, to liue, or mainteine his lyfe.

Paſſus centum ſexaginta tolerare, to be able to renne or goe the ſpace of. 160 paſes.

Tolarare ſe, to liue, to mainteine and fynde hym ſelfe poorely and hardly.

Equitatum tolerare, to finde and nouriſſhe his horſemen.

Tolerare ſua pecunia milites, to fynde ſouldiours of his owne coſte.

Nihil erat, quo famem tollerarent, they had nothyng wherwith to ſuſteine their hunger, thei had nothyng to eate.

Impenſas autſumptus tolerare, to beare coſtes or charges.

Inopiam, laborem, ſitim, tolerare, to abyde, to ſuſteine, to indure.

Tolerare vitam colo, to get hir lyuyng with ſpinnyng.

Toleratu difficilis, harde to be ſuffered.

Toletum, a citee in Spaine called Toledo.

Toles, or Tolles, a warpng hernell.

Tolinpis, the ile of Tenet by Kent.

Tollenon, an ingin to drawe vp water, whiche hath a great poiſe at the one ende, a ſwepe.

Tollo, ſuſtuli, or retuli, tollere, to lyfte vp, or ſet vp, to take awaie, to kyll, to diſpatche out of lyfe, to nouriſſhe, to bringe vp, to deferre or prolonge, to haue a chylde by a woman.

Tollere clamorem, to crie out.

☞ Tollere criſtas, to ſet vp the creſte, applied to them that bee proude or arrogant, and doon ſtretche vp thepr browes with a diſdeigneſull countinance.

Tolle digitum, holde vp thy finger, confeſſe thy ſelfe vanquiſſhed.

Tollere gradum, to ſet foorthe or to marche foorthe.

Tolle hanc patinam, take awaie this diſſhe.

Verum quod erit natum tollito, what ſo euer is borne, put it to nouriſyng.

Omnes tollo ex hoc die in alium diem, I put them all of from one date to an other.

Tollere minas, to threten or menace.

Animos tollere, to be proude.

Cachinnum tollere, to laugh out of meaſure.

In cælum fama or laudibus aliquem tollere, to praiſe exceedyngly.

Aliquid oneris tollere, id eſt, ſuſcipere.

Tollere ſupercilia, to caſte vp the browes.

Tectum altius tollam, I wyll make my houſe hygher.

Tollere de terra lapides, to take vppe ſtones from the grounde to caſte.

A terra ſe tollere altius, to growe higher, to ſpringe vp as herbes and trees doo.

Animos tollere, to waxe proude & high mynded,

ded. also to make proude and arrogant.
Clamor tollitur in cælum, they made a great shoute or crie.
Tollam ego te in collum, I will take the vp vpon my necke.
In crucem tollere, to hange vpon a gibbette.
Hinnitum tollit equa, the mare neigheth.
Humo se tollere, to ryse from the grounde, to springe vp, and by translation, to get honour or a great name.
Risum tollere, to beginne to laugh, to take vp a laughter.
Tollere aliquem, to take one with him in iourney to kepe him companie.
Sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem, this man killed his mother, the other bare his father on his backe, spoken of Nero and Eneas.
Tollere & interficere.
Aes alienum tollere, to paie ones debtes, to discharge one of his debtes.
Anchoras tollere, to weigh the anchours.
Sublatum est conuiuium, the table was taken vp.
De medio tollere, to kyll.
De oratione sua aliquē tollere, to name or mention a man no more, to speake no more of him.
De foro aliquem clamore tollere, to crie so at one, that he is faine to auoide the cōmon place.
Veneno tollere, to poyson.
Legem tollere, to forbee a lawe.
Inducias tollere, to breake the truce.
In sublime tollere, to lifte vp on high.
Manu tollere, to take with the hande.
Tollere moram, to make haste or speede.
Quærelas tolle, complaine no more.
Spem aliquid faciendi tollere, to put one clene out of hope to doe a thynge.
Testimonio aliquem tollere, to conuince with witnesse, that he shall bee punished and forbidden the common place.
Tollere liberos, to haue & nourishe children.
Corpora in altum tolluntur potius q̄ in latū, bodies are stretched on lengthe rather then on bredthe.

Tolossa, a citee in France called Tolouse. wherof grew a prouerbe, Tolossanum aurum.
Tolumnius, a diuinour.
Tolutārius, a, um, and Tolutaris, re, ambling, that ambleth
Tolutarius equus, an ambling horse.
Tolutiloquentia, a swifte or fast speche.
Tolūtim, with an ambling pace, roundely.
Tulutim loqui, to speake faste one woorde after an other.
Tomāculūm, li, or Tomāclum, cli, n. g. Tomacula, læ, or Timacina, næ, f. g. a certaine sorte of puddynges, properly swynes puddynges.
Tomarus, a mountayne of Aetolia.
Tomentum, ti, ne. ge. flore, whiche is shorne of woollen clothe. also loches clipped of white wolle. also any hynde of flore, wherwith beddes be stuffed.
Tomex tomicis, f. g. a hempen corde. also a collar, which is put on carte horses for hurtyng of their neckes.
Tomitanus, a, um, of Tomos.
Tomos, a citee of Pontus.
Tomus, mi, m. ge. a tome, a volume, where diuers woorkes of one authour be seuered into sundry partes.
Tomiris, a noble queene of Walagetis in Scythia, agaynste whome when Cyrus the great kynge of Persia came, and had slayne her son, she by her policy trapped hym into such streictes, that she slewe hym and all his hoste, and causynge a great vessell to bee filled with the bloude of Cyrus and of the other Persians, did cast his head therinto, saiyng: Bloudde thou hast thirsted, and nowe drinke therof thy fyll.
Tonarion, a certaine shalme with a softe sowne, the whiche in the olde tyme some oratours vsed to haue to plaie by the when they pleaded, that by the tunes of y shalme, the oratour mought moderate and order his pronunciation.
Tondeo, totondi, tondēre, to clippe or sheare.
Tondere prata, to mowe the medoes.
Brachia arborum tondere, to loppe trees.
Tondēre dumeta dicuntur iuuenci, id est, pascere, to eate or bite of the toppes.
Tondere herbas, to cutte herbes.
Tondēre aliquem auro, to steale all the money that one hath from him.
Tonesco, tonui, tonescere, to thunder.
Tongri, the duchie of Brabant.
Tonimus, for Tonamus.
Tonitruo, aui, are, to thunder.
Tōnitrus, us, m. g. Tonitruum, trui, and Tonitru, indeclinabile, n. g. thunder.
Tonitrus mouere, to make thunder.
Cælum tonitru cōtremit, it thundreth verie sore.
Tono, naui, and tonui, nare, to thunder, to make a great sound or noise, to speake loude.
Tonare laudes alicuius, to speeke ones prayses with a loude voice.
Tonsa, sæ, f. g. a sheepe, whiche is shorne or clipped. also an ore of a bote or shippe.
Tōnsilis, le, that whiche is shorne or clipped, that is lopped, that is rounded.
Tonsilla, æ, f. g. a poste hauyng one ende armed with yron, whiche is pitched into the grounde, to the ende that shipers or botes maie bee tyed therat.
Tonsillæ, plurali. a disease within the cheeks and mouth, like to great hernelles.
Tonsito, aui, are, to clip often.
Tonso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Tondeo.
Tonsor, ōris, m. g. he that clippeth or shereth, a barbour.
Tonsōrius, a, um, pertainynge to clippynge, belongyng to a barbour.

Tonso-

Tonſorius culter, a raſour.
Tonſtrina, æ, f. g. a place where they dooe vſe to chippe, a barbours ſhoppe.
Tonſtrix, icis, fœ. g. a woman barbour. Tonſtricula, idem.
Tonſúra, æ, f. g. clippyng, pollyng, roundyng.
Tonſus, a, um, ſhorne or clipped, polled, rounded, lopped, ſhred.
Tonſi montes, hylles without woodddes.
Homo tonſus, a man that is rounded or polled, notted.
Tonus, ni, m. ge. a tune or accent. alſo the ſpace or diſtance, whiche is betwene the erthe and the moone.
Toparcha, m. gen. he that hath the gouernaunce and charge of one onely countrey.
Topárchia, æ, f. g. the rule of one countrey.
Topazion, & Topazius, zij, m. gen. a precious ſtone of the colour of goulde, a topaze.
Topazos, or zios, an ile in the redde ſea.
Tophaceus, and Tophinus, a, um, of the ſtone Tophus.
Tophus, phi, m. ge. a ſtone, whiche is ſoone reſolued into ſande.
Topiárium, ij, n. g. a worke made of trees, buſſhes, bryers or herbes for pleaſure, and contepned places to ſit or walke in, as it is vſed now with box, eglantyne, iacimyne, and other ſuche trees or thornes, that be flexible & wil be wounden, the makyng of images in herbes or trees.
Topiária, æ, fœ. g. the feat of makyng of images or herbours in herbes or trees.
Topiárius, he that maketh ſuche woorkes.
Tópica, workes in that parte of logike, whiche declareth the places, out of the whiche hargumentes may be inuented, that moſte properly perteyneth to oratours.
Tópice, es, f. gen. the crafte of inuentyng argumentes by places.
Tópicus, a, um, perteynynge to places of inuention.
Topium, ij, idem quod Topiarium.
Topográphia, æ, f. ge. the deſcription of a place, as of a contrey or citee.
Topper, the olde writers vſed for ſoone, ſhortly, or quickely.
Topos, a place.
Toral, ralis, & Torálium, lij, n. g. euery thyng that ſpeth on the bedde, as ſheetes, blankettes, and couerleddes. In olde tyme it were certeyn flowers and ſweete herbes wounden together in ropes and hãged before the place where men dyd lye, ſuche as nowe they vſe in London at mydſomer, to hange before theyr dores.
Tórcular, âris, & Torculâre, ris, & Torculum, li, & Torcularium, rij, n. ge. a preſſe for wyne, ſyder or veriuce.
Torculárius, a, um, belongyng to a preſſe.
Torculárius, rij, m. g. a preſſer.
Tórculus, a, um, of a preſſe.
Tordile, lis, the ſeede of Seſelis.
Toréuma, atis, & Toreumatum, i, n. ge. worke imboced in mettall or ſtone, plate chaſed or engraued.
Toréutes, æ, m. g. a grauer.
Toréutice, es, f. g. the crafte of grauyng.
Tori, the brawnes of the armes and legges, or the fleſhe myxte with ſinewes and griſtelles.
Tórmina, minum, n. g. plura. kreatyng or tourmentes in the bealie or guttes.
Torminâlis, le, that kreateth the guttes or bowelles.
Tormentum, i, n. g. tourment, or an enginne to tourment men: generally all ordinance perteynyng to warre.
Torminósus, a, um, that hath tourmẽtes or fretynges in the guttes.
Tornacum, a towne called Tourney.
Tornátilis, le, that which is turned with a whele, or that is made with a whele or turne.
Torniamen, maie be taken for a tournayment or iuſtes.
Torno, aui, are, to tourne or worke with a whele, as tourners doe, to tourne rounde.
Tornus, ni, m. gene. the inſtrument or wheele, a turne.
Toroſus, a, um, mighty or ſtronge in brawnes of the legges and armes.
Torpédo, pédinis, fœm. ge. ſloutfulneſſe alſo a fiſſhe, whiche in the takyng, maketh the handes of them that doe drawe, to be aſtonied or dead for the tyme.
Torpeo, ui, ère, to be aſtonied or ſlowe, to be a ſlepe, as partes of the bodie often tymes be, to be dull or heauie.
Torpere metu, to be aſtonied with feare, that he can ſcant ſtere.
Torpeſco, ſcere, to become ſlowe or heauie, to ware a ſlepe or deade, that it can not ſtere.
Tórpidus, a, um, ſlowe, dull, a ſlepe, drouſie, aſtonied.
Torpor, óris, m. g. a debilitation or feblyng of mynde, an vnaptneſſe to doe any thing, a ſlouthfull heauineſſe as one were aſtonied.
Torpóro, aui, are, to aſtonie or make aſtonied.
Torquâtus, a noble man of Rome.
Torquâtus, a, um, that weareth a colar or chaine.
Torquati equites, knyghtes.
Torquatus palumbus, a tyng doue, a ſtocke doue.
Torquella, idem quod lynx.
Torqueo, torſi, quere, to wreſte, to wrythe, to bowe, to turne rounde, to wynde in, to whirle about lyke a whele, to ſuſteyne or beare vp, to tourment, to vexe, to greue, to ſpinne, to ſlyng or caſte furthe violently, with the arme or with a ſlyng. ſometyme to drawe.
Torquere telum, to throwe or caſte a darte or iauelin that he renne rounde.
Torquere ſaxa, to tourne or drawe ſtones.
Oculum torquere, to lohe aſyde.
Torquentur in arcus, they be bowed compaſſe lyke

lyke a bowe.
Capillos torquere ferro, to crispe the heare with an iron pyn.
Torquere manu alicuius, to wrest or wryng out of ones hande.
Fusos torquere, to turne rounde or whirle about the spindles.
Iter torquere, to go a syde out of the waye.
In orbem torquere, to bowe rounde.
Stamina torquere police, to spinne.
Torquere ius, to wrest or peruert the lawe.
Atlas axem humero torquet, id est, sustinet.
Eculeo torqueri, to be racked.
Expectatione torqueri, to be greued with the expectation or longe lokyng for a thyng.
Torqueri dies & noctes, to be tourmented daye and nyght.
Vt sequatur quocunq; torqueas, id est, trahas, whither so euer ye drawe it, or turne it.
Torquere dicteria in aliquem, to taunt one.

Torques, quis, m. & f. ge. a colar, chayne or bee of golde or syluer, suche as is worne by knightes or esquiers about their neckes.

Torrefacio, feci, cere, to broyle or roste by the fyre, or by the heate of the sunne.

Torrens, entis, mas. gen. a streame that cometh downe from hilles, whiche is caused by muche rayne or snowe.

Torrens, an adiectiue, signifieth flowynge with a great swepe, vehemente, rennyng violently.

Torrentior, more flowyng, with a greatter violence.

Torreo, rui, rere, idē quod Torrefacio, to roste or burne, to parche, to roste.
Frigore torret, it is stiffe for colde.
Solis ardore torrere, to burne with the vehement heate of the sunne.
Et viscera torrent, and they roste the flesshe or bowelles.

Torrens, entis, of Torreo, bournyng, parchyng, rostyng, rostyng.

Torresco, scere, to be broyled, rosted or dryed.

Torridus, a, um, dry or burned.
Torridæ Zonæ, are two gyrdles imagined in the firmament, on euery side of the equinoctiall lyne, vnder the whiche gyrdles, the people that inhabite there, are burned with the feruēt heate of the sunne, because the sunne abydeth longest in those two places, and are also named Tropicus Cancri, & Tropicus Capricorni.
Torrida gelu membra, frosen.

Torris, is, m. g. a fyrebrande.

Torsio, onis, fœ. gen. a whyrlynge, a tournyng, a writhyng, a wrestyng, a turmentyng or paynyng to peyne.

Tersio, onis, Theodorus Gaza and Longolius supposed to be a sturgion. Paulus Iouius is of a contrary opinion.

Torté, an aduerbe, crookedly, as it were bent awrie.

Tórtilis, that is bent or bowed, wrested, writhed.

Tortiuus, a, um, that is pressed out laste, that is wronge harde out.
Tortiuum vinum, wyne of the laste presse.

Torto, aui, are, to tourment vehementlye.

Tortor, tóris, m. g. a tourmentour, or he that casteth a stone with a sprnge.

Tortum, i, neu. ge. an ingine to throw great stones with.

Tortuósus, a, um, wounden or tourned many wayes, croked.
Tortuosus amnis, a croked riuer, wyndyng many waies.
Tortuosum disputandi genus, an intricate, confuse and harde maner of reasonyng.
Tortuosa vrina, whan one pisseth with great peyne, so that his vrine goeth from hym crookedly.

Tortus, us, m. g. a bendyng croked.

Tortus, a, um, croked, bowed, wrested, wrong, tourmented, greeued.
Tortus verberibus, tormented with stripes, beaten.

Torue, torua, proprely in beholdyng, sowerly, grymmely, lowryngly, awrie.

Tóruitas, átis, f. g. lowernesse, lowryng, crabbed lokyng, croked frownyng.

Tóruiter, idem quod Torue.

Toruinus, an apparaile of a womans head.

Tórulus, li, m. g. a little bedde.

Torus, ri, m. g. a bedde. it was sometyme made with herbes wounden together.
Socia or consors tori, a wife.

Tori, the brawnes of the armes and legges, or the flesshe mixte with sinewes and gristilles. it is spoken also of the veynes, when they be thycke or bigge swellynge in any place. Lykewise of vines.

Toruum, sowerly, lowryngly, ruggedly, terribly, grymmely.

Toruus, a, um, cruell and sturdy in lokynge, grymme, terrible.
Facies torua, a grymme and sower loke.
Frons torua, a frownyng forehead.
Toruo vultu intueri, to loke vpon one sowerly and grymmely.

Toryna, a thyng pertaynyng to the kechyn, wherewith the potte is remoued. Eras.

Tostus, a, um, tosted, rosted.

Tot, as many.
Tot quot, so many as.

Toties, so many tymes.
Toties quoties, as oftentymes as.

Totidem, so many, euen as many.
Bis totidem, twyse so many.
Totidem verbis quot Stoici, euen in as many wordes as the Stoikes, and no mo.

Totus, a, um, all the whole, euery whitte.
Ossa atque pellis totus est, he is nothyng but synnue and bone.
Ego mihi totus displiceo, I am very angrie, or greatly displeased with my selfe.

Toman

Totum me futurum ſuum, that I wyll bee his wholly, or in all that euer I can doe.
Aedes totæ, the whole houſe.
Totis ædibus, in all the houſe ouer and ouer.
Totum triduum, whole thre daies.
Quem ego toto non vidi die, whom I ſawe not all this daie longe.
Toto corpore atq; omnibus vngulis, prouerbially, with all ſtrengthe and endeuour.
Tota erras via, thou arte cleane out of the way, thou arte vtterly deceiued.
Tota mente incumbe in hanc curam, applie your mynde wholly to this matter.
Totis viribus, with all force and endeuoir.
Tóxicum, ci, n. g. venym, poyſon.

TRabâlis, le, perteinyng to a beame.
Trabales claui, a certaine torment.
Trabalis clauus, an yron pynne, or a great nayle, wherwith beames are made faſte to the rafters.
Haſta trabalis, a great ſpeare almoſte lyke a beame.
Trabea, æ, f. g. a kyrtell worne by kynges vnder their mantilles of eſtate.
Trabeâtus, a, um, that weareth ſuche a kyrtill.
Trabicus, a, um, that is made of beames or rafters.
Trabica nauis, a ſhippe made with great beames
Trabs, trabis, and trabes, bis, f. ge. a beame of a houſe. it is ſometyme taken of poetes for a ſhippe.
Tracallus, an oratour in the tyme of Domitian.
Trachal, the ouer parte of a fiſſhe called Murex, of whom purple colour is made.
Trachea, or Trachia, the weſon or pype of the lunges, the wynde pype.
Trachelum, li, n. g. or Trachelus, li, m. g. the middeſt parte of the ſayle of a ſhippe.
Trachelus, the chyne of a man or beaſte, from the head to the haunche.
Trachida, trachina, and trachurus, I ſuppoſe is a banſticle.
Trachina, a towne of Campayne.
Trachinia, a kynde of roſes not perfectly redde, lyke to them that we call frenche roſes.
Trachyna, a citee of Theſſalia, whiche was of Hercules called Heraclia.
Trachynus, or Trachynius, a, um, of Trachyna.
Trachoma, matis, n. g. a roughneſſe within the eie liddes.
Trachonitis, a countrey in Syria, ſoynynge to Arabia.
Tractábilis, le, tractable, that maie be intreated, that maie be handeled.
Non tractabile cælum, a rough and ſtormie weather.
Pelagus tractabile, a ſaulme ſea, pleaſant to ſayle on.

Tractátio, ônis, f. g. handlyng, manurynge.
Tibiarum tractatio, the playyng on flutes.
Tractatus, a, um, intreated, handled.
Male tractatus, yll handled.
Tractâtus, us, m. g. a handlynge, a deſcription, a parte of a booke, wherin any thynge is intreated of.
Tractim, on lengthe a longe tyme or ſpace, by drawyng out alonge.
Tracto, aui, are, to intreate, to handle, to touche, to vſe or exercyſe, to order or gouerne.
Hæc arte tractabat virum, ſhe handled the man craftyly.
Tractare rationes, to meddell with reckenynges, to be accomptable.
Manu tractare, to touche.
Si quis recte aut commode tractaret, if a man dyd intreate or handle hym well, and as he ſhoulde be.
Durius tractare aliquẽ, to intreate one ſhrewdly, to handle hym curſtly.
Qui artem tractant muſicam, whiche exerciſe muſike or poetrie.
Tractare ſe recte in munere aliquo, to behaue and gouerne hym ſelfe wiſely in any office, or charge, that he hath taken vpon hym.
Tractare bibliothecam alicuius, to haue the charge and kepyng of ones librarie.
Tractórium, ri, neu. ge. a wyndlas to drawe vp heauy thynges.
Tractus, a, um, drawen.
Tractus, us, m. g. a drawyng, a ſpace, a countrey, a region, a coaſte. alſo for Tractatus, a handlyng or declaryng of a thynge.
Trado, didi, dere, to delyuer. alſo to teache, to committe in truſte to an other man, to geue, to yelde, to put in writyng.
Mores opibus tradere, to ſet more by his richeſſe then by his honour.
Per manus tradere, to leaue it from one to an other, to reache to other that they maie deliuer it.
Prouinciam tradere alicui, to geue one the charge.
Huic noſtro tradita prouincia, the matter was committed to this our ſeruaunt here.
Memoriæ tradere, to put in writyng.
Ventis tradere, to forget and put out of minde.
Ad ſupplicium tradere, to delyuer one to bee puniſſhed.
Conſuetudini latinæ tradere, to tranſlate into latyne.
In cuſtodiam tradere, to committe to priſon.
Cuſtodiæ tradere aues, to put birdes to bee kepte in a cage.
Effectum tradere aliquid, to bryng athynge to paſſe.
Fama traditur, the olde ſaiyng or reporte is.
Inimicitias poſteris tradere, to leaue enmitie and hatred to his poſteritee to be reuenged.
Traditus mos eſt, the faſhion was lefte amonge them,

them.
Palmam alicui tradere, to geue one the pryce.
Traduntur per succesiones morbi, sicknesses go from the fathers to the sõnes euen as due heritage.
Tradere puerum præceptori, to put a childe to a maister to be taught.
In disciplinam tradere, to cõmitte to one to bee instructed and taught.
Sartam tectã ædem tradere, to kepe the house in due reperations, to kepe it wynde tyght and water tight.
Tradere se dicitur miles, to yelde.
Se libidinibus constringendum tradere, to abandone and geue hym selfe to his sensuall lustes and appetites.
Quieti se tradere, to lie downe to slepe.
Totum me ei tradidi, I yelded my selfe wholly to him, or applied my selfe wholly to his mynde.
Traditur vel traditum est, it is written, it is lefte in wrytyng.
Tradidit Cicero, Cicero lefte in writynge.
Artem dicendi tradere, to teache rhetorike.
Traditio, onis, a tradition, a deliuerynge, a doctrine, a teachyng.
Traditus, a, um, geuen, deliuered.
Neci traditus, put to death.
Traduco, duxi, ducere, to bryng or conueighe from one place to an other, to bryng ouer, to translate out of one language into an other, to shlander, to defame, to passe ouer as a man doeth the tyme, to bryng in infamie and obloquie of the people, to dishonour.
Traducere tempus, to passe the tyme.
Traduc & matrem & omnem familiam ad nos, bryng hyr mother and all hir familie home to our house.
Copias flumen traducere, to bryng or conueigh the armie ouer the ryuer.
Ad magnam admirationem traducere, to bryng into a great admiration, to make one to meruaile muche.
Animum a re aliqua ad aliam traducere, to bryng, turne, or withdrawe the mynde from one thynge to an other.
Aliquem à seueritate ad hilaritatẽ traducere, to turne one from his seuerite and sadnesse, and cause hym to be more merry or pleasant.
Vt summa modestia hoc munus traducamus, id est, administremus.
Adolescentiam ad rei militaris scientiam traducere, to passe al the tyme of his youthe in exercise of warre.
Traducere vitam otiosam, to leade an idel life.
Vitam sine vllo corporis langore traducere, to lyue all his lyfe without sickenesse of the body.
Traductio, ônis, fœ. g. a defamynge, a shlander ynge, a bringynge to an other place, a passyng ouer.
Traductio temporis, a passynge forth of tyme,
Traductor, ôris, m. g. he that bringeth from one place to an other.
Tradux, trãducis, when the bowes of many trees be bounde together, that a vine may renne as longe vpon them.
Tragacantha, a thynge like to a gumme, whiche vulgarly they call Dragagantium.
Tragelaphus, a beaste in parte like an harte, in parte like a gote.
Tragemata, banketting disshes, sunnettes.
Tragia, one of the Iles called Sporades.
Tragicus, a, um, belongyng to a tragedie.
Tragice, cruelly, in the maner of a tragedy, with great busines and stirryng.
Tragicum tueri, to loke grymmely.
Tragicus, ci, m. g. a writer of tragedies.
Tragion, gn, n. g. an herbe, growynge onely in Sicilie, hauyng bowes, leaues, and sede like to iunipre.
Tragœdia, æ, fœ. g. a tragedie, whiche is an enterlude, wherin the personages doe represent some history or fable lamentable for the cruelte and miserie therin expressed.
Tragœdias mouere, proverbially, to make a great stere or businesse.
Tragœdus, di, m. ge. he that exercyseth some parte in a tragedie, a player in a tragedie.
Tragonis, siue Tragion, a tree growyng in Candie, like to iuniper, the iuice whereof is like to milke, and waxeth thicke like gumme.
Tragónia, æ, f. g. an herbe nowe called Taragon, late seene in this realme, whiche hath a taste like ginger: whiche herbe laied to the left syde, cõsumeth the splene.
Tragopa, a birde in Ethiopia, greatter than an egle, and hath on his head hornes like a gote.
Tragopogon, an herbe, vsed in salettes, called of some Hirci barbula, of some Come.
Tragópogus, a fysshe called a barbell.
Tragorigonon, an herbe, whiche I suppose is called penyroyall, growyng wilde.
Trágos, a gote. also a certayne herbe; and a shell fysshe that hath an ill sauour.
Trágula, læ, f. g. a iauelyn with a barbed heade. also a certayne urtte, a dragge.
Tragulam iniicere, to practise deceite, to goe about some deceite.
Tragum, is like a tyran made of wheate. it is also a fyshers nette called a dragge.
Tragúrium, an ile in the sea called Hadriaticum.
Tragus, gi, m. ge. a certayne shell fysshe. also a certayne kynde of sponges.
Traha, hæ, f. g. a dreye or sledde drawen without wheeles.
Trahax, acis, om, g. a couetous person, whiche drawyth all thynges vnto hym.
Traho, traxi, trahere, to drawe, to leade, to deferre, to delate, to prolonge, to driue of, to extende, to remoue, to tarie, to lyue, to prouoke, to intice.
Atque egomet me adeo cum illis vna ibidem
traho,

traho, and I my selfe tarie as longe there with them.

Et vos vt tutam tranquillamq; fortunam trahe-retis, mea perfeci vigilantia, and by my vigilance I haue brought to passe that you myght liue in a sure and quiete prosperitee.

Trahere diem, noctem, tempus, to passe the daie, the nyght, or the tyme.

Rubiginem trahere, to ware rustie.

Pallorem trahere, to be pale.

In diuersum trahere, to bringe in doubt.

Trahere in religionem, to make conscience of a thynge.

Trahere amiculum, to let his garment drag on the grounde after hym.

De medio aliquem trahere, to take one out of the place or companie.

Trahere puerum, to leade a childe that can scantly goe.

Bellum trahere, to prolonge the warre. Iphewple conuiuium trahere.

Partem diei ad se trahunt, they cause me to bestow parte of the daie with them.

Trahere ad defectionem, id est, incitare.

Maternum trahere alimentum dicitur agnus, to suche the damme.

Pœnam trahere, to prolonge ones peyne or punishement.

Trahens aluum, id est, extendens, stretching out.

Animam in spe trahere, to liue in hope.

Cariem trahere, to moulde or ware mouldie.

Nomen ab aliquo trahere, to be named after one.

Cognomen ex contumelia traxit, he hadde that surname geuen hym in despite or reproche.

Colorem rubicundum trahere, to ware ruddy.

Consilium & rationem trahere, to take counsaile, to consult.

Contagia trahere, to be infected.

Dictum aliquod trahere ad voluntatem suam, to interprete a thyng that is doubtefully spoken, as he wolde haue it.

Trahere aliquem in disceptationem, to begynne to reason or contende with one.

In altitudinem trahere, to stretche vp in heyght.

In diuersum trahit me hæc res, this maketh me to doubte, or to be vncertaine what to folowe.

In diuersum authores trahũt, authours doe write diuersely, or be of diuerse opinions.

Fata me trahebant in pœnam, fate or destenie ledde or drewe me to punishement.

Obsidionem in aduentum principis trahere, to prolong the siege vntill the comyng of the prince.

Noctem per pocula trahere, to spende the night in drynkyng.

Originem à rege trahere, to discende lineally of a kyng.

In serum rem trahere, to prolonge the matter vntyll it be late.

Trahere rubiginem, to rust.

Spes eo trahit, hope leadeth him to go thither.

Spiritum trahere, to fetche breath.

Suspiria trahere, to sighe.

Senium trahere luctu, to spende his olde age in weppng and mournyng.

Nomen trahere ere aliqua, to be named of a thyng.

Traiana, a citee of the Pirenes, called nowe Potentia.

Traianus, the name of a noble emperour.

Traiectio, ónis, f. g. a passyng ouer, a conueighyng or carying ouer.

Traiectiones stellarum, mouynges of sterres.

Traiectitia pecunia, money caried ouer the sea.

Traiectus, a, um, caried or conueighed ouer, thrust through.

Traiectus, us, masc. gen. a passage, idem quod Traiectio.

Traiicio, traiicis, iéci, iicere, to leade ouer, to carie or conueigh ouer, to bringe ouer, to strike thorough.

Traiicere classe in Italiam, to saple or passe ouer into Italie with a naule of shippes.

Amnem vado traiicere, to go ouer the riuer on foote.

Traiicere Cyprum, to saple into Cypers.

Traiicere exercitum Rhodanum, to conueygh the armie ouer the riuer of Rhone.

Si se Alpes traiecerit, if he passe or come ouer the Alpes.

Traiciunt in alia vasa, they poure it into other vesselles.

Traiicere culpam in alium, to caste or transferre the fault to an other.

Rem ad nouos magistratus traiicere, To referre or put the matter to newe magistrates to be decided, or to deferre the matter vntil newe magistrates be chosen.

Latus dextrum lancea traiicitur, his right syde is striken through with a launcyn.

Tralatio, looke Translatio.

Tralatitius, and Tralatus, looke Translatitius & Translatus.

Tralli, a people of Illiria.

Trallis, a citee of Lydia, an other in Phrygia.

Trallianus, a, um, of that citee.

Tralúceo, lúces, luxi, lucere, to shyne through.

Tralúcidus, a, um, clere, that a man maie looke through.

Trama, æ, f. g. the woufe in weauyng, also a garment made of course clothe.

Trames, itis, m. ge. a crosse waie, a crosse pathe.

Tramitto, looke Transmitto.

Tranio, a seruauntes name in Plautus.

Trano, aui, are, to swymme ouer, somtyme to flee ouer, to passe ouer or by, Tranato, idem.

Tranor, the passiue.

Tranquille, sokly, without noyse, quietely.

Tranquillitas, átis, f. g. tranquillitee, rest, quietnesse, caulmenesse.

Tranquillo, an aduerbe, at a quiete tyme, in a caulme weather.

Tran-

Tranquillo, aui, are, to make quiete or caulme.
Tranquillus, a, um, quiete, in reste, peasible, caulme, without surges.
Tranquillum est, it is fayre & calme weather.
Tranquillus locus, a good place to rest in, a place of quietenesse.
Tranquillum ex irato facere, to appease, to qualifie.
Trans. ouer from one place to an other.
Transabeo, tránsabis, iui, ire, to go awaie by a thyng place, to go beyonde.
Transactio, ônis, an agreement vpon communication, a dispatchyng, a finisshyng.
Transactor, ôris, m. g. he that dispatcheth, finisheth, or bryngeth a matter to a poynct.
Transactus, a, um, passed longe agone, atchieued, finisshed, brought to a poynct.
Facta transacta omnia, all thynges be doon and cleane dispatched.
Transádigo, adégi, adigere, to thrust or strike through.
Iuuenẽ transadegit costas, he strake the ponge man through the sydes.
Transalpina Gallia, Gallia on the other syde of the mountaynes, whiche is now the realme of Fraunce.
Transalpinus, a, um, ouer the mountaines Alpes.
Transcendo, di, ere, to go ouer, to clyme ouer, to excede, to passe.
Transcindo, scidi, ere, to cut in sundre.
Transcribo, psi, ere, to write out a copie, sometyme to translate, to geue, to transferre, to geue his right to an other, to transpose from one to an other, to put ouer from one to an other, also in reckenyng bokes, Transcribere, is whan ones name is put out of the booke, & the charge or dette is sette on an other mans heade.
Turne tot incassum fusos patiere labores, & tua Dardaneis transcribi sceptra colonis? wylt thou Turne? suffer thy labours to bee lost, and thy realme to be geuen to the inhabitaunts of Troie?
Transcribere aliquem authorem, To take or transferre out of any authour, that whiche is for our purpose.
Eodem pretio mulier transcriberet viro, id est, iure cessio traderet, shoulde geue ouer, or deliuer hir right and title.
Nomina transcribere, to sette one mans debt vpon an others head.
Transcriptio, ônis, f. gen. an excuse, a pretense, allegyng of a thyng for ones selfe.
Transcurro, curri, ere, to renne foorth, to renne ouer quickely, also to wander.
Præter oculos alicuius transcurrere, to passe before ones sight.
Transcurrere, to touche byckely, or to passe ouer and not to speake of.
Transcurrit æstas, the sommer is past.
Transcursus, us, masc. gen. a course, a rennyng ouer quickely.

In transcursu, in passyng foorth.
Transdo, tránsdidi, are, to geue ouer from one to an other.
Transdúco, duxi, ere, to leade ouer.
Arbores transducere, to transpose or remoue trees from one place to an other.
Transenna, æ, fœ. g. a loupe to looke out at. also a wyndowe or casement, also a rope stretched out, a snare or trappe, a lattise.
Per transennam aspicere, prouerbially, to see a thyng lightly, and passyng by.
Transeo, iui, ire, to go foorth, to passe ouer, to passe, to leaue vntouched, to shyppe ouer, to let passe and not speake of, not to mention.
Transire domum, to go home.
Ad te continuo transeo, by and by I come ouer to the.
Transit equum cursu, he ouerrẽneth the horse.
Omnis mensis transiit, the whole moneth is passed.
Silentio aliquid transire, to passe ouer a thyng, and not speake of it.
Transire quædam in legendo, to shyppe ouer or leat passe some thynges in readyng.
Neronem transeo, I leat passe Nero & speake not of hym.
Transire ad partitionem, to leaue the present matter and beginne to speake of partition.
In sententiam alterius transire, to assent to an other mans opinion.
Ad hæredem transire, to come to the possession of the heyre.
Violentam transit in iram, he beganne to be sperce and angrie.
Transiit hasta duos, the speare ran thorough two of them.
Facile transire mala, to passe ouer lyghtly and not care for them.
Modum transire, to passe measure, to goe beyonde measure.
Legem transire, not to passe or care for, to neglecte.
Limias transire, to passe the bounder or lymittes.
Vitam silentio transire, to passe ouer their lyfe without fame or renowme, or doe nothyng notable or worthy memorie.
Transfero, sẽui, ere, to take out of one place, and plant or graffe in an other.
Transeunter, passyng by or ouer.
Tránsfero, tuli, ferre, to carie or bringe from one place to an other, to transferre, to translate frõ one language to an other, or from ones possession to an others.
Ad se transferre, to bringe home into his countrey, or home to his house.
Se ad aliquid faciendum transferre, to leaue of one thing and geue his minde to do an other.
Transferre amorem suum alteri, to sette his loue some other where, or vpon some other person.

Oculos

Oculos transferre ad aliquid, to looke vpon a thyng.

Animum ad aliquid transferre, to geue his minde to doo a thyng.

Culpam in alium transferre, to cast or laie the faute vpon some other.

Sermonem alio transferamus, let vs common of some other mattier.

Iudicia transferre, to trãsferre or remoue matters out of one court into an other.

In linguam latinam transferre, to translate into latine.

Transferre verbum aliquod dicimur, whã we turne it somewhat from the signification.

Transfigo, xi, gere, to thrust through, to stycke through.

Transfigûro, aui, are, to transforme, to tourne into an other figure.

Transfiguratio, ônis, f. g. transfiguracion, chaunging from one fourme to an other.

Transfixus, a, um, stycked through, thrust thorough.

Transfluo, uxi, ere, to leake or to renne out, as water out of a broken pitchar, to passe or flowe ouer or thorough.

Dies transfluxere, The daies bee passed and gone.

Transfodio, transfodis, di, ere, to digge thorough, to stycke or thrust through.

Transformis, me, that is transformed or chãged.

Transformo, aui, are, to transforme, to change into an other forme.

Transforo, aui, are, to make an hole through.

Transfossus, a, um, digged or stycken throughe.

Transfretatio, ônis, f. g. a passage ouer the sea.

Transfreto, aui, are, to passe ouer the sea.

Transfuga, æ, masc. gen. he that fleeth from his owne people or capitaine to the parte of the ennemies, or of theim that are suspected in tyme of truce.

Transfugio, transfugis, fugi, ere, to flee from place to place, to forsake his owne capitaine, and people, and goe to theyr enemies.

Transfugere ad hostes, is to goe and yelde hym to the contrary parte.

Transfugium, ij, neu. g. yeldyng to ennemies, a forsakyng or rennyng awaie from his owne capitayne to the contrarie part.

Transfulgeo, si, ere, to shyne through.

Transfumo, aui, are, to smoke through.

Transfundo, fudi, ere, to poure out of one vessell into an other, to translate from one to an other.

Suas laudes ad alterum transfundere, to attribute and geue his own praises to an other man.

Amorem in aliam transfudit, he hath set his loue wholely vpon an other and forsaken hir.

Transfusio, ônis, f. g. a pouryng out of one vessell into an other.

Transgredior, deris, di, to passe or goe ouer or beyonde, to excede or trangresse a law or commaundement.

Transgredi aliquem, to passe or excell one.

Transgressio, ônis, f. g. a figure of Rhetorike, where a man leaueth the principall mattier, and entreth into an other thyng, and after retourneth to his mattier, we commonly call it a digression. also a passyng or goyng ouer.

Transgressus, us, m. g. passyng ouer.

Trãsigo, ẽgi, igere, to driue forth, to treate a matter, to agree, condescende or come to a poynte, to fall at agrement, as happeth betweene men, whiche doo contende for somewhat, to performe, to thrust through, to perse through, to make an ende of, to dispatche, to finysshe, to atchiue.

Aeuum transigitur venatibus, all their life is spent in huntyng.

Transegit pectora mucro, id est, penetrauit, it pierced.

Hanc fabulam dum transigam, while I plaie this comedie to an ende.

Transigere vitam, to passe his or their life.

Gladio seipsum transegit, he thrust hym selfe through with a swoorde.

Intus transigetur, the mattier shall be finished and made an ende of within.

Multitudinem rerum vno tempore trãsigere, to dispatche many mattiers at once.

Cum aliquo transigere, to fall at a poynct or greement with one.

Non potuerat transigi minori pecunia, the mattier coulde not be ended, or we coulde come to no maner of poynct, for lesse money.

Transactum est, it is doon or dispatched.

Transiacio, trãsiacis, ieci, ere, to caste ouer or through.

Transiectio, ônis, f. g. idem quod Traiectio.

Transiectus, a, um, idem quod Traiectus.

Transilio, trãsilis, lui, ire, to leape ouer, to leape beyond, to skype, to passe and not to speake of.

Trãsilis, le, that groweth ouer other.

Transiluania, a countrey beyond Hũgarie, where of the people were sometyme called Getæ.

Transitio, ônis, fœ. g. a passynge ouer, a goynge foorthe.

Ad hostes transitio, a rennyng awaie to the contrary parte.

Transitorius, a, um, that whiche shortely passeth bie.

Trãsitus, us, m. g. a passing, a changeyng from one place to an other.

In transitu, id est, obiter, lyghtly passing bie.

Transiungo, iunxi, ere, to remoue an oxe or horse from one parte to an other.

Transilabor, laberis, labi, to slyde or renne ouer.

Translatio, ônis, f. ge. a translation or bringyng from one place to an other.

Criminis translatio, a reiectynge of the faulte from one to an other.

Translatitius, a, um, that is transferred from one to an other.

Translatiuus, a, um, idem, also vulgare, cõmon,

of the meane sorte, not excellent.

Transtatiue, negligently, sleyghtly, with litteli diligence.

Transtâtor, oꝛ Tralâtor, ôris, m. g. he that translateth oꝛ conueyghteth from one to an other.

Transtâtus, a, um, transferred, oꝛ conueyhed from one to an other.

Transtego, tegi, ere, to reade ouer.

Transtuceo, luxi, ere, to shyne thꝛough, to shyne bꝛight.

Transtúcidus, a, um, that shyneth thꝛoughe, bꝛyght thꝛough.

Transmarinus, a, um, that cometh from beyonde the sea, that is bꝛought from beyonde the sea.

Trânsmeo, aui, are, to passe oꝛ goe beyonde.

Transmigrátio, ônis, f. g. a going oꝛ departing from one place to dwell in an other.

Transmigro, trânsmigras, aui, are, to goe further, to dwell further of, to transpose my dwelling, to go to dwell further of, oꝛ in an other place.

Transmissio, ônis, f. g. a goyng oꝛ sendyng further oꝛ ouer.

Transmissus, us, m. ge. a passage, oꝛ the space of any passage betweene place and place.

Transmitto, misi, ere, to sende from one place to an other, to go oꝛ renne quickely, to sende thoꝛtely oꝛ quickely, to passe ouer a water, to put oꝛ cast thꝛough, to let goe thꝛough.

Transmittere mare, to passe ouer the sea.

Transmittere tempus, to passe the tyme, to spende the tyme.

Transmittere discrimen, to escape a daunger.

Tectum lapide transmittere, to thꝛowe a stone ouer the house.

Bellum transmittere alicui, to committe the charge of battaile to one.

Transmittere literas papirus dicitur, where paper soheth in pnche, that the letters maie be seen on the other syde.

Transmittere exercitum, to suffre an armye to haue passage thꝛough.

Transmittere vitam per obscurum, to passe his lyfe without renowme oꝛ fame.

Transmittit cuspide pectus, he thꝛust a tauelen thꝛough his bꝛeast.

In Africam transmittere velis, to saple ouer into Affrike.

Transmittere cursu campos, to renne ouer the fieldes quickely.

Quatuor menses trãsmittere in specu, to tarie oꝛ abyde foure monethes cõtinually in a denne.

Transmontanus, a, um, that dwelleth beyonde the mountaines.

Transmótus, a, um, moued from one place to an other.

Transmouco, trânsmoues, ui, ere, to remoue from one place to an other.

Transmúto, aui, are, to chaunge from one place to an other.

Transnato, aui, are, to swymme ouer, to swymme

beyonde.

Transno, aui, are, idem.

Transnómino, aui, are, to chaunge his name, to geue one name foꝛ an other.

Transnumero, aui, are, to ouernumbꝛe.

Transpadanus, a, um, beyonde the riuer, called Padus in Italie.

Transpicio, xi, ere, to looke thꝛough, to lohe beyonde.

Transpectus, us, m. g a lokyng ouer oꝛ beyonde.

Transpôno, posui, ponere, to transpose oꝛ remoue from one place to an other.

Transporto, aui, are, to carie oꝛ conueigh from one place to an other, to carie ouer.

Transquiétus, a, um, in quiete oꝛ rest from hence foꝛth, verie quiete.

Transrhenânus, a, um, that is beyonde the riuer Rhene.

Transtra, ôrum, neu. gene. plur. traunsomes, whiche door go ouerthwart an house, also the seates, wheron they we sitte that row in a ship, bote oꝛ galie.

Transtyberinus, a, um, that is oꝛ dwelleth beyonde the riuer of Tyber.

Transuádo, aui, are, & Transuador, âris, ari, to wade ouer a shalow place of a riuer.

Transuéctio, ônis, f. g. a conueighyng oꝛ carieng ouer. also a musteryng of men of warre.

Trânsueho, uexi, ere, to carie oꝛ conueygh ouer, also to muster.

Transuerbero, aui, are, to stirke thꝛough.

Transuersárius, a, um, that is set ouerthwarte.

Transuersus, a, um, ouerthwarte, not streight oꝛ directe.

Transuersum agere, to turne hastily awaie frõ the purpose, whiche a man went about.

Transuersum unguem non discedere, not to goe a naple bꝛedth from it, a pꝛouerbe, signifying a little distaunce.

Transuersum digitum, idem.

Transuersa tueri, to lohe awꝛy.

Transuerto, uerti, tere, to tourne awꝛie, oꝛ out of the ryght facion oꝛ waie.

Transuideo, uidi, dere, to see thꝛough a clere thyng.

Transulto, aui, are, to leape ouer.

Transúmo, sumpsi, sumere, to take of oꝛ from another, to remoue from one to an other.

Transumptum, that which is writen out of a recoꝛd, and appꝛoued vnder the hynges seale, oꝛ the signyng of a iudge. In the common lawe they call it an exemplification, some do also call it a Transumpte.

Transúmptio, ônis, fœm. gene. a figure, called also Metalepsis, wherby one signification is gathered of an other: as, of Nox atra, a blacke nyght is gathered, Nox tenebricosa, a darke nyght.

Transuo, sui, ere, to sowe thꝛoughe.

Transuólito, aui, are, to flee ouer often.

Trânsuolo, aui, are, to flee oꝛ leape ouer, foꝛ to goe

Trapes, trapẽtis, m. g. or Trapetum, ti, n. ge. a mylle, wherin ople is made.
Trapẽtus, ti, m. g. idem quod Trapes.
Trapeza, zæ, f. ge. a table, wheron an exchanger doeth tell money.
Trapezéphoron, ri, ne. ge. a certayne prieste of Minerua. also an Image that beareth vp a table or dreſſer.
Trapezita, tæ, maſcu. gene. an exchaunger or banker.
Trapezus, zuntis, a citee in the countrey of Pontus.
Trapezuntius, a man of that citee.
Trapit, olde writers vſed for Vertit.
Traſibulus, a duke of Athenes, whiche deliuered the citee from. xxx. tyrannes.
Traſimenus, a ryuer by Perusium in Italie, where Annibali ſlewe Flaminius the conſull of Rome, and. xxiii. thouſande Romains, and tooke. 6000. priſoners.
Traſimenus, a, um, of that poole or ryuer.
Traſton, a certayne reſine or gumme, the beſte of that whiche is called Gummiham oniacum.
Trauio, aui, are, to paſſe or goe throughe or beyonde.
Traulus, li, m. g. he that ſpeaketh with great difficultie, one that ſtutteth or ſtammereth.
Traũſi, a people adioynyng to Thrace.
Trebatius, a lawier verye familiar with Cicero.
Trebia, a ryuer in Italie by Placentia. also a citee in Spayne.
Trebellicum vinum, or tribulanum vinum, wyne growynge aboute the citee Trebia, in Spayne.
Trebonius, a Romayne that conſpyred with Brutus and Caſſius in Aſia.
Trebula, an olde towne nigh to Rome.
Trebulani, men of that towne.
Trecæ, trecarum, a citee in Campaygne.
Trecẽni, næ, na, three hundred.
Trecenti, tæ, ta, idem.
Trecentenus, a, um, the three hundreth.
Trecenteſimus, a, um, idem.
Trecenties, three hundred tymes.
Tredecim, thirtene.
Tredecies, thirtene tymes.
Trechedipnum, ni, n. g. a certayn garment, which ſhoulde be rather writen Rechedipnum.
Treis, the accuſatiue caſe plurall for trees.
Tremebundus, a, um, that trembleth muche, fearefull.
Tremefácio, méfacis, feci, facere, to make to tremble or quake.
Tremeſco, ſcere, to tremble.
Tremendus, a, um, to be feared or dreadde.
Tremens, entis, that trembleth.
Tremo, tremui, mere, to quake as one dooeth in a feuer, to tremble, to feare.
Animo tremere, to be ſore afeerde in his mind.
Tremor, ôris, m. g. quakynge, trembleyng. also feare.

Trémulus, a, um, that quaketh for feare, that trembleth or ſhaketh.
Trépidans, antis, trembleyng, fearyng.
Trepidanter, fearefully, with trembleyng and quakyng.
Trepedátio, ônis, trembleyng, feare.
Trepidé, haſtyly, as one weare in a great feare.
Trépido, aui, are, to feare, to tremble for feare, to make haſte, to be aſtonied or amaſed.
Trepidulus, a, um, ſomewhat afeerde.
Trépidus, a, um, fearefull, trembleyng for feare, aſtonied, amaſed for feare. also he that doeth a thynge haſtily.
Trepidi rerum ſuarum, fearynge what woll come to paſſe of theyr matters.
Trepando, vndecyned, three pounde weight.
Tres, & hæc tria, three.
Trium literarum homo, id eſt, fur.
Tres viri, three men in lyke authoritee.
Treſbys, idem quod Trochilos.
Treſis, ſis, that is the weyght of three the poyſes called Æs, three pounde. looke the prouerbe Treſsis homo.
Treua, a citee in Almaine called Hamburgh.
Treueris, a citee in Germanie called Trire.
Treueri, people called Treues.
Triambi, were they whiche ſpake together in a tragedie.
Triangulãris, re, haueng. iii. corners.
Triángulus, li, maſ. ge. a figure that hath three corners.
Triarchus, a maiſter of a ſhippe with three toppes, or of a galie that hath three orders of ores.
Triarij, ſouldioures whiche be ſette alwaies in the rereward, which were the ſtrongeſt men, they fought euer ſtandynge, bowynge theyr kneſe, as they woulde rather die than remoue from theyr places.
Triárius, ii, m. g. a famous oratour.
Triatrus, a feſtiuall date, kepte after the thirde Ides of euery moneth.
Tribaces, they whiche be wrone with ſtripes.
Triballi, people of the countrey beyonde Hungarie, nowe called Seruia.
Triboci, people of the countrey of Alſate.
Tribracus, a foote in metre of. iii. ſhorte ſyllables.
Tribula, æ, fœm. gen. & Tribulum, li, neu. ge. a litteil dreie or carre made of a rough bourde, whiche they vſed to threſſhe corne, it maie bee taken for a flaple, or other lyke thynge, wherwith corne is threſſhed.
Tribulárium, a place where ſuche inſtrumentes be ſet.
Tribũlis, lis, maſ. ge. a hynſeman that cometh of the ſame ſtocke that I do, one of the ſame tribe or warde.
Tribulo, aui, are, to breake with a carre, flayle, or other lyke inſtrument.
Tribulor, aris, ari, to be troubled with heauineſſe of mynde.

Tribulus, li, m. g. a bremble, also a caltroppe.
Tribûnal, alis, n, g. the place where a iudge sitteth in iudgement.
Tribunâtus, us, m. g. the office or dignitee of a Tribune.
Tribunianus, a mans name in the tyme of Justinian, a contemner of god and all religion, and specially of Christianitee.
Tribunitius, a, um, perteining to the Tribunes.
Tribûnus, ni, m. gen. an officer amonge the Romains, haupnge chiefe iurisdiction amonge the commons.
Tribunus militum, a capitayne in warres, hauing auctoritee ouer souldiours, to viewe and see that they were well armed and exercised. it may be nowe vsed for the marshall of the fielde.
Tribunus celerum, an officer in Rome, before the kynges were deposed, whiche was chiefe of the horsemen.
Tribuni Aarij, generall receiuers, to whom money was deliuered to paie the souldiours.
Tribuo, ui, ere, to geue, sometyme to set muche by. also to fauour, to impute, to attribute.
Beneuolentiæ eius tribuendum est, it must be imputed to his good will or loue towardes vs.
Quibus ille plurimum tribuebat, whom he did greatly esteme or set by.
Quod illi tribuebatur ignauiæ, for so muche as it was coumpted a poynete of cowardise in hym.
Fidem sensibus tribuere, to beleue the senses.
Gratiam tribuere, to thanke.
Honorem tribuere, to honour.
In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, id est, distribuere.
Misericordiam tribuere, to shewe pitie.
Tribuere officium, to doe a friendely pleasure to one.
Tribuenda est opera rei publicæ, I muste doe my diligence to serue the common weale.
Palmam mensarum alicui pisci tribuere, to compte it to be the moste excellent fysshe that is serued to the table.
Primas tribuere, to geue pryche and pryce, to compte most excellent.
Priores tribuere, to preferre.
Præmia tribuere, to paie wages.
Tributum est, it is geuen.
Tribus, us, f. g. a Trybe, a warde, a part of the people, sometyme diuided in three partes. it seemeth that it was somtyme taken for a family or particular iurisdiction among the people: and therof cometh Tribulis, & therfore the partition of the people of Israell were into. 12. Tribes. hereof be sundrie opinions, reade Calepine.
Tributarius, a, um, that paieth tribute.
Tributim, by sundrie families or partes of the people, by euery tribe or warde.
Tributio, onis, a geuyng.
Tributum, ti, n. g. tribute.
Tributus, in the masculine gendre, is sometyme

read for Tributum.
Trica, after Pli. li. 3. cap. 11. was sometyme a towne of Apulia. Stephanus saith, it was a towne of Thessalie, so named of Trica, Peneis daughter.
Tricæ, arum, f. g. plu. heare or feathers wrapped about the feete of thynens and pigeons, whiche doue let them to goe, and therfore all thynges that doue leat a man, are called Tricæ, also vaine trifles be called Tricæ.
Tricastini, people of France nere the ryuer Dyuentia.
Tricena, cometh of Triginta, thirtie, it is sometyme taken for Tricentena.
Tricenarius, a, um, belongyng to three hundred. Tricenariæ vites, when an acre yeldeth three hundreth of the measures called Amphora.
Tricenteni, æ, a, three hundreth.
Tricenties, three hundred tymes.
Tricentuplus, a, um, three hundred folde.
Triceps, cipitis, omnis. generis. haupng three heades.
Triceiberus, a great hell hounde.
Tricesimus, the thyrtithe.
Tricesis, the weight of. 30. pounde.
Trichaptum, a garment, which was so fyne, that it semed to be made of small heares.
Trichiæ, be fisshes called Sardines.
Triculum, li. n. ge. a vessell haupng three lauers, out of the whiche water is poured.
Trichitis, tis, a kinde of alume.
Trichomanes, an herbe called maidē heare, whiche groweth by welles and springes, and is a little herbe, in facie syke to ferne, the leafe therof beyng tourned as it were the backeside forwarde, and is narrowe. The braunches whereon the leaues be, doe glysten and be very small, browne in colour and bitter in taste: it is of a good temperaunce betwene hotte and colde, reade Adiantō.
Trichrus, chri, a certayne precious stone.
Tricies, thirtie tymes.
Tricinus, a, um, an adiectiue of Tricas.
Tricliniaris, re, belongyng to a parlour.
Triclinium, idem quod Triclinum.
Triclinarius, a seruaunt that dooeth serue in the parlour.
Tricliniarius, a, um, perteinyng to the parlour or dinyng chaumbre.
Triclinium, nij, n. g. a parlour to suppe in, where in were three tables or three beddes, for in olde tyme they vsed to lie when they did eate.
Trico, onis, m g. a sadde or solen person, sower, that dooeth almost neuer laugh, after some, contentious, euer busie in suits and stryfe, also a picker of quarrelles.
Tricoccus, ci, a kynde of the herbe called Heliotropium.
Tricōlon, haupng three membres.
Tricones, are they that tarie men with trifles.
Tricongius, was one whiche dranke or he rested

three

thꝛee meaſures of wyne, called Congij, whiche was as I ſuppoſe thꝛee gallons and a pynte of our meaſure, wherfoꝛe Tiberius the emperour pꝛomoted hym to honour, and at the laſte made hym conſull of Rome.

Tricor, aris, ari, to tꝛiſſe, to dalie.

Tricornis, & hoc tricorne, idem quod Tricornium.

Tricornium, ij, n. g. that hath thꝛee hoꝛnes.

Tricorpor, oris, that hath thꝛe bodies.

Tricubitalis, le, of thꝛee cubites in meaſure.

Tricubitus, a, um, idem.

Tricus, a ſtone, whiche although it be blacke, yet ſheweth he at the roote blache, in the middle ſanguine, and at the toppe white.

Tricuſpis, cuſpidis, that hath thꝛe poynctes.

Tridacna, opſters ſo greatte, that a man muſte make iii. moꝛſelles of one.

Tridens, entis, om. g. euery weapon, tole, oꝛ inſtrument hauyng thꝛee teeth.

Tridentifer, and Tridentiger, the ſurname of Neptunus.

Tridentum, a citee in Italie called Trent.

Triduanus, a, um, of thꝛee daies continuaunce.

Triduum, i, n. g. the ſpace of thꝛee daies.

Triennis, ne, of thꝛee peres olde.

Triennium, ij, n. g. the ſpace of thꝛe peres.

Triens, entis, m. g. a copgne, which is the thꝛid part of the peece of money called As, moꝛe thē halfe the copgne called Obolus, in valuc about our farthyng. It is alſo the thirde parte of any thyng whiche is diuided, as Triens vini, the third parte of Sextarius, whiche is. iiii. Cyathi, oꝛ viii. ounces of wine.

Ex triente hæredem facere, to make hepꝛe of the third parte.

Vſura ex triente, when in the hundꝛed. iiii. is gapned, as in a hundꝛed pound lone. iiii. poūd.

Trientalis herba, an herbe, whiche hath leaues as great as the copgne called Triens, that is foure inches bꝛoade.

Triental, alis, neu. gen. a veſſell conteynyng the thirde parte of that meaſure, which was named Sextarius.

Trientarium fœnus, lowe Fœnus.

Trierarchus, the capitaine of a ſhippe, whiche is called Trieris, the maiſter of a galie that hath thꝛee oꝛders of oꝛes.

Trieris, ris, f. g. a great ſhippe, which hath thꝛee oꝛes on euery ſeate.

Trietericus, a, um, foꝛ Triennalis, that is doen euery thꝛide pere.

Trietēris, teridis, fœm. gene. the ſpace of thꝛee peres.

Trifariam, in thꝛee partes, oꝛ thꝛee maner of wates.

Trifarius, a, um, that is of thꝛee ſoꝛtes oꝛ faſcions.

Trifaux, aucis, omnis generis, that hath thꝛee mouthes.

Trifax, & Triforum, a weapon of thꝛee cubites longe.

Trifer, oꝛ Triferus, a, um, that bꝛyngeth fruite thꝛiſe in a pere.

Trifera, is a medicine and other delicate ſpices to expulſe caſtile coꝛrupt humours.

Trifidus, a, um, diuided into thꝛee partes.

Trifinium, the buttyng of thꝛee fieldes, whiche topgne together.

Trifolium, lij, n. g. maie be taken foꝛ a generall name of all herbes hauyng thꝛee leaues, how be it there is one herbe ſo called pꝛopꝛely.

Triformis, me, that hath thꝛee fourmes oꝛ faſcions.

Trifur, furis, om. ge. moꝛe than a theke, thꝛee tymes waꝛſe than a theke, ſemblably Tri, topgned with any thyng, ſignifieth moꝛe.

Trifurcifer, a veꝛie naughtie knaue oꝛ vilaine, a ſtarke and arrand theke.

Trifurcus, a, um, that hath thꝛee koꝛkes.

Triga, æ, fœm. gene. a carte, dꝛawen with thꝛee hoꝛſes.

Trigamus, mi, maſcu. gene. that hath had thꝛee wyfes.

Trigarium, rij, n. ge. a certain courſe with ſuche cartes called Trigæ. alſo a place at Rome by Campus martius, wheꝛe they exerciſed rēnyng with ſuche cartes.

Trigarius, rij, m. ge. a carter that dꝛiueth a carte with thꝛee hoꝛſes.

Trigemini, thꝛee childꝛen at one bꝛithe.

Trigemina porta, a gate in Rome, out at the whiche the thꝛee bꝛetheꝛne called Horatij, went to fyght their challenge.

Trigeminus, a, um, idem quod tres, thꝛee.

Trigemmis, mis, m. g. a plant oꝛ ſtippe, hauyng thꝛee topnctes and thꝛee buddes.

Trigeſimus, a, um, the thirtithe.

Trigeſies, thirtie tymes.

Triginta, adiect. plu. num. indeclin. thirtie.

Trigla, a fiſche, I ſuppoſe it be a ſoꝛe mullette, ſuch as are taken in Deuonſhire and in Coꝛwall.

Triglites, a ſtone, which is of the colour of a ſoꝛe mullette.

Trigo, aui, are, to bynde oꝛ to dꝛawe a thynge cloſe togethꝛer.

Trigon, gonis, a balle. alſo a turtill. alſo a fiſſhe called a thoꝛnebacke.

Trigonalis, le, that is thꝛee coꝛnerde, hauyng thꝛee lines.

Trigonia, æ, f. g. the thꝛide age.

Trigonus, ni, m. gene. a triangle that hath thꝛee coꝛners.

Trilibris, bre, that is thꝛee pounde weyght.

Trilinguis, gue, that ſpeaketh thꝛee langages.

Trilix, licis, a garment with thꝛee dpuers thꝛeedes, oꝛ that is made of thꝛe thꝛedes of diuers colours.

Trimacrus, a foote in meter, conſiſtyng of thꝛe longe ſyllables.

Trimâtus, us, maſc. gen. the tyme oꝛ age of thꝛee peeres.

Trimembris, bre, hauyng thꝛee membꝛes.
Trimeſtris, ſtre, of thꝛee monethes.
Trimetrum, metri, neut. gener. a verſe of thꝛee feete.
Trimma, a wyne made with ſpices, as that which is called ypocras.
Trimodia, æ, a meaſure, whiche conteyneth thꝛee buſſhelles.
Trimodium, dij, idem.
Trimorion, is named of thꝛee ſignes in heauen, whiche conteyne. lxxx. degrees oꝛ pozciones. Wherfoꝛe Trimorion is in calculacion of natiuitees from the time of the byꝛth oꝛ conceptiõ, the. lxxx. and tenth part of thꝛee degrees.
Trimus, a, um, of thꝛee yeeres.
Trimulus, a, um, the diminutiue of Trimus.
Trimyxos, a lampe oꝛ candilſtycke, beaꝛynge thꝛee lightes.
Trinacria, the ile of Sicilie.
Trinacris, cre, of Trinacria.
Trinacrius, a, um, of Sicilie.
Trinepos, potis, m. g. he whiche is thꝛee diſcentes lineall from my childes childe.
Trineptis, a woman in lyke degree of bloudde as Trinepos, potis.
Trinitas, atis, fœm. gen. a trinitee, the noumbꝛe of thꝛee.
Trinoctialis, le, belongyng to thꝛee nyghtes.
Trinoctium, tij, n. g. thꝛee nightes.
Trinodis, de, that hath thꝛee knottes.
Trini, foꝛ Terni.
Trinundinum, oꝛ Trinumnundinum, the thirde faire oꝛ markette, whiche was wont to be pꝛoclaymed, to the entent it ſhoulde bee the better remembꝛed: after ſome it is thꝛe daies ſpace aſſigned to thoſe officers.
Trinus, a, um, thꝛee.
Trioboluris, re, vile, of ſmall eſtimation, little wooꝛthe.
Triobolum, li, n. g. a copyne of thꝛe halfepence, called Obuli. It is halfe the Athenies Drachma, whiche is of lyke value as Denarius Romanus, whiche of our money is a grote, ſo that Triobolum is ii d. ſome called it a Dandipzat.
Triobolo homo, a man wooꝛthe thꝛee halfe pence, of litteli value, ſcant wozth a Dãdipzat.
Triones, plough oxen. alſo they be ſeuen ſterres, beyng in the nozth.
Triophthalmus, a little ſtone, hauyng in hym the figure of thꝛee eies.
Triorches, chis, m. gen. a kynde of haukes, hauyng thꝛee ſtones. alſo a kynde of the herbe called Centaurie.
Triparcus, a, um, verie ſparyng oꝛ niggiſſhe.
Tripartior, tiri, to diuide in thꝛee partes.
Tripartito, and Tripertito, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng in thꝛee partes.
Tripartitus, a, um, diuided into thꝛee partes.
Tripatinum, ni, n. g. the laſt and chiefe diſſhe in banketteyng.
Tripectus, pectoris, that hath thꝛee bꝛeaſtes.

Tripedalis, le, that is thꝛee foote longe.
Tripedaneus, a, um, hauyng thꝛee feete, thꝛee foote longe.
Tripes, pedis, m. ge. with thꝛee feete, that hath thꝛee feete.
Triphillon, thꝛe leaued graſſe.
Triplaris numerus, when one numbꝛe is founde thꝛiſe in a bigger numbꝛe.
Triplex, plicis, om. g. thꝛe folde, treble, a table with thꝛe leaues. ſometyme foꝛ thꝛe.
Triplicitas, atis, f. g. treble.
Tripliciter, thꝛe folde.
Triplico, aui, are, to dooe oꝛ folde a thyng thꝛe tymes.
Triplum, a veſſell like a baſket.
Triplus, a, um, treble, idem quod Triplex.
Tripoda, æ, fœ. ge. a ſtoole oꝛ bourde that hath thꝛe feete.
Tripolis, a countrey in Affrike, an other in Syria, the thirde in Phœnicia.
Tripolitana regio, idem quod Tripolis.
Tripolium, lij, n. ge. an herbe, whereof the roote is of ſome men ſuppoſed to be Turbit.
Tripondium, dij, n. g. thꝛe pounde weight.
Tripontium, a towne in Umbꝛia in Italie, ſo called, becauſe it hath thꝛe bꝛidges.
Triptolemus, a man, whiche founde the vſe of grapne in the countrey of Athenes.
Triptõtum, a noune that hath thꝛe caſes.
Tripudium, dij, n. g. daunſyng.
Tripudia ſoliſtima, a diuination, taken by bꝛead fallyng to the groũd, that was caſte to chickens.
Tripudio, aui, are, to daunſe.
Tripus, podis, m. ge. euery thyng that hath thꝛe feete, a thꝛe ſooted ſtoole.
Tripodes, were alſo tables of golde in the tẽple of Apollo.
Triquetra, træ, f. g. oꝛ Triquetrum, tri, n. gen. a figure thꝛe coꝛnerde. It was alſo a name of the ile of Sicile.
Triquatrus, a, um, hauyng thꝛe coꝛners.
Triremis, mis, f. g. a galey, hauyng thꝛe oꝛders of oꝛes, oꝛ thꝛe oꝛes on euery ſeate.
Tris, the accuſatiue caſe plurall foꝛ tres, thꝛe.
Triſago, ſaginis, a certeyne herbe, called of the grekes Camedris, germander.
Triſippium, a rowell, with whiche beeyng made hotte, they vſed to marke an hoꝛſe on the iawe bone.
Triſſis, thꝛe pounde weight.
Triſtega, orum, neu. g. plu. a houſe, that hath thꝛe loftes.
Triſticulus, a, um, ſomewhat ſadde oꝛ heauy.
Triſtificus, a, um, that maketh ſadde oꝛ heauy.
Triſtis, ſte, heauy, ſadde, full of diſcomfoꝛte, ſoꝛrowfull, cruell, of muche grauitee, bitter, moꝛe difficile oꝛ harde: ſometyme angrie.
Triſtis, againſt his will, not well content.
Accipio triſtis, I take it with a ſadde countinance.
Inuitat triſtis, he bade hym welcome againſt his

his will.
Mihi erit triſtior, he will be ſomewhat angrie or diſpleaſed with me.
Abſynthium triſte, bitter wormode.
Sapor triſtis, an vnpleaſant and bitter taſte.
Triſtis iudex, a ſeuere and rightfull iudge
Triſto, aui, are, to make heauy or ſorowfull.
Triſulcus, a, um, hauyng three edges.
Triſulcum telum, a weapon hauynge three edges.
Triſyllabus, a, um, hauyng three ſillables.
Tritanus, a notable wreſtler or ſworde player.
Tritauia, æ, fœ. g. my great graundefathers mother.
Tritauus, ui, maſ. gen. my great graundfathers father.
Tritees, a people of Greece.
Trithales, an herbe, whiche hath thriſe in the yere floures.
Triticeus, a, um, of wheate.
Triticum, ci, n. g. wheate.
Tritium Metallum, a citee of Spayne called now Talalla.
Trito, aui, are, to breake or beate ſmall.
Triton, onis, one called god of the ſea, the ſonne of Neptunus, it is alſo a ryuer in Affrica.
Tritonia, the name of Minerua.
Tritonis, nidos, f. g. of Minerua.
Tritoniacus, a, um, of Minerua.
Tritonice, a towne of Pontus.
Tritor, oris, m. gen. he that weareth or breaketh awaie a thynge: he that breaketh or crummeth ſmall.
Trituro, aui, are, to threſſhe corne.
Tritura, re, f. g. threſſhyng, breakyng or crummyng.
Trituratio, onis, idem.
Tritus, a, um, worne, broken, waſted, muche vſed.
Tritus, us, m. g. the acte of breakynge or threſſhyng.
Triuenefica, a great ſorcereſſe.
Trieueri, Treier in Almayne, whiche nowe is vnder a biſſhoppe.
Triuia, a name of Diana.
Triuialis, le, commune or of ſmall eſtimacion, vſed or taughte in high waies: alſo rude, not elegant.
Triuialis lingua, a homely ſorme of ſpeche.
Triuialiter, communely, in the vulgar or homely faſhion.
Triuiatim, by euery thre men.
Triuium, ui, neu. ge. a place where thre ſundry waies doe mete. alſo where common reſourſe of people is.
Trium literarum homo, was ſpoken in ſcorne of hym, that woulde ſeeme to bee a gentill man, where he was none: whiche woorde was made by this occaſion, that among the olde Romains gentill men vſed to wryte theyr names with thre letters, as Q. F. M, for Quintus Fabius Maximus. alſo this prouerbe was ſpoken of them whiche were theues, becauſe that Fur, conteyned but three letters,

Triumphalis, le, belongyng to triumphes.
Triumphalis uir, he that hath triumphed.
Currus triumphalis, a charriotte, in the whiche he rode that triumphed.
Prouincia triumphalis, for conquerynge or ſubduyng wherof, the capitayne triumpheth.
Triumphalia, orum, triumphyng, or a triumphe.
Triumphator, oris, m. g. he that triumpheth, or hath triumphed for vanquiſſhing his ennemies.
Triumphatus, a, um, of the whiche one hath triumphed.
Triumphatus, us, m. g. a triumphe.
Triumphatio, onis, idem.
Triumpho, aui, are, to triumphe, to reioyce exceedyngly.
Triumphauit Achæos, he hath triumphed for his victorie ouer the people Achæi.
Id vero ſereo triumphat, for that in deede he is exceedingly glaade, or he triumpheth or reioiceth greatly.
Triumphus, phi, m. ge. a triumphe, whiche is a ſolemne pompe or ceremonie, where a prince, a conſul, or principall capitayne of an armie, hath had victorie of the enemies of his countrey: and therfore is brought home and receiued with all reioyſyng and honour that maie be deuiſed of the people. the order and fourme therof ye maie ſee in Titus Liuius, Ipianus, and Julius Capitolinus.
Agere triumphum, to triumphe.
Qui tot habuit triumphos, whiche hath triumphed ſo often tymes.
Triumphum agere ex inimicis, to triumphe ouer their ennemies.
Deportare triumphum, to obteine ſuche victorie on his ennemies, that he maie triumphe for it.
Ducere aliquem in triumpho, to bryng one captiue or priſoner in his triumphe.
Triumuir, uiri, m. g. one of them that is in any office, wherof three be in lyke authoritee.
Triumuiralis, le, perteinynge to an office or authoritee, wherin be thre perſonnes.
Triumuiratus, us, m. g. an office in the publyke weale, wherin three men haue equal iuriſdicton together, it is alſo the office or authoritee of Triumuir.
Triuncis, ce, that is of thre vnce weight.
Triuncium, cij, n. g. a thynge that is thre ounces.
Trixago, ginis, f. g. an herbe called iermander, rede Camedris.
Trixialis, a wourme lyke to that whiche is called Locuſta, but he hath no wynges.
Troas, adis, the countrey about Troie, called the leſſe Phrygia.
Trochæus, chæi, m. ge. a foote in meter, whiche is of two ſillables, the firſte longe, the ſeconde ſhorte.

Trochilos, a littell birde, whiche is called kynge of birdes, a wrenne.

Trochiſcus, ci, m. g. a littell whele. also Trochiſci bee of phiſicians called littell balles, flat at bothe endes, whiche be made of ſundrie poudres.

Trochlea, æ, f. g. a poley, wherein the corde renneth, wherby any thynge is drawen vp. it is also the gin, whiche is called a crane.

Trochulus, li, m. g. a littell rope.

Trochum, chi, n. g. a certayne ſtoole or chaiere, whiche wyll be turned about.

Trochus, chi, m. g. a toppe, wherwith childzen doe playe. Trochus, is also a fiſſche, whiche cõtaineth of it ſelfe.

Trœzen, zenis, or Trœzene, nes, a citee in the parte of Greece called Peloponeſus. it is also a countrey in the leſſe Aſia, wherof the people are called Trœzenij.

Trœzenius, a, um, of Trœzen.

Troglodiтæ, people in the furtheſt parte of Affrica, beyonde Aethiopia, whiche dwell in caues, and doe eate the fleſſhe of serpentes.

Troglodites, a certaine birde, whiche by the deſcription of Aetius is a hedge ſparowe.

Troia, & citee of Troie. also the countrey wherin Troie ſtode. also a playe that childzen vſed on horſe bacbe.

Troianus, a, um, of Troie.

Troianus ludus, a playe of childzen on horſebacbe.

Troicus, a, um, of Troie.

Troilus, the ſonne of Priamus and Hecuba.

Troius, a, um, of Troie.

Troiugena, one borne at Troie.

Tropeus, pei, maſ. ge, he that doeth a thrwede turne, and renneth awaie when he hath done.

Trophæum, phæi, n. g. a marke or token of timber or ſtone, ſet vp in the place, where ennemies were vanquiſſhed or put to flyght, wherin was ſette the harnois or other ſpoyle taken from the enemies. ſometyme it is taken for victorie.

Trophonius, a notable maſon.

Tropice, figuratiuely.

Tropice, ces, a hynde of bull ruſſhes, the ſeede wherof wyll make one to ſleepe.

Tropicus, a, um, figuratiue.

Tropei uenti, wyndes, whiche doe come from the ſea.

Tropis, pis, fœ. ge. the bottum or the keele of a ſhippe.

Tropologia, æ, f. g. a figuratiue ſpeakyng.

Tropus, pi, m. g. a figure, a maner or faction, an alteracio of a woorde or ſentence from his proper ſignification.

Tros, troos, or trois, a troian. also the name of a kynge of Troians, ſonne of Erichthonius.

Troſſulum, a citee in Italie.

Troſſulus, in the olde tyme was taken for a horſeman, or a man of armes, it is also a perſone delicate, well fedde or fleſſhy.

Troximi, grapes to be eaten.

Trua, æ, f. g. idem quod Trulla.

Trucidatio, onis, a kyllyng, a ſleayng, murdrynge.

Trucido, aui, are, to ſlea cruelly, to murder.

Trucidatrix, ſhe that kylleth one.

Truculenter, cruelly.

Truculentia, æ, f. g. cruelte.

Truculentus, a, um, cruell in countinaunce or menacyng.

Truculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Truncus.

Trudes, dis, f. g. a certaine inſtrument.

Trudo, truſi, trudere, to thruſte out with violence.

Truella, a veſſell, wherwith water is throwen in to the ſinke.

Truentum, a citee in Italie called Tronto.

Trulla, læ, f. g. a trey, wherin meate is put when it is roſted or ſodden. it is also a piſpotte: of ſome it is taken for a great cuppe, brode and deepe, ſuche as great maſters were wonte to be.

Trulla, a truell, wherwith maſons, tylers, and pargettours doe laie morter.

Trulleum, a bolle, a baſon.

Trulliſſo, aui, are, to pargette.

Truncatio, onis, a cuttyng of a thynge ſhorter, a maihempng, a mangtyng.

Truncator, oris, m. g. & Truncatrix, icis, f. g. he or ſhe that cutteth in pieces.

Truncatus, a, um, cutte in pieces, maihemed, mangled, cutte of ſhorter.

Trunco, aui, are, to cutte ſhorter, to cut in pieces.

Truncus, ci, m. g. the ſtumpe or ſtocke of a tree, when the bowes are cutte awaie.

Truncus atq; ſtipes, a dull perſone, a bloche heade.

Truncus, a, um, cutte of, that is cutte ſhorte or mangled.

Truo, onis, a birde, called alſo Onacrotalus, and is lyke to a ſwanne.

Truſatilis, le, that whiche maie be tourned and driuen about with a mannes hande.

Truſatilis mola, a querne, ſuche as malte is ground in, or muſterde is made in, and is turned with ones hande, a hande mylle.

Trutina, næ, f. g. a weighyng balance. after Coſnutus, it is taken for the hole, where the tounge of the balance goeth.

Trutino, aui, are, to weigh or examine.

Trutinor, aris, ari, the deponent, idem.

Trux, trucis, om. g. cruell, horrible, dredefull.

Trux tactu herba, an herbe rough in handeling.

Vultu truci, with a fierce and cruell countinaunce.

Trychnon, a certayne herbe called alſo Strichnon, ſome take it for Alchaquengi.

Triginon, a hynde of bieche or inke.

Tringa, a littell birde not muche bigger then a threuſche, which liueth about moores and duſhes: ſome take it to be a water hen, or a more hen.

Tryo-

Tryphiodorus, a poete of Aegypte.
Tryphon, a grammarian of Alexandria.
Tryxalis, a vermin like a Locuste, lackynge wynges.

T, ANTE V.

TV, tui, vel tis, tibi, thou, of the, to the.
Tibi est domi, for you he is at home.
Tutemet, you your selfe.
Tuæsis, the ryuer of Twide in Scotlande.
Tuatim, after thy faction or custome.
Tuba, bæ, f. g. a trumpette.
Tuba ductilis, a brasen trumpette.
Tuber, beris, n. g. a puffe growing on the ground like a musherome or sponge. it is also generally euery swellyng in a mannes body or visage. it is also in a tree like to a great knot also a herbe called Cyclominos, and Panis porcinus.
Tuberculum, li, n. g. a littell swellyng or pusshe.
Tubero, a Romayne.
Tubero, aui, are, to swell.
Tuberum, a riuer in India.
Tubicen, cinis, m. g. a trumpettour.
Tubulatus, a, um, made holowe like a pype.
Tubulus, a littell pype, wherin water renneth from a spynge. it is also a reede.
Tuburcinor, aris, ari, to eate hastily.
Tubus, bi, m. g. a pype, wherin water is conueighed to a cundite. it was also a thyng, wherwith they made walles hotte before there were chimneies.
Tucetum, a meate made with chopped flesshe like to a gigot or alow.
Tucia, a virgin vestale, that boze water in a sieue.
Tucris, a ryuer of Spayne.
Tuder, a towne of Umbria.
Tudicula, læ, fœ. gen. a ladill, a printynge iron, wherwith vessell is marked. also a littell betyll, wherwith they beate olives.
Tudiculo, aui, are, to steere, to printe a marke.
Tuditantes, they that trauayle in businesse.
Tuditanus, the name of a man, so called because he had a head as bigge as a beetyll.
Tuditis, a malette.
Tudito, aui, are, to labour for auantage.
Tuesis, the ryuer called Twede, whiche diuideth Englande from Scotlande. it is also the towne called Berwike.
Tueor, tutus vel tuitus sum, tueri, to defende, to kepe, to preserue, to maintene.
Aedificia tueri, to kepe a house in reperacion.
Dignitatem alicuius tueri, to mayntayne ones honour.
Mediocritatem tueri, to kepe a meane.
Munus tuum tuere, cõtinue still in doyng your duetie and office.
Tugurium, rij, ne. ge. a house of husbandrie, a house in the countrey, a cotage.
Tuguriolum, li, n. g. a cotage.
Tuipse, thou thy selfe.

Tuitio, onis, a safe kepyng, a defence.
Tuliphurdum, a towne in Germanie called Lotzingen.
Tulit, he brought.
Tulisargium, Brunswike a citee in Almayne.
Tullij, some suppose thē to be ryuers, some flowynges of bloud out of sundry mēbres or iuncures.
Tullianum, a doungeon within the common prison of Rome.
Tullius, the name of a noble Romayne of excellent wisedome lernynge and eloquence, rede in Cicero.
Tullius Hostilius, the thyrde kynge of Rome.
Tum, than: when it goeth before Cum, or Tum, it signifieth as well, on the one syde.
Tum autem, for Et, also for Præterea.
Tum autem hoc timet, and more ouer, or furthermore she feareth this to.
Tum ver . for Deinde, then after, and furthermor . nd more ouer.
Tum demum nd um denig, finallie, then at length and not afore.
Tumba, bæ, f. g. a holow place in the grounde, a sepulcher.
Tumens, entis, swellyng, risyng.
Tumefacio, fec , facere, to make to swell.
Tumeo, tumei, tumere, to swell, to be puffed vp, to waxe proude.
Tumesco, scere, to swell, to rise, to be puffed vp, to waxe proude or stately.
Tumidus, a, um, swollen, puffed vp.
Tumulosus, a, um, full of hilles or knappes.
Tumor, oris, m. g. swelling, puffing vp, rising.
Tumulo, aui, are, to make the grounde holow, to burie.
Tumulor, aris, ari, to be buried.
Tumultuarie, in haste, without muche aduisement.
Tumultuarius, a, um, that is doone without aduisement or in haste, that is doone sodaynly or with muche feare.
Tumultuarij milites, men of warre, whiche in the tyme of a sodaine rebellion, or other sodaine daungier, were taken without any musters or other election.
Opus tumultuarium, a woorke done or ruffeled vp in haste.
Tumultuatio, onis, a troublynge or businesse, a ruffelynge or sturrynge in a sodaine feare.
Tumultuo, aui, are, to make rumour, to make a ruffelynge and businesse, to trouble.
Tumultuor, aris, ari, the Deponent, idem.
Tumultuose, troublously, or without studie, with businesse or ruffelyng, in haste.
Tumultuosus, a, um, troublous or makynge rumour, full of businesse sterynge or ruffelynge, he that maketh businesse and trouble, that stereth the people to sedition.
Nuntius tumultuosus, tydynges that causeth businesse and sterynge.
Somnia tumultuosa, troublous dreames.

Tumul-

Tumultus, tus, m. g. a rumour, a commocion of people, ſedicion, inſurrection, tumultte, trouble, buſineſſe, ſterynge, ruffelynge, that riſeth of ſome ſodayne and great feare.

Tumulus, li, m. g. a litteli hill or barowe. ſometyme a tumbe or ſepulchre.

Tunc, than.

Tunc temporis, at that tyme.

Tundo, tutudi, tundere, to ſmyte, to beate or beate, as in a morter, to thumpe, to knocke.

Tundere aures alicuius, id eſt, obtundere.

Tundere eandem incudem aſsidue, to labour cõtinually with great diligẽce about one thyng.

Tunetum, a citee in Affrica, called now Tunice.

Tungo, gere, olde writers vſed for Noſco, noſcere, to knowe.

Tunica, cæ, a kynde of Gilouters.

Tunica, cæ, f. g. a iackette, a coate: ſometyme a ſherte or petie cote, alſo a womans kyrtell or gowne.

Tunica pallio propior, my iackette is nerer thẽ my gowne, a prouerbe applied where we wyll ſignifie that all frendes are not to be lyke eſtimed or made of.

Tunica moleſta, a kynde of puniſſhement.

Tunicæ oculorum, the eie liddes.

Tunica arboris, the rynde or backe of a tree.

Tunicatus, a, um, that weareth a iackette or coate.

Tunici, an herbe, whiche ſome doce ſuppoſe to be that, whiche bringeth foorth Gilofers.

Tunico, aui, are, to put on a iackette or coate.

Tunicula, læ, f. g. a ſerken or litteli iackette.

Tuor, tueris, tutum vel tuitum, tui, and tueri, to beholde: all be it that woorde is not in vſe.

Turarius, a ſtrete in Rome.

Turba, bæ, f. ge. a multitude or aſſembly of people. alſo trouble, debate, buſineſſe, ruffelynge.

Quæ illæc turba eſt? numnam ego perij? what great trouble or adoce is there? am not I vndoone for euer?

Propter eam'hæc turba atq; abitio euẽnit, for hir ſake is all this trouble or diſſencion.

Ingens turba, a great rable or route.

Rareſcit turba, the multitude wareth leſſe.

Turbamentum, ti, ne. g. a diſturbynge or trouſbyng.

Turbate, with trouble or buſineſſe.

Turbatio, onis, f. g. trouble.

Turbator, oris, m. g. one that troubleth, a trouſbler.

Turbatus, a, um, troubled, ſtered, moued.

Turbatum eſt, impersonale.

Neſcio quid profecto abſente nobis turbatum eſt domi, there hath I wot not what trouſble chanced at home in myne abſence.

Turbaſis, ſterche.

Turbella, læ, f. g. a litteli trouble or buſineſſe.

Turbide, troublouſely.

Turbidus, a, um, troublous, not clere.

Aqua turbida, water that is troubled and foule

Turbidũ cælum, foule ſtormy weather, cloudy or weather.

Tempus turbidum & tranquillum, contrarie.

Turbinatio, onis, the facion of a thyng brode aboue and ſmall beneth.

Turbinatus, a, um, rounde and ſharpe like a top, brode aboue and ſmall beneth.

Turbineus, a, um, of a ſtorme or bluſterynge wynde.

Turbino, aui, are, to make ſharpe at the ende.

Turbiſtum, is a thing mixt with the licour, wherewith woulle is died, whiche maketh the die to ſynke into the woulle, whereby the colour is made perfecte.

Turbit, a thinge muche vſed now a dates to purge fleume, and yet men be vncertayne what verp Turbit is. Ictuarius ſaieth, it is the roote of Pityuſa. Manardus affirmeth, that Turbit, wherof Meſue maketh mention, is the ſeconde kynde of Tithymalus, called of Dioſcorides Myrſinites: but that Turbit, wherof Serapio maketh mention, is thought of ſome men to be Tripolium, after the deſcription of Dioſcorides.

Turbo, aui, are, to trouble, to ſtere, to make vnquiete.

Turbo, binis, m. gen. a boyſtous wynde, whiche doeth blow downe trees and houſes, alſo a top, wherwith children doe playe. it is generally all thyng, whiche is rounde and brode aboue, and ſharpe beneth. alſo the violence of a greate ſtreame. ſometymes roundelles or wyndynges of ſerpentes. alſo a litteli veſſell, wherin they vſed to ſende plummes and quinces one to an other in the feaſtes called Saturnalia: by tranſlation, that whiche diſturbeth or troubleth.

Turbulente, and Turbulenter, troublouſly, with trouble and ſterynge.

Non turbulente pati, to ſuffre patiently.

Turbulentus, a, um, troublous, angrie, full of contention, full of trouble and ſedicion.

Conciones turbulentæ, aſſembles full of trouble and ſedition.

Turbulento, aui, are, to trouble, to diſturbe.

Turcæ, people called Turkes, whiche inhabited the countrey lopynge to the ſea Laſpium, & the hill Caucaſus, ſome of them were accompted amonge the people of Scythia, of whom Põponius Mela maketh mention: whiche about. 725. peres paſſed, wandrynge about as vacabunde robbers, waſted and deſtroied diuers contries: but afterwarde by the valiant proweſſe of chriſtian princes, in the tyme of Godfray de Boloigne, and after, their puiſſance was abated. But afterwarde in the yere of our lorde. 1300. one Othomanus, the tenth from Solymanus, whiche nowe is the great tyran of the Turkes, a plough mans ſonne, valiant and ſubtile of witte, gatherynge a great armie of vacabundes, wanne a great countrey in Aſia the leſſe: and ſo ſucceſſiuely euery one ſens hath increaſed

ſed their dominion: hauyng nowe vnder their ſubiectiõ, all Aſia the leſſe, Syria, Media, Meſopotamia, Aegypt, Grecia, Illiria, euerithe of theſe conteynyng many great and famous ropalmes: beſydes Hungarie, the ile of the Rhodes, and many other iles ſometyme chriſtened. They dooe nowe call Turchia propꝛely that, which was named Aſia minor: and ſome dooe name it Natolia.

Turde, a citee in Italie, called now Tudertum.

Turdetania, a countrey now called Granado.

Turditani, and Turduli, people of that coũtrey.

Turdulus, li, a diminutiue of Turdus.

Turdus, di, m. g. a kynde of birdes, of the which Ariſtotle ſaieth, that there be thꝛe ſoꝛtes: one is of the greatneſſe of a Pie, and is called in greke Ixiboron, oꝛ Ixiophagon, as it were an eater of miſſelden, which wee call a thꝛuſch. An other is leſſe, and is in greke called Trichas, a thꝛoſſell, oꝛ mauis. The thirde is very littell, and in Greke is called Tyla, as Itheneus writeth a wingethꝛuſch. Plinius ſaieth, that Turdus is in ſommer ſomewhat redde, and in wynter waxeth blache: alſo that in ſommer his neche is of a diuers colour, in wynter of one colour: and that he maketh his neſte with clate on the toppe of a tree. ſome ſuppoſe it to be the birde, which is called an oufell oꝛ blache birde. Turdus is alſo a fiſſhe, called in greke Cichle, liuyng among ſtones & rockes, and is not a foote long, and hath iiii. fynnes, beſydes the hyndermoſte fynne: and is in figure like to a tenche, in colour ruſſette, and hath on his bealie ſpottes of purple and white.

☞ Turdus cacat ſibi malum, he hath made a rod foꝛ his owne taile: a pꝛouerbe applied to hym that is cauſe of his owne euill.

Tureus, a, um, lyke Thureus.

Turgeo, turſi, gẽre, to be ſwollen, to ſwell vp, to burgen, alſo to ſwell foꝛ anger.

Turgere alicui, to bee angrie and moued with one.

Turgeſco, ſcere, to ſwell oꝛ riſe vp, to burgen.

Turgidulus, la, lum, ſomewhat ſwollen oꝛ boined out, ſomewhat inflate oꝛ puffed vp.

Turgidus, a, um, ſwollen, puffed vp, riſen, inflate, bigge, ſtroutyng out.

Turia, idem quod Duria.

Turiaſſo, a citee in Spayne.

Turicremus, lyke Thuricremus.

Turio, onis, fœ. g. the tendzell oꝛ ponge bzanche of a tree.

Turma, mæ, f. g. a companie of ſouldiours, conſteynyng. 32. hoꝛſe men, a troupe: and their capitayne is called Decurio.

Turmalis, le, of the ſame troupe oꝛ bande.

Turmatim, in oꝛder of battaile, by companies oꝛ bandes.

Turnus, the name of a capitaine ſlaine by Eneas.

Turones, people in Fraunce by the riuer Leir.

Turonica, Tours in Fraunce.

Turpiculus, a, um, ſomewhat filthy, diſhoneſt oꝛ vncleane, ſomewhat ill fauoured

Turpificatus, a, um, made filthy oꝛ vncleane.

Turpis, pe, foule, diſhoneſt, cruell. alſo great. Fuga turpis, a diſhoneſt flight.

Turpe caput, a foule great head.

Turpiter, ſhamefully, diſhoneſtly, filthily, villanouſly.

Turpitudo, dinis, f. ge. diſhoneſtie, villanie, deformitee, ill fauouredneſſe ſometyme rebuke.

Turpo, aui, are, to defile, diſhoneſt, oꝛ bꝛyng out of good faction.

Turricula, læ, f. g. a littell toure. alſo a bore, out of the whiche dice are thꝛowen.

Turris, ris, fœ. gen. a toure, oꝛ any thyng made like to it.

Turris biſſonis, a citee of Sardinia, now called Sardos.

Turrifer, and Turriger, ra, rum, that beareth a toure, as an elephant.

Turritus, a, um, highe: alſo toured, oꝛ full of toures.

Elephanti turriti, elephantes bearyng toures on their backes.

Turſio, onis, a certaine fiſſhe like a delphin.

Turulis, a riuer of Spayne.

Turtur, turis, m. and ſomtime f. g. a birde called a turtill. it is alſo a fiſſhe called Trigon.

Turunda, dæ, form. gen. a pellette of bꝛeadde oꝛ paſte, wherwith capons oꝛ other foules are crãmed: after ſome it is a cake vſed in ſacrifice. alſo a tent of linte, which ſurgions dooe put into a wounde.

Tus, turis, n. ge. frankyncenſe. it is alſo writen with h, as Thus.

Tuſcania, a towne of Tuſcia.

Tuſcia, a countrey in Italie, wherin be the citees of Florence, Sene, Luca, and Piſe.

Tuſci, people of Tuſcane.

Tuſculanenſis, ſe, of Tuſculum.

Tuſculum, a littell piece of frankyncenſe. alſo a citee by Rome ſette on an hill.

Tuſculanus, a, um, of that citee.

Tuſculanum, was the territoꝛie about Tuſculum, where Cicero, Varro, and diuers other noble men dwelled.

Tuſculus, a, um, of Tuſculum.

Tuſcus, a, um, of the countrey of Tuſcia.

Tuſcus, a ſtrete in Rome.

Tuſſedo, dinis, f. g. the cough.

Tuſsicula, læ, f. g. a littell cough.

Tuſsilago, ginis, f. ge. an herbe, whiche putteth awaie the cough. ſome men ſuppoſe it to be coltes foote oꝛ hoꝛſe hoffe, oꝛ fole fote, called of the apothecaries Vngula caballina, it hath leaues like iuie, but ſomewhat biggar, with many coꝛners, the vppeꝛ paꝛte of the leafe greene, the nether whitiſſhe, the ſtalke an handfull hygh, and beareth a pale floure.

Tuſsio, ſiui, ſire, to cough.

Tuſsis, ſis, f. g. the cough.

Tutamen, minis, and Tutamentum, ti, n. gen. a defence, a safegarde.

Tutanus, was supposed to bee a god, whiche had the custodie of men.

Tute, thou thy selfe.

Tute tibi imperes, dooe you gouerne or rule your selfe.

Tutè, aduerbium, safely, without daunger or perill.

Tutela, læ, fœ. ge. the wardshippe or custody of infantes, a safe kepyng, a defendyng, a fence or hedge about a grounde.

Factus suæ tutelæ pupillus dicitur, whan he is no more vnder the tuition of a creansour or gardian.

Tutelaris, re, pertepnyng to a creansour or gardian.

Tutelaris diuus, the saincte whom we dooe take for our speciall aduocate to god.

Tutelarius, idem quòd ædilis, one that hath the custody of the temples or common houses.

Tutia, is called of the greekes Πόφολιξ, the thicker parte therof is Spodium.

Tutilina, a goddesse, vnder whose custodie was corne in barnes and rikes.

Tutissimè, most surely.

Tutius, more sure.

Tutò, without perill or punishement.

Tutò, aui, are, to defende.

Tutor, taris, tari, to defende, to maintayne, to kepe safe.

Tutor, oris, m. gen. a gardian, he that hath the warde of an infant, a creansour.

Tutorius, a, um, pertepnyng to a gardian.

Tutulus, a top of the heare wounden with a purple lace on the crowne of a womans head, whiche was onely worne of hir that was wife to the great priest at Rome, called Flamen Dialis.

Tutus, a, um, sure, safe, defended from perill, out of daunger.

Tutus à calore, defended from the daunger of the heate.

Ad omnes ictus tutus, that can not be hurte with any stroke.

Locus tutus, a sure place, where one needeth to feare no daunger.

Tuus, a, um, thyne.

Tuum est, it is your parte, duitie, or office.

Tuo arbitratu, after your owne fantasie and pleasure.

Tetigine tui quicquam? didde I touche any thyng that is youres?

Tui studiosus, that loueth you well.

Tui charitas, the loue that I beare towarde you.

De tuis vnus, one of your friendes.

Pro amicitia tua, for the loue and friendeshyp that I owe you.

TYana, a citee of Cappadocia.

Tyanæus, a, um, of that citee.

Tyber, bris, a great riuer by Rome.

Tyberinis, nidis, patronymicum fœmin. of Tyber.

Tyberinus, a, um, of Tyber.

Tyberinus, the god of the riuer Tyber.

Tyberius, the name of an emperour of Rome.

Tybur, ris, n. g. a citee by Rome.

Tyburinus, a, um, of the citee Tybur.

Tyburs, burtis, om. ge. and hic & hæc Tyburtis, & hoc Tyburte, of Tybur.

Tyca, a nymphe.

Tyche, ches, a citee in Sicilie.

Tychius, a mans name in Homere.

Tydeus, Bissyl. the father of Diomedes the noble capitaine, whiche wounded Venus & Mars at the battaile of Troie.

Tydides, the sonne or nepheu of Tydeus.

Tyle, called also Thule, an ile within one daies iourney of the frosen sea.

Tylus, a wourme, whiche lieth vnder stones and tiles, that haue lien longe on the grounde, and is somewhat blacke and scaled, and hath many legges: whiche beyng touched, closeth hym selfe rounde as a peasc, and is most commonly called a chelelippe.

Tymber, a mans name. also a riuer.

Tymbra, a great fielde in the countrey of Troie, through whiche the riuer of Tymber renneth into the riuer of Scamander.

Tymbus, bi, a tumbe or monument.

Tymœtes, one of the sonnes of kyng Priamus.

Tymolus, idem quod Tmolus.

Tympanicus, a, um, he that is diseased with a tympanie.

Tympanista, æ, m. g. he that playeth on a drumslade or tymbrell.

Tympanistria, æ, f. ge. a woman that playeth on a tymbrell.

Tympanites, a kinde of dropsie, wherin the bealy swelleth great, wherof wynde is the chiefe occasion, a tympanie.

Tympanizo, aui, are, to play on a tymbrell, labour or drumslade.

Tympanotriba, idem quod Tympanista.

Tympanum, ni, neu. g. a tymbrell, a tabbour or drumslade. Seruius calleth it a couered chariot or carte: other suppose it to be the strake of a carte wheele: I thynke it maie be taken for the corse of a chariot or horse litter, made with barres or bourdes ioygned, whiche is not muche from the opinion of Seruius.

Tympanum, is also a great wheele, wherin men dwe goe to drawe vp thynges of great weyght. it is also a platter, which serueth for meate. also an ingin to draw water with.

Tymphei, people in Etholia, which is in Grecia.

Tyndareus, a, um, of Tyndarus.

Tyndaridæ, Castor and Pollux.

Tyndaris, daridis, the daughter or neece of Tyndarus.

datus. Tyndaris was also a citee of Sicilie.

Tyndarus, the father of the fayre Helene, for whom Troie was destroied, and also of Castor and Pollux.

Typha, groweth in fennes, with a longe & smothe stalke, hauyng on the top a floure, which fleeth away like the floure of a thistill.

Typha cærealis, is a kynde of corne, like to ourrie, by Theophrastus description: and I suppose it is that, whiche we call rie.

Typhis, a carpenter, whiche first founde the waie to gouerne a shippe.

Typhoeus, trissylla. a great giant, the sonne of Titan. Typhon, idem. also a great puissant wynde, a whirle wynde.

Typhoeus, and Typhonius, a, um, of Typhoeus.

Tephonæ, be certaine impressions in the aire, like globes of fyre or dartes.

Typhus, hauteneſſe of mynde, pryde, arrogancie.

Typus, pi, m. g. a figure, an exemple, or forme, a likeneſſe or a shadow of a thyng.

Tyra, a riuer nere Ister.

Tyrambe, a citee of Sarmatia.

Tyrannicè, cruellp, tyrannouſelp.

Tyrannicida, dæ, m. g. he that sleeth a tyrante.

Tyrannicidium, the hyllyng of a tyrante.

Tyrannicus, a, um, of a tyrante.

Tyrannis, nidis, fœ. g. a cruell or violent rule or gouernaunce for a pryuate commoditee, and not for a publike weale, tyrannie.

Tyrannion, a learned mã in the time of Pompei.

Tyrannoctanus, ni, masc. gene. he that hylleth a tyrante.

Tyrannus, the name of a sophister.

Tyrannus, ni, m. ge. a tyrante, also a birde called of some a npa murder.

Tyras, a riuer of Sarmatia.

Tyrianthina, a garment of purple colour.

Tyrianthinus color, purple colour.

Tyres, a citee of Scythia.

Tyridates, a kyng of Armenie.

Tyrinthia, a citee by Argos, where Hercules was nourished.

Tyrinthius, a, um, of Tyrinthia.

Tyrius, a, um, of the ile called Tyrus, also violet or purple colour.

Vestes tyriæ, garmentes of purple colour.

Tyro, onis, a ponge souldiour, a man of armes. also he that first entreth into the experience of any arte, science, or exercise.

Tyro vsu forensi, one that is newly exercised in pleadyng.

Tyro ac rudis in re aliqua, one that is but a ponge begynner and yet ignorant in a thyng.

Tyrocinium, nij, neu. ge. the first exercise in any thyng.

Ponere tyrocinia, to be first exercised.

Deponere rudimenta tyrocinij, idem.

Tyrocinio ætatis lapsus, by reasone of his youth, or for ignorauncc, lacke of experience, or knowlage.

Tyrocinium nauium the fyrste tyme that one maketh any viage on the sea.

Tyrocinium oratorum, the fyrste exercise of ponge oratours being admitted to pleade in the common place.

Facere tyrocinium, to bee firste exercised or trayned.

Tyrocinium animi, simplicitee, lacke of perfecte vnderstandyng, or good iudgement.

Tyro, a mans name, by whom Tullie dyd lerne so muche store.

Tyros, a citee in Phœnicia, also an yle where the colour purple was first founde.

Tyrotarichus, tarichi, m. g. a sauce made with chese.

Tyrrheni, the people of Tuscane.

Tyrrhenus, a, um, of or by Tuscane.

Tyrrhus, the sheepardes name in whose house Lauinia was brought a bedde.

Tyrsis, the circle without the walles of a towne, wherin men may walke for their solace.

Tyrteus, a greeke poete.

Tyrunculus, i, m. g. a verie ponge souldiour or ponge lerner.

Tyrus, a citee by the mountayne Libanus.

Tysias, æ, he that firste inuented Rhetorike.

Tytigias, the name of a notable theefe and robber, whiche therby grew ryche.

V ANTE A

VACANS, ANTIS, that is at leysure, that hath nothynge to doe.

Vacat, it serueth to no purpose, it is superfluouse: also it signifieth, I am at good leysure, or without busines. sometyme it signifieth to care or force.

Et cui esse dicerto vacat? and who careth to be well spoken or eloquent?

Vacatio, onis, f. g. vacation or tyme whan a man is out of his cõmon busineſſe, ceassyng, leysure, exemption, immunitee.

Vacatio militiæ, truce.

Vacatio adolescentiæ, excusacion of youth.

Legis vacatio, dispensacion of the law.

Dare vacationem militiæ, to geue vp warre for a space, to make truce.

Omnium munerum vacatio, the beynge without any administracion, gouernaunce, office or charge.

Vacatio rerum gestarum, immunitee from labour and busineſſe that one hath deserued for the good seruice he hath dooen to the common weale.

Habere vacationem, to cease or bee vacante from labour, to be without busineſſe.

Dare vacationem rerum omnium, to exempte or discharge from all maner busineſſe.

Vſi vacatione, to vſe his priuilege of exemption.

Vacanter, at good leyſure, with leiſure enough, as though he had nothynge to doo.

Vacanter hoc etiam cumulauit & inaniter, he added to this in vayne, and to no purpoſe.

Vacca, æ, f. ge. a cowe, alſo a citee in Numedia. alſo a ryuer in Portugall.

Vaccei, a people of Spayne.

Vaccinus, a, um, of a cowe.

Vaccus, a capitaine of the people called Fundani.

Vacerra, æ, m. gen. a madde perſon without wit. alſo a perclose or railes made of tymber, within the whiche ſome thynge is cloſed. alſo a ſtake or poſte, wherunto horſes are tied in a ſtable.

Vacillans, antis, om. g. wauerynge, waggynge, mouyng, vnconſtant.

Vacillantes literæ, letters written crokedly, or out of order, ſome hygher and ſome lougher, as where ones hand trembleth for weakeneſſe.

Vacillans teſtis, a witneſſe whiche vnconſtantly doeth varie in repoſte and depoſicion.

Vacillatio, onis, f. g. a waggynge or wauerynge, an inconſtant meuynge, lewſeneſſe, inconſtancie, waggynge nowe to one parte, nowe to an other.

Vacillo, aui, are, to moue inconſtantly, to wagge or wauer, to bee vnſtable or vnſure, to be vnconſtant, to be lewſe.

Vacillare ex vino, to haue dzunke ſo muche wyne, that he ropleth or ſtaggreth.

Vacillant claui, the naples be lewſe, or dooe wagge.

Vacillare alternis tibiis, to weale with our legges, ſettynge nowe the one before, nowe the other.

Tota domus ſuperior vacat, all the vpper part of the houſe is voyde, and hath nothynge in it.

Tellus vacillat ſub pedibus, the grounde moueth or trembleth vnder vs.

Vacinia, æ, a certaine tree.

Vacinium, ij, n. ge. a floure, whiche is alſo called Hyacinthus, & hath longe leaues, a rounde roote, a ſtalke of a ſpanne longe and more, hauynge on it many purple floures, wherwith in ſome places they doe die purpull.

Vaco, aui, are, to applie witte and ſtudie, to be at leyſure, to attende and geue his mynde or diligence to a thynge.

Vaco ſapiētiæ, I applie my ſtudie to haue wiſe dome.

Vaco rei diuinæ, I applie my witte to goddes ſeruice: alſo to be emptie or voyde.

Fac vacent ædes, cauſe the houſe to be voyded.

Vacat occupatione, he is without occupacion, he is idle, he hath nothynge to doe. ſomtyme it ſignifieth to be ſuperfluous or vnprofitable.

Quantum temporis vacabit ab officio publico, durynge the tyme that I ſhall be at leyſure, as longe as I ſhall haue leyſure.

Nullum tempus ei vacabat a cogitando, he neuer ceaſed to thynke, he was alwaies muſynge or thynkynge on the mattier.

Vacare ab omni adminiſtratione rerum, to medle with nothynge.

Vacabam culpa, I was nothynge giltie.

Si vacat, yf you be at leyſure, if ye haue nothing to doe.

A metu vacare, to be out of feare.

Populo vacare, to take no hede or regarde what the people ſaieth.

Vacat mihi eſſe diſerto, I haue ſo little to doe that I haue good leyſure to ſhewe myne eloquence, or to ſhew how eloquently I can ſpeake in the mattier.

Philoſophiæ vacare, to ſtudie philoſophie.

Corpori vacare, id eſt, curare corpus, to cheriſhe the body.

Vacare poſtulationibus, to heare and diſpatche ſuttes and requeſtes.

Sermoni alicuius vacare, to herken to ones wooydes, or what he ſaieth.

Vacant agri, the fieldes bringe forthe nothing, or be not huſbanded or occupied.

Cum a ſcribendo vacaret, whan he was at leiſure and not let with wrytyng.

Nullum eſt tempus quo iuſticia vacare debet, there is no tyme wherin iuſtice ſhoulde not be miniſtred and exerciſed.

Vacare omni vento, to haue no wynde at all.

Vacare animo, not to thynke or muſe in his mynde of any thynge.

Vacabat lamentis mors eius, his death was not bewailed.

Vacorium, a citee in Mozie called Villacum.

Vacuefacio, feci, facere, to emptie or make voide.

Vacuo, aui, are, idem.

Vacuitas, atis, f. g. emptineſſe, voideneſſe.

Vacuna, a goddeſſe, vnto whom houſebandmen after haruеſt was clene dooen, did ſacrifice, as to the goddeſſe of quietneſſe after labour.

Vacuus, a, um, voyde, emptie, or without a thyng.

Vacuæ aures. Date mihi vacuas aures dum eloquor, geue your eares onely to me whyle I ſpeake, or here nothynge elſe.

Vacuus animus, a mynde without care or ſolicitude.

Animo vacuo, at leyſure.

Vacuus equs, a ſpare horſe that hath no man on hym.

Vacuus a periculo, out of daunger.

Si es animo vacuo, yf ye bee not let with ſome earneſt cogitation or buſineſſe, if ye bee at leyſure.

Vacuus a re aliqua, deliuered of any thyng.

Vacuos dies habere, not to be leat with any occupation or buſineſſe.

Gladius vagina vacuus, a naked ſwoorde.

Hora nulla vacua a furto, there is no houre voide wherin he doeth not cõmit ſome robbery.

Lectus vacuus, an emptie bedde.

Locus

Locus vacuus à turba, a place where is no compañe of people.
Prædia vacua, fermes and manours voyde, that no man is in poſſeſſion of.
Vacuum tempus ne quod dem mihi laboris, that I maie not ſuffre my ſelf to haue any time vacant or voyde of labour.
Vacuum ab omni moleſtia eſſe, to be cleane without all trouble or griefe.
Nulla pars Galliæ ab exercitu vacua, there is no coaſt of France, that hath not an armie in it.
Vacuum à defenſoribus oppidum, a towne without a garriſon of men to defende it.
Animi vacuus, fearefull, timorous.
Vacui ab omni ſumptu, that be not contributorie to any thyng.
Timore vacuus, without feare.
Viriam vacuus, feble, without ſtrength.
Vacuus ad narrandum aliquid, at leyſure to ſhew or tell a thyng.
Vadens, entis, om. g. goyng.
Vadimonis lacus, a certaine poole, wherin be Ilandes that ſwymme and moue with the water.
Vadimonium, ij, n. g. a promyſe or bonde to appeare at a date appoynted.
Vadimonio obſtrictus, let to baple or mainprize, whan a man is bounde to appeare at a date aſſigned by a iuſtice.
Vadimonium obire, to appeare at a date aſſigned.
Vadimonium deſerere, to make defaut at the date and not to appeare.
Vadimonium miſſum facere, to diſcharge recognisaunce or ſuretie that were bounden.
Vadimonium differre, to geue a longer date of appearance.
Vadimonium promittere, to promyſe or binde hym ſelfe to appeare at a date appoynted.
Ad vadimonium venire, to appeare at the date appoincted.
Vadimonium conſtituere, to appoinct a date of appearance.
Vadis, & vas vadis, m. gen. he that vndertaketh for an other, a ſuretie for ones appearance.
Vades deſerere, not to appeare at the date appoynted, ie ſo to leaue the ſureties in daunger.
Dare vades, to put in ſureties.
Vadium, ij, idem quod Vadimonium.
Vado, vaſi, ere, to goe, to goe forth.
Vado, aui, are, to wade, to wade ouer.
Flumen facile vadari poteſt, the riuer maie bee eaſily waded throughe.
Vador, aris, ari, Verbum commune, to bynde him ſelfe to appeare in iudgement, or to bynde an other to appeare.
Vadoſus, a, um, full of fourdes or ſhalow places, that one maie wade ouer.
Vadum, i, neu. g. a fourde or ſhalowe place in a water, where men and beaſtes maie go ouer, it is ſometyme taken for the ſea.

Res eſt in vado, the thyng is well, or the matter is in ſuretie, or out of danger.
Tentare vadum, prouerbially, to aduenture or aſſaie a thyng.
Væ, an interiection, wherwith we doe turſe.
Væ miſero mihi, wo be to me wretched felow that I am.
Væneo, væniui, nire, lowe Veneo.
Væſanus, a, um, lowe Veſanus.
Vafellus, he that is ſomewhat craftie.
Vafer, fra, frum, ſubtyle, craftie, ſlie, wily.
Vaframentum, ſubtilitie or crafte, ſlineſſe.
Vafre, craftily, deceitfully, wilily.
Vagabundus, a, um, that wandreth about.
Vagans, antis, wanderyng.
Vagatio, onis, f. g. a wanderyng.
Vagationes militum, whan ſouldiours wander about or ſtraie abrode from their campe or gariſon.
Vagè, abrode, wanderyng here and there, nowe to one parte, now to an other.
Vageni, a people dwellyng amonge the mountaines, called Alpes.
Vagina, æ, a ſheth or a ſcabbarde, a keuerynge.
Vagina frumenti, the huſe that corne ſheteth out of.
Vaginula, æ, f. g. a little ſheeth or ſcabbarde.
Vagio, giui, ire, to crie as a childe.
Vagito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Vagio.
Vagitus, us, m. g. the cryng of a childe.
Vago, aui, are, idem quod Vagor.
Vagor, aris, ari, to wander, to ſtraie abrode, to goe from coaſt to coaſt.
Vagatur animus, the mynde wandreth &c.
Vagor, oris, m. ge. idem quod Vagitus.
Vagus, a, um, wanderyng and abydyng in no place.
Vaga iuuentus, that reſteth in no place.
Nomen herbæ vagum, the name of an herbe that is vncertaine, or wherof be diuers opinions.
Errans & vaga ſententia, an vnconſtant or wauerynge opinion.
Vah, an interiection, wherin we wonder at a thyng, alſo of reioyſyng, alſo of ſcornyng.
Vaha, an interiection of reioyſyng or laughing.
Vaiedabber, an Hebrue worde, whiche in latine is Numeri, one of the fiue bokes of Moyſes.
Valaſca, a queene of the Boemes, whiche conſpired with certaine other women, to haue driuen out the men, and to haue had a gouernaunce of women lyke the Amazons.
Valde, verie muche, greatly.
Quicquid vult, valdè vult, what ſo euer he willeth, he willeth it earneſtly.
Valde recuſat, he dooeth greatly refuſe.
Valde grauiter, verie greuouſely.
Tam valde, ſo greatly.
Nihil eſt tam valdè vulgare, nothynge is ſo common.
Valdè quam paucos habet, he hath verie few.

Valdius,

Valdius, the comparatiue, farre moze.
Valens, entis, om. g. puiſſant, whole, ſtronge, in good helth, that can doe muche.
Valentius ad omnia, of moze force, ſtrengthe and vertue.
Cum valentiore pugnare, to fyght with one that is ſtronger then hym ſelfe.
Valentes cibi, meates that nouriſſhe muche.
Adiumentum valentiſsimum, a ſure helpe of great efficacie and ſtrength.
Poſtulatio valentior, a requeſt moze lyke to obteyne.
Argumenta valentia, argumentes of moze force.
Valenter, puiſſantly, ſtrongly, mightily, with force.
Valentia, the firſt name of Rome, alſo a citee in Spayne called Valence.
Valentia, æ, fœ. gen. puiſſaunce, power, might, ſtrength, habilitee.
Valentulus, a, um, ſomwhat ſtronge.
Valeo, valui, lère, to be able, to be whole, to be in helth, to be of authoritee, alſo to be wooꝛth, to be ſtronge oꝛ puiſſant, to make doe, oꝛ be of force oꝛ power.
Neq; ſum tam imperita, vt quid amor valeat neſciam, I am not ſuche a foole, but I knowe what loue maie doe, oꝛ of what force loue is.
Male valeo, I fare ill, I am ill at eaſe.
Valere ab oculis, to be whole of the diſeaſe of the eies.
Valere à pecunia, to haue money enoughe.
Non tantum valet, he is not of ſuche puiſſance oꝛ power.
Valuit authoritas, his authoꝛitee was great.
Valet amicis, he hath many friendes.
Corpore valere, to be ſtronge, to be in helth.
Curiu valere, to renne well.
Valere gratia apud ſenatum, to be in fauour oꝛ credite with the ſenatours.
Valere opibus & potentia, to be riche and puiſſant.
Valere ſtomacho, to haue a good ſtomache.
Valere viribus, to haue muche ſtrength, to be ſtronge.
Valere apud aliquem, to be muche with one.
Valet in id, it is good therefoꝛe, oꝛ foꝛ that purpoſe.
Longum vale, fare well foꝛ euer and a daie.
Valere iuſsi, I bade hym farewell and toke my leaue of hym.
Valet ſeſtertius vicenis, it is wooꝛth. xx. penſe.
Valere à morbo, to be recouered from ſyckeneſſe.
Valeat, farewell he, I care not foꝛ hym.
Imo habeat, valeat, viuat cum illa, well leat him wedde hir, I care not foꝛ him, muche good doe it hym with hir: oꝛ leat hym haue hir, god be with hym, leat hym make merie with hir.
Si deus talis eſt, vt nulla gratia, nulla hominum charitate teneatur, valeat, if god be ſuche

one, that he hath neyther fauoure noꝛ loue to mankynde, I care not foꝛ hym.
Valeant qui inter nos diſſidium volunt, they that wyll haue vs at variaunce, lette theim get theim hence, oꝛ god bee with theim.
Ne valeam, I praie god I neuer be in helth, I praie god I die.
Rei augendæ parum valet, it is of ſmall force to augment the matter.
Valet authoritas illius apud plebem, his authoritee maie doe muche with the people.
Valet apud eum veritas, he ſetteth muche by the trueth, oꝛ greatly eſteemeth the trueth.
Si quid in arte vales, if you can dooe any thyng in your ſcience oꝛ feate.
Valet hæc res in cauſis, this thing is of force in defendyng oꝛ pleadyng cauſes.
Valet vt lex, it is euen of as muche force as a law.
Valet, ſometyme foꝛ ſignificat.
Vale, farewell, god be with you, god keepe you in helth.
Eodem valet, it is good and holſome foꝛ the ſame thyng.
Valeria, a towne in Spayne, the people wherof be called Valerienſes.
Valeria, the ſiſter of Meſſala, wyfe to a noble mã called Seruius, who being dead, whan ſhe was aſked, why ſhe didde not marie againe, ſhe aunſwered, that Seruius hir houſebande was ſtyll aliue with hir. it is alſo a countrey by Hungarie, now called Styria.
Valeriana, an herbe, called Valerian, rede ig Phu.
Valerius, a mans name.
Valeſco, ſcere, idem quod Valeo.
Valeſius, foꝛ Valerius.
Valetudinarius, a, um, now and than ſicke, often tymes ſicke, ſickely.
Valetudinarius medicus, a phyſicion that cureth ſicke men.
Valetudinarium, a place where men doe lie whan they be ſicke.
Valetudo, dinis, f. ge. ſometyme ſignifieth ſickeneſſe, ſometyme helth.
Valetudini operam dare, & ſeruire, to haue regarde to his helthe, to cheryſſhe hym ſelfe.
Longa & pertinax valetudo, a long and continuall ſickeneſſe.
Amittere valetudinem, to fall ſicke.
Quodam valetudinis genere tentari, to be attached with a certaine ſickeneſſe.
Infirmitas valetudinis, ſickeneſſe.
Incommodum valetudinis, idem.
Commodioris valetudinis factus, recouered to helth, waxed whole againe.
Valetudo mala, incommoda, infirma, ſickeneſſe.
Tenui valetudine homo, a ſickely perſon.
Conſiſtari iniqua valetudine, to bee ſoꝛe ſicke.

It in melius valetudo, he begynneth to recouer, he wareth better and better.
Ferre valetudinem, to suffre sickenesse.
Graueſcebat valetudo Auguſti, Auguſtus was red sickely.
Valgium, an instrument to make flowres smoothe.
Valgulatio, a question in rebuke of one.
Valguſtus, a crooked staffe.
Valgus, a, um, that hath the legges bowed inwarde narowe at the knees, and the feete outwarde a sunder.
Validè, valiantly, myghtily, puissantly.
Validè cupere, to desyre a thyng greatly.
Validiſſimè fauere alicui, to fauour one verye ernestly, to beare one very great fauour.
Validius cocta beta, beetes more throughly sodden.
Validus, a, um, valiaunt, myghtie, puissaunt, stronge.
Validus facundia, that is very eloquent, that can doe muche with his eloquence.
Validus ex morbo, stronge and well recouered after his sickenesse.
Opes validæ, id eſt, magnæ, great riches.
Te aduenisse ſaluum atq; validum, that you be come safe in good helth and stronge.
Vrbs valida muris, a citee strongly walled.
Validior, validius, more mightie.
Vallaris, re, pertaynyng to a trenche in a fielde.
Vallaris corona, a garlande geuen to hym, whiche first entred into the trenche of his enemies campe.
Vallecula, or vallicula, læ, f. g. a little valey.
Valleſcit, olde writers vsed for perierit, he is lost or perished.
Valles, lis, or Vallis, lis, f. g. a valey or dale.
Valli, are pales made sharpe aboue.
Vallo, aui, are, to incloſe, to fortifie, to make a trenche about, to strengthen, to make a fence to fortifie.
Vallonia, was called the goddesse of Malets.
Vallum, li, neu. gene. and sometyme Vallus, li, maſc. gen. a trenche, whiche is made in a fielde to defende an host, within the whiche pauilions are pight.
Vallus, li, m. ge. a stake or post, wherunto vines are bounde.
Valor, oris, m. g. value or price.
Valuæ, arum, f. g. plu. tantum, doores or gates, whiche be shutte on two partes.
Valuulus, li, m. g. the codde of a beane or peaſe, or other lyke thing: or rather the holownesse of a beane or peaſe codde, wherin the beanes or peasen be.
Vanans, olde writers vsed for failens, deceyuyng.
Vandali, people of Vandalia.
Vandalia, a countrey in the north part of the worlde.
Vanè, vaynely, foolishely, lyngly.
Vaneſco, ſcere, to vanisshe, to be brought to naught, to come to naught.
In auras vaneſcere, to vanisshe awaie in the ayre.
Vangiones, people in Germanie of a citee, called woormes.
Vanidicus, a, um, a lier or teller of fooliſhe tales.
Vaniloquus, a, um, idem.
Vaniloquidorus, idem.
Vaniloquentia, æ, fœm. g. vayne speeche, vayne babiyng.
Vanitas, atis, fœ. ge. vanitee, lightnesse, leasing, folye, vnconstancie.
Vanitudo, dinis, f. g. idem.
Vanno, aui, are, to vanne corne.
Vannus, ni, f. g. a vanne or a great sieue, wherewith they wynnow corne.
Vanus, a, um, voyde or emptie. also fooliſhe, vayne, that deliteth in trifles, enuious, a maker of lies, that hath a pleasure to tell lies, that careth not what he doeth affirme, vnlykely and to no purpoſe.
Vana fides, false trust or beleefe.
Vanus ingenio, that beleeueth thinges quickely, lyght of beleefe.
Incœptum vanum, a vayne enterpryſe that commeth to none effecte.
Vapidus, a, um, that hath a great taste.
Vapidè ſe habere, to be sicke or in ill case.
Vapor, and sometyme Vapos, ôris, m. ge. a vapour or hot breath issuyng out of a thing: sometyme it is taken for heate.
Vaporarium, rii, n. g. a place made hotte to sit in in the wynter tyme, a stewe.
Vaporatio, onis, a castyng vp of vapours or hotte breath.
Vaporeoferus, a, um, makyng or steryng vp vapours.
Vapóro, aui, are, neutrally, to sende out vapours, to breath out: actiuely to heate or make warme a place, to perfume, also to make dyte, or to suche out vapours.
Vappa, pæ, f. g. wyne that hath lost the verdure. it is sometyme taken for a man, in whom is no witte or perfect reason.
Vapo, onis, a beast that fleeth.
Vapularis, re, that is beaten.
Vapulo, aui, are, to be beaten.
Varar, Dunbar in Scotlande.
Variabilis, le, variable.
Varduli, a people of Spayne.
Varians, antis, om. g. diuers, of diuers colours or fashons.
Varians cœlum, chaungeable weather, nowe faire, nowe foule.
Variatim, diuerſely, after diuers facions.
Varicula, a diminutiue of Varix
Vari, spottes in the face.
Varico, aui, are, or Varicor, aris, ari, to transgresse, to passe ouer a thyng negligently. also to goe crookedly with the feete bendyng inwarde and the knees farre a sunder.

Varicoſus, a, um, that hath the veynes ſwollen.
Varicus, an aduerbe, whiche ſignifieth ſtrydyng.
Varicus, a, um, that goeth with great ſtrides.
Variæ, for Pantheræ, beaſtes of diuers colours.
Varie, diuerſely, after dyuers facions or ſortes.
Varie valui, I was nowe well nowe ill: ſometyme ſicke, ſometyme in good helth.
Varie agere, to handle a matter nowe after one facion, nowe after an other.
Varie diſcernere, to geue dyuers ſentences of a thyng.
Variegatus, a, um, peincted or garniſhed with ſundrie colours.
Varietas, atis, f. ge. varietee, diuerſitee in thynges, diuerſitee in colours.
Vario, aui, are, to make dyuers, to chaunge, to varie, to ſquare, to diſagree
Otium variare labore, ſometyme to labour, ſometyme to be idell.
Variare voluptatem, to change the hynde of pleaſure.
Sententiam variauit timor, feare cauſed them to haue diuers opinions.
Variant græcorum exempla, the greeke exemples be diuers.
Variolæ, meaſils.
Varius, a fiſshe, called a troute.
Varius, a, um, diuers, vnlike, vnconſtant, variable, changeable, of dyuers colours or facions.
Varia fortuna, chaungeable fortune, nowe good nowe badde.
Varix, ricis, m. g. a diſeaſe, a veine ſwellyngfull of melancolie bloudde, either in the temples, healy, or legges.
Varolus, a certaine fyſshe.
Varro, onis, a noble Romain, of all other moſt excellently lerned.
Varus, a, um, that hath the legges crooked with the feete inwarde, that hath ſpottes in his face.
Varæ manus, crooked handes.
Varum brachium, a croobed arme.
Varus, ri, m. g. a ſpotte in the face.
Varus, a riuer, which diuideth the parte of Fraūce called Narbonenſis, from Italy. alſo it was the name of a poete.
Vas, vadis, m. ge. a ſurete, that vndertaketh for an other man. alſo a pledge.
Vas, vaſis, n. g. a veſſell.
Vaſa conclamare, to crie to truſſe vp cariage & baggage, as whan an armie doeth remoue.
Vaſarium, ri, neu. g. a cupbourde of plate. alſo that money that was geuen to magiſtrates, whan they wente forth into prouinces.
Vaſcones, people in the parte of Spayne, called Taraconenſis.
Vaſcularius, a pottar.
Vaſcularius, ri, m. g. a goldeſmithe, which maketh plate.
Vaſculum, li, n. g. a ſmall veſſell.
Vaſtamo, onis, f. g. a deſtroyng.
Vaſtator, oris, maſcu. gene. one that deſtroyeth or ſpoyleth.

Vaſtatus, a, um, deſtroyed, ſpoyled.
Vaſte, brode.
Vaſte diducere verba, to ſpeake brode.
Vaſterna, an horſe liter, or any thyng borne by two horſes.
Vaſtificus, a, um, that ſtroyeth and deſpoyleth.
Vaſtitas, atis, fem. ge. greatneſſe. alſo diſtruction, ſtroyng.
Vaſtities, ei, and Vaſtitudo, dinis, f. g. idem.
Vaſto, aui, are, to waſt or deſtroy.
Vaſtus, a, um, great beyonde meaſure, huge. ſometyme deſolate.
Vaſum, ſi, n. g. a veſſell.
Vates, tis, com. ge. a prophete, a poete.
Vateſcant, olde writers vſed for inhorreſcant.
Vateſco, ſcere, to be deſtroyed, to be dried vp, to be forſaken.
Vaticanus collis, an hill in Rome, where nowe is the churche of ſainct Peter.
Vaticinatio, onis, a ſouthſaying, a foretelling.
Vaticinator, oris, m. ge. a prophecier, a teller of thynges before they come.
Vaticinium, nij, n. ge. a prophecie, a coniecture, a foretelling.
Vaticinius, or Vaticinus, a, um, belonging to diuinours.
Vaticinor, aris, ari, to prophecie or tell what ſhal happen, to coniecte, to diuine.
Vatidicum, for Propheticum, that is ſpoken in a prophecie.
Vatinius, a Romaine, ſo greatly hated of the people, that therof grewe a prouerbe, Odium vatinianum.
Vatius, ti, m. g. idem quod valgus, he that hath croked legges outwarde.
Vatrax, acis, om. g. & Varicoſus, a, um, that hath ill legges from the knee downewarde.
Vaunia, a citee in Italie nere Venice, called commonly Lauino.

V, ANTE B.

VBer, vberior, vberrimus, fertile, fruitfull, fatte, plentifull, abundant. it is alſo writen Huber.
Vber, vberis, m. ge. a womans breaſt, an vdder.
Vide Huber.
Admouere vbera alicui, to geue one ſucke.
Vbera dare, to geue the dugge.
Vberitas, atis, fem. gen. fertilitee, fruitfulneſſe, abundance.
Vberrim, abundantly, plentifully.
Vbi, where, in what place. ſometyme when, after that.
Vbi te non inuenio, whan I coulde not finde you.
Hæc vbi filio nuntiata ſunt, after that theſe thynges were tolde my ſonne.
Vbi primum poterit, as ſoone as he can.
Vbiubi eſt, where ſo euer he be.

Vbi, for in quibus rebus. Huiuſmodi res ſempet comminiſcere, vbi me excarnifices, thou doeſt alwaies deuiſe and inuent ſuche thinges for me, to tourment or vexe me with all.
Vbiubi eſt gentium, where ſo euer he bee in the worlde.
Vbiubi erit inuenta, id eſt, ſtatim vt, incontinent, as ſoone as.
Vbi loci, in what place. alſo in what ſtate or condition.
Vbi terrarum eſſes, where ye were.
Vbinam gentium ſumus? in what countrey be we?
Vbiuis, in any place, in what place ye will.
Vbicunq; viſum, where ſo euer he thought good.
Vbicunq; factum eſt, improbe factum eſt, what place ſo euer it was dooen in. &c.
Vbii, people in Germanie, dwellyng in Colaine and the partes adioygnyng.
Vbiq;, in all places, euery where, in all.
Vbiq; gentium, terrarum, locorum, in all countreys, in all places of the worlde, euerie where.
Vbiq; loci, in euery place.
Vbilibet, where ye will.
Vbicunq;, in euery place.
Vbicubi, idem.
Vcalegon, a Troyans name.
Vcia, a citee in Spayne, ſome write it Vria.

V, ANTE D.

¶VDO, ONIS, a certayne garment.
Vdus, a, um, moyſte, wette.

V ANTE E

VE, a conſunction diſiunctiue, ſignifiyng aut. alſo it is put for vel or que.
Bis téue, twyſe or thryſe.
Néue in hoc, néue in alijs quæras, neither in this matter, nor in other thynges.
Vecordia, æ, ſ. g. madneſſe or trouble of mynde.
Vecors, dis, om. gene. madde, troubled in his mynde, out of his witte.
Vectabulum, li, n.g. wherin any thynge is caried, a waggon, a wayne.
Vectarius, a, um, that carieth.
Equus vectarius, a packe horſe.
Vectiarius, rij, m. gen. he that turneth the vyne preſſe or any ingin with barres.
Vectibilis, le, that is or maie be caried.
Vecticularius, a, ũ, that breaketh downe with leauers or barres, that vſeth leauers or barres.
Vecticularia vita, the ipſe of thē that with pyon barres breake through walles to robbe mens houſes.
Vecticulariam vitam viuere, to haue muche to daie and nothynge to morowe, ſodeynely riche, and as ſodeinely poore.

Vectigal, galis, n. g. a tribute, a pencion, a rent, a yerely reuenue.
Imponere vectigal, to ſet a pencion or tribute to be paied.
Pendere vectigal, to paie rent or tribute.
Exercere, and exigere vectigal, to take vp the common tributes and reuenewes.
Leuare agrum vectigali, to ſet a leſſe rent vpon a piece of grounde.
Vectigalis, le, that paieth tribute, pēcion or rent.
Vectigalis & immunis, contrarie.
Equi vectigales, horſes ſet out to hire.
Pecunia vectigalis, money that cometh of ones reuenewes.
Vectigales facere, to make tributarie.
Vectio, onis, a caryyng.
Vectis, is, m. g. a barre. alſo a leauer, wherwith thynges bee lifted or borne by men. it is alſo the name of an yle in England called the yle of Wight.
Vecto, aui, are, to carie. Vectito, aui, are, idem.
Vectones, people of Spayne.
Vector, oris, m. g. he that is caried. ſometyme he that carieth.
Vectorius, a, um, apte to carie.
Vectoria nauigia, hulkes or great ſhippes for cariage.
Vectura, ræ, ſ. g. cariage. alſo the hyre, or money geuen for cariage.
Facere vecturam, to bee a carier, to get his liuinge by caryyng or conueighyng by water or lande.
Vectus, a, um, caried, conueighed.
Vedra, the ryuer of Were in wales.
Vegeo, gui. gére, to be in helth.
Veges, getis, idem quod vegetus, a, um,
Veget, for Vegetat.
Vegetatio, onis, a comfortyng or making ſtronge.
Vegeti, people of Aſia.
Vegetius, a noble man that wrote of martiall diſcipline.
Vegeto, aui, are, to recreate, to quicken, to conſerue, to comfort, to geue ſtrength, to preſerue in helth.
Vegetus, a, um, whole, ſtronge, in helth, quicke, ſounde, luſtie.
Vegetus pulſus venarum, a ſtronge pulſe, beatyng vehemently.
Vegrandis, de, great & pli fourmed: after ſome, ſmall or litell.
Veha, æ, ſ. g. for via, a waie.
Veheare, olde wryters vſed for Vehere.
Vehemens, tis, om. g. vehement, great, vrgent, fierce, ſharpe.
Vehemens in vtramq; partem nimis es, thou arte to vehemente, to affectionate, or to hotte bothe in the one parte, and in the other.
Literæ vehementes, ſharpe and ernest letters.
Vehementia, æ, ſ. g. vehemencie, might.
Odoris vehementia, ſtrong ſauour.
Vehementer, vehemently, ſharpely, mightily,

greatly.
Admirari vehementer, to meruayle greatly.
Id mihi vehementer dolet, for that I am very sorie.
Credere hoc mihi vehementer velim, I wyll in any wyse that you beleue me and truste me in this poynete.
Vehes, his, or Vehis, his, f. ge. a carte or wayne lode of any thynge, sometyme a wayne.
Vehes fœni, a lode of heie.
Vehes stercoris, a lode of dounge.
Vehia, in the olde Tuscan tounge was a carte.
Vehicularis, re, belongyng to a carte.
Vehicularis equus, a carte horse.
Vehicularius, ri, a carter.
Vehiculum, li, n. g. a generall name to all thynges, which serueth for cariage, a carte, a waine, a waggon or chariotte.
Veho, vexi, vehere, to carie by water, to carie on horse backe or in a carte.
Ventrem grauem vehere, to haue a great beastly, to be with childe.
Veia, a certaine sorcereſſe.
Veiatura, for Vectura, cariage.
Veiens, entis, of Veios.
Veientanus, a, um, of the citee Veios.
Veientes, people, with whome the Romaines had longe tyme warres.
Ven, the people of Veios.
Veios, a citee in Hetruria.
Veiouis, a god, whiche hadde no power to doo good, but onely harme.
Vel, or sometyme also, chiefely, namely, at the leaſt
Vel hoc quis non credat. &c. euen this thyng also, who woulde not thenke or beleue. &c.
Si nullo alio pacto, vel fœnore. &c. id eſt, saltem, at the leaſt wyse.
Vel maxime videtur sapientis, it doeth chiefely seme to be the parte or office of a wyse man.
Neruorum vel minimum, as litteli force or pithe as can be.
Velabrensis, se, belongynge to the place called Velabrum.
Velabrum, bri, neu. g. a place in Rome. it male bee also called a tente, or bouthe, whiche craftes men doe set vp, where they haue no houses, to be in stede of their shoppes.
Velamen, minis, and Velamentum, ti, n. g. a couerynge, any thynge that couereth.
Velaria, clothes, wherwith tentes are made. also the same tentes.
Velaris, re, belongyng to a veyle.
Velatura, a frayte.
Velatus, a, um, apparailed, couered, heled.
Capite velato, with the head couered.
Velanda corporis, the priuie partes of þ bodie.
Velauni, Velay in Fraunce.
Veles scurra, a common scoffer or iester.
Veles, velitis, m. g. a souldioure that weareth lyght harneys.
Velia, a fen in Italie in the countrey of Calabria.

Velates, people of Liguria.
Velina, a streete in Rome by the hyll called Mons Palatinus.
Velifer, ra, rum, that beareth a saple.
Velificatio, onis, f. g. a settyng or hoisyng vp of the saple.
Velifico, aui, are, or Velificor, aris, ari, to hoise vp the saples, and saile forth.
Velificus, a, um, that is doen with sailes.
Velificus cursus, a viage on the sea.
Velitaris, re, that belongeth to the souldyours in lyght harneys.
Velitaris pugna, battaple dooen by them that are lyghe harnesed, a skirmisshe.
Velitatim, by leepes or skippes.
Velitor, aris, ari, to striue, to skyrmisshe, to fight one against an other, to braull, to chyde, to contende one with an other in woordes.
Velitatio, onis, f. ge. skirmisshyng by leappyng in and out, braulyng, contencion in woordes.
Velitræ, arum, plu. a citee in Italie. xx. myles from Rome.
Veliuolus, a, um, that whiche goeth with a saile, or is occupied with sailes.
Veliuolantes naues, shippes vnder saple.
Vella, æ, f. g. olde writers vsed for Villa.
Vellaturam facere, to lyue by carryng from one towne to an other.
Vellicatim, by pluckes.
Vellicatus, us, m. g. a pluckyng.
Vellico, aui, are, to pinche, to plucke, sometyme to rebuke, to byte, to rent, to speake of, to carpe, to detracte.
Absentem vellicare, to speake yll of one that is absent.
Vello, velli, and vulsi, ere, to plucke vp, to pull a thynge.
Radicitus & cum radice vellere, to plucke vp by the roote.
Comam vellere, to pull one by the heare.
Vellere sepulchra, to pull downe the monumentes and tombes of other.
Vellocasses, a people of the countrey of Lions in Fraunce.
Vellus, leris, n. g. a fyse.
Velo, aui, are, to couer or hyde, to bynde, to apparaple. Caput velare, to couer the head.
Velocitas, atis, f. g. swiftenesse.
Velociter, swyftely.
Velox, ocis, om. g. swifte, quicke.
Velum, li, n. g. a saile, a curtayne or a veile.
Retrorsum vela dare, to change his purpose or hynde of lyfe.
Facere vela, and Dare vela, to hoyse vp and spreade the saples.
Obtendere velis rem aliquã, to couer, to hide.
Permittamus vela ventis, let vs venter or hasarde the mattier.
Velis equisq; with all diligence & endeuour.
Velis remisq; idem.
Contrahere vela, to strype saple.

Velut,

Velut, veluti, lyke, lyke as.
Vena, æ, f. g. a veyne.
Pulſus venarum, the pulſe or beatyng of the veynes or arteries.
Ferire & incidere venam, to lette bloudde.
Vena auri vel argenti, a veyne of golde or ſiluer in the earthe.
Venas cuiuſcunq; generis hominum tenere, to knowe the naturall diſpoſition and facion of all men.
Peioris venæ æuum, id eſt, ferreum ſeculum.
Venabulum, li, n. g. an huntyng ſtaffe, a weapon vſed in huntyng.
Venafrum, a citee of Campaine, where is great plentie of oliues.
Venafranus, a, um, of that citee.
Venalis, le, that is ſette to ſale, also couetous, diſhoneſt, that ſelleth hym ſelfe for money.
Venalis aſcriptor, one that is corrupted with money. Venales, ſeruantes ſet to be ſolde.
Venalitiarius, ij, m. g. he that ſelleth ſlaues.
Venalitium, ij, n. ge. a place where any thyng is ſolde, the ſelling it ſelfe, or the body that is ſolde.
Venalitius, ij, maſc. gene. he that ſelleth men or childzen.
Venalitius, a, um, ſet to be ſolde.
Venaria, an ile where in bee many veynes of mettall.
Venaticus, a, um, pertelnyng to huntyng.
Venaticus canis, an hounde.
Venatio, onis, an huntyng.
Venator, oris, m. g. an hunter.
Venatorius, a, um, idem quod Venaticus.
Culter venatorius, a wodde knife.
Venatrix, icis, f. g. a woman hunter.
Venatus, us, m. g. huntyng.
Vendax, acis, om. g. that gladly ſelleth.
Vendibilis, le, eaſie and redie to bee ſolde.
Vendicatio, onis, f. g. a claime.
Vendico, aui, are, to vendicate, to claime.
Vendicare à labore, to deliuer from labour.
Vendicare ſibi, to claime or calenge as his owne.
Venditarius, a, um, that is wont to ſell.
Venditatio, onis, auantyng, boaſtyng, crakyng, oſtentation.
Venditio, onis, a ſale, a ſellyng.
Vendito, aui, are, to ſell often, to haue to ſell, to ſet to ſale, to vaunt, to crake, to bragge.
Venditor, oris, m. g. a ſellar.
Vendo, vendidi, vendere, to ſell.
Male vendere, to ſell a thyng ill and nothyngc to is profyte.
Bene vendere, contrarie.
Qui Cæſaris beneficia vendebant, whiche toke bribes for ſuche pleaſures as Cæſar dyd ſhewe.
Magno vendere, to ſell deare, or at a greatte price.
Non pluris vendo, I ſell it no dearer.
Veneficium, ij, neu. gener. the arte or crafte of poyſonyng.
Veneficus, i, m. g. and Venefica, æ, fœm. g. he or ſhe that poyſoneth, or that vſeth ſozcerie or wytchecrafte.
Veneficus, a, um, venemous, that poyſoneth.
Venenariæ mulieres, womẽ that do ſell poyſons.
Venenarius, ij, m. gen. he that maketh or pzouideth poyſon.
Venenatus, a, um, poyſoned.
Venenifer, ra, rum, that beareth poyſon.
Veneno, aui, are, to poyſon.
Venenoſus, a, um, venemous, full of poyſon.
Venenum, ni, neu. ge. poyſon, it is the generall name of all that dooeth after the nature or colour of that thing, wherwith it is mixt ſomtime witchecrafte or ſozcerie, ſometyme colour.
Venenum deprehendere, to pzoue manifeſtly that one wolde haue poyſoned him.
Expugnare venenum, to ouercome poyſon.
Inficere veneno, to poyſon.
Facere malum venenum, to geue one poyſon.
Venenum alicui infundere, to put poyſon in ones dzynke.
Venenum alicui parare, to goe about to poyſon one.
Veneo, nĩui, and ſomtime, Venij, nire, to be ſold.
Venũm ire, to be ſolde.
Venum ibit, it ſhall be ſolde.
Dare venum, to be ſolde.
Venerabilis, le, wooꝛthy to be honoured, wooꝛthy reuerence, wooꝛthifull.
Venerabundus, a, um, that dooeth wooꝛſhippe any thyng.
Venerandus, a, um, to be wooꝛſhipped.
Veneranter, reuerently.
Veneratio, onis, f. ge. honour, reuerence, wooꝛſhippyng.
Venerator, oris, m. g. one that doeth reuerence or wooꝛſhippe.
Veneratus, a, um, humbly pzaied vnto. ſomtime reuerende.
Veneror, aris, ari, to reuerence, to wooꝛſhip.
Venereus, a, um, diſpoſed to letcherie. Venereus, is alſo a caſt at the dyce.
Veneris portus, a towne, in the mountains Pyrenei.
Venetiæ, arum, the citee of Venice.
Véneti, Manes in Britaine, alſo the people of Venice.
Véneus, a, um, of Venice. alſo the colour of lyght blew or blunket.
Venia, æ, f. g. pardon, forgeueneſſe, licence, leaue.
Tua venia, by your licence, by your leaue.
Cum bona venia audire, to heare one pacientiy.
Bona venia me audies, you ſhall not be diſpleaſed with that I ſhall ſaie.
Veniam petere, to aſke pardon or forgeueneſſe.
Veniam tranſfugiendi petiit, he deſyred licence to goe to the enemies campe.

Venia ſit dicto, I ſpeake it not to auaunt or boaſt my ſelfe, be you not diſpleaſed with that I ſaie.
Venialis, le, worthy pardon or forgeuenesſe.
Venibo, auncient writers vſed for Veniam.
Venio, veni, ire, to come, to ſpringe, to growe, to be brought or conueighed to a place by one, alſo to chaunce.
Venire in mentem, to come to remembrance.
Venit in mentem Platonis, I remembred Plato.
Venitur ad me, they come to me.
A Roma venire, to come from Rome.
Supplicem venire ad aliquem, to come to one and make lough curteſie, intreatyng hym for ſomewhat.
Illic veniunt felicius vuæ, grapes or viues doe growe and proue better.
Arbores quædam veniunt ſua ſponte, ſome trees grow naturally without plantyng.
Eius quæ ex Africa venit, of that whiche cometh, or that is brought out of Affrike.
Dum tibi literæ meæ veniunt, vntyll my letters come or be brought vnto you.
Poſt iſtuc veniam, after I will ſpeake of this matter.
Ad Archeſilam veniamus, let vs come nowe to Archeſila, or let vs ſpeake now of Archeſila.
Alicui venire aduorſum, to mete with one.
Ad extrema ventum foret, it had come to the laſt ponct.
Quæ ſub aſpectum veniunt, whiche maie be ſeene.
In amicitiam alicuius venire, to become ones friende, to make aliance with one.
Ad aures alicuius venire, to bee hearde, to come to ones eares or hearing.
Quicquid in buccam venerit, whatſoeuer cometh in the mynde without meditacion.
Venire ad internecionem, to be ſlayne and not one left alyue.
Venire ad nomen, to come whan one is called by his name.
Ad pactionem venire, to be accorded to come to ſome ponct or agreement.
Ad vadimonium non venire, not to appeare at the date appoynted.
In eum caſum veneram, I was come to that ponct or ſtate.
In certamen iudiciumq; veniunt, they ſue and contende in the law.
Venire in colloquium, to come to ſpeeche or communication with one.
Si in Cæſaris complexum veniret, if he might be loued of Ceſar, if he might come in Ceſars fauour.
In confeſſum venit ea res, that thyng is manifeſtly knowne and confeſſed.
In conſpectum venire, to preſent hym ſelfe to one that he maie ſee hym.
Ad me in conſpectum venire prohibui, I forbade hym to come in my ſight.
In conſuetudinem venire, to come in vſe and cuſtome.
In contemptionem venire, to be diſpiſed, to come in contempt.
Hera in crimen venier, my maiſtres ſhall be blamed, or it ſhall be laied to her charge.
In deditionem venit, he yelded.
In deliberationem venire, to be conſulted of.
In deſyderium venire dicitur res aliqua, to be deſired or wyſhed for.
Venire in diſceptationem, to come in controuerſie, to be reaſoned or diſputed of.
In diſcrimẽ exiſtimationis venire, to be in daũger to loſe his good renowme or eſtimacion.
In diſquiſitionem venire, to bee ſerched or ſought for, to be reaſoned or diſputed of.
In dubium venire, to come in daunger.
Venire in diuitias, to become riche.
In dubium venire de ciuitate, to be in doubte whether he be a citizyn or no.
Venire in fidem alicuius, to yelde hym ſelfe to ones mercie and aſſuraunce.
Ad finem venit, it is at an ende.
Feliciter hæc res tibi venit, this thyng chaunceth to the happily.
Sub iactum telorum venire, to come in daunger of ſhotte.
Qua de cauſa huic inimicus venias, why ye be his enemie.
Ex gratia in inuidiam venit, he is fallen out of fauour into hatred and diſpleaſure of men.
Venire in locum ſummum, to come to great eſtate and honour.
In manus hominum libros venire dicimus.
In notitiam venire, to be knowne.
In numerum oratorum venire, to be reckened or compted an orator.
In oblitionem venire, to be forgotten.
Quum in otium veneritis, whan we ſhall ones haue leiſure.
In partem impenſæ venire, to paie parte of that whiche is laied foorth.
Eo venére mores, the fations or maners of men came to that ponct.
In ora virũm venire, to become famous and renowmed.
In poſſeſsionem reipublicæ venire, To haue the rule, or to be maiſter of the whole common weale.
Quo proprius ſpem venerant, the more hope that they had.
In prouerbium venire, to bee taken vp, and vſed for a prouerbe.
Nonnullam in ſpem veneram, I hadde a good hope.
In ſuſpitionem venire, to be ſuſpected.
In tutelam venire, to be vnder the tuition or protection of one.
In vitam venire, to be borne.
In vnitatem venire, to bee vnited, to become one.

one.
Mœror ſummus venit ad eum morte fratris, he is in great ſorow or heauineſſe, for the death of his brother.
Vinum tædio venit ei, he hateth wyne.
Si viſus veniat, if it come to paſſe, yf any nede be.
Venila, for vnda, water in a ryuer.
Venor, aris, ari, to hunt, to get a thinge craftily, to ſeke or pralle after a thynge.
Venari laudem, to goe about to get praiſe.
Piſces venari, to fiſſhe.
Venari apros in mari, prouerbially, to loſe ones labour.
De verbis meis venator, hearken diligently to my woordes: or watche or marke well what I ſaie.
Venoſus, a, um, full of veines, or that hath great veynes.
Venta, an hauen in Englande called Briſtowe.
Ventanea, thynges that ſeme to bee dangerous, and yet therin is no danger.
Venter, tris, m. g. the bealy or panche, ſometyme it is taken for the ſtomache.
Ventrem facere dicitur paries, whan it is olde, and bendeth ouer the foundacion redy to fall.
Ventrem perferre, to be with chylde.
Siſtere ventrem, to ſtoppe the laſke.
Mollire ventrem, to loſe the bealy.
Vacare ventri, to geue hym ſelfe to bealy chere.
Crepat mihi venter, my bealy crowleth.
Ventilabrum, i, n. g. a fanne or ſladell, wherwith wynde is made.
Ventilatio, onis, a fannyng or winnowyng.
Ventilator, oris, m. g. a fanner or wynower of corne.
Ventilator naturæ, he that ſercheth with great ſtudie the cauſes of thynges naturall.
Ventilatores, iuglars or craftie deceiuers.
Ventilo, aui, are, to gather wynde, to fanne or wynow corne, to tourne out of one hande into an other.
Frumentum ventilare, to wynowe corne.
Vinum ventilare, to let the wyne take ayre.
Ventito, aui, are, to come often.
Vento, aui, are, to come often.
Ventoſitas, atis, f. g. wyndineſſe.
Ventoſus, a, um, wyndy, alſo lyght.
Gloria ventoſa, vayne glorie.
Homo ventoſiſsimus, a vayne and lyght perſon, that boaſteth hym ſelfe outragiouſly.
Ventoſa regio, a wyndy countrey.
Ventoſus follis, a bellowes that bloweth winde.
Ventulus, li, m. g. a littell wynde.
Ventulum ſic facito, fanne or make wynde on this faſhion.
Ventus, ti, m. g. wynde.
Ventus operam dat, the wynde bloweth a good roole.
Vento viuere, to liue by the wynde, a prouerbe, applied to them, whiche haue no ſubſtance to lyue on.
Reti ventos venatur, he endeuoureth to catche an hare with a tabor.
Ventus popularis, vayne glorie, prayſe of the people.
Ventus popularem querere in rem aliqua, to ſeeke for the praiſe of the people in doynge a thynge.
Ocyor uentis, ſwifter then the wyndes.
Secundus ventus, a proſperous wynde.
Abire in ventos, to vaniſſhe awaie.
Bacchans ventus, a rageyng wynde.
Committere vitam ventis, to ſayle on the ſea, to take the ſea.
Concipere ventum, to gather wynde.
Naſcitur ventus, the wynde ryſeth.
Cum venti poſuere, whan the wynde was layed.
Folle premere ventos, to blowe wynde with the belowes.
Vita receſſit in ventos, he died.
Sæuit mare ventis, the ſea is troublous by reaſon of the great wynde.
Silnt venti, the wyndes be layed.
Secundante vento, with a proſperous wynde.
Spirabit ventus, the wynde wyll blowe.
Ventrale, lis, n. g. a ſtomacher, an apron, or other garment, that coureth the bealy.
Ventrioſus, ventricoſus, and Ventroſus, a, um, that hath a great bealy or panche.
Ventriculus, the ſtomache.
Venulus, the ambaſſadour that Turnus ſent to Diomedes.
Venum, is vſed for the ſuppine of Venio.
Venum ire, to be ſolde.
Venundo, venundedi, dare, to ſell.
Venundatio, onis, byeng and ſellyng.
Venus, veneris, called goddeſſe of loue: ſometyme lecherie. alſo carnall appetyte. alſo beautie, by whiche a man is ſtered to loue.
Veneres dicendi, eloquence or grace in writyng or ſpeakyng.
Venus, is ſometyme taken for a caſte at diſe.
Venuſia, a towne in Apulia.
Venuſtas, atis, f. g. beautie, properly of women: ſometyme a delectable pronunciacion of ſpeche, a grace and pleaſantneſſe in ſpeakyng.
Venuſtè, properly, pleſantly, amiably.
Venuſtulus, a, um, ſomewhat fayre.
Venuſtus, a, um, faire, delectable, pleaſant.
Venuſto, aui, are, to ornate or make beautifull.
Veprecula, læ, f. g. a littell bremble.
Vepres, pris, m. & f. g. a bryer.
Veprétum, ti, n. g. a place full of bryers.
Ver, veris, n. g. the ſpryng of the yere.
Primo vere, and Vere nouo, in the beginning of the ſpryng.
Veracitas, atis, f. g. truthe in ſpeeche.
Veratrum, tri, n. g. an herbe, called alſo Helleborus.
Verax, acis, om. g. that ſaieth trueth.

Verbalis, le, that deſcendeth of a verbe.
Verbaſcum, ci, neu. ge. an herbe, wherof be two kyndes: of whiche one is ſuppoſed to bee Wollin or longe wolle: the other is ſuppoſed to bee that, which is called primroſe. Some doe thinke it to be roſecampin.
Verbenaca, cæ, Veruin.
Verbena, næ, f. g. an herbe called Veruin: ſometyme Verbenæ are all leaues ſodainely plucked vp, to garniſche houſes or churches, or to make garlandes.
Verbenarius, was one of the ambaſadours, ſent from the Romains vnto theyr ennemies, which ware on his heade a garlande of Veruen.
Verbigero, aui, are, for Verba facere, to talke.
Verber, beris, m. g. a ſmall longe ſtiche or parde, a wanne to beate with.
Verbera, be ſometyme taken for ſtripes.
Caſtigare verberibus, to chaſtiſe, to beate.
Linguæ verbera, chydynges, ratyng wordes.
Verberalis, le, worthy to be beaten.
Verberatio, ônis, f. g. and Verberatus, us, m. g. a beatyng.
Verberatus, is taken ſometyme for a perſuaſion, mocion or ſterynge: as,
Tuo verberatu, by thy perſuaſion.
Verberatus, a, um, beaten, ſtriken, hurte.
Vineæ verberatæ grandine, vines beaten and hurte with hayle.
Verbereus, a, um, worthy to be beaten.
Verberito, aui, are, to beate often.
Verbero, aui, are, to beate, to puniſſhe, ſometyme to chyde.
Verberare cogitationis conuitio, to blame or rebuke one in his mynde.
Ora verberat manu, he daſcheth hym about the mouthe or face with his hande.
Verbero, ônis. m. ge. a perſon worthy puniſſhement, the reproche of all ſeruauntes.
Verboſé, an aduerbe ſignifiyng with many wordes, at large.
Verboſitas, atis, f. g. muche talkyng or ſpeaking.
Verboſus, a, um, full of wordes, that hath many wordes, a great iangler or talker.
Verboſius ad te ſcripſi, I wrate to you at lengthe or more largely.
Verbulum, li, n. g. a litteil worde.
Verbum, bi, n. g. a worde. alſo a whole ſentence or ſaiyng, a prouerbe.
Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he ſaieth.
Verba mortuo facere, to ſpeake to a deade man, a prouerbe whan a man loſeth his labour.
Verba dare, to deceiue.
Verbi cauſa, as by exaumple.
Verbi gratia, idem.
Verba iſtæc ſunt, theſe are but wordes.
Verbis meis ſalutem dicito, ſalute hym in my name.
De excluſione verbum nullum, there is not one worde ſpoken of the ſhuttyng out.
Si verbo titubauerit, if he trippe or fayle in one worde.
Magnifica verba, royall and loftie wordes, braggyng wordes.
Abſit verbo inuidia, without diſdeygne be it ſpoken.
Cogere verba in pedes, to write verſes.
Conferre verba in pauca, to tell briefely or in fewe wordes.
Quid opus eſt verbis? What nedeth many wordes?
Exprimere de vel é verbo, to tranſlate worde for worde.
Perdere verba, to ſpeake in vayne.
Reddere verbum verbo, or verbum proverbo, to tranſlate worde for worde.
Eiſdem verbis reddere quod cogitauimus, to recite a thynge by the ſame wordes that we diſuſed in our myndes.
Vtinam iſtud verbum ex animo & vere dicerés, wolde god thou didſte ſpeake this thinge wyth thyne herte and vnfeignedly.
Quid iſtuc verbi eſt? what meane theſe wordes? what meaneth he by ſo ſaiyng?
Bona verba quæſo, ye woll not doe as ye ſaie I truſte: be good vnto vs I praie you: geue vs fayre wordes I beſeche you.
Vercellæ, a citee in Liguria, nigh to the mounteynes called Alpes.
Veré, truely, in deede.
Hoc ibi fit, vbi non vere viuitur, this happeneth amonge them that lyue not without diſſimulacion.
Verecundé, ſhamefaſtly.
Verecundia, æ, f. g. ſhamefaſtneſſe, baſhefulneſſe, demureneſſe, modeſtie.
A verecundia, hoc eſt, præ verecundia.
Verecundia in rogando, baſhefulneſſe in deſpeyng.
In verecundiam adducere, to make abaſched, or aſhamed, to put out of countinaunce.
Verecundor, aris, ari, to be aſhamed, to bee baſhefull or modeſt.
Verecundus, a, um, ſhamefaſt, demure, full of reuerence, baſhefull, modeſt.
Verba parum verecunda, wordes diſhoneſt and vncleanely.
Verecunda tranſlatio, a tranſlacion not to farre fette.
Veredarius, rij, m. ge. a meſſanger that rideth by poſte.
Veredus, di, m. g. a lyght horſe, a hunteyng nag, a ſwifte geldynge.
Verenda, orum, ne. ge. plu. places in a man and woman, whiche without ſhame maie not be named.
Verendus, a, um, to bee feared or dredde, to bee reuerenced.
Verens, entis, that feareth or dredeth.
Vereor, reris, reri, to feare as the chylde dooeth the father with loue: Timére, to feare as the ſlaue or bote dooeth his maiſter, without loue.

Vereor

Vereor dicere, I dare not tell.
Vereor abs te, I am afeerde of the, leste thou wilte dooe me some displeasure.
Quum huic veritus est optimæ adolescenti facere iniuriam, sens he hath taken remorse. &c.
Conspectum patris vereri, to bee afeerde to come in his fathers sight.
Vos mihi veremini, you be afeerde on my behalfe.
A quo supplicium verebatur, of whome he feared leste he shoulde be punished.
Vereri annonæ caritatem, to feare dearthe of corne.
Vereor vt placari possit, I feare that he can not be pleased or qualified.
Dies hic mihi vt sit satis ad agendum vereor, I feare this whole date will not bee enough for me to dispatche this matter in.
Veretrum, tri, n. g. a mans parde.
Vergiliæ, the seuen sterres, called also Pleiades.
Vergo, versi, or verxi, vergere, to decline or boowe downe, to bende towarde.
In meridiem vergit, it lieth towarde the south.
Ad imum vergere, to sinke to the bottum.
Vergente iam die, id est, inclinato, in the after noone whan it drewe towarde night.
Vergobretus, ti, a maiestrate amonge the people called Hedui in Fraunce.
Veridicus, a, um, that telleth trueth.
Verifico, aui, are, to verifie, as lawiers do saie, to auerre.
Veriloquium, quij, n. ge. the true interpretacion of a woorde.
Verimonia, æ, idem quod veritas, an olde woorde.
Verisimilis, le, like to be true.
Mihi quidem non sit verisimile, I thinke it not like to be true.
Verisimiliter, likely.
Veritanus ager, a fielde diuided amonge the people, so that euery man maie haue a portion.
Veritas, tatis, f. g. trouthe, veritee.
Ex veritate, accordyng to the the trueth.
Cultor veritatis, a maynteiner of the trueth.
Veriuerbium, a true tale.
Vermiculatim, an aduerbe, signifiyng in small pieces.
Vermiculatio, onis, f. g. a corrupcion with wormes, woorme eatynge or breeding of woormes in fruites or trees.
Vermiculus, li, m. g. a littell woorme.
Vermiculor, aris, ari, to bee full of vermine or woormes, to bee worme eaten: to make checker worke with small pieces coloured vpon tables, bourdes or pauementes.
Vermiculata opera, woorkes whiche are of small pieces of diuers colours, wherin are set out sundrie pictures, like as we see in spruse tables or counters.
Vermina, orum, n. ge. plu. prickynges in the bodie, that it semeth woormes were eatte a sundre,
Verminatio, onis, f. g. the disease of the woormes properly in cattell. also a disease in the heade, whan one thynketh his braine is gnawen with woormes. also the greeke or pepne in the bodie.
Vermino, aui, are, to haue woormes. also to be pained in the bealie.
Verminosus, a, um, full of woormes, or that wherin woormes are.
Vermis, is, m. g. a woorme, also it is a fische in the ryuer of Ganges, whiche is in lengthe. ix. cubites, and is blewe in colour, whiche hath suche strengthe, that whan Elyphantes come to the water to drinke, he will take one of theim by the nose, and plucke hym into hym.
Verna, æ, com. gen. a bonde man or bonde woman, borne in the house of the lorde, of his bondman or bondwoman.
Vernaculus, a, um, that is borne at home in ones owne house, all that taketh begynnynge in our owne countrey, as,
Vernacula lingua, the countrey language, the cõmon speeche, peculiar or proper to a countrey or house.
Vernaculi, be also men of vile maners and language, whiche vse to flatter, or to speake in rebuke.
Vernacula putritio, cuttynge of vynes in the springe tyme.
Vernaculæ volucres, birdes that bee in our owne countrey.
Vernaculus mos, the faction of our countrey or citee.
Vernalis, le, pertaynynge to the springe of the yere. also seruile.
Vernaliter, like a slaue or bondman.
Cœlum vernans, a pleasant and goodly aper.
Vernatio, onis, f. g. the olde skinne of an adder, it is sometyme taken for age.
Vernilis, le, seruile, saucie, malaperte.
Vernilitas, atis, f. g. flatterie, scoffynge.
Verniliter, lewdly, flatterynglye, scoffynglye.
Vernilitus, olde writers vsed for a flatterer.
Verno, aui, are, to springe as herbes dooe, also to synge as birdes doe.
Vernula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Verna.
Vernus, a, um, of the springe tyme, lustie, freshe as the springe tyme.
Vernum tempus, the springe tyme.
Vero, truely, verily, sometyme it doeth affirme that whiche foloweth, also but yet.
Vero, is moste commonly ioygned with these woordes, Neq, Nec, Tum, Age, Sane, Iam, enim, At, Quasi, Seu, Nunc.
Ain vero? indignantis, saiest thou so in deede?
Ego vero, a maner of answerynge, and signifieth Profecto, aut certe.
Ego vero ita facio, truly I doe euen so in deede.
Ego vero memini, in deede I do remembre it.
Est vero ita, it is euen so in deede.
Et illi ostendisti & vero etiam mihi, and to me also.

Iam

Iam vero & prouincias, yea and nowe alſo the prouinces.
Id vero pernegat, that he denieth plainely.
Ille vero, for imo vero, or ille etiam.
Illæ vero non modo loquuntur ſed. &c. they doe not onely ſpeake, but. ꝛc.
Sane vero, or ita vero, ironicè.
Vero, is alſo a riuer in Biſkay.
Vero, aui, are to ſaie trueth, to verifie.
Veromandui, Vermandoiſe in Fraunce.
Verona, a noble citee in Italie in the countrey called Marchia Tarviſina, not farre from the mountaines, where Catullius the poete, and Plinius were borne.
Verones, people dwellyng nygh to the ryuer of Vero.
Veronenſis, ſe, and Veronius, a, um, of Verona.
Verpa, Martiall vſeth for Mentula.
Verpus, i, m. g. he that hath no ſhinne. it is alſo the middle finger.
Verpi, be alſo iewes.
Verra, an alter at Rome, wherat they prayed that children ſhoulde not be wronge borne
Verrea, orum, n. g. plu. feaſtes ordeyned by Verres
Verres, a Romayne, whom Cicero accuſed.
Verres, ris, m. gen. an hogge vngelded, a tame boze.
Verricula, olde writers vſed for Articulus.
Verriculatus, a, um, made lyke a dragge nette.
Verriculum, li n. g. a nette called a dragge.
Verrinus, a, um, of a boze.
Verro, verri, and verſi, verrere, to drawe awaie, alſo to make cleane, to ſwepe awaie.
Verruca, æ, fœ. ge. an hillocke or knappe on an hill, alſo a wart, olde writers toke it for an high place.
Verrucaria, æ, f. g. wartwoꝛt.
Verrucoſus, a, um, one that hath wartes.
Verrucoſa loca, roughe places, full of hilſlockes.
Verrucula, læ, f. g. a littell warte, alſo an hilſlocke.
Verruncо, aui, are, to tourne or chaunge a thynge into better.
Verſatilia, thynges that are tourned or wounden one aboute an other, as two coꝛdes or two ſticks wounden togethеr. alſo pyllars made of the ſame facion.
Verſatilis, le, that turneth or that maie be turned.
Verſatilis mola, an hande myll.
Ingenium ad omne verſatile, a witte redy and prompt to be applied to all maner of thynges.
Verſatio, onis, a turnyng.
Verſatus, a, um, turned, ſtered.
Verſicolor, oris, om. gene. changeable, or that chaungeth colour. alſo of ſundrie colours.
Verſicolores maculæ, ſpottes of dyuers colours.
Verſicolorius, a, um, any thynge turned out of his naturall colour. alſo that is of dyuers colours mixt togethеr.

Verſiculus, i, m. g. a littell verſe, alſo a lyne.
Verſificatio, onis, a makynge of verſes.
Verſificator, oris, a verſifier.
Verſifico, aui, are, to make verſes.
Verſificus, a, um, that maketh verſes.
Verſipellis, le, that chaungeth his ſhinne often tymes, alſo a craftie felowe that wyll tourne as often as he liſteth.
Verſo, aui, are, to turne, to turne often, to deſlude, to trouble, to diſquiete, to ſtere as one ſtereth ſpeoure in a potte.
Verſat animum cupido regni, he ſtudieth, thinketh or deuiſeth how to be kynge, or he is verie ſolicitous or carefull to opteine the kingdome.
Animum muliebrem verſare in omnes partes, to tempte the womā by all maner of waies.
Authores verſare, to reade often good authoures.
Dolos verſare, to deuiſe howre to deceiue one.
Verſare in corde, to thynke, to imagine, to deuiſe or caſt in ones mynde.
Oues verſare, to paſture ſheepe.
Verſare diu, quid ferre recuſent, to thynke longe what they wyll refuſe or ſuſteyne.
Verſare teſtes, to exampne witneſſes in diuers maner of waies.
Quomodo me verſauiſti? how haſte thou deſluded me?
Animos militares verſabat, he allaied or pꝛoſured the ſouldioures myndes diuers waies.
Conſilia noua verſare pectore, to imagine or inuent in his mynde newe deuiſes.
Verſat ſe, querit quid agat, he tourneth hym ſelfe in and out. ꝛc.
Terram verſare, to labour the grounde.
Secum in animis verſare, to caſte or conſidre in his mynde.
Verba verſare, to conſydre and ſcanne the woꝛdes.
Pecunias non ex fide verſare, id eſt, non fideliter tractare.
Verſor, aris, ari, to haunte, to be oftentymes in a place, to be conuerſant, or occupied in a thynge or mattier.
Mihi ante oculos dies noctesq; verſaris, I thinke vpon pou daie and night, or me thinketh I ſee pou bothe daie and nyght.
Verſatur circa res omnes rhetorica, Rhetorike medleth with euery thynge.
In acie verſari, to be in battayle.
In diſcrimine verſari, to be in daingier.
In munere ſuo verſari, to bee buſie in his office.
In re aliqua verſari, to treate of ſome matter.
Inter manus verſari, to be often times handled.
Cuius in animo verſatur, in whoſe minde it is.
In artibus ingenuis verſari, to exercyſe hym ſelfe muche in the ſtudie of liberall ſciences.
In errore verſari, to be in an errour.
In errore verborum verſari, to erre and faile

in woordes, abusyng one for an other.
Difficili in loco versor, it is an hard or difficile mattier that I am in hand with, or that I entreate of.
Nescis quantis in malis versor miser, you knowe not in howe great troubles I am sely poore creature.
In mente & cogitatione aliqua versari, to cast and reuolue thynges in his mynde.
In ore vulgi atq; in communibus prouerbiis versatur, all the people speake of it, and haue it in a prouerbe.
In quæstione aliqua versari, to entreate or speake of any question.
In suis summis versatur, he hath muche money of his owne, and oweth nothyng.
In timore versari, to be aferde.
Versoria, the nedle of a compasse vsed in a ship, to know the coastes.
Versoriam capere, to returne.
Versura, æ, f. g. a turnyng, it is also whan a mā borowerth of one to paie his debtes to an other.
Versuram facere, to borowe a greatter summe of one, to paie to an other a lesser.
Versura, is also the corne or corner of an house or walle wherat men dooe turne. it is also whan the hoxes or oxen doe tourne in a carte or ploughe.
Versuram soluere, to change creditours, as to borow of one to paie an other, some doe reade, Versura soluere, id est, Versura facta, æs alienum soluere.
Versus, a, um, of Verro, brussched, swepte, drawen.
Versus, a, um, of Verto, turned.
Versus, us, m. g. a verse. sometyme an order. also a longe, sometyme a lyne.
Facere & conficere versus, to make verses.
Versus remorum, an order of ores.
Versus arborum, a rewe of trees.
Versus, is also in lande, an hundreth foote euery waie.
Versus, a prepositiō, towarde.
Brundusium versus, towarde Brundise.
Versus, is sometyme ioyned with an other preposition: as, ad occidentem versus, towarde the weast.
Versus, is sometyme an aduerbe: as, Sursum versus, vpwarde,
Quoquo versus, euery waie.
Vtroq; versus, on bothe the sydes.
Vndiq; versus, on euery syde.
Versute, wyttily, subtily.
Versutia, æ, f. g. wilinesse.
Versutiloquus, a, um, a craftie speaker.
Versutus, a, um, mutable, variable, often turnyng, wily, craftie, quickely turned to lewdnesse, experte.
Vertagus, i, m. g. an hounde that wyll hunte by hym selfe, and bryng home his game.
Vertebra, æ, for. ge. or Vertibulum, li, neu. gen. a place or ioynete in the body, where the bones dooe not mete, but are knit together in suche wise with sinewes, that they maie turne the more lyghtly.
Vertebratus, a, um, made in forme of suche places or ioynetes.
Vertex, & Vortex, icis, m. ge. a whyrlewynde, also a whyrlepole in a water, the crowne or top of the head, the toppe of euery thyng.
A vertice ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the hyghest to the lowest, from the begynnyng to the endyng.
Vertex arboris, the top of a tree.
Vertices, be also poles imagined in the firmament, also the hooke that doores hange vpon.
Vertibula, a spyne, called also Vrtica.
Vertibulum, idem quod Vertebra.
Verticilla, a kynde of flies.
Verticillatus, a, um, knit together as the ioyntes of the body be, apte to turne.
Verticillum, li, n. ge. or Verticillus, li, m. gen. a little wherue.
Verticosus, that turneth rounde lyke a whyrle wynde.
Verticulum, li, n. g. a wherue, whiche is a round thyng set on a spyndell to cause it to turne.
Vertiginosus, a, um, gyddie brained.
Vertigo, ginis, fœm. gener. a sickenesse of the head, wherin it semeth to a man, that he seeth thynges turnyng, a whyrlyng, a turnyng roūd, gyddinesse.
Vertigus, us, m. g. a whyrlyng about.
Vertius, a man of great strength.
Verto, ti, tere, to turne, to drawe, to translate or interprete out of one tongue into an other, to consyder, also absolutely to chaunce, to come to passe or effecte.
Vertere terga, to renne awaie, to flee in battayle.
Vertere solum, to goe from one countrey in to an other to dwell.
Vertere, for Versuram facere.
Vertere stultitiæ, to repute folye in a thyng.
Vertere vitio, to put the blame in one.
Quis erit vitio qui id non vertat tibi? who is it that will not blame the for that.
Agrum vertere, to tyll the grounde.
Bene tibi vertat, god spede you well.
Dij bene vertant, I praie god tourne it to good.
In crimen vertere, to blame a thyng.
In discrimine verti dicuntur res, whan they be in daunger.
In fugam vertere, to put to flyght.
In rem suam vertere, to turne it to his profit.
In religionem vertere, to be scrupulous.
Male vertit res pecuaria mihi, I am an ill marchant of cattell, or I am vnluchye in bryng of cattell.
Omnia vertere, id est, euertere, to tourne vp sette downe.

Ad

Ad luxuriam vertere vſum alicuius rei, to abuſe a thyng to volupteouſneſſe and pleaſure.
Si res melius vertiſſet, if the thynge had come better to paſſe.
In crimen vertere, quod gloriæ eſſe debet, to blame one for that he ought to be prayſed.
Ad ſe vertere partē alicuius rei, to take parte of the thyng to his owne vſe.
Spes ciuitatis in eo vertitur, all the hope that the citee hath, reſteth in this poynete.
In ſeſe facies alterius vertere, to diſguiſe him ſelfe lyke an other man.
Stylum in tabulis vertere, to cancell or ſtrike out that is written in his reckenyng booke or regeſter.
Vertere Platonem, Ariſtotelem. &c. to tranſlate. ꝛc.
Vertunt res malè, the thynges come ill to paſſe.
In pernitiem alicuius vertere dicitur res aliqua, whan it turneth to his great diſpleaſure.
In cōtumeliam ſuam vertere, quod alius geſſerit, to interprete a thyng that an other man hath doen to be in the diſpite of him.
In dorſum vertere, to turne on the backe, to late vpryght.
In lupos vertere homines, to tranſformme men into woulfes.
Vertere aliquid in iocum, to turne a thyng to a ieſte, to make a ſporte or game of it.
In inuidiam vertit ſe gloria, glorie and praiſe begynneth to turne into hatred and enuie.
Vnius poteſtate vertentur omnia, all thynges ſhall be ruled and ordered by one man.
In priuatum vertere pecuniam, to turne moneye to his owne proper vſe.
Tribus in rebus vertitur omnis virtus, all vertue conſiſteth or is moſt in thre thynges.
Iram in aliquem vertere, to tourne his diſpleaſure towarde one, to be angrie with one.
In voluntate Philippi id totum vertitur, all that mattier conſiſteth in the will or pleaſure of Philip.
In ſe oculos omnium vertere, to cauſe all men to looke on hym.
Quo me vertam neſcio, I can not tell whither to turne me.
Quóquo te verteris, whiche wate ſo euer ye turne you.
In eo res vertitur, the whole mattier conſiſteth in this poincte.
Vertere ſententiam retro, to change his opinion.
Salus mea in eo vertitur, my lyfe or ſafegarde conſiſteth in this poinct.
Vertorrige, a towne of Spayne.
Vertunnalia, the ſolemnitee of Vertumnus, which was kept in October.
Vertumnus, a god, ſuppoſed of the paynims to haue the gouernance of mens myndes, or after ſome of byeng and ſellyng.

Iniquo vertumno natus, he that knoweth not how to gouerne or rule him ſelfe.
Veru, n. gen. indeclinabile in ſingulari, in plurali, hæc verua, a ſpytte or broche. alſo a weapon lyke a brothe.
Veruactum, i, n. g. lande that hath lien ley, turned or falowed in the ſpringe tyme.
Veruat, for Circundat, it compaſſeth.
Veruculum, li, n. ge. a litteil broche, alſo an inſtrument of golde ſmithes, like a little broche.
Verueceus, lyke a weather.
Veruecinus, a, um, of a weather.
Veruex, ecis, m. g. a weather ſheepe.
Veruina, a longe darte or tauelyne.
Verulani, a people in Italie.
Verum, a coniunction, but yet.
Verum etiam, but alſo.
Verum enimuero, but yet truely.
Veruntamen, yet not withſtandyng.
Verus, a, um, true, ſubſtantiall, vncorrupted, good, iuſt, profitable.
Verum vis dicam: wyll ye that I ſhall tell you trueth?
Verum modo, ſo that it be true.
Verum, or Verum id eſt, it is true.
Color verus, a good naturall colour.
Nuptiæ veræ, true mariages, that be not feygned.
Verum? Irridentis interrogatio, is it true that ye ſaie?
Veri ſimilitudo, likelyhode of trueth.
Simile vero videbatur, it ſemed to be true.
Verutum, i, n. g. a caſtyng darte with a ſtringe.
Verutus, a, um, armed with dartes.
Veſania, æ, f. g. furie, wodneſſe, lacke of reaſon.
Veſanio, veſanis, nini, ire, to be in a furie, to be madde, to rage.
Vaſaniente vento, whan the wynde began to rage, or blow.
Veſanus, a, um, cruell, furiouſe, wood, madde out of his witte.
Veſcor, ſceris, ſci, to eate, to vſe, Actius vſeth it to ſee.
Veſci ex manu, to take meate out of ones hande.
Aura veſci, to lyue by the aier.
Vix ſunt veſcendo, men maie ſcantly abyde to eate them.
Tui oculi veſcuntur, id eſt, vident.
Veſcæ, browſſe, leaues whereon beaſtes be fed in wynter.
Veſculus, a, um, verie leane, ill kept
Veſcus, a, um, all thyng that maie be eaten, alſo little or leane.
Veſeuus, an hill by Naples, out of the whiche iſſueth alwaies fyre and ſmoke lyke Aetna.
Veſica, æ, f. g. a bladder.
Veſicaria, an herbe, whiche apothecaries doos call Ithakengie.
Veſicula, æ, f. g. a little bladder.
Veſpa, æ, f. g. a waſpe.

Veſpæ, thei whiche dooe burie dead corpſes.
Veſpacianus, the name of an emperour of Rome.
Veſper, ſperis, or Veſperus, i, m. g. and once in Vergile, f. g. the euenyng or euentyde, alſo the euenyng ſterre.
Primo veſpere, as ſoone as euenyng came.
Veſper, a, um, of the euenyng.
Veſpera, æ, f. g. idem quod Veſper.
Veſperaſcit, it wareth night.
Veſperi, or Veſperè, an aduerbe, ſignifiyng late, at the ende of the daie, in the euenyng.
Veſperies, a towne in Spayne.
Veſperalis, le, of or belongyng to the euenyng.
Veſperalis plaga, id eſt, occidentalis.
Veſperna, æ, f. g. olde writers vſed for Cœna, ſupper.
Veſpero, aui, are, to be euenyng.
Veſpertilio, onis, m. g. a reremouſe or backe.
Veſpertinis, in the ablatiue caſe, aduerbially, in the euenyng.
Veſpertinus, a, um, that whiche is dooen in the euenyng.
Veſperugo, inis, f. g. idem quod Veſper, the ſterre called alſo Venus.
Veſpices, places thicke of buſſhes.
Veſpilo, onis, m. g. he that carieth dead bodies to be buried.
Veſſones, Campayne in Fraunce.
Veſta, the mother of Saturnus, alſo his daughter, whiche for hir chaſtitee was honoured for a goddeſſe. ſometyme it is taken for pure fyre.
Veſtalis, le, pertetnyng to Veſta.
Veſtales, were virgins that miniſtred to Veſta, whiche were choſen betweene the age of. vi. and x. yeeres, and. xxx. yeres they remayned virgins, afterwarde it was leafull for theym to marie.
Veſter, a, um, yours.
Veſtiarium, ij, n. ge. a warderop or pꝛeſſe where garmentes bee laied. ſometyme it is taken for the garment ſelfe.
Veſtiarius, ij, m. ge. the yeoman of the robes, or he that hepeth the warderobe, alſo he that maketh or ſelleth garmentes.
Veſtiarius, a, um, belongyng to garmentes, or wherin garmentes are hepte.
Veſtibulum, li, n. g. a voyde place without the doꝛe, where men doe tarie whilſe they knocke, and vntyll the doꝛe be opened, a poꝛche.
Veſtibulum templi, the churche poꝛche.
Veſtibulum ſepulchri, the entrie into the ſepulchre.
Veſtibulum Siciliæ, id eſt, ingreſſus.
Veſtibulum artis ingredi, to begyn to learne any arte or ſcience.
Veſticeps, cipis, m. g. a yonge man, whiche beegynneth to haue a beарde.
Veſtigabundus, he that ſeketh muche.
Veſtigator, oris, m. g. he that ſeketh for a thyng, a hunter, one that traceth by the ſteppes.
Veſtigium, ij, n. ge. the pꝛinte of a mans foote in the grounde, a foote ſteppe, a trace or tracke. ſometyme the ſole of the foote. it is taken alſo for the ſigne or token of any thyng that is doen.
A veſtigio ad verticem, from the ſole of the foote to the crowne of the heade.
Veſtigium equi, an horſe ſhoe.
Veſtigium corporis, the pꝛinte where the boꝛdy hath lien.
Conſequi veſtigijs, to folowe one foote by foote.
Veſtigium facere in loco aliquo, to enter into, or to goe in a place.
Fallere veſtigium dicitur locus lubricus, to make ones foote to ſlippe.
Hæreꝛe in veſtigio, to ſtande ſtyll in a place, and not to moue his foote.
Vbi veſtigium impreſſerit, where he doeth ſet his foote, or make the pꝛinte of his foote.
Curſus ſui veſtigia nunq̃ inflectunt, they neuer turne backe, but goe on foꝛth ſtreight.
Ingredi veſtigijs patris, to folowe his fathers ſteppes.
Inſiſtere in veſtigio, to ſtande in a place.
In quo veſtigio poſtremum inſtiteꝛit, where he ſtode or had ſet his foote laſte.
Quibus veſtigijs primum inſtiti, in the place where I ſette my foote fyꝛſt, or where I began fyꝛſte to ſtande.
Mouere veſtigium, to departe, to goe awaie.
Occũbere in veſtigio, to die in the place where he ſtandeth.
Perſequi veſtigia alicuius, to folowe or trace one by the pꝛinte of his foote, to purſue and folowe foote by foote.
Perſequi aliquem veſtigijs ipſius, to folowe ones ſteppes, and goe the ſame way that he did. alſo to accuſe one by tokens or wꝛupnges, that he hath lefte behynde hym.
Vbicumque poſuit veſtigia, where ſo euer he ſet his foote, by all the waie that he paſſed.
Premere veſtigia leuiter, to ſette his feete ſo ſoftly that the pꝛinte maie ſcant be ſeene.
Relinquere veſtigium auaritiæ, to leaue a token of his couetouſneſſe.
Spargere veſtigia fugæ, to flee towarde dyuers coaſtes, that they maie not be eaſyly purſued.
Tenere veſtigia inconcuſſa, by tranſlation to abyde fyrmely by his opinion.
Omnibus veſtigijs indagare, to ſeꝛche with all diligence to know the trueth of a mattier.
Nullum veſtigiũ ciuitatis eſt, there is no ſigne or token of a citee or common weale.
Veſtigo, aui, are, to ſeke, to ſeke out by the pꝛint of ones foote, to trace, to ſeꝛche diligentlie.
Odore veſtigare, to ſmell out.
Veſtimentum, ti, ne. ge. a veſture or garment: it conteineth alſo counterpoynes, carpettes, ſheetes. ꝛc.
Veſtini, people in Italie.
Veſtio, iui, ire, to apparell, to adoꝛne, to heuer.
Pilo veſtiri, to be couered with heare.

Hyems

Hyems veſtit montem gelu, the wynter tyme couereth the hyll wyth froſte.

Veſtiplica, a maiden, whiche laieth vp hyr mayſtreſſe garmentes.

Veſtis, tis, f. g. a veſture, a garmente. ſometyme it is put for a beardc.

Aurea veſtis, a golden beardc.

Induere veſtem, to put on a garment.

Veſtis ſtragula, a couerled, counterpoynte, or ſuche lyke.

Reſoluere cinctas veſtes, to vndoe his clothes.

Concinnare veſtem, to make a garment mete for one.

Veſtiſpicus, ci, m. g. & Veſtiſpica, cæ, f. ge. he or ſhee, whiche kepeth theyr maiſters, or maiſtreſſe apparayle.

Veſtiſſimus, a, um, beſte apparyled, beſt clad.

Veſtitus, a, um, apparailed, cladde, arraied.

Male veſtitus, yll arraied.

Mediocriter veſtitus, meanely apparayled.

Genas veſtitus, haupng a beardc.

Montes veſtiti ſyluis, hilles couered with wooddes.

Veſtitus, us, m. g. apparayle, raiemẽt. alſo apparailyng, trimmyng, the ornament of any thing.

Veſtrapte, & veſtropte, of your owne.

Veſtras, tratis, yours.

Veſulus, a mountayne in Liguria by the Alpes, at the roote whereof the ryuer called Padus, or Po, ſpryngeth out.

Veſuuius, or Veſeuus, an hille in Campania, foure myles from the citee of Naples, wheron groweth plentie of vines and olines: but the toppe therof is barrayne, by reaſõ of fyre, whiche ſometyme ryſeth out of the earth. it is alſo called Veſuius.

Vetans, antis, letteyng, forbiddyng, defendyng.

Vetatio, onis, a letteyng, a forbiddyng.

Vetaturus, non veiturus.

Veter, veteris, om. g. olde. Veterior, veterius, elder. Veterrimus, a, um, eldeſt.

Veteramentarius ſutor, a coblar or bodcher.

Veteranus, a, um, auncient, olde.

Veteranus hoſtis, an auncient enemie. Milites veterani, olde ſouldiours, whiche hadde been twentie yeres full exerciſed in the warres.

Veteranus, ſometyme ſignifieth hym that had ſerued a whole yere in the citee. ſometyme him, that had longe continued in warres, an olde ſouldiour.

Veterana mancipia, ſlaues or bonde men, that haue ſerued in the citee a yere or more. Nouitia, they that haue not ſerued a yere full.

Veteraſco, ſcere, to waxe olde.

Veterator, oris, m. gen. a craftie beggler, a falſe deceiuer, a ſubtile knaue, that hath longe practiſed falſehod.

Veterator aduocatus, a crafty attourney, whiche by longe vſe and practiſe, knoweth all the wyles and ſhiftes in the lawe.

Veteratorie, craftily, wilily.

Veteratorius, a, um, craftie, ſubtile, wily, deceitefull.

Veteres, men of olde tyme paſſed.

Veterinus, a, um, that beareth or carieth bourdeyns.

Veterina animalia, beaſtes, whiche doe ſerue for bourdeyne, as horſes, mulettes, and aſſes.

Veterinarius, ri, m. ge. he that letteth horſes or mules to hyre, a mulettour, a horſe coſer, a hackeney man.

Veterinarius, a, um, belongyng to horſes and mules.

Veterinarius medicus, a horſe leche or ferrour.

Veterinaria medicina, the craft or ſcience of horſe leches.

Veternus, ni, m. g. a diſeaſe, ingendryng in the body, a continuall deſyre of ſleppng, by reaſon of to muche reſt & idleneſſe. alſo ſlouthfulneſſe, ſluggiſhneſſe, drowſineſſe, to muche ſlepe.

In veterno pingueſcunt, in longe and continuall ſlepe they waxe fatte.

Veternus ciuitatem occupauit, the citee was all geuen to ſlowthe and idleneſſe.

Veternoſus, a, um, that ſleepeth to muche, ſluggiſſhe, ſlouthfull, drowſie, that hath no luſte to beſtere hym, but rather to ſit ſtyll, as oppreſſed with continuall ſlumbre.

Vetero, aui, are, to make olde.

Veto, tui, tatum, and Vetui, vetitum, tare, to prohibite, to forbidde, to commaunde that a thynge be not done. alſo to lette.

Vetare & prohibere.

Quid vetat? what letteth?

Vetitus, a, um, forbidden, forfended.

Vetitum, ti, n. g. a thynge forbidden.

Vetones, people in Spayne, whiche fyrſt founde the herbe called Betonica.

Vetonica, an herbe called Betayne.

Vetulonia, a place in Tuſcia, called alſo Viterbo.

Vetulus, a, um, a dimin. of Veſus.

Equus vetulus, an olde horſe.

Vetus, teris, om. g. olde, auncient. it is ſometyme referred to rebukyng and reproupng.

Vetus verbum, and Vetus adagium, an olde prouerbe.

Vetus, is ſometyme vſed for cariоſus, olde and ſtinkyng.

Vetus poëta, the olde ruſty and rotten poete.

Veteres noſtri, for maiores noſtri. Plin. lib. 36. cap. 7.

Vetuſtas, atis, f. g. auncientee, oldeneſſe, antiquitee.

Ex vetuſtate verba ſumere, to vſe auncient wooydes.

Vetuſtate abijt memoria, it is ſo longe agone that it is out of remembrance.

Vetuſtate poſſeſſionis ſe defendunt, they lei for them ſelfe that thei haue had ſo longe poſſeſſion of it.

Vetuſtas & conſuetudo, olde acquentance and familiaritee.

Vetuſtè, aduerbium, vetuſtius, vetuſtiſſime, auncis

auncientlỹ, moze auncientlỹ, moſt auncientlỹ.
Vetuſtiſſime in vſu ſunt, they bee in vſe and haue bene a very great oꝛ long tyme.
Vetuſtus, a, um, olde, auncient.
Vetuſta amicitia, olde amitee and freendſhip.
Mos vetuſtus, an auncient faction oꝛ cuſtome.
Vetuſtiſſimus, a, um, the eldeſt, moſt olde oꝛ auncient.
Vetuſtiſſimus liberorum, id eſt, natu maximus, the eldeſt.
Veuina, a longe darte.
Vexabundus, a, um, that troubleth oꝛ vexeth other.
Vexatio, onis, veracion, greeke, tourmente, trouble.
Vexator, oris, maſ. gene. he that vexeth oꝛ troubleth other.
Vexatus, a, um, vexed, troubled, greeued.
Vexillarius, rij, maſ. gen. the baner oꝛ ſtanderde bearer.
Vexillatio, onis, fœ. gen. a companie of men of warre vnder one enſeigne, after ſome a wynge of hoꝛſemen.
Vexillum, li, neu. ge. a baner, ſtanderde, oꝛ enſeigne.
Vexo, auí, are, to vexe oꝛ trouble, to tolle & turmoyle hyther and thyther, to afflicte, to doe all miſchiefe that can be poſſible, to tourment greeuouſlỹ.
Populari & vexare, to ſpoyle and deſtroye.
Agros vexare, to deſtroie the countrey.
Contumeliis & probris vexare aliquem, to raple and ſpeake ſpitefull woꝛdes againſt one.
Vitia vexare nos dicuntur, to trouble and diſquiete the mynde.
Vfens, vfentis, a riuer in Pontus.

V, ANTE I.

Vla, æ, f. ge. a waie, a iourney, ſometyme a ſtreete, a cauſey. alſo a paſſage: the maner oꝛ meane, cuſtome, trade, facion.
Via militaris, the bꝛode hyghe waie foꝛ hoꝛſe men and foote men.
Anguſta viarum, narow paſſages.
Via publica, the common hyghe waie.
Viæ priuatæ, pathes oꝛ waies thꝛoughe anye mannes grounde, that he maie ſtoppe whan he will.
Vicinales viæ, common pathes leſull foꝛ euerỹ man to goe in.
Strata viarum, the pauementes and cauſeis of ſtreetes.
Viæ vrbis, ſtreetes in a citee.
Quod de via languerem, becauſe I was weꝛy of iourneiyng, oꝛ feinte with goyng.
Video quot dierum via ſit, I ſee howe manỹ daies iourney it is.
Si qua via eſt, if it maie bee doone bỹ anye meanes.
Aperta via, an open and plaine waie.

Alia aggrediemur via, we will goe about it an other waie.
Aliquorũ dierum viam in Macedoniam pertexi, I went towardꝭ Macedonie two oꝛ thꝛee daies iourney.
Facilis via, an eaſie waie.
Via trita, a waie muche haunted.
Aperire viam alicui, to make a waie foꝛ one.
Via lethi, death.
Celerare viam, to make ſpeede on his waie.
Dare viam alicui, to geue one licence to paſſe.
In viam ſe dare, and commiſcere ſe viæ, to take a iourney.
De via decedere, to tourne out of the waie.
Tanquam aliquam viam longam confeceris, as thoughe ye hadde gone ſome great iourney.
Deſerere viam virtutis, to foꝛſake the waie of vertue.
Si qua viam fortuna dederit, if foꝛtune will helpe vs to bꝛinge it to paſſe bỹ anye meanes.
Longam viam ire, to goe a great iourney.
Tota erras via, thou arte farre out of the waie, thou arte vtterlỹ deceiued.
Habere docendi viam, to haue a maner, waỹ, oꝛ trade of teachyng.
Inchoare viam, to go before.
Viam inuenire, to fynde a waie to eſcape.
Viam munire, to make oꝛ pꝛepare a waie, to fynde a ſure waie foꝛ one to dooe a thyng.
Ne quam viam patefaceret, that he ſhoulde open no gappe,
Tentanda via eſt, I muſt aſſaie ſome waie oꝛ meane.
In via eſſe, to be on the waie in his iourney.
Pergere viam, to go on his waie.
Via pꝛomulgata patrum, after the common cuſtome and facion of fathers.
Viam litigandi tradere, to teache one the maner how to pleade.
Via, a riuer of Spaine.
Vians, antis, om. g. that goeth bỹ the waie.
Viarius, a, um, perteynyng to waies.
Viaticor, aris, ari, to pꝛepare victaples neceſſarie foꝛ iourney.
Viaticulum, li, n. ge. a diminutiue of Viaticum.
Viaticum, ci, n. ge. all thyng neceſſarie foꝛ iourney, bee it in victaples oꝛ other thyng, pꝛeparacion foꝛ iourney, coſtage.
Viaticus, a, um, pertcynyng to iourney, oꝛ trauelyng bỹ the waie.
Viatica cœna, a banket geuen to a man at his departyng on his iourney.
Viator, oris, m. g. a trauailer bỹ the waỹ, a waỹfaryng man. alſo he whiche warneth men to aſſemble to counſail, and ſerueth officers to call men to theim, a common meſſanger.
Viatorius, a, um, pertcynyng to the waie.
Viatoria vaſa, veſſels whiche dooe ſerue foꝛ iourney.
Vibex, bicis, f. ge. a ſpot remaynyng in the ſkyn after beatyng.

Vibon,

Vibon, a towne in the countrey of the Bzutians.
Vibrans, antis, om. g. bzandiſſhyng. alſo trem-
bling, quauering.
Vibrans ſonus, a quauering ſowne or voyce
perceyng the eares.
Sententiæ vibrantes, id eſt, incitatæ.
Vibratio, onis, a bzandiſſhyng.
Vibratus, a, um. bzandiſſhed, ſhaken, ſometyme
curled or criſped.
Crines calido ferro vibrati, heares criſped or
curled with a hotte iron or pynne.
Vibriſſæ, or Vibrici, heares in a mans noſe.
Vibriſſo, aui, are, to quauer in ſingyng.
Vibro, aui, are, to ſhake a thynge, or to make a
thyng to ſhake or quauer, to bzandiſſhe.
Vibrare dicitur mare, id eſt, micare & intre-
miſcere, to glitterne and quauer with a cer-
taine bzightneſſe.
Vibrant fulmina, lightnynges glitterne and
ſhine.
Vibrare, neutrum, id eſt, trepidare.
Viburnum, ni, n. ge. the ſpzinge, whiche cometh
out of the roote of a tree.
Vicanus, ni, m. ge. one that dwelleth in the vil-
lage. alſo Vicanus is taken for ignobilis.
Vicarius, a, um, that is in the ſteede or place of
an other. alſo the ſeruant of hym, whiche is a
ſeruant, that doeth the office of an other.
Vicariam operam impendere, to execute an
other mans office, to doo that an other man
ſhulde haue dooen.
Dare vicarium, to put one in his place to doe
his dutie.
Succedere vicarium muneri alterius, to come
in the place of an other and doe that he dyde.
Vicaria mors, when one dieth in the ſteede of
an other.
Tu ſis illi vicarius meus, doe thou helpe hym
in my ſteede.
Vicatim, in villages or ſtreetes. alſo ſtrete by
ſtrete, or; village by village.
Vicenarius, a, um, the twentieth.
Vicentia, a citee in Venetia, betwene Verona
and Padua.
Vicenus, a, um, twentie.
Viceſima, mæ, f. g. a certaine penſion or tribute
gathered of euery thouſande.
Viceſimarius, a, um, belongyng to that penſion
or tribute.
Viceſimus, a, um, the twentieth.
Viceſsis, the weight of. xx. pounde.
Vicia, æ, f. g. a certaine graine, whiche lyke to a
vine renneth vpon the ſtalkes of herbes, which
doe grow hygh.
Viciarium, rii, n. g. the ſowyng of ſuche graine,
or the place wheres that graine is ſowed.
Viciarius, a, um, belongyng to that graine.
Vicies, twentie tymes.
Vicinalis, le, belongyng to neighboures.
Vicina, æ, f. ge. neighbourhod, the place next to
vs, whiche corruptly we call Vicinêtum.
Vicinitas, atis, f. ge. neyghbourhod, nyghneſſe,
ſometyme the multitude of neyghbours, the
dwellyng of men nere togethre.
Verſari in vicinitate, to be very nere a thyng.
Vicinitas nominis, when two names bee ly-
lyke, that one is taken for the other.
Vicinium, nq, n. g. nyghneſſe, neyghbourhod.
Vicinus, ni, m. g. and Vicina, æ, f. g. a neygh-
bour, one that dwelleth nere a mans houſe.
Vicinus, a, um, nere, nexte to, harde by, not
farre of.
Vicinum malum, a miſchiefe or ill turne nere
at hande.
Vicina ad pariendum, nere hir time of trauail.
Vicinus illi, very lyke to hym.
Vicis, vici, vicem, vice, cou. ſe, time, ſtede, place.
Vices, is ſometyme vſed for Vis, force, fight-
tyng, battaile: as, Vices eius memorat, & ci-
catrices denudat, he telleth of the battayles
that he hath fought, or dangers that he hath
been in. ꝛc.
Vices, is alſo vſed for puniſhementes, miſfor-
tunes, miſchances, diſcommodites, diſpleaſu-
res, aduerſitee.
Menedemi vicem miſeret me, I haue pitee on
the ill chaunce of Menedemus.
Per multas vices, and multis vicibus, many
tymes. Vnica vice, ones.
Reipublicæ vicem dolebo, I will be ſorye for
the hurte or miſſortune of the common weale.
Nec tela nec vllas vitauiſſe vices Danaum,
daungers, ieoperdies.
Vices quæ ſuperbe te manent ipſum, punyſ-
hementes, diſpleaſures, aduerſitee.
Vicibus reuicere, by courſe, by turne.
Alius alia vice, one at one tyme, an other at an
other: or the tone one waie, the tother an other
waie.
Stata vice, at a tyme ordinarie and certaine.
Suam cuiuſque vicem, euery one his turne or
courſe.
Seruare vices, to kepe their courſes.
Alternis vicibus, per vices, and vicibus, by
courſe, one after an other.
Et vice verſa, and contrary wyſe.
Vicibus annorum, the yerely courſe.
Vice pro loco accipitur.
Vice pedum, in ſteede of feete.
Vicem ſolis ſupplet, it is in ſteede or place of
the ſonne.
Pro vice, Plautus ferè poſuit vbiq; vicem.
Heri vicem mei, in ſteede of my maiſter, or for
my maiſter.
Noſtrum amborum vicem, in ſteede or place
of vs twayne.
Et ſuam iam vicem magis anxios, and beyng
as than more ſolicitous or carefull for their
owne part.
Vt meam vicem ſolicitus videretur, for me,
for my ſake, for my miſſortune.
Vice mundi, id eſt, ad ſimilitudinem mundi,

euen as the worlde doeth.
In vicem, in the stede.
Cedere in vicem alicuius rei, to serue in stede or place of an other thynge.
Fungi alienâ vice, to doo a thyng in an other mans stede, to supplie an other mannes roume.
Præstare vicem alterius, idem.
Vtar vice cotis, I will vse it in stede of a whetstone.
Veri vicem obtinet, it serueth in stede of truth it selfe.
Carinæ vice inuersæ, id est, in modum.
Reddam vicem, I will doe as muche againe for you.
Vicissatim, idem quod vicissim, an olde woorde.
Vicissim, by course, by course, interchangeable, now one, now an other: sometyme it signifieth on the other parte, againe for his parte: sometyme semblably.
Vicissitas, atis, f. g. idem quod vicissitudo, an olde woorde.
Vicissitudo, dinis, f. g. the turne, now one, now an other, chaungeyng by course, alteration.
Omnium rerum vicissitudo est, the worlde changeth euery date, the worlde abydeth not in one state alwaie, thinges doe alter daiely, euery thyng hath his course.
Victima, mæ, f. ge. the beast that is kylled in sacrifice for victorie.
Victimarius, ri, m. ge. the minister that serueth to the sacrifice. also he that solde beastes for the sacrifice.
Victito, aui, are, to liue by eatynge certayne meate.
Bene victitare, to make good chere, to fare well.
Victor, oris, m. gen. he that vanquisheth, a victour, a conquerour.
Victoria, æ, fœm. gene. victorie, conquest, vanquishyng.
Adipisci, and consequi victoriam, to obteine victorie.
Aedere victoriam, to vanquishe, to ouercome.
Habere victoriam in manibus, to be sure of the victorie.
Nascitur, or Oritur victoria ab ea parte, they began to vanquishe or ouercome on that syde.
Parare victoriam, to vanquishe.
Reportare victoriam, to haue the victory.
Multorum sanguine ea stat victoria, that victorie coste many mens liues.
Victoriatus, ti, m. ge. a certaine coyne, wherin was the image of victorie.
Victoriosus, a, um, accustomed to haue victory, that hath atteyned many victories, that hath often conquered, victorious.
Victrix, plurali victricia, pertaynynge to victorie.
Victrix, tricis, fœm. gene. a woman that vanquisheth.
Victurus, the participle of the future tense as well of viuo as of vinco.

Victus, tus, and Victuis, m. g. sustinance or feedyng. also a kynde or fourme of liuyng.
Victus & vestitus, meate & drynke and clothe.
Victus, a, um, vanquished, ouercome, conuinced.
Vicus, ci, masc. gene. a streete in a towne. also a village.
Viculus, li, m. g. a little streete or village.
Videlicet, as who saieth, that is to witte, that is to saie, and is often vsed in derision and scornyng. sometyme it signifieth surely.
Huic tu molestus videlicet esse noluisti. &c. you wolde not trouble him, or be very ernest on hym by wheriphode. &c. spoken scornefully.
Videlicet de psaltria hac audiui, surely, or vndoubtedly he hath heard. &c.
Caste iubet lex adire deos, animo videlicet. &c. that is to witte in the mynde. &c.
Video, di, dere, to see. it is sometyme applied to other senses: as, Vide qualis est sonus, here what a noyse it is.
Vide quid oleat, smell wherof it sauoureth.
Vide quàm durum sit, feele howe harde it is. also to foresee, to perceiue, to vnderstande, to be wakyng, to take heede or consider, to be ware, to prouide.
Vide tibi, prouide for thy selfe.
Tu videris, take thereto: well, take good heede, for I care not for it.
Videro, I will prouide or see to the matter.
Videor, I remembre me well.
Videre videor, me thynketh I see.
Videtur mihi, me semeth.
Viden'? for Videsne? dooest thou not see?
Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, I slept not one wynke all this nyght.
Videre animo, to foresee a thyng in ones mind before it come.
Somnia videre, to dreame.
Plus spei video quàm volo, I see more hope in the matter then I wolde haue.
Iamq; videnti sanguineis frontem. &c. beyng wakyng.
Me vide, trust to me, I warrant you.
Nisi aliquid video, ne. &c. except I spye some meanes. &c.
Nihil vides, nisi senis amicos. &c. except thou take good heede. &c.
Nisi vident nisi quod lubet, they regarde nothyng but that them selfe lust.
Vide quid agas, take heede or beware what ye doo.
Ego istæc recte vt fiant videro, I will see to these matters, that they bee dooen as they shoulde be.
Viderit Epicurus de hac re, I referre you to Epicure for this matter: or let Epicure answere for this matter if he will.
Postea videro, I will consider or take aduisement of this matter after.
Videor, to seeme, to appere.
Videre verum dicere, you seeme to saie true.

Videor, for videtur mihi quod.
Mihi videbor restitutus, I shall thinke my self to be restored.
Mihi ita videtur, so me thynketh, so it semeth to me.
Tibi ita videtur, you thynke so.
Vt videmur, as we seeme to doo.
Si tibi videbitur, if it please you, or if ye shall thynke it good.
Quibus tibi videbitur, to whom that ye shall thynke good.
Facies quod tibi visum fuerit, doo ye euen as ye shall thynke good.
Cælitibus nõ ita visum, it pleased not god so to haue it.
Visum est, vt te facerem certiorem, I thought it best to geue you knowlage.
Videri pro nihilo, to be iudged or esteemed of no value or nothyng woorthe.
Videre licet, a man mate see.
Vidua, æ, f. g. a widowe.
Viduatus, a, um, depryued, left alone.
Regna viduata lumine, id est, Tartara.
Viduertas, atis, f. g. calamitee or misery.
Viduitas, atis, fœ. g. widowhead, lacke of thynges necessarie.
Vidulum, li, n. gen. wherin any thyng is kepte, a booget.
Viduo, aui, are, to diuide or take awaie, to leaue alone, to separate.
Vrbem viduare ciuibus, to hyll the citizins.
Viduus, a, um, diuided, alone, depryued.
Ager viduus pecudibus, a fielde that hath no cattell in it.
Noctes viduas exigere, to slepe alone without a mate.
Viduus vir, a widower.
Vidium solum arboribus, a ground that hath no trees.
Vienna, a citee in Austria, an other in Dolphyny.
Vieo, éui, êre, to bende, to bynde tubbes or other vessellos with twigges or osiars.
Viétor, oris, m. g. a couper, whiche with hoopes byndeth vessels.
Viétus, a, um, sofre, weake, bendyng, lanke, limer or lither of bodye, feynte, drowpyng, without any strengthe, lackyng naturall strengthe.
Mala vieta, id est, flaccida, rugosa, wrincled, withered.
Vietus, a hoope or strake of a carte.
Vigeo, gui, gêre, to lme, to be stronge, to bee of strengthe or power, to bee in his chiefe strength and fozce, to flourishe, to be lustie, to thriue in growyng.
Vigere animo, to haue a liuely and quicke spirite.
Memoria vigere, to haue a sure and good memorie.
Purpura vigebat eo tẽpore, at that tyme purple was muche vsed or set by.

Vigent leges Lycurgi, the lawes of Lycurgus be in force, or strength.
Viguit vsque ad nostram ætatem, it continued or indured euen to our tyme.
Vigens, vigentis, that is in his chiefe force or strength, flourishyng.
Vigesco, scere, to ware of strength or force, to begynne to flourische or ware lustie.
Vigesima, mæ, fœm. gene. a hynde of tribute or pencion.
Vigesimarium aurum, idem.
Vigesimus, a, um, the twentieth.
Vigessis, sis, m. g. of. rr. pcunde.
Vigil, lis, m. g. a watche man.
Vigil, vigilis, om. g. watchefull, vigilant.
Vigilans, tis, om. ge. vigilant, wakyng, watchefull, diligent, circumspecte.
Vigilanter, watchefully, diligently, vigilantly, circumspectely, with great diligence, without slepyng.
Vigilantia, æ, fœ. ge. vigilancie, diligence, watchefulnesse.
Vigilarius, rii, m. g. a watche man.
Vigilax, lacis, om. g. vigilant, watchefull.
Vigilia, æ, fœm. gene. watchyng, abstenyng from slepe.
Vigilia, is also the eue before any solẽne feaste.
Vigilias suscipere, to take peines in watching.
Vigiliæ, arum, fœ. ge. plu. watches as well by date as by night. sometyme the men whiche doe watche.
Vigilo, aui, are, to wake or watche, to be vigilant or verie diligent. also to here diligently. also to take peyne.
Vigilare decet hominem, qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, a man must take peine, that will finisshe his businesse in tyme conuenient.
Vigilor, aris, ari, to be watched.
Viginti, twentie.
Vigintiuiri, officers in Rome, where. rr. were of lyke auchoritee.
Vigintiuiratus, us, m. g. the office of those men.
Vigisonus, a brooke by the citee of Padus.
Vigor, goris, masc. ge. strength, force, vigour, lustinesse.
Vigorosus, a, um, stronge, firme.
Vilesco, scere, to be vile or of small value or of none estimacion, or price.
Vilis, le, vile, of no value, little woorth. also good cheape, of litell price. sometyme abundant.
Vilis & pretiosus, contrarie.
Annona vilis, corne or vitaile good cheape.
Vili vendere, to sell good cheape.
Vilitas, atis, fœm. gene. good cheape, contrarie to dearth.
Vilito, aui, are, to make cheape.
Villa, læ, f. ge. a manour out of a citee or towne. also a village, a ferme, to haue housbandrie occupied in.
Villa rustica, that parte of the house, wherin the fermer dwelleth that kepeth the house, and there

there maketh or kepeth all maner instrumentes apperteinyng to his husbandrie, as corne, cartes, pokes for oxen. &c.

Villa vrbana, that part of the manour or ferme, where the lorde or owner hym selfe doeth lie, and was in all poinctes as goodly, and as well appointed as becomed a house standinge within the citee to bee, and was more pleasauntly builded, and more goodly decked and furnished then for an house in the countrey.

Villanus, ni, m. g. a man of the village, one that kepeth a ferme.

Villaris, re, and Villaticus, a, um, perteinyng to the village or ferme in the countrey.

Villica, cæ, a fermers or husband mans wyfe.

Villicatio, onis, occupation aboute housebandrie. also the rule of husbandrie vnder the owner.

Villico, aui, are, and Villicor, aris, ari, to be occupied about housebandrie, to haue the rule of housebandrie. also to goe to abyde in the countrey.

Villico, onis, m. g. idem quod villicus.

Villicus, ci, m. ge. a bailiffe of housebandrie, he that hath the kepyng of a ferme.

Villosus, a, um, full of heares.

Cauda villosa, a bushy tayle.

Villula, læ, f. g. a litteil village, a litteil ferme or manour place.

Villum li, n. g. a small wyne.

Villus, li, m. g. a heare.

Vimen, minis, n. g. a rodde, a wicker, an osier or twigge, whiche wyll wynde lyghtly, wherof baskettes are made.

Lentum vimen, a twigge or osier, that is pliant.

Vimineus, a, um, of wickers, wyndyng roddes, or osiers.

Viminalis, le, apt to wynde or bynde, perteinyng to osiers or twigges.

Viminalis collis, a litte hill at Rome.

Vinacea, or Vinacia, orum, neu. gen. plu. kernelles of grapes, either before they be pressed or after.

Vinaceus, cei, m. g. the kernell of a grape.

Vinaceus, a, um, of wyne or of grapes.

Vinago, ginis, fœm. gener. a kynde of stocke or dooues.

Vinale, lis, n. g. the vintage.

Vinalia, ôrum, n. ge. plur. a certayne feaste the tenthe calendes of Maie, made for tastynge of wynes.

Vinarius, ii, m. g. a vintner, a tauerner, one that selleth wyne, also a drunkarde, one that drinketh ouer muche wyne.

Vinarius, a, um, perteinyng to wyne.

Taberna vinaria, a wyne tauerne.

Vinca, æ, f. g. is supposed to be that herbe which Dioscorides calleth Camœdaphnes, we call it Laureole.

Vincia, olde writers vsed for Continens.

Vincibilis, le, easie to be vanquished.

Vincio, vinxi, vincire, to bynde, to tie.

Locum præsidiis vincire, to kepe a place with a garrison.

Vinco, vici, vincere, to vanquisshe, to wynne, to ouercome, to gette victorie, to passe, to excell, to proue or conuince by reason.

Vincere cursum cursu, to renne swifter than an harte.

Vince virum bonum esse Oppianicum, go to, proue that Oppianicus, is an honest man.

Cibum vincere, to digest meate.

Expectationem vincere, to doe more or muche better than was loked for.

Licitatione vincere, in chepening to bidde more for a thynge, to ouerbidde.

Vincere numero, to be mo in numbre.

Opinionem omnium vincere, to doo better than men woulde haue thought.

Vicimus, we haue that we wolde haue, or we haue wonne the wager.

Vince & vale, I praie god sende you victorie, with longe lyfe and good helth.

Viceris, goe thy waie, thou haste wonne the wager, or hast optayned thy cause.

Vincere aciem ferri, to be so harde, that it can not be cut with yron.

Fata sua vincere, to lyue longer than fate or destenie hath appoynted hym, to lyue aboue the course of nature.

Terræ magnitudinem vincebant, they were bygger then the earthe.

Seipsum vincere, to passe or excell hym selfe.

Hæc vicit sententia, this sentence toke place.

Difficultates locorum vincere, to passe the dangerouse and harde places.

Vno te vicimus, in one thyng we passed the.

Vinctura, æ, f. g. a bindyng.

Vinctus, us, m. g. idem quod Vinculum.

Vinctus, a, um, bounden, harde laced, streightly gyrded, also constreigned. sometyme it signifieth a prisoner.

Vinculum, li, n. g. a bonde. also Vincula, plur. is taken for a prison, chaynes, gyues, bondes.

In vinculis esse, to lie in chaynes in prison.

Habere in vinculis, to kepe one in prison.

Vindelici, people called Vandales.

Vindelitia, a countrey, wherin is the citee of Augusta called Ausburgh, on the weast it hath the ryuer Lycus, and Rhætia: on the south the ryuer Dunawe: on the east, the ryuer Oenus, and Noricum: on the northe it hath the Alpes.

Vindemator, and Vindemitor, oris, idem quod Vindemiator.

Vindemia, æ, f. g. the tyme of gatherynge grapes to make wyne, it sometyme signifieth the gatherynge of other thynges, as honny and syder.

Vindemialis, le, & Vindemiatorius, a, um, perteinyng to gatherynge of grapes or fruites.

Vindemiatio, ônis, f. ge. a gatherynge of grapes to make wyne, also a makyng of honny.

Vindemiator, ôris, m. ge. he that doeth gather

grapes to make wyne, also a signe of sterres, that appereth the thyrde Nonas of Marche.

Vindemio, aui, are, to gather grapes or rype fruite.

Vindemiola, læ, a diminutiue of Vindemia.

Vindeny fluuy ostia, a towne in Irelande called Dyodagh.

Vindex, dicis, m. ge. a reuenger of wronges, a redresser of thynges, a defender, he that setteth at libertee or out of daunger. sometyme it signifieth a proctour or attourney, whiche prosecuteth an other mans cause. also he that deliuereth hym selfe out of bondage. sometyme a keper of possession.

Vindex rerum capitalium, the minister of execution, commonly called the hangman.

Vindicatio, onis, f. ge. a reuengyng, a takyng of punishment, a deliuerynge out of daunger.

Vindiciæ, arum, f. g. plur. assertion of libertee or freedome.

Vindicias secundum libertatem dare, to graūt that one maie be free or at his libertee, vntill a certayne tyme, that suretees and proffes maie be brought in, to declare that he is not bounde.

Decernere vindicias secundum seruitutem, to geue sentence, that one is bonde.

Postulare vindicias secundum libertatem, to require a tyme to answere and bringe proues that one is not bonde.

Lis vindiciarum, is a suite or contention in the lawe, for a thynge that is not certainely knowen whose it is, in whiche plea, the demaunnt daunt was bounde in a certayne summe of money to be forfaited, if the thynge were not his that he claymed, and the partie that hadde it in possession, was bounde with suretees, not to appaire the thynge that was in suite.

Vindico, aui, are, to reuenge, to punische, to defende or deliuer a man from iniurie or danger, to restore to libertee, to demaunde by action.

Dolus malus erat legibus vindicandus, deceitfull dealyng shoulde haue been punished by the lawe.

Peccatum in altero vindicare, to punische a faute in an other man.

Mortem alicuius vindicare, to reuenge ones death.

Vindicari, to be reuenged, to take punishment.

Vindicare se ab aliquo, to be reuenged on one.

Vindicatum est in ciues militesq, the citizins and souldiours were punished.

A labore vindicare, to exempt from labour or peyne.

Quæ nos a supplicio vindicent, whiche maie deliuer vs from punishement.

Ab obliuione hominum vindicare, to make that a thynge be not forgotten of men.

Aliquē à vitiis omnibus vindicare, to anouche one to be without all faute.

In libertatem vindicare, to set at lybertee.

Libertatem vindicare, to defende theyr libertee, to set theym selfe at libertee.

Vindicare data, id est, compensare.

Vindicta, æ, f. g. vengeance, reuengement, punnisshemente, sometyme libertee, also a rodde whiche the lorde delyuered to his bonde man, whan he enfranchised hym.

Vindius, an hyll in Spayne.

Vinea, æ, fœ. ge. a vyneparde or a vyne. it is also an ordinaunce of warre made of tymber and hurdies, vnder the whiche men went surely to the walles of a towne that was belieged.

Vineālis, le, apte or pertenynge to a vinparde.

Vinearius, a, um, idem.

Vineaticus, a, um. pertenynge to vines.

Falces vineaticæ, hookes to cutte vines with.

Vinetum, i, n. g. a vinparde.

Vinipotor, ôris, m. g. one that drynketh wyne.

Vinitor, oris, m. g. he that ordereth the vinesparde.

Vinitorius, a, um, that belongeth to him that keepeth the vinparde.

Vinolentia, æ, f. g. drunkennesse, ouer muche drinkyng of wyne.

Vinolentus, a, um, drunke with wyne, a great drinker of wyne.

Vinosus, a, um, that loueth to drinke wyne, also drunken.

Vintium, a citee by the Alpes called Mount Misol.

Vinulus, a, um, delicate, he that behaueth hym selfe wantonly or tenderly.

Vinum, ni, n. g. wyne.

Plenus vini, dronken.

Album vinum, white wyne.

Austerum vinum, greene wyne.

Vinum vetustate edentulum, a wyne so olde that it hath lost his verdure.

Doleare vinum, wyne kepte in vessels.

Molle vinum, ripe wyne.

Ferre vetustatem dicuntur vina, to continue longe.

Vinum ægrotis adhibere, to geue sicke men wyne.

Vio, aui, are, to goe a iourney.

Viola, æ, f. g. a violet.

Viola matronalis, a stocke gilloflower.

Violabilis, le, that is apte to be violated, that maie be violated.

Violaceus, a, um, of violet colour.

Violaris, re, idem.

Violarium, ii, neu. ge, a place where violettes growe.

Violarius, rij, m. g. he that dieth violet colour.

Violatio, ônis, a violatyng, a breakyng.

Violator, ôris, one that violateth, corrupteth, or suspendeth.

Violatus, a, um, broken, violated, defloured.

Violens, entis, om. g. violent.

Violenter, violently, perforce, maugre his head, cruelly, vnpatiently,

Tolerare violenter, to take a thynge very vnpacients

patiently, to abyde a thyng against his will.
Violentia, æ, f. g. violence, force, vehemencie.
Violentus, a, um, violent, forcible.
Violo, lauí, are, to violate, to corrupte, to defile, to deflowre, to breake as a man dooeth a law.
Amicitiam violare, to doo against frendeshippe.
Existimationem alicuius violare, to diminiche ones estimacion or credence.
Fidem coniugq violare, to breake wedlocke.
Fœdus violare, to breake league or alliance.
Hospites violare, to doe iniurie to straungers, that come into our countrey or citee.
Parentes violare, to dooe vnnaturally to his parentes.
Voce aliquem violare, to raile or speake outragiously against one.
Syluam violare securi, to cut downe trees.
Vion, Valentia, a citee in Apulia.
Vipera, æ, f. g. a kynde of adders.
Viperinus, and Vipereus, a, um, of an adder.
Vipiones, yonge cranes.
Vir, viri, masc. gene. a man. it is also an housebande, it signifieth also one of a good courage, a valiant man.
Vir es, thou art a valiant man.
Virago, ginis, fœ. ge. a woman hauing the courage of a man, a woman of a stoute and manly stomache.
Virbius, ij, m. gene. twyse a man, whiche name was geuen to Hippolitus, the sonne of Theseus, after that Aesculapius hadde brought him agayne to life.
Virectum, cti, n. g. a grene place, a place where is muche greene grasse.
Vireo, onis, m. gene. a certaine byrde, called of Aristotle and Plinie Chloion, a witwoll.
Vireo, uí, ére, to be grene, to be more lustie.
Vires, virium, lyke Vis.
Viresco, scere, to ware greene, to begynne to flourisshe.
Viretum, i, n. g. a greene place.
Virga, æ, f. g. a rodde or yarde.
Virga pastoris, an herbe, called tasylle, rede Labrum veneris.
Virgator, oris, m. g. he that beateth with roddes.
Virgatus, a, um, that hath roddes or longe strikes in it lyke roddes.
Vestis virgata, a garment after some of purple, after other of clothe, hauyng longe strikes in it lyke roddes, a raigowne or coate.
Virgetum, i, n. g. a place where osiars, twigges, or roddes be set to bynde vines.
Virgeus, a, um, of roddes.
Virgi, a towne of Spayne.
Virgilius, the most famous poete of Mantua.
Virginalis, le, & Virginarius, a, um, of a virgine, that pertayneth to a mayden.
Virgindemia, a gathering of roddes, to make osiars or twigges.
Virgineus, a, um, idem quod Virginalis.
Virginitas, atis, f. ge. virginitee, chastitee, mayden head, pusillage.
Virgo, inis, com. g. a virgine or mayden.
Virgulata, seu virgata vestis, a raigowne.
Virgula, æ, f. g. a litteil rodde or yarde.
Virgultum, ti, n. g. a yonge shoote or syzinge, ryzyng out of the grounde.
Virgunculo, æ, f. g. a yong mayden.
Viriæ, or Viriola, æ, fœm. gene. an ornament to weare about the necke, hauing greene pzecious stones in it.
Viriatus, a, um, stronge, a wooyde out of vse.
Viriculæ, little strength.
Viriculum, li, n. ge. a wynble or perser, or rather a certaine kynde of daetes.
Viridans, antis, om. g. that whiche is greene.
Viridarium, ij, neu. gen. a greene place enclosed, wherin beastes and foules are kepte.
Viridarius, a, um, belongynge to a garden or greene place.
Viridarij serui, seruauntes that kepe an orcharde or garden.
Viride, an aduerbe, greenely, somewhat with a greene colour.
Viridia, a greene, or place set with greene trees for pleasure.
Viridicatus, a, um, made greene.
Viridis, de, greene.
Viriditas, atis, fœm. ge. greenenesse, also force, strength, manlinesse.
Virido, aui, are, to make greene.
Virilia, lium, n. g. plu. tantum, the pzyuie membyes of a man.
Virilis, le, of a man, also manlyke or valiant.
Virilis toga, was a garment of the Romaines, whiche they began to weare at xiv. yeres of age.
Virilis animus, a valiant and stoute courage, a manly stomache.
Sexus virilis, the male kynde.
Parum virile est, it is not comely for a man, it is no manly parte.
Pars virilis, the porcion or parte that a man hath.
Pro virili parte, with all my force and diligẽce, as muche as I can.
Virilitas, atis, f. gen. the pzyuie partes of a man, manlinesse.
Ademptæ virilitatis homo, a gelded man, an Eunuche.
Excisa virilitate, beyng gelded.
Viriliter, manly, valiauntly, with a manly stomache.
Viriplaca, a goddes, in whoose temple women were reconciled to their husbandes.
Viripotens, potentis, om. g. mariage able.
Viritaneus ager, a fielde diuided amonge the people.
Viritim, of euery man, also one man with an other, man by man.
Viritim pugnare, to fyght man to man.
Viritium, a citee in Germanie.

Viro, aui, are, to fortifie.
Virosus, a, um, of Virus, of ill fauour or taste, sometyme stronge, also full of poyson.
Virosus, a, um, of Vir, desyrous of man.
Virosa mulier, a woman desirous of the company of man.
Virtus, tutis, f. ge. vertue, strength, puissaunce, valiantnesse, manlinesse, manhode, prowesse, sometyme power, also helpe, merite, or desert.
Tua virtute, by thy good helpe or ayde.
Viruesta, a citee of Spayne, called commonly Bzuniesca.
Virulentus, a, um, venemous, full of poyson.
Virus, neu. gen. indeclinable, venim, poyson, a vehement ranche and rammisshe sauour, as vnder a mans armepittes, also bitternesse of tast, lyghtnesse in colour, sometyme the humour of generation, proprely in beastes, also naturall vertue or power, auncient writers vsed Hoc virum, huius Viri, and Lucretius, hath Viro in the ablatiue case.
Virus paludis, the stinckyng sauour of a fen or dyche.
Amatorium virus, poyson.
Malum virus, poyson, venim.
Aspergere virus alicui, to poyson one.
Virus aquæ marinæ, the bitter taste of the sea water.
Virus, is sometyme vsed for greenenesse, or greene grasse.
Vis, huius, vis, vim, vi, f. rm. gen. power, puissaunce, strength, myght, possibilitee, abundaunce, violence, compulsion, multitude, vertue, efficacie, effecte, sometyme fightyng.
Vis, is redde in Salust, in the accusatiue case, plurall.
Nostra omnis vis, all our might, vertue or strengthe, or all that we be able to doe.
Qui vim tantam in me & potestatem habeam tanta astutiæ, That haue within me so great myght and habilitee, to worke so great a subtilitee.
✠ Satis habet animi, sed vires deficiunt, he hath courage enough, but his legges kapleth hym, spoken mockyngly to him that attempteth more then he is hable to doe.
Frigoris vis, vehemencie of colde.
Vis verborum, the vertue and signification of woordes.
Vis cælestis, heauenly power.
Maximis viribus homo, a man of great might and force.
Summa vi, with all endeuour.
Abstinere vim ab aliquo, not to laie violent handes vpon one.
Vim mihi intulit, he laied violent handes on me, and fought with me.
Vim afferre maximam ad. &c. to bee of great efficacie, to helpe very muche. &c.
Agere pro viribus, to doe as muche as he can, to doe the vttermost of his power.
Concipere vires, to waxe stronge, or of more force and violence.
Defici viribus, to become weake or fainte.
Experire vires, to proue what he can doe.
Habere vires, to be of force or might.
Intendere vim, to encrease his myght or power.
Fit via vi, they make a waie with playne force and violence.
Vis pelagi, the violence of the sea.
Vis maior, is taken for a great tempest or stormе.
Vis diuina, idem.
Afferre vim mulieri, to rauishe a woman.
Adhibere vim, to vse compulsion, to enforce.
Vim sibi attulit, he killed hym selfe.
Reponunt vim suam æquora, the seas waxe calme.
Vi superum, by the enforcement, violence, compulsion, or power of the goddes.
Vi rapere, to take awaie by stronge hande.
Vis militum, a great multitude of souldiours.
Vis frumenti, great abundance of corne.
Magna vis auri & argenti, great abundaunce or a verie great summe of golde and siluer.
Viscatus, a, um, dressed with byrdelyme, also limed or taken with byrdelyme.
Viscata munera, id est, hamata, gyftes or presentes geuen to the entent to haue greater profyte.
Viscera, scerum, bowelles, the intrelles, also all betwene the skynne and the bone, flesshe.
Viscera taurorum vescitur, he eateth the flesshe of oxen or bulles.
Diripiunt inde viscera nostra feræ, our child or children.
Spumantibus visceribus ardens, verie angrie, greatly moued.
Visceratio, onis, a distribution of flesshe raw.
Visceratim, by the bowelles.
Visceror, ari, to distribute meate that is boyled or rosted.
Viscosus, a, um, clammy or cleauyng lyke byrdelyme.
Viscum, i, n. ge. mysselden or mysselto, whiche commonly groweth in crabbe trees and wylde peare trees.
Viscus, i, m. g. and Viscum, i, n. gen. byrdelyme, sometyme it is taken for a net or hape.
Viscus, sceris, n. g. all that is betwene the bones and the flesshe. it is also some parte of the inwardes of a man or beaste, as the herte, the splene, the longes, the lyuer, the bladder or any one bowell or gutte: lyke Viscera.
Visendus, a, um, woorthy to be seen, to be maruelled or wondered at.
Visibilis, le, that maie be seen.
Visio, onis, a vision, a fantasie.
Visitatio, onis, visityng, or visitacion.
Visito, aui, are, to visite often, to come to see.
Viso, visi, ere, to go or come to see, also to see.

Id viso

Id viſo, for that cauſe I come to ſee.
Viſam ſi domi eſt, I wyll goe ſee if he bee at home.
Ad eam viſam, I wyll go to hir houſe and ſee.
Venio viſere, I come to ſee.
Viſendi cauſa, to ſee.
Viſontium, a citee in Spayne called commonly Viſeum, or Viſeo.
Viſor, oris, m. g. a meſſanger ſent to bewe or ſee a thyng, a ſpie.
Viſula, a riuer of Sarmatia.
Viſulæ vites, a certayne kynde of vynes.
Viſum, ſi, n g a dreame, a fantaſie. alſo a thing that one hath ſeen.
Referre viſa, to tell or ſhewe thynges that one hath ſeen.
Viſurgis, a riuer of Germanie.
Viſus, us, m. g ſyght.
Orbus viſus, blynde.
Acer viſus, quicke ſyght.
Deprehendere aliquid viſu, to ſee a thynge.
Ducere viſus per omnia, to loke rounde about vpon euery thynge.
Vt viſum fallant, that they can not bee ſeen.
Premere viſus alicuius, to cloſe ones eies.
Viſus, is ſometyme taken for that, whiche is ſeen, a ſyght.
Viſus, a, um, ſeen.
Viſus ſum, me thought.
Vita, tæ, f. g. lyfe.
Vita functus, dead.
Vitam agere, ducere, exigere, to lyue, to leade his lyfe.
Vitam adimere, to ſlea.
Vitam traducere, to paſſe his lyfe tyme.
Exiguum curriculum vitæ, a ſhort ſpace of life.
Mea vita, blandientis vox, myne owne lyfe or dearlyng.
Precaria vita, looke precaria.
Abire, diſcedere, migrare è vita, to die.
Commutare vitam cum morte, idem.
Dare and Concedere vitam alicui, to graunte one his pardone, to graunt hym his lyfe and not to kyll hym.
Edere vitam, to die.
Expellere aliquem vita, to kyll one.
Vita frui, to lyue.
Paciſci vitam cum hoſte, to yelde to his enemie, on condition to ſaue his lyfe.
Profundere vitam pro re aliqua, to die or geue his lyfe for a thynge.
Sic vita eſt, ſuche is the lyfe or facion of men.
In vita mea, in all the tyme of my lyfe.
Vitæ, in the plurall numbre, is ſometyme taken for the factions or maners of men.
Tenues ſine corpore vitæ, id eſt, animæ.
Vitabundus, a, um, that eſcheweth a thynge.
Vitalis, le, that lyueth, that hath lyfe or geueth life, lyuely, that pertaineth to the maynteyning of lyfe.
Auxilium vitale, that maynteineth or ſuccours eeth a mans lyfe.
Calor vitalis, lyuely, that geueth lyfe.
Sanguis vitalis, wherin lyfe is contained.
Vitalis fœtus, that is alyue.
Vitalia capitis, the brayne.
Vitaliter, with lyfe, lyuely.
Vitalitas, atis, f. g. lyfe, liuelyneſſe.
Vitatio, onis, f. g. an eſchewyng, a voidyng, a ſhonnyn.
Vitellus, li, m. g the yolke of an egge.
Vitellinus, a, um, of or belongyng to the yolke of an egge.
Viteus, a, um, of or belongyng to a vine tree.
Vitex, vitices, a kynde of withy: rede Agnus caſtus.
Vitiarium, rij, n. ge. a place, wherin ponge vines are ſette.
Vitiatio, onis, a rauiſſhement, a corruption or deflouryng.
Vitiator, oris, m. g. a corrupter, a rauiſſher.
Vitiatus, a, um, corrupted, defloured.
Vitiata mulier, a woman rauiſſhed or deflowred.
Viticula, læ, f. g. a little vine.
Viticulum, li, n. g the ſhoote of a vine.
Vitifer, ra, rum, that beareth vines.
Vitigenus, a, um, that cometh of a vine.
Vitigineus, a, um, of a vine.
Vitiligo, ginis, f. g a ſoulenelle of all the bodie, hauyng ſpottes of ſondrie colours.
Vitilis, le, any thynge that maie be wounden, pliant, flexible, mete to bynde with.
Vitilitigator, oris, m. ge. a detractour or backes biter, an hafter.
Vitilitigo, aui, are, to backebite or detracte a man or woman, to hafte.
Vitio, aui, are, to corrupte or vitiate, to defyle, to deſtroie, to defourme, to deflowre.
Virginem vitiare, to defloze a maiden.
Vitioſe, pii, corruptly.
Vitioſe facimus, we committe a faute or doos amiſſe.
Vitioſe concludere, to make a falſe concluſion.
Vitioſitas, atis, f. g. vice, corruption, an vnconſtant affection in all a mans behauour.
Vitioſus, a, um, vicious, or full of errours, faultie, ſicke, corrupt.
Vitioſi magiſtratus, officers not ryght conſtituture or made.
Oues vitioſæ, rotten or ſcabbed ſheepe.
Sudragium vitioſum, id eſt, corruptum.
Corpus vitioſum, a body not ſounde.
Vitioſa nux, a wourme eaten nutte.
Vita vitioſa, a naughty lyfe.
Vitis, tis, f. g a vine. alſo a thynge, whiche a captayne in warres did beare in his hande.
Vitis alba, an herbe, whiche reuneth vp in hedges, and wyndeth about the ſedges, hauynge a leafe lyke a vine leafe, but rougher, and a red berrie. it is alſo called Brionia, and in engliſh wylde vyne.
Vitis nigra, a lyke wiede, which cõmonly groweth

amonge herbes, and byndeth theym togethet, hauyng a leafe in facion lyke to ray.

Vitisator, oris, m. g. he that setteth vines.

Vitisco, scere, to sprynge vnto a vyne.

Vitium, tij, n. g. vice, contrarie to vertue. also a faute or erroure, a thynge to be blamed or reproued. also sickenes, an impediment, a blemisshe, also imperfection, corruption.

Vitium offerre virgini, to deflowre a virgin.

Vitio dare, to blame or reproue.

Vitio vertere, to displeyse, to lache.

Meum vitium fuerit, it shall be my faute.

Vini vitio fecit, the wyne was in faute that he dyd it, or dronkennesse caused hym to doo it.

Vito, aui, are, to eschewe, to beware of, to avoyde.

Mortem fuga vitare, to saue his lyfe by flyght.

Suspiciones vitare, to auoyde suspicion.

Vitreolum, an herbe growynge on walles, wherewith vessell beyng scoured, is made wonderfull bright.

Vitreus, a, um, of glasse, clere lyke glasse, also brickle.

Vitriarius, ij, m. g. a glasse maker, or a glasiar.

Vitrinus, a, um, of glasse.

Vitricus, i, m. g. a father in lawe or a stepfather.

Vitriolum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Vitrum.

Vitrosus, a, um, whiche hath plentie of glasse, full of glasse.

Vitrum, i, n. g. glasse.

Vitta, æ, f. g. a fillet or hedbande, sometyme a garlande.

Vittatus, a, um, bounde with a fillet or bonde.

Vitula, æ, a heffer or ponge cowe.

Vitulatio, onis, f. g. reioycing.

Vitulinus, a, um, of a calfe.

Caro vitulina, veale.

Vitulor, aris, ari, to reioyce.

Vitulus, i, m. g. a calfe, not onely of a cowe, but also of an oliphant, and of great fisshes. it is also a fisshe called a seale.

Vitumnus, a God, whom the paynims supposed to geue lyfe.

Vituperabilis, le, woorthy blame, to bee blamed.

Vituperatio, onis, fœ. g. a rebuke geuen, a blamyng, a displeasyng.

In vituperationem venire, to be blamed.

Vituperator, oris, m. g. he that rebuketh or blameth an other, he that displeaseth or discommendeth.

Vituperium, ij, n. g. a rebuke, discommendacion, defacyng.

Vitupero, aui, are, to rebuke, to blame, to discommende, to displease.

Vituperones, rebukers.

Viuacitas, atis, naturall strength or lustynesse.

Viuarium, ij, ne. ge. a place where wylde beastes, byrdes and fisshes be kepte, it maie be called as well a ponde as a parke, a conyngar, a walke for byrdes.

Viuax, acis, om. g. lusty, stronge of nature, that lyueth longe.

Viuerra, æ, f. g. a ferret.

Viuidus, a, um, lusty, quicke, full of strengthe or lyuelynesse.

Viuior, & viuissimus, olde writers vsed for more liuing or most liuing

Viuiradix, icis, fœ. ge. a ponge vyne set with the roote. it is also euery plant, wherof the rote is quicke, though the stem or sprynge be dead or corrupted, a quickeset.

Viuisco, viuiscere, or Viuesco, viuescere, to beginne to springe or take lyfe.

Viuo, vixi, ere, to lyue, to haue a merye lyfe.

Viuere in diem, to lyue without any prouision or store.

Bene valete & viuite, fare you well, and god sende you to lyue a merye lyfe.

Ad etatem viuere, to leade his lyfe.

Annis vel annos centum viuere, to lyue an hundreth yeres.

Beatissime viueremus, we should leade a blessed and merye lyfe, we shulde lyue lyke sayntes.

Viuere, is sometyme taken for Secundum virtutem viuere, to lyue after an honeste trade or facion: and Vita, for actus & mores, as who shoulde saie, the lyfe actiue or morall and vertuous.

Quibuscum coniunctissime vixerat, with whō he had great familiaritee and friendshippe.

Cum aliquo familiariter viuere, to lyue with one as his familiar friende.

In laude viuere, to lyue in prayse and renowme.

Parce viuere, to lyue sparingly and nigardly.

Delicate & molliter viuere, to leade a wanton and delicate lyfe.

E natura viuere, to lyue accordyng to nature.

Viuere ex more alterius, to lyue as an other man woulde haue hym, or after an other mans mynde or pleasure.

Viuere studiis, to set all his pastyme on learnynge and studie, to leade all his life in the studie of good letters.

Ne viuam si scio, I praie god I die, if I knowe it.

☞ Viuit tanquā Delum nauigans, he is nothyng solicitous or carefull for his liuing: he thynketh god neuer sent the mouthe but he sent the meate for it.

Viuendo vincere aliquem, to ouer lyue one.

Viuitur, the impersonall.

Quid agitur? T. viuitur, howe is the matter? T. I liue as well as I maie.

Viuus, a, um, that lyueth, also quicke, naturall, stronge, vehement or great.

Viua sepes, a quicke hedge.

Viua aqua, rennynge water, water that springeth naturally out of any place.

Ad viuum resecare, to cutte to the quicke, to touche or discusse a matter exactly.

Vix, vneth, scantly, hardely.

Vix dum, scantly as yet, scantly at length.

Vix tandem, in conclusion.

Vix,

Vix, for Non.

Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit, hynge Priamus and all Troie, was not so muche worthe.

Vix, with muche a doe.

Sic idem istuc imitamur, ita tandem vix vinimus, although we doe the lyke: yet with muche adoe we lyue.

Vix ægre, verie hardely.

V ANTE L

VLceratiæ herbæ, herbes that make blysters.

Vlceratio, onis, fœ. ge. a breakyng out in scabbes and sores.

Vlcero, aui, are, to make full of sores or scabbes, also to exasperate or make grieke.

Vlcerosus, a, um, full of sores or scabbes.

Vlciscor, sceris, sci, to bee reuenged, to auenge, to take reuengement, to punische.

Vlciscar te, I wyll reuenge my selfe on the, I wyll requite the, or I wyll bee reuenged on the.

Vlciscentur illum mores sui, his owne maners wyll bryngе hym to be punished for his naughtinesse.

Mortem alicuius vlcisci, to reuēge ones death.

Vlcus, vlceris, n. ge. an hid mischieke. it is also corrupte mattier gathered within the skinne, and couered with a skabbe. it is any maner of sore where the skinne is broken, a boyle, a sore, a botche.

Vlcus tangere, to rubbe on the gall, to speake of a thyng, whiche is displeasant to one to haue remembred.

Vlcusculum, a sore or scabbe.

Vlex, licis, an herbe lyke to rosemarie, whiche draweth to it golde.

Vliginosus, a, um, soked with longe abode of water, alwaie mopst.

Vligo, inis, f. g. naturall mopsture of the earthe alwaie remaynyng.

Vlius, the name of Apollo.

Vlo, olde writers vsed for Vltus fuero, I shall be reuenged.

Vllus, a, um, any.

Vlmarium, ii, n. g. a groue of elmes.

Vlmus, mi, f. g. a tree called an elme.

Vlmeus, a, um, of elme.

Vlna, æ, a fathom, also an elle, after Suetonius, it is onely a cubite.

Circundare aliquem vlnis, to embrace one in his armes.

Vlpianus, a famous lawier.

Vlpicum, i, n. g. great garlyke.

Vls, of whom cometh Vltra, and Vltimus, Cato vseth it for Vltro.

Vlterior, vlterius, further, more beyonde.

Quis est vlterior? who is that further beyonde?

Cupidus vlteriora audiendi, desyrous to heare those thynges that were behynde.

Vltimo, an aduerbe, at the last.

Vltimum, an aduerbe, the last tyme.

Vltimum illum visurus, that shoulde neuer see hym after.

Vltimus, a, um, last, sometyme it signifieth first.

Vltima platea, at the ende of the streete.

Vltimis in ædibus, on the bacheside of the house, in the vttermost parte of my house.

Vltima inopia, extreme pouertee and nede.

Denunciare necessitatem vltimam, to threaten that he woulde kyll one.

Vltima pœna, extreme punishement, peyne of death.

Vltimum bonum, the chiefe felicitee or goodnesse.

Vltima experiri, to vse the extreme remedie.

Vltima pati, to suffer extreme punishement, to suffer the greatest mischiefe that can be.

Vltima in malis hæc sunt illi, these thynges seme to hym to bee the extreeme and greatest euyls, that can chaunce to a man.

Vltimum principium, the first beginnyng.

Vltio, onis, f. g. vengeance, reuengement, takyng of punishement.

Vltor, oris, m. g. he that taketh vengeance.

Vltra, beyonde, moze, mozeouer, sometyme chyldysh and frowardly.

Vltra modum progredi, to passe measure.

Vt sustineri vltra non possent, that they could not be withstanded any longer.

Ne quid vltra requiratis, that you myght require no moze.

Vltrix, icis, the that taketh vengeance.

Vltro, willyngly, without desyre or compulsion, also mozeouer, of the owne accorde, or voluntarie wyll.

His lachrymis vitam damus & miserescimus vltro, and mozeouer take pitie on hym?

Vltro ad eum venies, thou wylte come vnto hym of thyne owne accorde or myndе, or vnsent for.

Vltro citroque verba facere, to talke and reason one to an other.

Vltro citroque cursare, to ren in and out from one to an other, to renne vp and downe, to ren forwarde and backewarde, to renne hither and thither.

Nuntiis vltro citroq; missis, messangers being sente from one to an other on bothe the partes.

Vltroneus, willyngly, with a free wyll.

Vlua, æ, f. g. reche or wedes of the sea.

Vlubræ, a village or small towne in Italie, where Augustus was nourisshed.

Vlula, æ, f. g. a shriche owle.

Vlulatus, us, m. g. an howlyng, lamentyng or cryng out.

Vlulatus, a, um, that hath howled.

Vlulo, aui, are, to howle as a dogge or woulfe dooeth.

Vlysses, the sonne of Laertes and Antholia, kinge of.

of the iles of Ithaca, and Dulichium, a man excelling all other Grekes, whiche came against Troie, in eloquence and subtilitie of witte, who after the subuersion of Troie, whan he hadde wandred .x. yeeres on the seas and marches therof, and had seen many countreys, finally returned home, and there a good space of tyme remayned vnknowne, and suffered many displeasures of the woers of his wife the chast Penelope, whom by the helpe of Telemachus his sonne and his swyneherdes, he at the last slew. notwithstandyng afterwarde, he hym selfe was slayne by Telegonus, his bastarde sonne with an arrow, not beyng knowen of the same Telegonus.

Vlyssipona, the chiefe citee of Portugall called Lispone.

V ANTE M

VMbella, æ, f. g. a litteil shadow, also a litteil roundē thynge, that gentilwomen beare in theyr handes, to shadowe them from the sonne. also the rounde tuite or head of fenell, wheron the seedes grow.

Vmber, one of the countrey of Umbria.

Vmbilicatim, in the facion of a nauill.

Vmbilicatus, a, um, that hath an nauil, or any thynge made lyke a nauill.

Vmbilicus, ci, m. g. the nauill, also the middes of any thyng. also a litle circle made in the groūd, to knowe whiche waie the wynde standeth. also it is an ornamente made of stone, tymber, or horne lyke to ones nauill. a bullō, such as is set on the backe of a booke. Vmbilici, be also small stones rounde and smothe.

Ad vmbilicum adducere, to bringe to a point.

Dies ad vmbilicum iam est, it is neone.

Peruenimus vsq; ad vmbilicos, we haue finisshed or made an ende.

Vmbo, onis, m. gene. the bosse of a buckler or shilde. it is sometyme taken for a buckeler.

Vmbra, æ, f. g. a shadow, it was also that whiche was called the gost of a man beyng dead, which not onely paynims, but also christians did suppose to appere visibly vnto men. also an vnbidden gueste, that accompanieth one that is bidden to a feast or diner.

Facere aut efficere vmbram, to caste a shadow.

Vmbras arborum amputare, to cut of boowes of trees that cast shadow.

Suam ipsius vmbram metuere, spoken pyouerbially of timorsome persons, which feare where none occasion is.

Vmbra & imago, cui opponitur, solida & expressa effigies.

Vmbra luxuriæ, id est, signum, vestigium.

Vmbra veritatis, a certaine apperaūce or likelyhode of trueth.

Vmbraculum, i, n. g. a place where men might be out of the sonne, or that whiche made shadow, an herber, a bowre, also the instrument, wherewith women shadowe theyr faces from the sonne.

Vmbraticus, a, um, lyke a shadowe, or of a shadowe.

Vmbraticus homo, a man liuing at ease, and out of all labour or businesse.

Vmbratilis, le, that is doen in the shadow, or as it were with ease, and without any sweate or peyne.

Vmbratiles res, trifling thynges, or trifles.

Vmbratilis pugna, exercise of feates of warre out of battaple, as in an house.

Vmbri, people of Italie now called Spoletani.

Vmbria, a parte of Italie,

Vmbrifer, a, um, makyng shadowe, as a great wood doeth.

Vmbrina and Vmbra, a fisshe, which by the description of Paulus Iouius, seemeth to me to bee an hallibutte, for the greatnesse and delicatie of the head, and similitude of a sturgion.

Vmbro, aui, are, to shadow.

Vmbro, onis, a ryuer in Lumbardie, called also Lamber.

Vmbrosus, a, um, hauyng muche shadowe, that casteth a great shadowe.

V, ANTE N.

VNā, together.

Vna cum Cicerone, together with Cicero.

Vna mecum, together with me.

Vnanimis, me, & vnanimus, a, um, of one mind and will.

Vnanimus consensus, one whole consent.

Vnanimitas, atis, f. g. concorde of myndes, vnanimitie.

Vncia, æ, f. g. an ounce, also an ynche.

Vncia agri, a measure of lande, the .xii. parte of Iugerum, conteinynge 2400. foote, that is 40. foote broade and .60. longe.

Vncialis, le, of or belongynge to an ounce or ynche.

Vncialis altitudo, an ynche length.

Literæ vnciales, letters an inche longe.

Vnciarius, a, um, of an ounce.

Vnciaria stips, the .xii. parte of a pounde.

Vnciariæ vites, vynes so planted, that one is from an other the .xii. parte of Iugerum.

Vnciaria vsura, vel fœnus vnciarium, when in the hundred one is gained, as in a hundred pounde .xx. shillinges, for the yeres lone.

Vnciatim, ynche by ynche, ynche meale.

Vncinatus, a, um, hooked or crooked, armed with hookes.

Vncinus, a litell clubbe or batte, crooked at the ende.

Vnciola, æ, f. g. an ynche.

Vnctio, onis, anoiētyng.

Vnctiusculus, a, um, that is somewhat anoynted,

ted, also fattie, oyly, vnctious.
Vncto, aui, are, to anoynte often.
Vnctor, oris, m. g. a noyncter.
Vnctorius, a, um, belongyng to anoynetyng.
Vnctorium hypocaustum, a place nyghe to the stewe or hotte house, where men bee anoynted after they haue sweatte
Vnctum, the leafe of an hogge, whiche is the fatte that lieth by the backe and ribbes, whiche housebandes vse to rolle vp and kepe to make saulces, or els to fric meate, as fritours and pancakes.
Vnctura, æ, f. g. anoynetyng.
Vnctus, a, um, of Vngor, eris, anoynted or greased.
Vncus, i, m. gen. a batte or crooked clubbe. also any thyng that is crooked at the ende.
Vncus, a, um, crooked.
Vnda, æ, f gen. water, properly a waue, a surge, sometyme by translation, stirryng or businesse, also a great multitude of men.
Vnda prima prælı, that oyle that cometh firste out of the presse.
Innatare vndam, to swymme in the water.
Vndæ comitiorum, great businesse and stirryng at the assembles of people, the great diuersitee of opinions, the troublous geuyng of sentences.
Vndabundus, a, um, makyng great or many waues.
Vndans, antis, om. ge. wauyng or mouyng lyke the waues.
Æstus vndans, castyng out flames, lyke waues of water.
Vndatim, lyke to waues of the sea.
Vndatus, a, um, made lyke waues.
Vnde, from whens, whereto, whereby, wherof, wherfore, what to doe, from whiche thyng, of whom, how, by what meanes.
Vnde gentium, idem.
Vnde is? from whens comest thou?
Vnde aduenis? idem.
Tot res vnde emergi non potest, from the whiche a man can not escape.
Puer hic vnde est? Whose childe is this? from whose house came this childe?
Si habuerit, vnde tibi soluat, if he haue any thyng wherwith to paie you.
A prædonibus vnde emerat, of the whiche he bought hir.
Vnde tantum virium cæco? wherto hath a blynde man so great strength.
Vnde id scis? how knowest thou that? or wherby knowest thou that?
Vndeunde, of what place so euer it be, or from whens so euer it come.
Vndecunq; idem.
Vndecim, a leuen.
Vndeceni, æ, na, a leuen.
Vndecimus, a, um, the eleuenth.
Vndecentum, 99.

Vndecies, a leuen tymes.
Vndeciremis, is, a galey hauyng a leuen ordres of ores, or a leuen ores in euerie seate.
Vndecunq; fro what so euer place.
Vndenus, a, um, the leuenth.
Vndelibet from whens thou wilt.
Vndeoctoginta, lxxix.
Vndequadraginta, xxxix.
Vndequadragies, xxxix. tymes.
Vndequinquaginta, xlix.
Vndetrigesimus, a, um, xxix.
Vndeuicesimus, a, um, the nyntenth.
Vndeuiginti, xix. lackyng one of. xx.
Vndeuis, idem quod vndelibet.
Vndicola, he that dwelleth on the water.
Vndiq; on euery syde, from all partes.
Vndiqueuersum, on euery syde, rounde about.
Vndisonus, a, um, that maketh a noyse lyke the waues, whan they ryse and fall in the water, or dooeth roze as the water dooeth at a great floudde.
Vndiuomus, a, um, that casteth out water from hym.
Vndo, aui, are, to rise in waues, to make waues or surges.
Vndosus, a, um, full of waues or surges
Vndosum mare, a troublous sea and full of waues
Vndulatus, a, um, made lyke waues of the water.
Vndulata vestis, chablet, or a garmēt wrought as it were with riuers.
Vndula, læ, f. g. a little waue.
Vnedo, vnedinis, f. æ. m. gene. a hynde of wilde frute lyke apples, whiche is bitter, and hurteth both the head and the stomache. some vse it for a crabbe.
Vnguentum, u, n. gen. idem quod Vnguentum.
Vngo, vnxi, vngere, to anoynct, to grease, to smere.
Vngi ex cerussa, to be anointed with Ceruse.
Vnguen, inis, n. g. oynctment, or any thyng that is fattie.
Vnguentarius, rij, m. ge. or Vnguentaria, riæ, f. g. he or she that maketh swete oyles.
Vnguentaria, æ, fœm. gene. the crafte to make swecte oyles.
Vnguentarius, a, um, belongyng to oynctements or swecte oyles.
Vnguentatus, a, um, anoynted with swecte oyle.
Vnguentum, ti, n. ge. a swecte oynctement: it is vsed for euery oynctement.
Vngues, muskyls.
Vnguicula, læ, f. g. a littell softe nayle.
A teneris vnguiculis, from his tendre youth or infancy.
Vnguinosus, a, um, vnctious, that may be anoynted with.
Vnguis, guis, m gen. a nayle of the fyngers or toes, as well of a man as of a byrde or beast. sometyme the houfe of an oxe or cowe. also a littell branche of a ponge shoote of a vine. it is also

alſo a diſeaſe, whiche at length couereth all the eie with ſcſihe in the corner of the eie. it is in an horſe taken of Herocles for an hawe in the eie.

Vngues arrodere, to gnawe on his nayles, a prouerbe, applied to them, which are in a ſtudie, how they maie alter ſuche thynges as they dooe repent them of.

Vngues ferrei, certayne inſtrumentes to gaſher grapes.

Vnguem latum non diſcedere, not to depart a naple bredthe out of his place, prouerbially vſed, not to diſſent or diſagree from one, the leaſte thyng in the worlde.

Medium vnguem oſtendere dicitur, whiche doeth bitterly contemne or deſpiſe an other.

Ad vnguem, perfectly.

Vnguis, in a roſe, is the white and thicke part of the floure nere the toppe of the ſtalke.

Vngulla, læ, f. g.

Vngula, læ, fœm. gene. the houfe of an horſe or other beaſte.

Omnibus vngulis, with all might and power, with toothe and naple, with hande and foote.

Vngularius, a great naple and ragged.

Vngularus, a, um, that hath foule great nailes.

Vngulum, li, n. g. of olde writers was taken for a renge, or a tymble to ſow with.

Vnguſtus, a croked ſtaffe, or ſuche as commonly men dooe call a crooke, wherwith they drawe to them anp thyng.

Vnicalamum frumentum, wheate whiche hath but one reede growyng out of the rote.

Vnicaulis, le, that hath but one ſtalke without anp branche.

Vnicè, onely, eſpecially, ſingularly.

Vnicè illum diligit, he loueth hym as his onely derelyng.

Vnicolor, oris, om. g. of one colour.

Vnicornis, nis, m. gen. or Vnicornius, nij, maſ. gen. and Vnicornium, nij, neu. ge. a beaſte, called an vnicorne.

Vnicornis, ne, that hath but one horne.

Vnicuba, a woman, whiche lieth or companieth but with one man.

Vnicus, a, um, one alone.

Vnigenitus, ti, m. g. one childe without mo.

Vnimugæ vineæ, vines, in the waiche vpon the proppes beyng ſet vp, ſundry rapies are laied on the one ſyde onely.

Vnimanus, a, um, that hath but one hande.

Vnio, ini, ire, to ioyne together, to vnite.

Vnio, onis, f. g. concorde.

Vnio, onis, m. g. a perle. alſo an opnion.

Vnioculus, li, m. g. he that hath but one eie.

Vnipes, pedis, m. g. hauyng but one foote.

Vniſtirpis, pe, that hath but one ſtemme.

Vnitas, atis, f. g. vnitee, vnitpng or ioyngnyng of two thynges or mo together.

Vniter, together in one.

Vnitio, onis, a ioyngnyng together.

Vnitus, a, um, ioyned together in one.

Vniuerſalis, le, vniuerſall, belongyng to all.

Vniuerſe, vniuerſally, generally.

Vniuerſipotens, he that hath power ouer all.

Vniuerſipotentia, power ouer all.

Vniuerſitas, atis, f. g. vniuerſitee, generalitee.

Vniuerſus, a, um, vniuerſall, all without exception. ſometyme it ſignifieth the whole.

Mare vniuerſum, the whole ſea or all the ſea.

Vniuerſus exercitus, the whole armie.

Vniuerſi, all together.

In vniuerſum, in generall.

Vniuerſum in partes diuidere, to diuide the whole into partes.

Vniuerſa vita, the whole life.

Vniuira, a woman hauyng but one huſbande.

Vniuocus, a, um, that ſignifieth but one thyng.

Vniuocè, of the ſame ſignification.

Vniuſmodi, of one ſorte or faſhion, like.

Vnoculus, loke Vnioculus.

Vnoſe, olde writers vſed for Simul, together.

Vnni, hungarians.

Vnquàm, anp tyme, euer.

Vnquàm genuiſſem, idem quod Vnquàm.

Vt nemo vnquàm, as neuer man was in the worlde.

Vnus, na, num, one. alſo alone.

Vnis ædibus, in the ſame houſe.

Vno animo, of one accorde, with one mynde or conſent.

Vnus quiuis, who ſo euer thou wilte.

Vno ictu, at one ſtroke.

Vno verbo, at one woorde.

Vnum, one thyng.

Vnus ex multis, Vnus ex omnibus, one alone onely.

Vnus tum domi eram, I was then at whom alone.

Vnus omnium, onely or alone amõg all other.

Illum curo vnũ, I paſſe or care for hym alone.

Ad vnum, at ones.

Calumnium vni tantum animalium homini, a man is balde and no beaſte els.

Vnus & alter, two, one or two.

Vno aut altero die, in a daie or two onely.

Vnus atq; idem, the ſelfe ſame perſone.

Vnus de ſeptem, one of the ſeuen.

Dum rure abſum vnos ſex dies, while I haue ben in the countrey but one poore ſix daies.

Vno exemplo omnes viuunt, they liue all after one faſhion.

Vnus è vulgo, one of the common people.

Te vnum ex omnibus amat, he loueth you onely amonge all other.

Vnis moribus viuunt, they kepe the ſame faſhions or maners in their liuynge ſtill.

Vna harum quæuis cauſa, anp one of all theſe reaſons or cauſes.

Vno quoq; gradu, at euery ſteppe.

Vna hæc ſpes eſt, there is no hope but this.

Vno verbo cloquere, tell me at a woorde, tell me at ones.

Hic vnus, this man onely.
Hoc ego scio vnum, I knowe this one thyng.
Vnusquisque, quæque, quodq; vel quidq, euery one.
Vnusquisq; optimus, euery honest man.

V, ANTE O.

VOberca, a towne by Bylbo in Spayne.
Vocabulum, li, n, g. the denomination of any thyng, a woorde, a name.
Vocalis, le, lowde. also that whiche hath a voice.
Vocalitas, atis, f. g. a tune or sound of a voice.
Vocamen, minis, n. g. the name of a thyng.
Vocamen trahere de re aliqua, to haue the name of a thynge.
Vocatio, ônis, a callyng.
Vocatiuus, a, um, pertenyng to callyng.
Vocator, oris, m. ge. a caller, one that is sent to bidde men to supper or dinar.
Vocatus, a, um, called, bidden.
Vocatus, us, m. g. a callyng vpon, a prayeng.
Vociferans, antis, cryng out, brayeng.
Vociferatio, onis, a cryng out.
Vociferator, oris, m. g. he that crieth out.
Vociferor, aris, ari, to crie out, to crie loude, to braie.
Vocifero, idem.
Vocito, aui, are, to call often.
Voco, aui, are, to call, to bidde, to aske, to geue a name.
Me ad Democritum vocas, thou doost allege Democritus, and woldest haue me to beleue hym.
Ad calculos vocare, to call to accompte.
Ad computationem vocare, idem.
Ad exemplar alterius vocare, to exhorte one to folowe the example of an other man.
In discrimen vocare, to put in daunger.
In ius vel iudicium vocare, to accuse one openly: to bringe an action agaynst one.
Vocare ad cœnam, to bidde to supper.
Conuiuam vocare, idem.
Vocauerat me in hunc diem, he bade me come as this date.
Vocare clamoribus hostem, to prouoke the ennemies to battaple with cryng to them.
Vocare deum clamore, to call vpon god.
Nomine vocare aliquem, to call one by name.
Vocat pluuiam cornix, the crowe signifieth by hir cryng that we shall haue rayne.
In crimen vocare, to accuse, to blame, to laie to ones charge.
In dubium vocare, to doubte of.
Ad exitium & vastitatem vocare, to waste and destroy vtterly.
Ad libertatem seruos vocare, to manumise or make free.
In luctum vocare, to make heauy or sorowfull, to cause to mourne.
In odium vocabatur, it was hated.

In partes mulieres vocatæ sunt, the women were made partners, or willed to bee parte takers.
In periculum vocantur, they are brought in daunger.
In suspicionem vocare, to suspecte.
Ad procuractionem rei alicuius vocari, to bee willed to take the charge of a thynge vpon hym.
Ad testimonium vocare, to call one to beare witnesse.
Ad vitam vocare aliquem, to bidde one be of good chere, and put hym in hope of lyfe: or to courage or exhorte hym to lyue.
In insimulacionem probrorum vocare, to accuse one, or laie certayne reprochefull thynges to his charge.
Voconia, a kynde of peares.
Voconij, people of Narbon in Fraunce.
Vocula, læ, f. g. a litteli voice. locutrix obloqui. also a litteli woorde.
Vogesus, a hyll in the marches of Langres in Fraunce.
Vola, læ, fœ. ge. the middes of the hande or the foote. it is taken for the sole of the foote, the palme of the hande.
Volans, antis, om. g. fleeyng, rennyng swiftely.
Volantia sectatur, he endeuoureth to catche an hare with a tabber.
Volantes, substantiuely, birdes.
Volaterræ, a towne in Hetruria.
Volaticus, a, um, that fleeth or goeth awaie sodeinely, flittyng, vnconstant.
Volatilis, le, that fleeth or can flee.
Volatura, ræ, f. g. idem quod Volatus.
Volatus, us. m. g. a fleeyng.
Volcæ, Languedoche in Fraunce.
Volcatius, the name of diuers Romains.
Volema, orum, neu. gene. plu. a great peare, a wardyn.
Volens, entis, om. g. willyng.
Volenti animo, willyngly, with a wyllynge mynde,
Volgiolum, li, neu. ge. an instrument of houses bandry.
Volgiuagus, looke Vulgiuagus.
Voliba, a towne in Loynewaple called Bodwyn.
Volito, aui, are, to flee often, to renne in and out often.
Cupiditate gloriæ volitare, to anaunce hym selfe greatly with the desyre of glorie.
Volo, aui, are, to flee, to renne or goe quickely or fast.
Volant literæ, letters bee caried with greate speede.
Volat nauis, the shippe sayleth very swiftely.
Fama volat, fame is spreadde abrode quickely.
Volat ætas, our tyme or age passeth a pace.
Volant tela, dartes be hurled, or flee one at an other.
Volo, vis, volui, velle, to wyll, to be willyng, to wisshe.

Volo tuam gratiam, I deſyre your fauour.
Volo te, I wolde ſpeake with the.
Volo te paucis, and Tribus verbis te volo, I wolde ſpeake with you a woorde or two.
Velit nolit, whether he wyll or no.
Rhodum volo pueri cauſa, I wyll goe to Rhodes for the childes ſake, or becauſe of the childe.
Ne quid emiſſe velit, let him not bie any thing: or leat hym ſee that he bie no thynge.
Quem locum uolo tibi notum, whiche place I wolde ye dyd know.
Leuiter bene velle alicui, to owe one lyttell good wyll.
Volo omnia tua cauſa, id eſt, bene tibi cupio, I wyll doe all for your ſake that I can poſſible, I owe you verye good wyll, I deſire to do you any pleaſure that I can poſſible.
Valde eius cauſa volo, I wolde verate faine: or I deſyre greatly to dooe hym pleaſure.
Per eos, qui noſtra cauſa volunt, by theym, whiche deſyre or couet to doe vs pleaſure.
Eum honorem deum tibi fortunare volo, I praie God proſpere you in that honour or dignitee.
Volo defenſam, id eſt, cupio defendi.
Quibus me vehementer excuſatum volo, to whom I deſyre greatly to haue my ſelfe excuſed.
Volo oratum à vobis rem iſtam, I wolde deſyre you this thynge.
Vos gratos volo, I wolde deſyre you.
Nunc vt veniret velim, nowe I wolde to god he wolde come.
Quid ſibi vult iſtud? what meaneth or ſignifieth this?
Volones, were bonde men at Rome, whiche in the warres of Carthage, whã there lacked Romayns, offered theym ſelfes to fyght for theyr maiſters: and becauſe they dyd it willyngely without conſtreinete, thei were called Volones.
Volſci, an auncient people of Italie.
Volſella, læ, f. g. an inſtrument to pluche heares from the body or face, pincers.
Volſinium, a towne of Tuſcan called now Walſena.
Voſſus, a, um, for Verſus, a, um, or Vulſus, a, um.
Volua, æ, f. g. for Vulua.
Volubilis, le, that is or maie be eaſyly turned or tumbled.
Fortuna volubilis, vnconſtant fortune, that neuer abydeth in one ſtate.
Volubilis, is an herbe, which renneth vp by trees, hauyng red braunches, & the leaues byting and bliſteryng the tounge.
Volubilitas, atis, f. g. the turnyng of any thyng.
Volubilitas fortunæ, the vnconſtantneſſe of fortune.
Volubilitas linguæ, the mouyng or waggyng of the tounge, quicke ſpeakyng.
Volubilitas verborum, quicke pronouncyng of woordes: or the fallyng or meaſure of woordes in ſpeakyng.
Volubiliter, with a certayne meaſure, numbre, or fallyng in woordes.
Volucer, cris, cre, any thinge that fleeth, ſwifte, lyght.
Aquæ volucres, riuers.
Fortuna volucris, wauerynge and flittyng fortune.
Volucra, cræ, f. g. a vermins, whiche eateth the tender vines.
Volucris, cris, f. g. all thynge that doeth flee, as a byrde, a flye, a waſpe. &c.
Volucrum, the after birthe in a woman.
Voluens, entis, participiũ, or a nowne of a participle, turnyng, wrappyng, or rennyng rounde, thynkyng in the mynde.
Plauſtra voluẽtia, id eſt, volubilia, that turne and renne rounde.
Senſus varios voluens, myndyng diuers things: or, pondering ſondry thinges in his mind.
Volumen, minis, n. g. a booke, ſometyme parte of a boothe, called a volume.
Impendere tota volumina in diſputationem, &c. to ſpende or conſume whole bookes in diſputyng and reaſonyng a matter.
Voluntarie, and Voluntariõ, redily, willyngly, promptly, with a ready mynde.
Voluntarius, a, um, voluntarie, willyng.
Voluntaria herba, an herbe that groweth natu rally without ſowyng.
Auxilia voluntaria, ſuccours ſente of a mans owne accorde.
Mors voluntaria, voluntarie death.
Voluntarius adeſt, he is there readie with a franke or free courage.
Oblatio voluntaria, whan one forgetteth a thynge willyngly.
Voluntas, atis, fœ. ge. wyll, affection.
Voluntas erga aliquem, the good affection or wyll towarde one.
Si voluntate nolet, if he wyl not freely without compulſion.
Id voluntate impetret, let hym obteyne that of you wyth your good wyll.
Omnium voluntate, with the good wyll and fauour of all men.
Ex voluntate alicuius aliquid facere, to doo a thyng accordyng as one woulde haue hym.
De ſua voluntate erga Cæſarem, of his good wyll that he had to dooe pleaſure or ſeruice to Cæſar.
Mutua voluntas, mutuall loue and good wyll one to an other.
Voluntas eius à me ſine cauſa abhorret, he hateth me without a cauſe.
Voluntas veſtra ſi ad poetã acceſſerit, if you dooe fauour. &c.
Voluo, volui, vere, to wrappe, to turne, alſo to caſte or thynke in the mynde.
Libros voluere, to turne bookes, to rede bookes

hes diligently.
Cogitationes voluere, to thinke or caste many thynges in his mynde.
Secum aliquid voluere, to cast in his mynde, to thynke.
Voluere cum animo, idem.
Voluox, uocis, masc. gen. a little wourme with many legges, whiche eateth the leaues of vines and of other trees.
Volup, or Volupe, delectable, pleasant.
Voluptia, the goddesse of voluptee, or pleasure.
Voluptabilis, le, that reioyseth, acceptable, pleasaunt.
Voluptarius, a, um, pleasant, that bringeth pleasure. also geuen to pleasure.
Homo voluptarius, a man geuen to pleasure.
Voluptarius sensus, a sense that taketh great pleasure in thynges that it vseth.
Voluptaria loca, places of pleasure.
Voluptas, atis, fœ. g. an inordinate reioysyng or delectacion in thynges worldly or carnall, voluptee, pleasure, delite, sensualitee.
Voluptatem magnam nuntias, thou tellest me very good tidinges.
Spero fore nobis hanc cõiunctionem voluptati, I trust that this alliaunce shalbe to our comforte.
Voluptatem eius capio, I take great pleasure in hym.
Voluptate capi, to be delited.
Esse voluptati, to be pleasant or acceptable.
Mea voluptas, my onely pleasure, my solace, my delyte.
Cum voluptate legere, to take great pleasure in readyng.
Semper est in voluptate, he liueth in perpetuall pleasure.
Dolere, and In voluptate esse, contrary.
Voluptuarius, and Voluptarius, a, um, that is geuen to carnall delectacion.
Voluptuosus, a, um, voluptuous, vnsaciable in carnall pleasure or delectacion.
Voluptuosa res, a very pleasant thyng.
Volusius, a poete of Rome.
Voluta, tæ, m. g. that whiche keruers and peinters doe call orapery and ciserp, wrought like clothe, or leaues turned diuers waies.
Volutabrum, bri. neu. gen. a place where swyne doe walowe.
Volutabundus, a, um, walowyng, turnyng, tossyng in the mynde.
Volutatim, an aduerbe, signifiyng eftsoones tossyng in the mynde, with tumblyng and tossyng.
Volutatio, onis, a rollyng, a tumblyng.
Volutatus, us, m. g. idem.
Volutatus, a, um, that hath rolled or tumbled in a place.
Voluto, aui, are, to tourne lipng, to walowe, to reuolue and tosse in the mynde, to tumble.
In luto volutare, to tumble in the mire.
Animum cogitationibus volutare, to thynke on diuers thynges, or to cast diuers thynges in his mynde.
Secum volutare aliquid, and in animo volutare, idem.
In omni genere scelerum volutare, to walow or liue cõtinually in all kindes of naughtinesse.
In secreto cum amicis aliquid volutare, To talke or common of a thynge secretely with his frendes.
Vomer, eris, m. g. the culter of a ploughe.
Vomica, cæ, f. g. a rotten impostume, out whereof matter renneth. Plautus vseth it for a purse full of money.
Vomitio, onis, f. g. a vometyng or perbrakyng.
Vomitor, oris, m. g. he that vometh.
Vomitorius, a, um, that hath the strength or nature to make one vomite.
Vomito, aui, are, to vomite often.
Vomitus, us, m. g. a vometyng.
Varius vomitus, whan the vomite is of diuers colours.
Vomo, mui, mere, to vomite or perbrake.
In gremio suo vomere, to spue in his owne lappe.
Vomor, vomeris, the passiue.
Vopiscus, sci, mas. gen. where two children are conceyued, and one of them is aborte, he that cometh to perfecte birth is called Vopiscus. it was also the name of one that wrate the liues of emperours.
Voracitas, atis, f. gen. gluttony, deuourynge, excessiue eatyng.
Voraciter, like a glutton.
Voraginosus, a, um, full of gulfes or swalowyng pittes.
Vorago, ginis, fœm. gen. a swalow or gulfe, a quaue mire.
Vorago patrimonij, a deuourer or a riottous spender of his patrimony.
Voratio, onis, a deuourynge.
Vorax, acis, om. gene. a glutton, a rauenour, a great eater or deuourer, a gourmandour.
Voro, aui, are, to swalow downe meate ere it be chewed. also to eate gredily.
Viam vorare, to renne a pase.
Vorsura, for Versura.
Vorsuram soluere, a prouerbe applied to them, that to discharge them selfes of one busynesse, that they enter into an other more perneful or daungerous.
Vortex, for Vertex.
Vorto, for Verto.
Vortumnalia, a solemne feast to the god Vortumnus.
Vos, vestrum, vel vestri, you.
Vosmetipsi, or Vosipsi, you your selfe.
Votiuus, a, um, that is vowed. also desyred.
Votiua verba, votiuæ preces, wordes and prayers, wherin we desyre somewhat.
Votiuæ aures, eares whiche desyre to here somewhat.

Legatio votiua, looke Legatio.
Ludi votiui, plaies that one hath vowed.
Voto, & votito, to make a vow.
Votum, ti, n. g. a vow. sometyme a desyre. sometyme prayer.
Voti compos, that hath that whiche he wished or desyred.
Vota publica suscipere, to make generall prayer, solemnitee or supplication.
Facere vota, to make vowes. also to wysshe or praye god, to desyre.
Reddere vota, to accomplysshe that he vowed.
Liberi voti, to be discharged or quitte of his vow.
Implere votum alicuius, to fulfyll ones desyre.
Melior fingi ne voto quidem potuit, a man coulde not wysshe hym to be better.
Votus, a, um, vowed.
Voueo, ui, uere, to vowe or make a vowe.
Votum vouere, to make a vowe.
Vouere caput pro salute patriæ, to put his life in daunger for safegarde of his countrey.
Vox, vocis, fœ. ge. a voyce, a sowne. sometyme a woorde.
Voce assa, with the voyce onely of a man, without any instrument of musike.
Absonus voce, he that hath an vntunable voyce.
Canora vox, a lowde and shrill voyce.
Clara & suauis vox, a clere and sweete voyce.
Contentio vocis, lowde speakyng.
Remissio vocis, temperate and low speakyng.
Intentio vocis, streignyng of the voyce.
Mollis vox, a womanyshe voyce.
Hæc vna vox omnium, all the worlde accordeth in this, or saieth this.
Vna voce, all with one accorde.
Hæc vox, this saiyng or woorde.
Vocem excitare, to speake hygher and hygher by little and little.
Glutire vocem, to rattyll in the throte as one were choked, to make a noyse lyke a raupn.
Iacere vocem, to spread a rumour, to speake, to cast out a woorde.
Vocem mittere contra aliquem, to speake against one.
Vox de questura nulla missa est, there was no woorde spoken of the questourshippe.
Vocem pro aliquo mittere, to speake for one.
Rumpere vocem, to speake out after longe silence.
Mittere liberam vocem, to speake frankely and freely.
Latina voce loqui, to speake latine.

V, ANTE P.

VPilio, onis, m. g. Virgill hath for Opilio.
Vpupa, v pupæ, fœ. ge. a birde, no bigger then a thrush, and (as Plinie saieth) hath a creste from his bill to the vttermost part of his heade, whiche he strouteth vp or holdeth downe accordyng to his affection, wherefore it can not be our lapwing, as it hath ben take for. it is rather called a houpe. Plautus vseth this woorde for an harlot.

V, ANTE R.

VRania, æ, fœ. ge. or Vranie, es, f. ge. one of the muses, which is president of Astronomie.
Vragus, of olde writers was vsed for Orcus, death.
Vranoscopos, a certaine fyshe hauyng one eie in his head.
Vranus, the father of Saturnus, called also Cælum.
Vrbanatim, lyke a gentilman, curteously, graciously.
Vrbane, curteously, with a good grace, pleasantly.
Vrbanicani milites, souldiours of the citee.
Vrbanitas, atis, f. g. curtesie, good maner, gentilnesse in speache, ciuilitee: also scoffyng, iesting.
Vrbanus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the citee, ciuile, curteouse, gentill in speache and iesture.
Arbor vrbana, cui syluestris opponitur.
Mus vrbanus, a towne mouse.
Serui vrbani, that serue in the towne or citee.
Prædia vrbana, houses, either in the citee or countrey, wher gentill men lie.
Vrbicula, æ, f. g. a little citee or towne.
Vrbicus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the citee or towne.
Vrbina, æ, f. g. a certaine weapon.
Vrbinum, a towne in Vmbria, the people wherof be called Vrbinates.
Vrbo, aui, are, to cast a mere with a ploughe.
Vrbs, vrbis, f. gen. a walled towne, also a citee, sometyme it is taken for Ciuitas, the multitude of citizens.
Vrce, a towne of Spayne, called now Aquilæ.
Vrceolaris, an herbe, whiche is called pelytorie of the wall.
Vrceolus, li, m. g. a little water pytcher.
Vrceus, ei, m. ge. a pytcher pot, wherin water is caried.
Vredo, inis, f. g. the faut in corne or trees, when they be blasted. it signifieth also an ytche and burnyng in the skynne.
Vrens, entis, om. g. burnyng.
Vreteres, veines in the body, by the whiche the vryne descendeth to the bladder.
Vrgens, entis, om g. forcyng, streignyng, calling ernestly vpon.
Vrgeo, vrsi, vrgere, to prouoke, to hast forth, to streigne, to enforce, to presse, to call ernestly on, to be streict or ernest vpon one. sometyme to couer, to oppresse, to vexe, to infest, to molest.
Angustiis vrgeri, to be in a narrow streict, to be hard streigned.

Fame

Fame ferroꝝ vrgeri, to be preſſed or ſore grieued. &c.

Quanto mœrore vrgear vides, with how great ſorow or heauineſſe I am moleſted or greued, you ſee.

Literis vrgeri, to be earneſtly called vppon in letters.

Somnus vrgebat, I or he had muche a doo to forbeare ſleape.

Circiter horas duas graui prælio vrgerunt, about two houres they fought very egerly, or preaſed vpon their enemies verie ſore.

Vrgent tamen & nihil remittunt, and yet they be erneſt vpon men. &c.

Illud vrgeam, I maie be erneſt vpon you in this point to anſwere me.

Ius Craſſus, æquitatem Antonius vrgebat, Craſſus alleged earneſtly the rigour of the lawe, Antonius equitee.

Quin tu vrges iſtam occaſionem? why doeſt you not purſue this preſent occaſion?

Propoſitum vrgere, to continue and go forwarde in his purpoſe.

Male adminiſtrandæ prouinciæ vrgebatur, he was earneſtly accuſed or called vpon, for miſgouernyng of the prouince: or the miſguidyng of the prouince was earneſtly laied to his charge.

De ædificatione tua Cyrum vrgere non ceſſo, to ſolicite or call earneſtly vpon.

Vri, orum, wylde beaſtes lyke oxen, called buſgles or buffes.

Vrica, æ, f.c. ge. an hurt that cometh to corne by blaſtyng.

Vriculum, li, any thyng that is holow.

Vrigo, ginis, idem quod Vredo.

Vrina, æ, f.g. vrine or pyſſe.

Vrina genitalis, the ſeede of man or beaſt.

Mouere vrinam, to prouoke vrine.

Ciere & concitare vrinã, to make one to pyſſe

Vrinam tardare & citare, contrary.

Facere or reddere vrinam, to make water.

Vrinæ difficultas, peine in pyſſyng.

Vrinator, oris, m. ge. one that diueth or ſwymmeth vnder the water.

Vrinatrix, tricis, a birde, called a douker, or didapper.

Vrino, aui, are, to make water.

Vrino, aui, are, and Vrinor, aris, ari, to dyue or ſwymme vnder the water.

Vrinum ouum, an egge, that proueth not vnder an henne or other byrde.

Vrion, or Vrium, rij, a certayne kynde of earth.

Vrito, aui, are, to burne ſore or vehemently.

Vrium, a citee of Spayne.

Vrna, æ, f. g. a meaſure of thynges liquide, containyng xviii. Sextarios. And it is the halfe deale of Amphora, and is of our meaſure two gallons, and one pottell. it is alſo the generall name of a water pytcher or potte. alſo a potte, wherinto the Prætor put the names of iudges, whan they ſhoulde bee choſen.

Vrnalis, le, belongyng to a pytcher or potte, or that containeth the meaſure called Vrna.

Vrnarium, ij, n. g. a bourde in a kitchen, wherein water pottes be ſette.

Vrnula, æ, f. g. a little water pitcher or potte.

Vro, vſi, ere, to burne, to tourment or vexe.

Vrere, is alſo to byte as froſte doeth the graſſe.

Vro hominem, I haue geuen hym a coſy, I nettle hym or byte hym by the ſtomache. I vexe hym.

Vrolanium, a towne in Englande, called ſainct Albans.

Vropigium, or Oripigium, gij, neu. gene. the lowgheſt and narroweſt part of the chyne, next to the fundement, the rumpe.

Vror, eris, vri, to be burned.

Vri, to burne in loue.

Vri virgis, to be beaten or ſcurged.

Vrpeicis, m. ge. an inſtrument belongyng to a houſbandyte.

Vruncum, i, n. g. the loweſt parte of the eare of corne, next to the ſtraw.

Vrſa, æ, two fygures of ſterres, the one called Vrſa maior, and the other Vrſa minor.

Vrſa Balnia, the citee of Piſenes.

Vrſa, æ, f. g. a ſhe beare.

Vrſinus, a, um, of a beare.

Vrſulus, or Vrſellus, li, m. gen. a little or yonge beare.

Vrſus, i, m. g. a male beare.

Vrtica, cæ, f. gen. a nettle. alſo the tickling of leachery. alſo a fyſſhe, whiche, as Paulus Iouius writeth, is of the quantitee of a walnut, and the heuerynge of him, is betwene a ſhell and an hard ſkynne, and is ſomewhat redde, and the fyſſhe of hym is harde. Ariſtotle de partibus animalium, lib. 4. ſaieth, Vrtica hath no ſhell, but is cleane out of a ſhel, and is of that ſort of fiſſhe, whiche be of an vncertaine nature, betwene a plant and a liuyng creature.

VSia, for Eſſentia, or Subſtantia.

Vſio, onis, f. g. idem, quod vſus.

Vſitate, after the accuſtomed faſion, as they vſe commonly.

Vſitatio, onis, an vſage.

Vſitor, aris, ari, to vſe often.

Vſitatus, a, um, muche accuſtomed, muche vſed.

Vſitata conſuetudo, the common cuſtome, the accuſtomed faſion.

Honos vſitatus, a dignitee or honor accuſtomably geuen.

Tempus vſitatum ad aliquid faciendum, the accuſtomed tyme for any thyng to be doen in.

Vſitatum eſt, it is a common cuſtome, it is often tymes vſed.

Vſpiam, in any place, to ſome place, any where, alſo in any thyng.

Num me expertus vſpiam? dydſt thou euer

wroue me in any thynge.

Vſq; any where, in any place, in any thynge or matter, in any wyſe or maner.

Vſq; gentium, any where, in any place of the worlde.

Neq; hic, neque alibi vſq;, in me erit mora, neither in this matter, neither in any thynge elles. &c.

Hinc ſciri, potuit, haud vſquam alibi, herby a man myght knowe, and in nothynge better.

Vſq; vntyll, welnygh, diligently, continually, ſo longe, alwaie.

Vſq; dum, vntyll.

Vſq; adeo, id eſt, in tantum, ſo much, ſo greatly, alſo ſo longe.

Vſque eo, in ſo muche.

Vſq; ad pridie calendas Maias, vntyll the daie before the calendes of Maie, or the laſte daie of Aprill.

Omnes conſulares vſque ad Pompeium collegam, ſauyng or except Pompeie.

Vſq; ſub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem, about the ende of the blusterynge and ſtormy wynter.

Vſq; Romam, euen to Rome.

Ab quo vſque ad mala, proverbially, from the beginnyng to the endyng.

Vſq;, is ſometyme an aduerbe.

Vſque à cunabulis, euen from his cradle or infancie.

Vſque à mane ad veſperum, euen from mornyng till night.

Vſque a Romulo, euen from the tyme of Romulus.

Vſque adhuc, hyther vnto, to this tyme.

Ex Aethiopia eſt vſque hæc, this wenche came euen as farre as Aethiope.

Vſque adeo donec. &c. ſo longe, vntyll. &c.

Vſque adeo dum, idem.

Quantum velis, vſque aſſatim, as muche as thou wylt, euen to thy fyll.

Vſq; eo dum. &c. ſo longe vntyll.

Vſque eo ſum eneruatus vt. &c. I am ſo weakened or made feble that. &c.

Trans Alpes vſq; tranſfertur, it is brought as farre as from beyonde the Alpes.

Me & iſtam pſaltriam pugnis vſque occidit, id eſt, pene, he hath almoſt killed me and this poore ſynging wenche with beatyng and thumpyng with his fiſtes.

Vſque adero domi, I wyll be ſtill or tarie ſtill at home.

Qui vna vſque adfuerim, whiche was there preſent with hym all the whyle.

Vſquequaque, all about, euery where, alwaie, continually.

Aut vndique religionem tolle aut vſquequaque conſerua, or kepe it whole ſtyll.

Vſquequo, vntyll, whan or what.

Vſtica, an yſle in Italie.

Vſtio, onis, a burnyng, a markynge with a hotte yron, a ſcarynge.

Vſtor, oris, m. g. he that burneth dead bodies.

Vſtrigo, ginis, blaſt of corne.

Vſtrina, æ, fœm. ge. the meltynge houſe or place, where mettall is molten or hette. alſo the place where dead bodies were burned.

Vſtulo, aui, are, to burne or ſere a thynge.

Vſtus, a, um, burned.

Vſualis, le, vſuall, that ſerueth for our vſe.

Vſuarius, rij, m. g. he that is in poſſeſſion, the pernour of the profites, the occupier.

Vſuarius, a, um, idem quod Vſualis.

Vſucapio, onis, f. g. the obteinyng to be owner of any thinge, by the poſſeſſion of a terme of yeres, appoynted by the lawe.

Vſucapio, ſucapis, cæpi, ere, to come to bee maiſter or owner of a thynge by preſcription or poſſeſſiõ of a longe tyme, appointed by the law.

Vſura, æ, f. ge. vſe or occupyng of a thyng. alſo money geuen aboue the due, for the lone of any thynge.

Vſura falſi gaudij frui, to reioyce or be gladde in vayne.

Vſuram huius lucis eripere, to kyll.

Dare alicui diuturnam lucis vſuram, to ſuffre one to lyue longe.

Vſura ſemiſſium, where they geue lyre for the yerely lone of one hundred: as, if I borowe of one an hundred pounde, and paie to hym euery moneth ten ſhillinges, during the tyme of the lone: this yeldeth euery yere. vi. li. for y hundred.

Vſura centeſima, that vſurie, whiche within an hundred monethes, is equall with the principall ſumme, that is in. viii. yeres and one moneth, whiche is of our money. xii. li. in the hundred. Dextentaria, tenne in the hundred. Dodrantalis, nyne in the hundred. Beſſalis, viii. Quincuntialis, v. Trientarium, iiii. Quadrantalis, iii. Sextantarius, ii. Vncialis, one in the hundred.

Vſurarius, a, um, that whiche is occupied or ſet out to hire.

Vſurpatio, onis, an vſurpyng, vſurpacion, often vſyng of a thynge.

Vſurpatione vocis abſtinere, to forbeare the vſe of a woorde, or not to ſpeake, not to vſe his voyce.

Mentio & vſurpatio ciuitatis, whan one ſaieth that he is a citizin.

Ad vſurpationem vetuſtatis, after the auncient vſe and facion.

Vſurpo, aui, are, to vſurpe, to vſe a thyng often and muche, be it in woorde or deede, to take agaynſte ryght and reaſon, to haue often in his mouthe, to name often.

Vſurpare nomen ciuitatis, to ſaie that he is a citizen.

Dictum alterius vſurpare, to vſe an others mans woorde or ſaiyng.

Ius vſurpare, to take poſſeſſion.

Hoc genus pœnæ ſæpe in improbos eſt vſurpatum,

panum, this kynde of punishement was often tymes vsed to naughtie and mischeuous persons.

Vsurpare memoriam alicuius, to make mencion of a thynge.

Apud Platonem vsurpatum, often tymes mencioned or vsed of Plato.

Nomen falsum benefici vsurpare, to be vnworthyly called a benefite.

Oculis vsurpare aliquid, to see a thynge.

Vsus, us, m. g. vse, sometyme the occupacion or exercise of a thyng also profite or fruite, practise

Vsus fructus, the vse of an other mans goodes, by the consent of the owner, the substance of the thynges beyng saued.

Vsu venit, it happeneth ofte.

Quorum indiget vsus, that be expedient or profitable for ones occupation.

Quem præbet vsum, to what vse it serueth.

Mihi vsu venit hoc, this chaunceth to me.

Si vsus veniat tibi, if the mattier so require, if it chance to be expedient or requisite for you.

Eadem mihi vsu venirent omnia, all the same thynges wolde chance to me.

Vsui esse, to bee profitable or expedient, to serue, to ayde, to helpe.

Non sine vsu fuerit, it wyll not bee vnprofitable.

Ex vsu nostro est, it is for our profite.

In vsu esse, to be vsed.

Vsu rerum antecedere, to haue more experience or practise in a thynge, than an other.

Ex vsu vitæ est, it is profitable for the lyfe of man.

Si quando vsus esset, if neede were at any tyme.

Non vsus facto est mihi, I haue no nede so to doe, or it is not expedient for me so to doe.

Vsus est hominem astutum. &c. id est, opus est homine astuto.

Non vsus veniet spero, it shall not nede I truste, or it shall not come to passe I hope.

Non idcirco eorum vsum dimiseram, I dyd not therfore forsake theyr conuersation or company.

Quotidianus vsus, daily and ordinarie conuersacion.

Vsus mihi magnus cum eo, I haue great familiaritee with hym.

VT, as, that, assoone, how, lyke as, wolde to god, howe muche, all bee it, leste not. sometyme for Quippe & ita.

Dedi tibi librum vt legeres, I gaue you a boke to reade.

Vt non, for Quin.

Vt hæc non eodē labefactata motu concidant, but that these thynges beyng ouerthrowen. &c.

Vt abq; abs te, hic mihi sit obuiam, id est, postquam, after that, or as soone as.

Vt primum vidi, nunquam vidi postea, I neuer sawe it, sence I sawe it first.

Vt hæc audiuit, in continēt, as sone as he heard these thynges.

Vt primum, as soone as.

Vt quisque me viderat, narrabat, euery man, as soone as he sawe me, tolde me of it.

Vt voles esse me ita ero, for Talis qualis, I wyll be euen as ye wyll haue me.

Vt, for Quam, or Quantum.

Vt optime possumus, id est, quam optimē, as well as we can possible.

Vt breuissime hæc dici poterant, ita a me dicta sunt, I haue declared or tolde these thynges as briefely as can be possible.

Vt, for Ne non.

Metuo vt subsset hospes, I feare me lest my straunger wyll haue neuer a worde to saie.

Dies mihi vt sit satis ad agendum vereor, I feare that the whole daie wyll not be enough. &c.

Vt fama est, as the saiyng is.

Vt nūc sunt mores, as the factions of men be now adaies.

Vt potest, as well as it can be.

Vt, for Secundum, or Pro.

Vt temporibus illis valuisse dicendo, according to the eloquence of that tyme.

Vt nunc est, as the mattier semeth to be nowe.

Sic velim suscipias, vt si esset res mea, euen as though it were myne owne mattier.

Vt numerabatur forte pecunia, whyle the money was tellyng, or whyle he was tellyng money.

Vt, for secundum quod.

Vt mea est memoria, as farre as I remembre.

Vt in quoque erat authoritate plurimum, euery man as he was in most authoritee.

Vt quæras omnia. &c. id est quamuis, although ye doe seke, or be it that ye doe seke, yet. &c.

Vt ita sit, admitte that it be so.

Non est in nostra potestate sed in naturæ, vt tamen multum sit in nobis, it is not wholly in our power but in the strengthe of nature, although a great parte in deede consisteth in vs.

Vt non sit mirari satis naturæ prouidentiam, id est, vsque adeo vt, so that a man can not meruaple. &c.

Vt nihil possit vltra cogitari, so that it is not possible for a man to imagine it more excellent.

Vt maxime, at the most.

Vt multum, for Vt ad summum, at the most.

Vt plurimum, for the most parte.

Dolet vt qui impatientissime, in his sorowe he is as vnpatient as any man in the worlde.

Vt ne, for Ne alone.

Vt ne succenseat, id est, ne succenseat.

Vleiscar vt ne impune in nos illuseris, I wyl requite the, that thou shalte not laughe vs to scorne, and escape free thy selfe.

Vt ne properes, that thou shouldest make no haste,

Vtquid, for Quam ob rem, why?
Vt Dicæarcho visum est, after the opinion of Dicæarchus.
Orationem salutarem vt in tali tempore habuit, in respecte of that tyme.
Vtut, how so euer.
Vtut erat, howe so euer the matter was.
Vt, as well as.
Vt vales? R. Vt Queo, howe farest thou? R. as well as I may.
Vt, beholde how.
Vt sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent, beholde howe that often tymes moste excellente wittes doe lye hyd in a corner.
Vt, admitte it, or set the case, or put the case.
Legem illam appellare fas non est, & vt sit lex non debemus illam Hirci legem putare, it is not conuenient that we call it a lawe, and admit that it be a lawe: we shulde not yet suppose it to be Hircius lawe.
Et enim vt circumspiciamus omnia, quæ populo grata atq; iucunda sunt, nihil tam populare, quam pacem, quam concordiam, quam otium reperiemus, for although we consyder and viewe all thynges, or be it that we consider all thynges that bee plasaunt and delectable to the people: we shall nothynge fynde, that they so muche desyre, as peace, as concorde, as vacation from labour.
Vt est dementia, see the mans folye, suche is his madnesse.
Vt istum dii, deæq; omnes perdant, I beseche god and all halowes, sende hym a mischiefe.
Vt, for postquam.
Nam vt illos de republica libros edidisti, nihil à te postea accepimus, for after that, or sence ye set foorth your bookes of the weale publyque, I neuer after receiued any thynge from you.
Vt in limine auditur, for ita vt, or tãquam &c. he was as well hearde, as if he had been within.
Vt, so that.
Olent, fœdæ sunt, tangere vt non velis, they be so salte & stinkinge, that thou wouldest be loth to touche them.
Vt, so that.
Operam vt det, so that he doe his endeuour, or so that he wyll herken to me.
Vt ad pauca redeam, to make a shorte tale.
Vt ne addam, to be shorte.
Vtcunq; in what maner or facion so euer, how so euer, accordyng as, euen as, so so, after a sorte, meetely so.
Sed nostrum est intelligere, vtcunq; & vbicunq; opus est obsequi, but it is our parte to knowe in what facion, and where so euer we shall geue our attendance.
Vtcunq; erit, how so euer it shall happen.
Vtcunq; est ventus exin velum vertitur, accordyng as the wynde is. &c.
Vtcunque, for aliquantum, or aliquo modo, somewhat.

Vtensilis, le, necessary to be vsed, any thyng that is for our vse or occupyng.
Vter, tris, m. g. a bottle.
Vter, teri, or Vterus, ri, m.g. a wombe or belly.
Vterum gerere, to be great with chylde.
Vtero grauis, great with chylde.
Vter, tra, trum, whiche of the two, whether?
Vter alteri dixerit nescio, which of them tolde it to the other, I can not tell.
Vter viri insidias fecerit, which of them laied waite for the other.
Vterculus, or Vtriculus, m. g. a litell wombe.
Vtercunq; whether of them ye wyll.
Vterlibet, whiche ye wyll of them two.
Vternam, whiche of the two.
Vterque, traque, umque, bothe, bothe the one & the other.
Vterque vtrique est cordi, they lyke well the one the other, eche loueth other.
Vterque alterum verberauit, the one beate the other, eache dyd beate other.
Vterque vtrique est exercitus in conspectu, eache armie might see other.
Hoc beneficio vterque ab vtriusque deuincimini, by the good helpe of this thing, ye be bounde eche to other.
Vterinus, a, um, borne of the same mother or damme.
Vteruis, whiche of them thou wilt.
Vterus, i, looke Vter, teri: vterus, is sometyme taken for Fœtus.
Vti, for Vt, that, to the ende.
Vtica, a cytee in Affrike, where Cato dyd slea hym selfe, and therfore was afterwarde called Cato Vticensis.
Vtibilis, le, for Vtilis, profitable.
Vtibilitas, atis, for Vtilitas, profite.
Vtilis, le, profitable, conuenient, good, expedient, necessarie.
Neutro pede satis vtilis, that hath neuer a good foote.
Bis vtilis arbor pomis, a tree that bringeth fruite twyse in a yere.
Vtilis laboribus, apte to labour.
Vtilis ad bellum, able to doo good seruice for warres.
Vtilitas, atis, f. g. profite, vtilitee.
Fructum vtilitatis alicui afferre, to bringe one great profite.
Habere vtilitatem, to be profitable.
Seruire vtilitati alicuius, to haue regarde or respecte to ones profite.
Omittere suas vtilitates, not to regarde his owne profite.
Vtiliter, profitably.
Vtinam, wolde to god.
Vtinum, a towne in Italie.
Vtique, lyke as, verily.
Vtor, teris, ti, to vse, to be conuersant or familiar with one, to occupie, to take profite of.
Vtere vt vis mea opera, take my seruice at your

pour commandement.
Da mihi operam amabo. M. Tua eſt, vtere atque imperа ſi quid vis, a good fellowſhippe lende me thy helpe. M. it is redy for the, haue here, commaunde what thou wylt.
Nihil te vtor, I will haue nothynge to doe with the.
Vtor, hath ſometyme an accuſatiue caſe.
Cætera quæ volumus vti, other thynges that we wyll vſe.
Trebonio vtor valde familiariter, I vſe Trebonius, as my verye familyar frende, or I haue greatte familiaritee or acquaintaunce with Trebonius.
Vti aliquo plurimum, to vſe ones helpe or ſeruice very muche, to bee very familiar with one.
Placatis his vtor, they be pacified or qualified towardes me, or we be agreed.
Vti aliqua re contra ſe, to vſe a thing to his owne hurte.
Qui mage amico vtuntur gnato, whom my ſon doeth loue moze, or whiche hath my ſoonne moze fauourable or louyng.
Benignis vti aliquibus, to finde men courteis and lyberall to hym.
Vti eodem vſi conſilio, that they folowyng the ſame counſayle.
Defenſore aliquo vti, to haue one his defender or helper.
Vix equo propter ætatem poterat vti, he was ſo olde that he coulde ſcant ryde.
Quam me iis vſurus æquo, how indifferente or reaſonable a perſon you ſhall haue me.
Horis ſuis vti, to ſpende his conuenient tyme in doyng a thynge.
Hortatione vti, to exhorte.
Tuo iudicio vtere, folowe your owne iudgement. Libera itate modice vti, to vſe a meane in liberalitee, not to geue to lyberally.
Vti neceſſitate, to doe that neceſſitee forceth or conſtreigneth.
Poteſtate vti ad quæſtum, to abuſe his auctorite or power, to his owne profite.
Simulati ne itineris vti, to make ſemblaunt as though he went ons waie.
Hoc ſolatio vtor, this thynge doeth comforte me, or I haue this comforte.
Vti aliqua arbore carboni, to vſe a tree to make coles of.
Duplici ſpe vtor, I haue two ſtringes to my bow, I haue two waies, wherby I hope to bryng my matter to paſſe.
Ad ſpeciem vti re aliqua, to haue or vſe a thynge onely for a ſhewe.
Voce vti, to ſpeake.
Ad furta vti aliquo, to vſe ones helpe or ſeruice in robbyng or ſtealyng.
Vento vti dicuntur naues, to haue a proſperouſe wynde.
Vti familiariter amicitia alicuius, to vſe one as his frende familiarly.

Vti, ſometyme ſignifieth to haue.
Et te vtar iniquiore, & meus me ordo irridebat, bothe I ſhall haue the worſe towarde me, and my companie make mocke me.
Mihi ſi vnquam filius erit, ille facili me vtetur patre, if euer I haue a ſoonne, he ſhall haue me a gentil father: or I wyll bee a very gentyll and gracious father to hym.
Vti amore, to loue.
Vti amicitia, to fauour or be in amitee.
Amore vti ſubreptitio, to loue priuily.
Vti eadem diſciplina, to be of the ſame leatnyng.
Vti oculis, to ſee perfectly or well.
Maris cauſa hercle hoc ego oculo vtor minime, In good feyth the ſea maketh that I ſee not well with this eie, or I ſee not a whit with this eie.
Vti officio, to doe the office or parte.
Vti valetudine firma, to be in health.
Vti valetudine minus commoda, to be ſicke.
Vti foro, to take the market as it cometh, a prouerbe applied to theim, whiche can take the ſtate of euery tyme and chaunce, as it cometh. alſo it maie ſignifie, to applie hym ſelfe to the factions and conditions preſent.
Vtpotè, becauſe as, for ſo muche as.
Romanis auxit animum & turbauit volſcos vtpote capta vrbe cui ad ferendam opem venerant, and no merualle or, and not without a cauſe, ſeynge or conſidrynge, that the citee was taken &c.
Vtputa, for quemadmodum, as.
Vtrarius, rij, m. g. he that fetcheth water in bouges, a water lugger.
Vtricularius, rij, m. ge. he that pypeth in a bagge pype.
Vtriculus, li, m. ge. the place in a woman, where in the chylde lieth. alſo the huſke or hull of all ſeedes.
Vtrimque, on the one parte and the other, of the one and the other, on bothe ſydes.
Vtrò, towarde whiche parte.
Vtrobique, in the one place and the other, on the one ſyde and the other, on both partes.
Vtrôque, to the one place and the other, to bothe places.
Vtróque verſum, towarde bothe partes, both towarde the one parte and the other.
Vtrum, whether.
Vtrúmne ea veſtra, an noſtra culpa eſt? is that your faute or ours?
Vtut, how ſo euer it be, in what faſion ſo euer.
Hæc adeo mea culpa fateor fieri, non me hanc rem patri, vtut erat geſta indicaſſe. I confeſſe all this happened by my defaulte, that I ſhewed not to my father the matter how ſo euer it was doone.

VVa, uæ, f. g. a grape, sometyme an other beary: sometyme a tyne. it is also that, whiche is in the rouke of a mans mouthe, which sometyme wyll smell, and is called Vuula. it is also a swarme of bees hangyng rounde.

Vua passa, a great reyson.

Vuesco, uescere, to ware mopste, or be mopste.

Vueus, a, um, of a grape.

Vueus succus, wyne.

Vuidus, a, um, moiste, wette.

Vulcanalia, orum, n. g. plu. feastes dedicate to Vulcan.

Vulcanus, Jupiters smithe. also it is taken for fyre.

Vulcanius, a, um, of Vulcane.

Vulga, gæ, f. g. a skrippe or sachell. sometyme a womans braly.

Vulgaris, re, commune, muche used, vulgar, belongyng to the common people, vyle, base.

Vulgare est, it is a commune thynge.

Vulgares artes, handy crafte.

Commendatio non vulgaris, no small preise or commendacion.

Sermo vulgaris, the common speche.

Viam vulgarem ingredi, to doo as he was commonly wont to doe.

Singularia sint an vulgaria, whether they be rare or common.

Forma vulgaris, a beautie that is not excellent.

Vulgariter, commonly, vulgarly.

Vulgatus, a, um, commonly knowen or used, published abrode.

Vulgatus cibus, common meate, that is daicly used.

Vulgata verba, common wordes used of euery man.

Vulgatior fama est, the more common saiyng or bruite is.

Vulgator, oris, m. g. he that publisheth or telleth thynges abrode.

Vulgiuagus, a, um, idem quod plebeius.

Vulgo, abrode, amonge all men, commonly, in heapes or companies, in euery parte.

Vulgo conceptus, whose father is not certayne.

Vulgo dicitur, or dici solet, it is a commune saiyng, or it is commonly spoken.

Vulgo audieram, I hearde it commonly spoken of euery man.

Vulgo loquuntur, the commune bruite or saiyng is.

Vulgo homines illud requirunt, the moste parte of men demaunde that.

Vt homines vulgo impune occiderentur, that men shuld be kylde commonly before the face of the worlde, and yet no punischemente done on the murderers.

Vulgo, aui, are, to publische, to manyfeste, to make commune, to set abrode, to nopse, to bruite.

Famam vulgare, to spreade a rumour or bruite.

Morbos vulgare, to make diseases common amonge the people.

Librum vulgare, to publische or set forthe a booke.

Vulgare corpus suum dicitur meretrix, to abandon hir selfe to euery man.

Vestra voce vulgatum est, it was published by you.

Vulgus vulgi, m. g. or n. g. the common people.

In vulgus probari, to be alowed and approued of the commons.

Commendatio in vulgus, the preise of the cõmon people.

Gratum in vulgus, acceptable to the common people.

Vulgus seruorum, the common sorte of seruantes.

Celebratum in vulgus, muche spoken of amõg the common people.

In vulgus emanare, to come to the knowlage of the people, and be talked of abrode.

Ego tribuo nonnunq; in vulgus, I doo often tymes bende my wyll to the myndes of the common people.

Vulnerarius, rij, m. g. a surgeon.

Vulnerarius, a, um, belongyng to woundes.

Vulneratio, onis, a woundyng, a hurtyng.

Vulnero, aui, are, to wounde, to hurte.

Vulnerare aliquem voce, to speake spitefully against one, to hurte one with his woordes.

Vulnificus, a, um, that woundeth or maketh woundes.

Vulnus, neris, n. g. a wounde: sometyme greefe, displeasure.

Accipere vulnera, to be hurte.

Imponere vulnus, to hurte or wounde.

Sanare vulnus iniuriæ, to heale the wounde of a wrong doone.

Onustus vulneribus, haunge as many woundes as one can goe awaie with all.

Saucius vulneribus, wounded in diuers places.

Vulneribus confectus, slayne.

Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to gore one in and geue hym many woundes.

Integrare vulnera, to renewe sorowe or greefe.

Vulpes, pis, f. g. a fore.

Vulpecula, æ, f. g. a cubbe or a ponge fore.

Vulpinor, aris, ari, to be wyly, to plaie the fore or raynarde, to deceiue with crafty lies and deceites.

Vulpinus, a, um, of or belongyng to a fore. also crafte, wily, subtyle.

Vulsella, læ, f. g. a pynsers or any sythe instrument.

Vulsinij, a towne in Tuscane destroyed with lightnyng.

Vulsinensis, se, of Vulsinij.

Vulsinus, a ryuer in Italie.

Vulsinienses, people dwellyng about the ryuer of Vulsinus.

Vulsura, ræ, f. g. a pullyng, a pluckyng.

Vul-

Vulſus, a, um, plucked or pulled.
Vulticulus, li, m. g. a preaty countinaunce, a litle vilage.
Vultorij, certayne dice.
Vultuoſus, a, um, heauy, ſorowfull of countinaunce.
Vultuoſe, diſdeignefully, heauyly, with frowninge countenance, with geſture agreable vnto the mattier.
Vultur, turis, Vulturis, ris, and vulturius, rij, m. g. a bryde, of whom I finde not the figure deſcribed of any. Ariſtotell ſaieth, there be of them two kyndes, the one litle and geate, the other greatter and more variable. Plinie ſaieth, the blacke be of moſte eſtimacion: no man maie come to theyr neſtes, for they bee made in the moſte hyghеſte roches: they haue not paſſynge two bydes. and though they bee deuourers of carayn, yet will thei not feede on a deade birde. I ſuppoſe it to bee the great kynde of Raupns, wherof is more numbre ſeen in this realme, thē in any other countrey.
Vultur, a hyll of Apulia.
Vulturinus, a, um, of a Vulter.
Vulturius homo, id eſt, rapax, an extorcioner.
Vulturnum, a towne in Campania.
Vulturnus, the north eaſt wynde.
Vulua, Lucretius vſed for the plurall numbre of Vultus.
Vultus, of olde writers is taken for will, à Volendo.
Vultus, tus, m. g. a countinaunce or chere, a looke, a vilage.
Vulua, uæ, f. ge. the wombe or mother of any ſmall kynde. it is alſo a meate vſed of the Romains, made of the bealy of a ſowe, either that hath farowed, or is great with farow.
Vuula, a litteil piece of fleſche in the rouffe of ones mouthe, whiche ſometyme ſwelleth, and greeueth one very muche.

V ANTE X

VXama, a towne of Spayne.
Vxella, Crokernewell in Denonſhyre.
Vxellum, a citee in Englande called Weſtcheſter.
Vxor, oris, f. g. a wyfe.
Ducere vxorem, to marie a wyfe.
Miſſam facere vxorem, to be deuorced from his wyfe.
Vxorcula, læ, f. g. a preaty wyfe.
Vxorius, rij, m. g. he that doteth on his wyfe: he that is vnder obedience of his wife.
Vxorius, a, um, of or belongyng to a wyfe.

XANTHA, a nymphe.
Xanthi, a people in Aſia, whoſe citee beynge beſieged of the capytayne of Lycius, they brought into the caſteles their wyfes, ſeruauntes, and gooddes, and puttyng thervnto fire, burned all togethers: and afterwarde iſſuyng out of the citee, fought vntyll they wer all ſlayne.
Xanthenes, a certayne precious ſtone.
Xanthippe, the wyfe of wyfe Socrates the philoſophier.
Xanthippus, a capitayne of the Lacedemonians, whiche fought againſt Lucatius the Romaine:
Xanticus, amonge the Jewes was the moneth of Aprill.
Xanthium, an herbe, whiche beareth the litteil burre.
Xantho, a nymphe.
Xanthos, a precious ſtone of a bryght yelow colour.
Xanthus, a, um, yelow.
Xanthus, a ryuer of Troie, wherof if theepe dyd drynke, the fleſe became yelow. it was alſo the name of Hectors horſe.

X, ANTE E.

XEnarchus, a comicall poete. alſo a philoſophier borne in Seleucia.
Xenias balneas, a certayne bathe.
Xenium, nij, n. g. a preſent ſent by one to an other.
Xeniolum, li, n. g. a ſmall preſent.
Xenius Iupiter, god of hoſpitalitee.
Xenocrates, a philoſophier, diſciple to Plato.
Xenodochium, an hoſpitall for pilgrymes.
Xenodorus, a famous caruer or image maker.
Xenophanes, a philoſophier that wrote againſte Heſiodus and Homere, for theyr opinion conſernyng the gods.
Xenophilus, a muſician of Chalcis, whiche liued. 107. yeres in great felycitee and quietneſſe.
Xenophon, a philoſophier of Athens, diſciple of Socrates, and was alſo a noble and politike Capytayne, who for his moſte delectable ſtyle in writyng, was named the Muſe of Athens. He made moſte excellente warkes, repleniſſhed with ſuche kynde of wiſedome and doctrine, that to the inſtruction of a prince, none maie be compared vnto hym. wherfore I wolde exhorte all noble men to rede his warkes ſtudiouſely. I wolde god that he moughte fynde a a tranſlatour either in latine or engliſſhe, whiche coulde expreſſe ſufficiently the moſte diſectable ſentences contained in greke.
Xenophontius, a, um, of Xenophon.
Xerampellinæ veſtes, garmentes of a colour whiche,

whiche I ſuppoſe is called murrey. Some doe ſuppoſe it to be blache garmentes.

Xeria, dyie plaiſters.

Xerophagia, eatyng of dyie meates.

Xerophthalmia, when the eies be ſore without dyoppyng or ſwellyng.

Xerxes, a king of Perſia, the ſoonne of Darius, which invaded Greece with ſeuen hundred thouſande of his owne people, and three hundred thouſande ſtrange ſouldiours: and had on the ſea ten hundred thouſand ſhippes. And yet not ſtandyng he was vanquiſhed by a fewe Greekes, and conſtreigned to flee awaie in great feare, in a litel bote vnknowen: & ſo to returne home into Perſia: and at the laſt was ſlaine by Artabanus great Cappiaine of his armie.

Xeſta, æ, foe. gen after Suidas the weight of a pounde and an halfe, or a meaſure conteyning that weight.

Xiphia, æ, f. g. a fiſche called a ſwoorde fiſche, becauſe it hath a beake lyke a ſwoorde: looke Xyphius.

Xiphion, ſedges, gladen. it is alſo called Xyris.

Xiphion, the appothecaries and Herbaliſtes doe call it alſo irim ſylueſtrem and Glaiuum agreſtem.

Xiphontes, looke Chondros.

X, ANTE Y.

XYlinæ, a citee of Pontus, called commonly Semiena.

Xylinæ veſtes, garmentes of cotton.

Xylinus, a, um, of cotton.

Xylocinnomomum, mi, neu. gen. the woodde, wherof the ſpice called Cynamum, cometh.

Xyloaloes, a ſweete and pretious woodde called Lignum aloes: our women, hauyng beades made therof, call it Acellula.

Xylobalſamum, mi, ne. ge. the woodde, wherof balme naturall cometh.

Xylocinnamomum, xylocinnamomi, n. g the woodde of Cinamum. plt. li. 12. cap. 19.

Xylophagus, a woorme breedyng in olde woodde, whiche is white and great headed, and hath a blache head.

Xylon, cotton: alſo a ſhrubbe, of the whiche cotton cometh.

Xylotropos, pi, m. g. looke Chryſalis.

Xyphiæ, certayne blaſpnge ſterres, whiche haue beames lyke a ſwoorde.

Xyphius, a fiſche named a ſwoorde fiſche, whiche hath in his noſe a bone, lyke to the ſcabarde of a ſwoorde, ſuche one haue I ſeene.

Xyris, idem quod Xiphion.

Xyſticus, he that exerciſeth him ſelfe in a place couered out of the ſonne or rayne.

Xyſtus, ti, m. ge. a place, wherin men doe exerciſe wraſtlynge and other lyke paſtyme in winter: it maie bee taken for a galerie or place to waike in, out of the rayne.

Xyſtus, a, um, gorgious, trimme, gaie, galant.

Xyſtum, ti, n. g. a hnotte gardeine. alſo an open waike.

Z, ANTE A.

ZACANTHA, a citee of Iberia.

Zacanthei, people in the mountaynes called Pirenei, by the ryuer of Iberus.

Zacharias, the name of a prophete. alſo the father of ſaynete John Babtiſte.

Zacynthi, people of the yle Zacinthus.

Zacynthus, an ilande in the ſea called Ionia, wherin is a citee of the ſame name.

Zagrus, a mountayne, whiche diuideth Media from Babylonia.

Zaleucus, a geuer of lawes to the people of Locris.

Zama, a citee of Affrike, where Annyball was ouercome by Scipio.

Zancle, a citee in Grecia, an other in Sicilie.

Zancleus, a, um, of Zancle.

Zarmizegetuſa, the chiefe citee of Dacia, called Cron.

Zaphirus, a fiſche of the kynde of gylte heades, but that he is somewhat blewe in colour.

Zathene, a ſtone lyke to aumbre, nowe blache, nowe gelowe.

Z, ANTE E.

ZEa, Darnell, à multis beare barley.

Zelo, aui, are, and Zelor, aris, ari, for æmulari, to bee angrie or haue zele, to haue a great deſpite to dooe a thynge, to imitate diligently, to loue iealouſly, ſo that he wyll ſuffre none other to bee parte taker of his loue. alſo to enuie.

Zelotes, tis, m. gen. for æmulator, he that hath enuie at one, or aſſaieth to folowe an other in ſpynge, one that is in a iealouſy, and feareth leſte the perſone, that he loueth is common to other.

Zelotypia, æ, f. g. iealoſy.

Zelotypus, pi, m. g. idem quod Zelotes.

Zelus, li, m. ge. ſometyme enuie, ſometyme loue, ſometyme emulation, zele.

Zenith, is a woorde belongyng to coſmographie, and ſignifieth a poynete in the firmament directely ouer the crowne of a mannes head, where ſo euer he be.

Zeno, a notable and famouſe philoſophier, chiefe of the Stoike ſecte.

Zenobia, a queene of Siria, whiche in grehe and latyne was verye well lerned, and alſo valiant in armes.

Zenodarus, a notable grammarian in the tyme of the

the firſt Ptholome.

Zephyre, an yle of the middle ſea by Crete.

Zephirium, a promontorie in Italie amonge the people called Locri.

Zephyritis, tidis, patrony fœmi.

Zephyrius, a, um, of Zephyrus.

Zephyria oua, egges conceiued of the wynde.

Zephyrus, ri, m. g. the weſte wynde.

Zerbis, a ryuer of Meſopotamia, rennynge into Tygris.

Zereth, an hebrue meaſure, whiche is an hande bredthe.

Zeros, a kynde of cryſtall, whiche hathe ſpottes white and blacke.

Zethus, Jupiters ſoonne by Antiopa.

Zeta, and Zetula, a litteli chaumber for one bedde and two ſtooles, ioygned to an other chambre, with courtaynes: ſo that the courtaynes beynge drawen, it made but one chambre, and hauynge wyndowes on three partes therof, to receyue in the heate of the ſoonne.

Zeugma, a citee of Dacia.

Zeugma, matis, n. ge. a figure, whereby many ſentences ar ioigned togeither with one verbe: as, Neq; is es Catilina, vrte, aut pudor à turpitudine, aut metus à periculo, aut ratio a furore reuocarit, Ne thou arte ſuche a man Catiline, as either ſhamefaſtneſſe can withdrawe from diſhoneſtee, or feare from danger, or reaſon from vengeable anger.

Zeus, zei, a fiſche taken about Cales in Spayne, whiche is blacke, but he is verie delicate.

Zeuxis, an excellent peincter, whiche ſo peincted a bote carynge grapes, that byrdes came to the table or picture and pecked on the grapes, weninge that thei had ben very grapes: which Zeuxis beholdynge, was with hm ſelfe angrie, and ſaied: If I had made the boy as well as I haue doone the grapes, the byrdes durſte not haue come ſo nere to the grapes.

Zeuxo, one of the nymphes, daughter of Oceanus and Tethis.

Z ANTE I

Zigena, a fiſche of the ſea.

Zigari, people, whiche we doe call Egyptians, that wander about in euery realme, and be horrible theues.

Zigarũ, the countrey, from whence th ſaied people doe come.

Zizania, æ, f. g. and Zizanium, nij, n. g. cockle or other corrupte and naughty ſeedes, whiche grow amonge corne.

Zingiber, beris, n. g. ginger.

Zizipha, a certayne fruite, called of the Apothecaries lutuba.

Zmilaces, a ſtone that groweth in the ryuer Euphrates.

ZOdiacus, ci, m g. a circle in heauen, whrin bee .xij. ſignes.

Zœlicũ, a certayne ſtare that cometh out of Spayne, wherof thzede is made for nettes to take byrdes.

Zographia, the picture of beaſtes

Zographos, he that peincteth beaſtes.

Zoilus, a poete, whiche enuied Homerus: and therfore the enuiers of well terned men are called Zoili.

Zomos, gruell, pottage.

Zona, næ, f. g. a gyrdell.

Zonam perdidit, proverbially, he hath no money.

Zonæ cæli, the circles imagined in the firmament.

Zonarius, rij, m. g. a maker of gyrdils.

Zonarius, a, um, belonayng to gyrdils.

Sector zonarius, a cutte purſe.

Zonula, læ, f. g. a litteli girdell.

Zophyri, that be in parte beaſtes, in parte plantes: and maie be called in latyne Plantanimantes, as ſponges, oiſters, and ſuche like.

Zonatim, in compaſſe aboute.

Zopiſſa, ſæ, f g. pitche taken from ſhippes, whiche beynge tempered with wax and ſalte, is of more efficacie than the other pitche.

Zopyron, an herbe, whiche ſome ſuppoſe to be Pulpol mountayne.

Zopyrus, a man, which by phiſnomie knewe euery mans condicions. And whan in beholding Socrates he iudged hym to bee vnthrifty, and therfore was ſcorned of many me, Socrates anſwered, Zopyrus is not deceiued, for in dede I had ben ſuche one as he ſaieth, if I had not by philoſophie ſubdued nature. Alſo Zopyrus was a noble Perſian, ſeruaunt to Darius, whiche whan the citee of Babylon rebelled againſte hynge Darius, and that he had made longe warre, and coulde not ſubdue them, vnwares to any man, did cut of his owne noſe, his eares, and his lippes, and fled to Babylon, ſaiyng, the kinge had ſo diſfigured hym, becauſe he perſwaded hym to haue peace with the Babylonians: which they herynge, made hym their chiefe capytaine: by whiche meanes he afterwarde peſſded the citee vp to Darius. Wherfore Darius was wonte to ſaie, that he had leauer haue one Zopyrus than twenty Babylons.

Zoroanda, a ryuer, whiche the great water Tigris maketh on the one ſyde of the mountayne Taurus.

Zoroaſtes, the firſt fynder of Magike amonge the Perſians, in the tyme of kynge Ninus.

Zoroniſios, a pretious ſtone that the Magicians doe vſe.

Zoſter, a certayne diſeaſe lyke a rynge wourme or a tetter, whiche if it compaſſe a man about, it kylleth hym.

Zoticus, a man in highe fauour with the empe-

rour

vnto Heliogabalus: which with fayre wordes, co wynne money deceiued the suitours.

Z, ANTE V.

¶ Zura, æ, s.g. a beame of whyte thorne.

Z, ANTE Y.

ZYgia, a pype, wherin men dyd plate at weddynges. also the tree called Carpinus.

Zygos, a yoke or couple.
Zyme, leauen.
Zymes, leauened bread.
Zythus, thi, or Zithum, thi, drynke made with barlete sodden. It may bee taken for ale or biere.

SERIES CHARTARVM.

A. A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.V.X.Y.Z. Aa. Bb. Cc. Dd. Ee. Ff. Gg. Hh. Ii. Kk. Ll. Mm. Nn. Oo. Pp. Qq. Rr. Ss. Tt. Vv. Xx. Yy. Zz. Aaa. Bbb. Ccc. Ddd. Eee. Fff. Ggg. Hhh. Iii. Kkk. Lll. Mmm. Nnn. Ooo. Ppp. Qqq. Rrr. Sss. Ttt. Vvv. Xxx. Yyy. Zzz. AAaa. BBbb. CCcc. DDdd. EEee.

Omnes sunt quaterniones, præter EEee, quæ est ternio.

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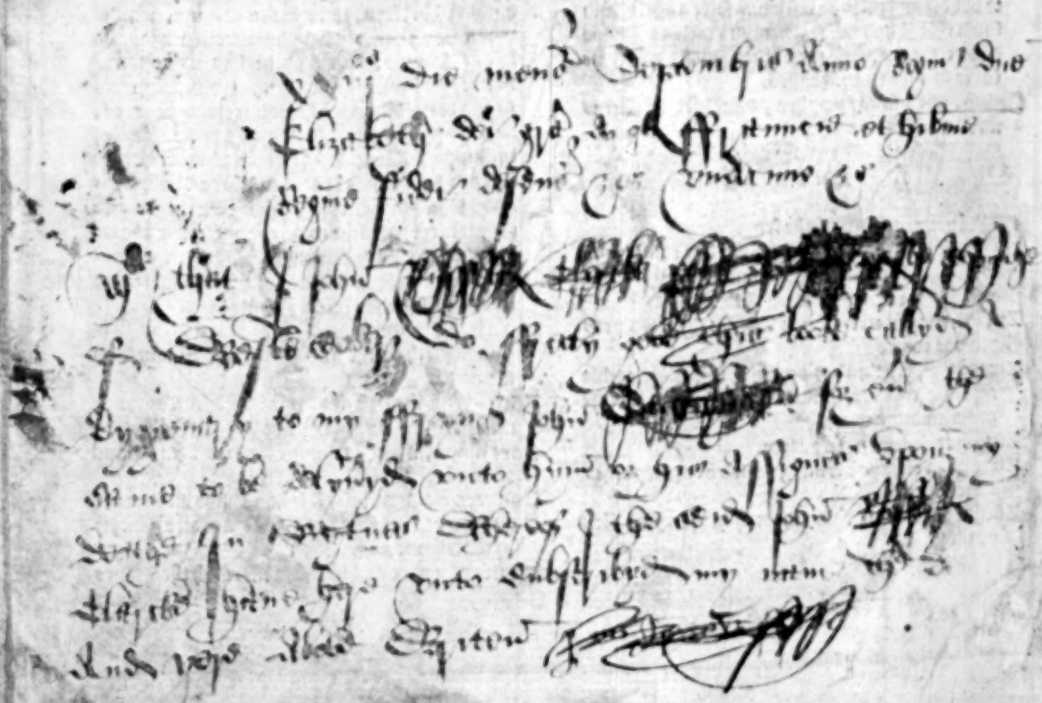

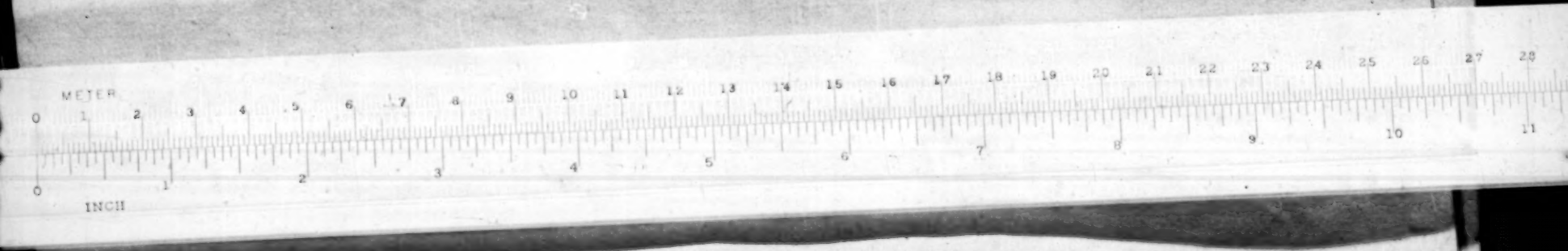
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